

provoked prompt retaliatory (that is, offensive) attacks against sorcerers.

The Kai thought that the greatest love and the deepest sympathy which they could display to their dead was to retaliate for their dead against sorcerers, and so help their spirits to attain rest and peace in the other world, which in their belief was an underworld to which the spirits went about the time the flesh decayed on the skeleton. If the Kai had not feared the ghosts of their fellows more than they feared the military power of an enemy, and more than they valued their savings of shell ornaments, boars' tusks and pork, which they expended to procure allies, they would not have launched their offensives against sorcerers, but would have remained peaceful. The Kai of the 1902-11 period under German administration up to the date of Keysser's publication in "Deutsch Neu Guinea" (edited by R. Neuhauss) were peace-loving by nature, and in this respect considered to be comparable to Germans.

Keysser's views on the topic of Papuan tribal culture and personality require critical analysis. Sir James Frazer, however, searching for general laws of prehistories, uniformities of human nature and expected regularities of histories, accepted Keysser without question, attributed homicides in connexion with sorcery once held justifiable by Australian aboriginals, some Melanesians and some Papuans to ghost fear, and compared primitive warring about pretexts proper to a general belief in magic with European wars over religious differences. In his work "The Belief in Immortality" (Vol. 1) he summed up this view of uniformity in human nature, and of general laws which have prevailed in human history, with the remark: "The state of war, which normally exists between many, if not most, neighbouring tribes, springs in large measure directly from their belief in immortality; since one of the commonest motives for hostility is a desire to appease the angry ghosts of friends, who are supposed to have perished by the baleful arts of sorcerers in another tribe, and who, if vengeance is not inflicted on their real or imaginary murderers, will wreak their fury on their undutiful fellow tribesmen. Thus the belief in immortality has not merely coloured the outlook of the individual upon the world; it has also deeply affected the social and political relations of humanity in all ages; for the religious wars and persecutions, which distracted and devastated Europe for centuries, were only the civilized equivalents of the battles and murders which the fear of ghosts has instigated amongst almost all races of savages of whom we possess a record".

The remark is an instance of error in an attempted explanation of miscellaneous facts in a formula about motives and character. Another instance of the kind is the thesis of "The Golden Bough", which discusses in odd places the homicides of divine kings by their successors, with no good reduction of miscellaneous facts to a formula including the affair of Cromwell and Charles I, or the homicide of a Hapsburg in Serbia in 1914. Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead have also written anthropological works in the culture and personality field; but, as Bernard Notcutt notes in his recent work entitled "The Psychology of Personality", what the subject needs at the moment is some kind of discipline. Papuan culture, although it varied somewhat in different areas of New Guinea, probably did not vary in an entirely disorderly manner; and partly with an intention of testing Margaret Mead's theories about Papuan character,

we studied bow-and-arrow fighting over sorcery among the Kamano Papuans in 1935. The Kamano said upon question in 1951-52 about motive that they had not thought that the spirits of their dead needed their former actions against sorcerers of them; they had not maintained a doctrine that ghosts required the deaths of sorcerers; and they had not feared ghostly commination for delay in launching offensives, although they had not delayed. The provoking natural deaths which had preceded the fighting incidents we had seen in 1935 had taken place one, five days before an incident broke out, and one nine days before another. We investigated antecedents and sequences in detail; but there is no space to discuss them here.

Nature, when known, is a critic of such gross imputations of responsibility for the purpose of punishment or of dispute of land tenure as may be implied by the belief in sorcery as the cause of death, and one may be interested in the truth or error of statements claiming to state uniformities about man's natural status without expectation that men will return to prehistoric conditions. Prof. Fortes's inaugural lecture takes issue with a view expounded by Evans-Pritchard in his "Social Anthropology" that 'social systems' are not 'natural systems' and that therefore social anthropology and sociology need not have as their aim statements of uniformities about man's natural status. Prof. Cluckman discusses first-fruit rituals of the agricultural year among the Zulu and the Swazi. The thesis is that ritual expresses the tensions of the social organization. A similar thesis is maintained by Evans-Pritchard in his Frazer Lecture for 1948, "The Divine Kingship of the Shilluk" of the Nilotic Sudan, with a note that there was no knowledge that actual regicide had occurred often in their unwritten past.

R. F. FORTUNE

THE HANFSTAENGL COLOUR COLLOTYPE REPRODUCTIONS

THE colour reproductions of old and modern masters, printed and published by the firm of Hanfstaengl of Munich, which since the beginning of the War were unobtainable in many countries, are happily once more available. The firm of Hanfstaengl is well known for the high quality and fidelity of its reproductions; moreover, it has covered a very wide range of original paintings and schools—from the classics to the impressionists and expressionists.

The Pallas Gallery, Ltd., 28B, Albemarle Street, London, W.1, are sole agents in Great Britain and the British Commonwealth for Messrs. Hanfstaengl, and has recently issued a well-illustrated catalogue of the 150-odd prints now available. The prices are 42s., 52s. 6d., 63s., and 73s. 6d.; and some four-colour prints (20 in. by 16 in.) may be obtained at 21s. each.

Among the various artists represented are (with examples given in brackets): Italian School (Titian, Botticelli); German School (Dürer, Holbein); Flemish and Dutch Schools (van Dyck, Rubens); French Impressionists (Renoir, Monet); Post-Impressionists (Cézanne, Gauguin, van Gogh); School of Paris (Matisse, Picasso); Kokoschka; German Expressionists (Marc); German Romantics (von Hess); and a collection of decorative pictures including landscapes (Heffner, Mercker), animal paintings (Olszewski,

Roloff) and flower pieces and genre pictures (Berndt).

The sample reproduction submitted for review is "Horses in a Storm" by A. Roloff (24 in. by 29½ in., 52s. 6d.). This print admirably conveys the feeling and tonal qualities of the original, for the impasto, though evident, is not intrusive. From the purely technical point of view, closer register in the printing would have added to the excellence of this reproduction; but this does not detract from the fact that it is a splendid piece of printing. Moreover, the reproduction itself conveys the gripping vitality of the original; yet withal it is unusual among horse paintings in that the artist strikes the reviewer as having, with consummate cunning, transferred action and virility from the animals to the elements around them. So excellent is this reproduction of a superb painting that anyone would surely be proud to possess it.

Men of science, whether academically interested in art or practically concerned with *décor*, would do well to examine this catalogue (a piece of good printer's art in itself). Geographers and natural historians might show more specific interest and appreciation; but all will be grateful to the Pallas Gallery, Ltd., for making these prints again available, and at such comparatively modest prices.

L. J. F. BRIMBLE

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

YEAR BOOK FOR 1953

THE "Year Book 1953" of the American Philosophical Society* covers the year ended December 31, 1953, and includes the customary brief history of the Society, and a copy of its charter and laws, together with lists of officers and committees and members, biographical memoirs and the reports of standing committees. The report of the Committee on the Library refers to satisfactory progress in implementing the Darwin programme and says that the search for secondary material pertaining to the evolution theory is meeting with much success; nearly five hundred volumes have been added, and more letters to and from Darwin and his associates have been acquired. The collection promises to become one of the foremost on the subject in the world.

More than a third of the volume is occupied by the report of the Committee on Research, which details 151 grants, totalling 135,661 dollars, from the Penrose Fund, eight, totalling 15,750 dollars, from the Johnson Fund, and eight, totalling 15,255 dollars, from the Daland Fund for Research in Clinical Medicine. Five grants, totalling 15,700 dollars, were also made during the year from the Michaux Fund. This part of the report consists mainly of brief reports from recipients of grants, arranged alphabetically by sciences. Among the more detailed of these summaries may be mentioned those of the following: O. Struve, on measurements of the spectrum of Capella, which point to 0.9 for the mass ratio of the cool component to the hot component; H. L. van Dyke, on the formation of alkylbenzenes through the Friedel-Crafts, Fittig and Grignard

reactions; H. S. Colton, on Lower Pliocene mammalian fauna from near Walnut Grove, Yavapai County, Arizona; R. Chambers, on studies of the permeability of the egg of *Fundulus* (sea minnow) to water and electrolytes, which suggest that the constant plateau level of the pressure observed when the eggs, activated by puncture, were freshly shed into sea water, is due largely, if not entirely, to the ability of the perivitelline colloid to hold water, and possibly electrolytes, irrespective of the tonicity of the surrounding media; S. S. Roback, on the tendipedid larvæ of the Philadelphia area; R. I. Sailer, on the significance of hybridization among stink bugs of the genus *Euschistus*; and T. A. Stephenson on plant and animal ecology of the sea-shore between tide-marks in the Bermuda islands in which a flourishing colony of the unusual barnacle *Catophragmus imbricatus* was discovered, and evidence obtained that the progressive smoothing-off of the æolian limestone around Bermuda between the high-water and low-water level is due to a considerable extent to the browsing activities of beaked fishes and of various invertebrates. F. W. Crane, studying the diagnostic characters of fern spores, particularly of *Dryopteris*, reports that the species of *Dryopteris* observed can be separated on the basis of spore characters, that the hybrids are easily recognized as such by their peculiar spore production and that hybrid spores are not in themselves completely diagnostic; the morphology of the specimen must be considered. J. Merkle reports on an ecological analysis of the meadows on the Kaibab Plateau, Arizona; F. D. Reed on progress with a monograph on the Calamites; D. J. Rogers on variations in *Manihot utilissima* and related species in Jamaica and Costa Rica; and W. A. Weber on variation in *Balsamorhiza* (Compositae).

R. A. Waterman describes an ethnological and ethnomusicological field investigation of the aborigines of Yirkala, North-Eastern Arnhem Land, Australia; N. C. Li reports on his investigations on the stability of zinc complexes with glutathione and oxidized glutathione and of copper II complexes with oxidized glutathione; D. W. Wilson on investigations of the biochemistry of nucleic acids with the Beckman ultra-violet spectrophotometer and the International refrigerated centrifuge; and L. W. Bluemle on the application of extra-corporeal hæmodialysis to remove œdema fluid, re-evaluate the toxic factors in uræmia and in studying the effect of dialysis upon the production of urea, in which the value and versatility of the artificial kidney in treating and investigating problems of fluid and electrolyte metabolism have been demonstrated.

Among reports on research work grouped under the humanities which are of scientific interest may be noted those of E. G. Allen on John Abbot, the ornithologist of Georgia, which should facilitate the writing of his biography as well as an account of his pioneer work in natural history in America; G. E. Fay on the archæological cultures of the southern half of Sonora, Mexico; A. J. B. Wace on excavations at Mycenæ, Greece; S. S. Weinberg on the comparative archæology of the Ægean and the Near East in the Neolithic period; W. D. Wallis on the ethnography of the Maliseet (Malicete) and of the Micmac Indians of New Brunswick, Canada; and G. M. A. Hanfmann on the development of geometric and orientaling art in Ionia with special reference to vase-painting and minor arts.

* American Philosophical Society. Year Book 1953, January 1, 1953-December 31, 1953. Pp. 517. (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1954.)