

which the theory of evolution provides just as effective an intellectual framework as it can do for a textbook of comparative anatomy.

If a word of criticism were to be offered, it might be this: The relation of the behavior of an animal to the evolutionary process is not solely that of a product; behavior is also one of the factors which determines the magnitude and type of evolutionary pressure to which the animal will be subjected. It is at the same time a producer of evolutionary change as well as a resultant of it, since it is the animal's behavior which to a considerable extent determines the nature of the environment to which it will submit itself and the character of the selective forces with which it will consent to wrestle. The various types of "feedback" or circularity in the relation between an animal and its environment are rather generally neglected in present-day evolutionary theorizing. One might have hoped that the complexity of this relationship would be more explicitly taken into account in a book concerned primarily with behavior and evolution, since it is in relation to behavior that the circular relation is perhaps most obvious. However, although such considerations are perhaps often just below the surface of the problems discussed by the various authors, they never seem to emerge completely into the light of day. For instance, when Pittendrigh writes that his "assigned task in this symposium was to discuss behavior as adaptation," I would have liked to see him go on to state that the adaptation must be to circumstances which arise largely as a result of the behavior. Again, Spieth, in his extremely interesting discussion of the role of behavior in the reproductive isolation between closely related species, never quite gets around to discussing how far the behavior itself has played a role in the production of the differentiation between the species. There is here, I think, waiting to be developed, a synthesis between evolutionary theory and the study of behavior which goes even deeper than that recorded in this symposium.

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Human Dissection. Its drama and struggle. A. M. Lassek. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1958. 310 pp. Illus. \$6.50.

All scientific men are aware of the effort, the long hours, the frustrations, and often the personal danger involved in the tasks they have chosen to do. Some sections of the public may be interested in scientific things, but other people are at times very resistant toward nontraditional ideas. In two fields—

namely, animal experimentation and human dissection—obstructions have developed, not because of the ideas involved, but because of the materials and methods used for investigation and teaching. The history of the use of animals remains to be written; this book, however, does an admirable job with the story of dissection—its impact, the personalities involved, and the emotional milieu at different times and places.

Anatomy, like other academic areas, has immediate concern for only a small but selected minority. Today, for instance, an adequate amount of dissection material for teaching and research would be supplied in most states having medical and dental schools by about one body per 200 deaths. Few places now have even this much material to work with; the whole history of dissection, except perhaps for continental Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries, reflects an inadequate supply.

Lassek has made an interesting and careful compilation of accounts from many sources for this history. It relates to the whole span of anatomical study, from ancient times to 1958. About a third of the book deals with pre-Vesalian anatomy; another third is concerned with dissection in Europe and Asia, while the remainder covers dissection in America. The book shows a broad perspective; the author pictures an age-long struggle between effective pedagogy and the search for knowledge on the one hand and prejudice, noncooperation, and obstruction on the other.

Death is an incomprehensible event. Primitive ideas—spirits, mysticism, fear, ritual—have always had an effect on the manner in which people treat their dead. Lassek properly emphasizes this point. Problems have been most complex in the British Isles and in America, where legal provisions for anatomizing have lagged in relation to the demand for trained medical men. People have been disturbed—this was especially true during the 100-year period from 1775 to 1875—by the activities of "gentlemen" resurrectionists (that is, surgeons and medical students) and by hoodlums who engaged in grave robbing. The methods used, the squabbles with the law, the notorious cases, the murders for profit, and the riots of outraged townsfolk are described in detail. The need for good anatomical laws and the pressures on legislators are outlined.

Lassek also gives enough biographical data on about twenty of the key anatomists of the past 2000 years or so to make one appreciate the drives that motivated these men. He tells of spectacles of the 16th century where the bodies of criminals were dissected and demonstrated before students and "important" people. There are stories also of the surgeon-anatomists of the 18th

and 19th centuries and of the improvements in instructional standards in the 20th.

Lassek has not only presented a history; he has laid out the background for the persisting problem of cadaver shortage that also plagues present-day anatomists.

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Tribes that Slumber. Indian times in the Tennessee region. Thomas M. N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, 1958. xi + 350 pp. Illus. \$3.75.

"This book has been written for students, for amateur archaeologists, and for all persons with curiosity about the Indians" (preface, page v.).

The organization and literary style of this book, enhanced by a most attractive binding and beautiful illustrations, set a high standard for popular writing on American archeology. Since this is the first contemporary book in the field to be written by professionals for persons without advanced technical training, it is well that the standards are so high. Certainly American archeology needs more in the way of good publication for this audience, and it is expected that this book will serve, in some degree, as a model.

Chapter headings include "Nomadic hunters of the Ice Age," "The Archaic era," "Early Woodland Indians," and "Burial Mound Builders." The later and more elaborate Dallas, Mouse Creek, and Historic Cherokee cultures, Busk-Southern Cult ceremonialism, and Cherokee ceremonialism and history are well described and made the subjects of generalized interpretative treatment in the other chapters. Ten thousand years of the prehistory and early history of the Tennessee area are covered.

The first two chapters are sufficiently general to be of considerable interest in the eastern United States as a whole. The later chapters describe and interpret phenomena restricted rather more to Tennessee, although the interpretations are of much wider application.

A real virtue of this book is the constant interpretation, in cultural terms ranging from the general to the specific, of archeological phenomena by means of information culled from accounts of historic tribes. The descriptions are of prehistoric cultures with some life, not of artifacts and structural remains alone. But—a valuable part of interpretation—there are very well-presented and well-illustrated descriptions of artifacts, techniques, and technological processes.

Professional archeologists will find