has been retained no longer deserves so much space—for example, the section on Galley Hill man (7 pages) and the excessive number of illustrations (now totaling 12) of the Swanscombe skull bones.

Having stated what I like about Comas's book, I can only say that Montagu's *Introduction* lacks these qualities. The history of the subject is restricted to 14 portraits of famous men (Boas, Yerkes, and Gregory are the American representatives). Subjects such as the primates and blood groups are given an undue amount of space, considering that they are fully covered in readily available books written by experts. The details of how to type bone and how to detemine hemoglobins and haptoglobins are beyond the scope of an introductory text. The frequent failure to indicate sources for material in the text leaves the reader in doubt about where to follow up the subject. But most of all, I object to the author's bias in reporting. This leads him to ignore much of the work of certain American anthropologists and to give undue emphasis to ideas for which he is almost the sole advocate: For example, replacing the term *race* with *ethnic group*; perpetuating the first UNESCO statement on race (largely written by Montagu) which was so unacceptable that it had to be rewritten.

On the other hand, the book has many good halftone illustrations, rather full descriptions of most of the newly discovered remains of ancient man (including Zinjanthropus, reported in 1959, but not Shanidar I, reported in 1958), and an excellent new appendix by Joseph Brožek (credited only in a footnote) on measurement of body composition. It is a shame that, after all these years, praise of the good things in this book still has to be qualified.

As for the *Handbook of Anthropometry*, I am surprised that Charles Thomas, with all his pride in fine printing, has taken to issuing separately the appendixes (that is, the most disconnected parts) of a larger book. It is true that the *Handbook* contains two sections on anthropometry, one by Montagu and the other by Brožek, but the remaining third of the book has little to do directly with anthropometry, for it contains (i) a list of anthropological periodicals (this is out of date), (ii) a section on population genetics, (iii) an impassioned plea for replacing the term *race* with *ethnic group*, (iv) the two UNESCO statements on race, and (v) the bibliography for the whole *Introduction*. The techniques for analyzing body fluids belong among these appendixes, if anywhere, but apparently they could not be separated from the text of the *Introduction*. To top all this off, Montagu has dedicated the *Handbook* to two illustrious anthropologists, Hrdlička and Matiegka, an action which I can only characterize as audacious, not only because of the things I have already mentioned, but also because these men are barely cited in the book and are no longer around to defend themselves.

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Attenuated Infection. The germ theory in contemporary perspective. Harold J. Simon. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1960. xvi + 349 pp. Illus. $10.

This book, a synthesis of clinical and epidemiological observations, laboratory experiments, and philosophical conclusions involving microbial, plant, animal, and human infection, brings down to date Theobald Smith's point of view regarding parasitism. "The germ theory in contemporary perspective" states that, although disease may occur when microbes invade tissues, or a symbiosis may result, or the invading agent may be completely eradicated, more often than not a state of equilibrium, which benefits both parties, is reached—a state "resulting in attenuated infection" or, as the author alternatively calls it, "peaceful coexistence." As he sees it, "infection refers to the presence of microorganisms within the tissues regardless of whether or not this results in detectable pathologic effects." If the host is damaged to the extent that signs and symptoms are present, the condition is infectious disease. Attenuated infection occurs either as the carrier state, as microbial persistence, or as latent infection.

Following the detailed, four-page table of contents, part 1 provides a short historical introduction, delineates the scope of the book, and defines the terms used. Part 2 deals with the general aspects and determinants of attenuated infection. Part 3 describes attenuated infection in tissue culture, and part 4 describes the same state in man. Part 5 is a brief epitome. There is an excellent bibliography of 294 titles; author and subject indexes conclude the volume. The discussions of bacteriophage, many other viruses, and tissue culture are most pertinent and certainly justify the use of the term "contemporary." The inclusion of material from the plant and animal fields adds much to the presentation of a complete and interesting picture.

Reading the book will greatly enrich the background and extend the outlook of any biologist and should be interesting and challenging to clinicians. Throughout, it is emphasized that attenuated infection is good for man. It follows that there should be mention of the effects of stress and clinical conditions—for example, diabetes—and of practices—for example, the use of antibiotics and adrenal cortical steroids—on this relationship, for some of these may disrupt the "peaceful coexistence" and bring about progressive disease.

The book would be easier to read if it had cross references to specific pages rather than to, or in addition to, sections: Thus, on page 251 we find "See section on organ differences." Search reveals this section begins on page 102. The book is well written.

In my opinion, the volume is a distinct contribution to biological literature and thought. That it has forewords by René J. Dubos and Walsh McDermott would perhaps predict such a rating.

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Ecology and Distribution of Recent Foraminifera. Fred B Phleger. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., 1960. viii + 297 pp. Illus. $7.50.

Ecology and Distribution of Recent Foraminifera constitutes a useful summary of the Phleger school of Floraminifera studies, for the volume is largely based on the series of publications by the author and his collaborators. Other contributions are adequately reviewed, so the volume gives a well-rounded account of recent environmental and distributional studies and of experiments with culturing Floraminifera. Although the oceanic environment is briefly characterized, there is no adequate characterization of the principal subject of the book; nonspecialists who use this volume will have to look elsewhere for a description of the organisms and for the broad outlines of classification.

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