

**Interracial Marriage in Hawaii :**  
a Study of the Mutually Conditioned Processes of Acculturation and Amalgamation. By Romanzo Adams. Pp. xviii+353+11 plates. (New York : The Macmillan Co., 1937.) 18s. net.

STUDENTS of the inter-relationships between groups of people of different racial and cultural origins have long been interested in Hawaii, "the melting-pot of the Pacific", where Americans, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Portuguese, native Hawaiians and others have worked out a *modus vivendi* with, apparently, the minimum of friction. Dr. Adams has given us an elaborate and well-documented analysis of this situation.

An examination of the present racial composition of the population and degree of race mixture is followed by a series of investigations of the component groups and the part they play in the communal life. Valuable correction of census material is embodied throughout. A most interesting section deals with the social background of interracial marriage. There is no general theory of racial inequality or any organized public sentiment against intermarriage between members of the different racial groups. Personal and family sentiment against it is shown to exist, but it is argued that the frequency in practice is so great that it would be difficult for a widespread adverse social sentiment to form. The author attributes this situation to a variety of historical reasons, including the absence of white women at the earlier stages of intermixture, the marital freedom of the native Hawaiians, the advent of the early missionaries from New England and not from the Southern States of America, and the absence of a single "dominant race". He has perhaps underestimated here the importance of the compatibility of the physical traits, temperament and intelligence of the Hawaiians with those of the immigrants, in facilitating intermarriage on a basis of equality (relations between European and Maori in New Zealand may be compared with this).

It is possible also that the low rate of marriage of "Other Caucasian" (mainly non-Latin) women with other groups such as the part-Hawaiian, and the tendency to increasing cultural segregation of the part-Hawaiian group have been minimized by the author in his prediction that, by the end of the present century, the majority of the people of Hawaii will constitute a stable race mixture of hybrids, culturally homogeneous. But fact and inference are clearly separated in the book, which is an extremely valuable study in an important field. One looks forward to seeing more publications on this subject, sponsored, as in this case, by the enterprise of the University of Hawaii.

R. F.

**The Subject Index to Periodicals, 1936**  
Issued by the Library Association. Pp. xii+300. (London : Library Association, 1937.) 70s.

THE Library Association and its general editor, Mr. T. Rowland Powel, are to be congratulated on the coming of age of the "Subject Index to Periodicals",

this being the twenty-first year of the existence of the Index. As was also the case last year, the volume for 1936 appeared only five months after the close of the year covered.

The volume for 1936 contains references to more than 27,000 articles selected from no fewer than 597 periodicals. Of these periodicals 547 are English and American, 27 French and Belgian, 21 German and 2 Italian. The articles are arranged under headings such as 'Floodlighting', 'Mural Painting' and 'Radio-activity', but under each heading the order is that of authors' names. The subjects selected for indexing cover a wide range, but verse and fiction are excluded.

With some important exceptions, no attempt has been made to index periodicals covered by the following publications : *Agricultural Index, Engineering Abstracts, Engineering Index, Index Medicus, Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colorists, Photographic Abstracts, Revue de Géologie, Minéralogie et Crystallographie, Royal Meteorological Society's Bibliography, Science Abstracts* and *Technical Institute Journal*.

These Subject Indexes are much appreciated by those to whom a knowledge of the latest researches on scientific problems is of importance, for without such works of reference at hand it is quite possible that many a valuable paper may be overlooked. We congratulate the Library Association on the promptitude with which these annual volumes are published.

#### Gravimetric Analysis :

a Laboratory Manual with Special Reference to the Analysis of Natural Minerals and Rocks. By W. van Tongeren. Pp. xi+278. (Amsterdam : D. B. Centen's Uitgevers-Maatschappij N.V.; London : H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1937.) 14s. net.

THIS text-book, written by one having considerable practical experience, will be welcomed by mineralogists and analytical chemists generally. It gives a critical description of modern gravimetric analytical methods in a very convenient form.

The plan adopted by the author is the logical one based on geochemical principles. The text is well illustrated by useful diagrams, where the technique involves such for clearer explanation, and the tables are clearly set out. The few typographical errors seem to constitute the only minor drawback to the book. There are three indexes, devoted to apparatus, reagents and determinations respectively, and this arrangement makes reference unusually easy.

Assay methods, or as the author prefers to designate them, "docimastic methods", for the noble metals are beyond the scope of this book; their inclusion would not have added to its value and would certainly have added greatly to its bulk. The bibliography is adequate, accurate and up-to-date, and naturally the names of such well-known workers in this field as Hillebrand, Hevesy and Goldschmidt constantly recur in it. Of all the names mentioned only some six per cent are those of British investigators, indicating that insufficient attention is paid in Great Britain to the scientifically and economically important subject of geochemistry.

C. S. G.