

an ideology of patrilineal descent (pp. 25-28). Individuals were affiliated with their mothers' *boti* for various reasons, however. The position of a headman without sons passed to a daughter's son (pp. 25-27). Children moved into their maternal *boti* if their father's sitting place, or descent group, became too crowded (p. 27). If the children of transferred individuals belonged to the new *boti* also, then affiliation was ambilateral in fact, even if the higher levels of genealogies included only male ancestors. Although land rights were inherited bilaterally and therefore, in Maude's view, independently of *boti* affiliation, the fact that particular plots continued to be associated with each descent group (e.g., p. 16; p. 19, fn. 32) may point to the sort of connection between the two that is reported by Goodenough (1955: 73-74). The author is undoubtedly correct in describing the *o* as an enclosed house site (pp. 32-33) rather than as an unrestricted descent group (Goodenough 1955: 73). I recorded this term as being used only in Maude's sense in the northern islands. The problem of the rule of descent will only be resolved by further ethnographic field work in the Southern Gilberts.

A number of statements about traditional Gilbertese culture accompany Maude's description of the *boti*. We are told, for example, that illegitimate children inherited almost nothing from their fathers (p. 20). Two sections are devoted to the relations between affinal relatives of opposite sex (pp. 38-40, 59-61). The author is the first to present a readily accessible schedule of Gilbertese kin terms since Lewis H. Morgan (pp. 61-62). Current ethnographic studies will find this essay indispensable for the interpretation of the remnants of the ancient social organization that have been incorporated into modern Gilbertese society.

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#### *References Cited*

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1955 "A Problem in Malayo-Polynesian Social Organization." *American Anthropologist*, 57: 71-84.
- Mead, Margaret  
1930 The Social Organization of Manua. *Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin*, No. 76.
- Goodenough, Ward Hunt. *Cooperation in Change: An Anthropological Approach to Community Development*. Russell Sage Foundation, 1963. pp. \$6.50.

In the minds of many persons concerned with the future and the progress of Micronesia, anthropology is associated with a vague conspiracy to keep things as they are. It is fortunate, therefore, at this time, that "Cooperation in Change" has been published. Dr. Goodenough has presented a consistent and coherent synthesis of current theory in anthropology as it applies to community development. No attempt is made to present every viewpoint in anthropology, but rather to build a systematic frame of reference, drawing heavily from functional

theory, culture, and personality and linguistics.

The book is organized into two main divisions: theory, to which eleven chapters are devoted, and practice, to which five chapters are devoted. In addition there are two introductory chapters.

Wants are defined by Dr. Goodenough as desired states of affairs, and needs as the actions and conditions that make them possible. In the analysis of needs, there are four views which must be taken into consideration; the agent's view of his goals, the agent's view of the client community's goals, the client's view of the agent's goals, and finally the client's view of its own goals. Customs are seen to arise from the basic human needs for sensory contact with the environment, knowledge of the rearrangements in the environment which will lead to gratification, power to alter the environment, ways of dealing with conflicting and competing wants, and confidence in the reality of discernments. According to the author, customs do not always serve in the interest of the survival of the society, but the persistence of a custom is related to felt needs and the way in which people perceive their circumstances.

In discussing values, Dr. Goodenough shows the relationship between personal sentiments and comes to grips with the problem of explaining the existence of conflicts between people's private and public values. The effect of frustration upon sentiments and values, and the patterning of psychological mechanisms for dealing with frustration are also treated.

Identity, personal worth, and identity change are given three chapters, which indicate the importance of psychological variables in cross-cultural situations. Community change is analyzed in terms of changes in the private cultures of the members, changes in the public culture of the community or its subgroups, and finally in the material and behavioral conditions which community members strive to attain. In the use of the concepts of private, operating, and public cultures, the concept of culture becomes an analytical tool.

Revitalization movements and their relationship to other forms of community development are also discussed.

An example of how it is possible to forecast the course of change is given in an analysis of fishing methods and social change in the Southern Gilbert Islands. The unit of analysis that Dr. Goodenough suggests is the "activity", which is "any action or coordinated grouping of actions aimed at affecting existing arrangements in the phenomenal world in some way." The way in which this concept is developed will be of interest to ethnographers in general.

The final chapter in part I deals with the problem of change and the maintenance of social control.

In dealing with the problems of practice, Dr. Goodenough comes to grip with the emotional problems of the agent, "culture shock" and other important considerations affecting the success or failure of community development projects which are often left untreated. The problems which the agent faces because of

the social conditions in his own community as well as the client community are also discussed, as is the conflict which grows out of the divergence of views of administrators and field personnel.

The final two chapters describe the "Pitfalls of Cultural Ignorance" and highlight the need to become aware of the culture of the client.

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Miller, H. A., H. O. Whittier, and C. E. B. Bonner. *Bryoflora of the Atolls of Micronesia*. Beihefte zur *Nova Hedwigia*. Heft 11. 89 pages; 2 tables; 31 plates. Verlag von J. Cramer, Weinheim, Germany. 1963. \$10.00.

In this well written, beautifully printed, and expensive slim volume may be found a careful, full systematic and phytogeographic treatment of the known mosses and liverworts of the Micronesian atolls. There are keys to genera and species, full descriptions, illustrations (with anatomical detail), and maps of distribution, as well as a few habitat photographs.

The work is based on previous collections, which are cited, and new collections made on the cruise of the vessel "Collegiate Rebel", which visited Micronesia in 1960.

The work is divided into four parts, an Introduction, including a historical sketch and acknowledgements; the systematic treatment of the Musci (by H. O. Whittier); the systematic treatment of the Hepaticae (by H. A. Miller and C. E. B. Bonner); and a Conclusion by the three authors jointly. Some items from the Conclusion may be repeated here. There are ten rather narrow endemic species reported, and seven others endemic to the Micronesian area. Seven species are considered to be Pacific in their distribution. Eleven species are considered to be Western Indomalayan species; five are Eastern Indomalayan; two are Pacific-western Indomalayan; two are Pacific-eastern Indomalayan; and twenty are Pacific-Indomalayan. Eleven new species, three of them mosses, the remainder hepatics, are described. These are *Fissidens micronesicus* Whittier; *Syrrophodon bartramii* Whittier; *Splachnobryum stuartii* Whittier (mosses); and *Drepanolejeunea canceroides*, *Lejeunea trukensis*, *L. aloboidea*, *Cololejeunea micronesica*, *Riccardia atollica*, *R. micronesica*, *R. trukensis*, and *R. sorolensis*, all of Miller & Bonner.

This study adds to known bryoflora of the area 4 genera of mosses (now 16); and 3 genera of hepatics (now 12). Previously, 22 species of mosses were reported; 37 are now known; and now, 25 species of hepatics, instead of 12, are known.

This volume may be warmly recommended for its scholarly accuracy and splendid illustrations. One may hope that a similar treatment of the bryoflora of the high islands—the Marianas, Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape, and Kusaie—will follow in due course. The sole disadvantage of the volume is its high price,