clearly misrepresents John Dewey's views on education in relation to social change. To charge that Dewey was a conformist, a "swimmer with the stream," represents a gross misunderstanding of his educational theory and of him as a man. Dewey was noted for his personal espousal of minority political and social causes.

In conclusion, setting aside the inadequate treatment of Dewey, one must say that this is an important book. While contemporary trends in education have their critics, most critics operate from too narrow a base of understanding and interest in education to be worth listening to. Bantock has a broad base of interest in the whole of the school population, though his knowledge may be seriously limited with respect to the working-class population. He has undertaken to develop a theory of secondary education based on the views of literary and humanistic scholars and to apply this theory to the entire youth population of an industrial society. His ideas about the importance of affective education and his suggestions for putting these ideas into practice deserve wide consideration.

Anthropology

The Swazi. A South African kingdom. Hilda Kuper. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York, 1963. x + 87 pp. Illus. Paper, $1.50.

During the past few years Holt, Rinehart, and Winston has published a number of short case studies in anthropology which have achieved a considerable reputation for providing good succinct accounts of the lives of peoples of other cultures. *The Swazi* is a welcome addition to the series. It describes the people of Swaziland, a British protectorate bordered by the Republic of South Africa and the Portuguese territory of Mozambique.

The Swazi long ago developed a centralized state with a dual monarchy vested in the king and the queen mother. Hilda Kuper describes the delicate balance of power between the two and the way in which the monarchy impinges upon the Swazi nation. In other sections she discusses the organization of family life in a society that is patriarchal and polygynous and the educational system, especially the organization of regimental age classes, which provide both a formal indoctrination in Swazi values and a method of recruiting labor for public work. The religious beliefs, those that stem from the past and those that are introduced by Christian proselytizers, are shown as they work within the framework of the kingship and the general organization of Swazi life.

Most of the material upon which the account is based comes from Kuper's early work in Swaziland during the 1930's and 1940's. But this is no static account of the Swazi as they were three decades ago. In more recent years, Kuper has made extended visits to Swaziland, and a continued close contact with Swazi outside the country has enabled her to keep abreast of recent trends. This perspective permeates the book but is most apparent in the final section in which she discusses the impact of recent economic and political trends and the growth of Swazi political parties that seek to modernize the state and to free it of external control. Here she brings the account up to 1962, the time of her last visit to the country.

Kuper is an artist with words as well as a fine anthropologist and a sensitive observer. In 84 pages of text she has succeeded in creating a vivid and coherent picture of Swazi organization and values through the decades. It can stand by itself, but I hope it will lead readers back to her earlier books on the Swazi: *An African Aristocracy* and *The Uniform of Color*. The first is notable for having the finest account known to me of the ritual of African kingship. The latter is a sympathetic study of the clash of blacks and whites, a study that is relevant not only for an understanding of Swaziland but also for understanding what is happening in South Africa.

E. COLSON
Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University

Amateur Scientists

Wanted: Amateur Scientists. Robert Froman. McKay, New York, 1963. xviii + 102 pp. Illus. $3.25.

On its dust cover, this little volume is described as a new book for teenagers. It *is* a good book for youngsters, but it is also good for anyone, at any age, who has never known science as a personal adventure or who has strayed into the administrative wilderness of professional science. Froman writes as if he himself were an amateur scientist, as if he thoroughly understands the satisfaction of making observations or measurements that give him a firm grip on a segment, however tiny, of reality; observations or measurements that may, in the hands of others, contribute to an understanding of a larger and more complex area of natural science.

The author defines "amateur" only by implication. The amateur scientist is one who "loves" to do scientific research without pay. He may be too young or too old for gainful employment, or, if in between, he will derive his income from something other than scientific research—even science administration or teaching—and will pursue his investigations outside of official hours. It is indeed correct that "the true spirit of science is the spirit of amateurism" and that "nearly all amateur research is pure research, the seeking of knowledge for its own sake." The taint of incompetence attached to the word "amateurish" is unfortunate, for it should be a proud adjective connoting idealistic, self-sacrificing effort, sometimes less productive than professional work only because of lack of time, facilities, equipment, and assistance.

Froman points out briefly (there are 11 chapters) what amateurs are doing and can do in the physical and biological sciences to obtain new information, and how in some instances amateurs are organized so that their combined observations become valuable raw data for the use of professionals. The interest of the book is enhanced by examples of the work of individual amateurs. And there is wisdom and advice in it from some of the leaders of professional science.

It is astonishing how well the author estimates the opportunities for amateurs in every field. In the chapter on entomology, a field in which I have had some experience, the author has listened to J. F. G. Clarke, of the Smithsonian Institution's Department of Entomology, and has reported accurately and persuasively the great opportunities for original work on insects and other arthropods. However, I doubt very much that amateur entomology lags in the United States because insects are repulsive to some people or because entomologists are sometimes regarded as odd (some of them are!). I believe amateur entomology is "the unpopular science" because, in America, professional entomologists have not taken the time and trouble to