

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

The changing of the editorial guard is an occasion that compels—not merely suggests—some stocktaking. One who essays to fill any role formerly performed by Richard Schwartz does well to plan carefully.

The three years of Red's editorship have successfully launched the *Review* and solidified the Association. The *Review* has established a need—and met it—for a rare type of article, different from either standard law review or social science journal publications. It has provided a meeting place for writers—and editors—transcending narrow disciplinary lines. The singular style of editorial control, of which rotation of editor by discipline and location is an example, is noteworthy. And the creation of a principally student-edited journal, however commonplace in the law schools, is unusual in the behavioral sciences. My experience with this issue and the planning of others convinces me that it is an experience of unique benefit to the students involved, and by far the most productive, natural, and unrestrained form of faculty-student interaction I know.

Our plans—the product of discussions with our associate editors and our student board—are, in the main, to continue the policies that have resulted in an impressive list of outstanding articles. We plan to place somewhat more emphasis on the type of issue of which this, and the “role of the lawyer in underdeveloped countries” issues are representative. We believe that such symposia issues are particularly valuable as showcases for interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary discussions of related phenomena.

The present issue grows out of such Law and Society interactions. The catalyst was a session of the Law and Society section of the American Anthropological Association held at the Association's annual convention in Seattle, November 21-24, 1968. This section was organized by Professor Koch, with the cooperation of Laura Nader, then Law and Society trustee of the AAA, and one of the mainstays of our Association. The articles by Professors Bacdayan, Graburn, and Swett grew out of that session. We have tried to provide some feel of the varieties of anthropological studies through our selection process. The Swett article also represents an attempt to apply anthropological technique to one of the most controversial problems of a complex society. Professor Koch was also gracious enough to rewrite for our purposes a manuscript which now appears as a summary

introduction to developments in the field of the anthropological study of law.

The piece by Professor Lawrence Friedman deals with the problem of the relationship of legal systems and the general values of those systems—a traditional problem for such legal scholars and anthropologists as Sir Henry Maine, Savigny, and E. A. Hoebel. The article represents in part Friedman's reaction to another Law and Society interaction—the University of Wisconsin group's faculty seminar, held over the 1967-68 academic year. His suggestion of the concept of "legal culture" is itself an interesting form of cultural adaptation, for it parallels and presumably grows out of political scientist Gabriel Almond's influential infusion of the term "political culture" into the social science literature of the past decade.

In the preparation of this multifaceted presentation of the interaction of legal studies and anthropology, we have incurred many debts. Professor Koch was most diligent and cooperative in securing the interest and consent of his participants. We are grateful to Roger Benjamin for editorial advice, and especially to Ad Hoebel for the very constructive reading of several manuscripts. Theodore Pedeliski, the student editor of this issue, performed with extraordinary versatility and his usual prodigious thoroughness.

And so we begin our few years of editing, hoping we can continue to see the growth and vitality, and, above all, intellectual contribution of the first years.

—SAMUEL KRISLOV