

security. Growing suspicion of danger in almost any type of federal assistance seems to have inhibited the experimental attitude that one would expect in a scientific organization. No one wishes to be controlled by a bureaucracy, but there were many instances where vigilant acceptance would have been better than total rejection. It is interesting to note that in recent years, the budgets of medical schools have been sustained to a very large degree by federal grants but that there has been no appreciable interference with educational policy or research programs.

Burrow gives relatively large space to the struggle against compulsory health insurance. He reveals the struggle within the Association and gives examples of the bitter distortions that damaged the image of the AMA with both the medical profession and the public. The author speaks of "the association's somewhat exaggerated suspicion of innovations" and quotes the early warning of the Council on Health and Public Instruction (of the AMA): "Blind opposition, indignant repudiation and bitter denunciation is worse than useless; it leads nowhere and it leaves the profession in a position of helplessness if the rising tide of social development sweeps over them."

The author closes his discussion of this complicated problem astutely and tolerantly: "While the Association had strengthened the democratic process by retarding the nation's drift toward a comprehensive program of medical care that had no convincing popular mandate, it had failed to provide the electorate with adequate information so essential to the formulation of national policy. By publishing distorted accounts of deficiencies in the operation of compulsory systems abroad, it stood in danger of ultimately damaging its own cause: in finding behind much of the legislation it opposed the spectre of 'socialized medicine', it resorted to a use of loose terminology that stood in sharp contrast to its insistence on clarity of language in the drafting of federal legislation."

This unemotional appraisal is quite different from Morris Fishbein's bitter charge (in 1936) that opposition lay "among the 10 percent of our people who, because of ignorance, stupidity or prejudice, prefer the byways of charlatanism and faith healing."

The AMA has been a strong and effective force for good; it deserves

so much credit for highminded leadership that many of its members and its friends are saddened when it uses some of the worst methods of politics as its responsibilities require it to enter the political arena.

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National Conservation Policy

Federal Conservation Policy, 1921-1933. Donald C. Swain. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1963. 221 pp. Illus. Paper, \$4.

It is generally believed that federal interest in the conservation of natural resources sank out of sight in the interval between Roosevelts I and II. But I recall that, during an otherwise not especially edifying talk with the then Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, he told me that he had gone over the documents of the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy and that, to his surprise, he had found Ballinger was in the right. To what extent the Terrible-Tempered Mr. Bang was swayed by the historic conflict between Agriculture and Interior, I cannot say.

Be that as it may, Donald C. Swain has justified, in a workmanlike manner, his final sentences: "Contrary to widely held opinion, the national conservation program did not deteriorate in the 1920's. It expanded and matured." His bibliography and acknowledgments give impressive support to the analysis in the text of his nine chapters. Seven of these chapters deal with the commonly recognized types of natural resource. Bracketing these seven are the first, a brief but useful survey of the conservation movement, and the last, "Prelude to the New Deal," which gives tardy and deserved credit to Herbert Hoover.

The gist of Swain's argument, and of his evidence, is that the several official resource agencies, whether inaugurated or encouraged during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, carried on effectively during the following two decades. Although not all were equally aggressive, the net effect was one of substantial accomplishment.

What might be described as background music, or, to use the current fashion, "noise," were important differences in political and social philosophy. One of these involved federal versus

state control, the latter at times shading off into reliance upon the entrepreneur. The other, especially dramatized in the conflict between Gifford Pinchot and Steven Mather, was the issue of the utilitarian versus the esthetic view of land use and management. Curious as it may seem, there is more than a hint that, as a matter of long-range economics, the esthetic view is the sounder guide. But if one reflects on the fact that the patterns of resource use are essentially problems in design, to be guided by scientific knowledge as well as taste, rather than by immediate self-interest, the paradox withers.

One of the conventions of the business requires a reviewer to establish his good faith by noting a few flaws in any book that he admires. The author might have shown the connection between overprotection of the Kaibab deer herd and his discussion of predator control. He might also have noted instances of overpromotion in the field of irrigation. And it would have been helpful to point out that problems have arisen because, in civil matters, the Corps of Engineers is more directly responsible to the legislature than to its commander-in-chief.

But these are minor items. I for one am extremely grateful to Donald Swain for his labor. There is, by the way, a good index.

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Behavioral Science

The Behaviour of Domestic Animals. E. S. E. Hafez, Ed. Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, Md., 1962. xiv + 619 pp. Illus. \$14.50.

This book consists of 19 chapters, organized into four parts, and an epilogue. Part 1, Behaviour and Domestication, consists of two chapters: "Introduction to animal behaviour," by J. P. Scott, and "Domestication and the evolution of behaviour," by E. B. Hale. Part 2, Fundamentals of Behaviour, consists of seven chapters: "The genetics of behaviour," by J. L. Fuller; "The physical environment and behaviour," by M. W. Schein; "The social environment and behaviour," by A. M. Guhl; "The effects of early experience," by V. H. Denenberg; "Physiological mechanisms and behaviour patterns," by J. I.