are: (*a*) to whom am I talking? and (*b*) how can I reach his ears (eyes)? It is shortsighted for one to write in a language of narrow currency. A scientist who is convinced of the importance of his communication for science (which we take to be world-wide) will, if he is wise and free, put it in that language which will best carry his thoughts to the most people who will be interested in them. It is a question of what language gives the maximum value to the product of the following factors: author's facility in the chosen language × author's willingness × readers' facility × readers' willingness × number of prospective readers. The values of facility and willingness would be on a scale of zero to unity. One can expect author's willingness to be high and readers' willingness low. I daresay this would nearly always result in choosing English.

If however, the author is interested not in communicating with the scientific world, but in achieving fame among those who have security or profit to bestow, then he will limit correspondingly the universe of application of the three reader factors. This will usually result in his choosing his own national language.

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Book Reviews

Culture Worlds. Richard Joel Russell and Fred Bowerman Kniffen. New York: Macmillan, 1951. 620 pp. $6.00.

Culture Worlds is designed as a regional, world text for beginning students in geography. The cultural approach is used, according to the authors, as a logical method of providing a sound, unified geographic background for studies in the social sciences and other fields in contrast to the common practice of presenting a semester of physical geography followed by one in regional geography.

The authors divide the earth into 7 culture worlds, "occupied by peoples who are strikingly alien to inhabitants of other culture worlds," which are subdivided into culture realms, smaller culture regions, and zones of transition between culture worlds. The culture worlds are: "Polar World," with Eurasian and American realms; "European World," with Northwestern, Eastern, and Mediterranean realms and a western transition zone of France and Switzerland and French Barbary in Africa; "Dry World," with the Arab-Berber and Turko-Mongolian realms of Africa and Asia; "African World," treated on the basis of Herskovits' 5 culture areas to which is added a sixth, Madagascar; "Oriental World," with the Indian, Chinese (including Japan), and Malayan realms and the Indo-Chinese transition zone; "Pacific World," with Polynesian, Micronesian, Melanesian, and Australian (including New Zealand) realms; and "American World," including the Anglo-American and Latin-American realms. The expansion and impress of the European world on the other culture worlds are characterized as the "New World Revolution," whose effects on the other culture worlds are treated in detail in the individual sections.

The text is replete with information that will be of interest to people in many disciplines. Individual culture traits of each culture world are given intensive analysis from the standpoint of the social and economic patterns that have evolved. Much background material is included on racial and political antecedents of the present culture worlds and on recent political events, such as postwar territorial changes and creation of new states. Although the focus is primarily on cultural features, there is detailed discussion of the physical environments and explanation of physical processes and terms.

Mention should be made of the excellent illustrative material: 181 graphic maps and diagrams, 51 illustrations, 30 tables, and end-plate maps of the culture worlds.

Russell and Kniffen offer the reader much of interest in specific information, ideas of development of cultures and movement of peoples, and a method of treatment of the complex subject of cultural geography. Individual differences of opinion may arise regarding the authors' selection of specific culture worlds and the use of a regional, cultural approach as an introductory study of geography without a preliminary systematic discussion of cultural geography.

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Nutrition and Chemical Growth in Childhood: Calculated Data, Vol. III. Icie G. Macy. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1951. Pp. 1463–2174. $8.00.

This new volume contains all the data that can be calculated from the great mass of chemical analyses of food, urine, and feces already published in Volumes I and II. The book consists entirely of tables presenting for each child studied in the first two volumes such "calculated data" as average daily absorption and retention, percentage of intake absorbed and retained, absorption and retention per kilo of body weight, per centimeter of body length, and per square meter of body surface. These calculations are given for energy, fat, nitrogen, phosphorus, chloride, sulfur, negative minerals, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, positive minerals, and excess of either positive or