We may count the cost of credit hours produced, juggle faculty-student ratios, and computerize our registration ceremonies. But the reality of the teaching-learning process defies analysis. It is quite possible—and not infrequent—for an institution to pass the efficiency tests with high marks and yet provide a poor environment for learning. We know little about how to construct what the British architects call "a continuous learning environment." Dormitories that are efficiency motels, student unions with the flavor of penny arcades, campus architecture that crowds and depresses the human spirit—are these not hostile to learning itself? No scoreboard tallies such gross and debilitating inefficiencies.

The challenges to education are as massive and staggering as those facing the American people. The "revolution of rising expectations"—for clean air and pure water, for job opportunity, for "people renewal" as well as urban renewal, for a decent social order—applies not only to the world's poverty belt but to our own developing society as well. Only a strong and vital educational system can give us handholds to a better future. This is the essence of the challenge to public policy. The challenge of change is too great for modest efforts, patchworks, and simplistic shortcuts to economy and efficiency. Our high-achieving society expects much more of American education.

Johns Hopkins Oceanographic Studies

The pages of the Johns Hopkins Oceanographic Studies continue to be devoted to Pacific investigations. However, since the phenomena studied and published in splendor are concerned with general processes in all oceans, exemplified on Pacific data, the trend can be considered an excellent one. We are also indebted to Johns Hopkins Press for making available the critical treatment of data collected over a long period of time, starting with the *Challenger* expedition and culminating in the large survey expeditions organized by Scripps Institution of Oceanography and the Institute of Oceanography in Moscow.

In the introduction to this volume, **Intermediate Waters of the Pacific Ocean** (Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1965. 85 pp., $8.50), the author, Joseph L. Reid, Jr., covers the history of the description of intermediate waters in the oceans and particularly in the Pacific Ocean. The literature survey, which is arranged according to processes that affect the distribution of water masses as characterized by their parameters (salinity, temperature, oxygen, and phosphate), indicates clearly the slow and cumbersome way toward comprehension of the acting processes on the basis of often doubtful data collected from different ships in different years and different seasons. The author has selected the best or the most consistent data and these are clearly indicated in the tables and the plates.

The data are analyzed by giving the distribution of properties on surfaces of constant potential specific volume, together with an investigation of the geostrophic flow in these surfaces. Two surfaces are chosen on the basis of the fact that they best coincide with the subsurface salinity minimum. They are characterized by an isosteric anomaly of 125 cl/ton and 80 cl/ton. Because none of these layers penetrates the surface in the North Pacific, it is concluded that the water masses of these layers assume their properties by vertical and lateral exchange processes. This conclusion is further substantiated by an intense study of the water masses in the subarctic gyro. The final chapter critically compares the studies in the Atlantic with the treatment of the Pacific data which the author had given in the previous chapter.

The monograph provides the best available bibliography of all original data. The pages that describe the vertical distribution of seawater properties are most instructive, and so are the pages that describe the horizontal distribution of parameters. It is difficult to avoid errors, but I noted only one—in Figure 4 an oxygen content of less than 0.5 ml/liter is not indicated with the correct shade of yellow. Otherwise, the printing and editorial work reflect the same excellent standards that we are accustomed to encountering in "The Johns Hopkins Oceanographic Studies."

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Cultural Anthropology

Ethel Nurge's **Life in a Leyte Village** (University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1965. 167 pp., $5) is a welcome addition to a recent series of monographs and books which furnish information on communities studies and provide, as well, guides to field techniques and the collection of data.

Miss Nurge's straightforward discussion of the circumstances involved in choosing the particular village she studied is refreshing: "The choice came about through one of those accidents that guide our choices more frequently than we recognize." She goes on to say that an American-Filipino student friend residing in a nearby village was the primary reason for the selection of "Guinhangdan." So often anthropologists fail to mention such ordinary or incidental reasons for choosing a research project or research area. Methodologically cogent reasons for selecting this Leyte village are also given, however. A village in Visayan Islands was chosen because no systematic anthropological investigation had been undertaken in this island group. Guinhangdan was small yet large enough for adequate quantitative analysis of the data. Homes were in close proximity to one another and thus gave access to detailed observation of daily life.

The amount of information packed into this small volume is remarkable. A short section on reasons for selecting the village studied precedes a short but penetrating history of the dim beginnings of the community through a vivid description of the Japanese occupation to the time of the study in 1956. Short sections then follow on the political organization and the types of housing and clothing. Subsequent sections on the socioeconomic structure, household composition, mother-child relationships, and dyadic relations in the family present the basic materials of the study. I found the sections on household composition and the patterns of kinship relationships especially significant. Anthropologists will want to examine closely Nurge's delineation of eight types of nuclear households. Meaningful classifications of household types long have been a nagging problem to ethnographers. Nurge examines the literature on this subject, reports that household composition is far more complicated than has been generally assumed, and offers her own classification as a suggested solution. Her purpose in