to promote anthropology as an integral part of higher education. Margaret Meade, in her chapter, "Anthropology and an education for the future," touches upon the same point. "In the United States," she writes (p. 598), "anthropology has remained an inclusive and integrating discipline by successfully resisting the fragmentation which has occurred in most disciplines, which, as they become more specialized, with more workers, in more countries of the world, have progressively shattered into mutually noncommunicating parts. Anthropology has kept its own media of intradisciplinary communication. . . . [Anthropologists] work not only with generalizations about culture, but also with the descriptions of particular cultures; not only with generalizations about language, but also with the auditory records of the speech of particular Indians or particular South Sea Island tribes; not only with tables of prehistoric time, but also with the actual artifacts and skeletal bits from which these tables are constructed."

So far as subspecialization is concerned, those interested can find a great deal of concrete matter in the sections of the book that deal with the teaching of physical anthropology, cultural and social anthropology, archeology, anthropological linguistics, regions and civilizations, and applied anthropology. There are three or more contributions to each of the sections. Evidence reflected here shows that, in specialized areas, anthropology today is probing its material in greater depth and with increasing analytic refinement. It is particularly important that the full implication of this kind of research be adequately transmitted during the educational process. At the same time, interdisciplinary contacts have been augmented. There are six papers in the section that deals with this topic. Included are relations with the social sciences (Casagrande), the biological sciences (Spuhler and Livingstone), the humanities (Leslie), education (Kimball), public health (Paul) and law and government (Hoebel and Rossow). It seems curious that relations with psychology and psychiatry are not dealt with. The final section (11), Perspectives on Anthropological Teaching, contains papers entitled "Value aspects of teaching anthropology" (Ethel M. Albert), "Anthropology as an integrative factor" (Ehrich), "Objectives for a liberal education" (Ray), and the previously mentioned chapter by Margaret Mead. Those outside the profession should find this section of particular interest.

The editors are to be congratulated on the immense task they have brought to such a successful conclusion. The project had the full support of the American Anthropological Association and was financed by the Course Content Improvement Section of the National Science Foundation. A preliminary step in the project was a series of ten symposia, held during 1960 and 1961, one of them in Europe under the sponsorship of the Wenner-Gren Foundation. The papers included in these volumes were presented and discussed at the symposia and later revised for publication. The 51 contributors, with biographical information, are listed in *The Teaching of Anthropology*. Although most of the participants were Americans, four British (Beattie, Firth, Fortes, and Little) and one Norwegian (Gjessing) anthropologist are numbered among them.

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Sukhumi Primate Studies

Comparative Pathology in Monkeys. B. A. Lapin and L. A. Yakovleva. Translated from the Russian by the U.S. Joint Publications Research Service. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1963. xvi + 272 pp. Illus. $10.

This monograph summarizes observations made at the Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Academy of Medical Sciences, U.S.S.R., which is located at Sukhumi in the Russian state of Georgia. For many years a large primate colony has been maintained at Sukhumi, which has a warm, humid, semitropical climate. The colony consists of about 1000 animals, primarily rhesus monkeys (*M. mulatta*) and hamadryas baboons (*C. hamadryas*); it is regularly replenished by the introduction of wild animals. There are indoor cage facilities for use in acute experiments and open-air cages for the year-round housing of breeding animals.

This book presents a study of naturally occurring diseases as they have been observed in the colony. Included are clinical studies made during the years from 1927 to 1959 and pathological studies (1274 autopsies) made between 1952 and 1959. The data are presented by disease entities, with particular emphasis on those conditions which have been most commonly recognized, including dysentery, tuberculosis, parasitic infestations, and atherosclerosis and hypertension.

It is clear that this monograph represents a valuable and unique contribution to our knowledge of spontaneously occurring illnesses in captive primates. However, judging by those sections that I can assess critically, the quality of the Sukhumi studies is somewhat variable. Thus, the photomicrographs used throughout the book to illustrate histopathology indicate that many of the pathological preparations were of poor quality, and the descriptions of pathology tend to be wandering and discursive at times. In the chapter on dysentery, the bacteriological studies of causative organisms are not described very clearly or systematically.

Despite such limitations, this monograph reports a number of important contributions. The chapter on tuberculosis documents the important observation that, contrary to common impressions, captive monkeys living under favorable circumstances are not necessarily much more susceptible to tuberculosis than humans and that they may experience chronic as well as acutely fatal infections. The studies of cardiovascular disease show that spontaneous hypertension and coronary insufficiency are quite frequent in monkeys that are kept in small cages and used repeatedly for acute experiments, while those that are kept in large outdoor cages rarely develop such disease.

In summary, this book will be of interest to all workers concerned with the study of primates, or with their use as experimental animals.

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Metallurgy

Columbium and Tantalum. Frank T. Sisco and Edward Epremian, Eds. Wiley, New York, 1963. xviii + 635 pp. Illus. $27.50.

One of the best ways to document the growing importance of the technology of columbium and tantalum is to list the symposia, the monographs, and the reference works on these metals, which have appeared during the last 5 years. They include the proceedings of two symposia, *Technology*