

tunities for the individual to discover himself, must be preserved, but that it must be combined with insistence on high standards at every step. "We can not worship frivolity and expect our young people to scorn it. We can not scorn the life of the mind and expect our young people to honor it." However, he does not advance any simple answer to the perplexing problems of motivation but merely asks us to use more effectively whatever we already know about the effect of morale, environment, challenge, and stimulus.

Sheer intelligence is not proposed as the single criterion for social advancement. For one thing, bright and highly motivated persons are needed in all walks of life and at all levels. Furthermore, extreme emphasis on the intellectually gifted child might bring a reaction, as it did in the 20's, demanding equal treatment for all students. The result was to be expected in a democratic society which grants the less gifted majority the greatest ultimate control over the opportunities provided for the smaller number who can perform at the highest levels. If measures for the gifted arouse hostility, a backlash can be expected. We can best manage this particular problem by stating it in more constructive terms. "How can we provide opportunities and rewards for individuals of every degree of ability so that individuals at every level will realize their full potentialities, perform at their best, and harbor no resentment toward any other level?" In this connection, Gardner endorses the comprehensive high school in which students are grouped according to performance in each specific subject, and students of every degree of ability are placed in the home room and in extracurricular activities.

In considering individual fulfillment, Gardner maintains that the particular responsibility of our schools is to give attention to the intellectual aspects of the individual's growth. The emphasis must not be merely on teaching facts, theories, and concepts or on training in the skills but rather on instilling the proper attitudes toward growth, learning, and creativity. Learning for learning's sake is not enough, however. In addition to intellectual growth, the individual must grow emotionally and develop his character and personality. "Freedom without moral commitment is aimless and promptly self-destructive."

Gardner reminds us that a free so-

ciety is still the exceptional society and that the survival of the idea for which our nation stands is not inevitable. Our fate depends on whether we, as a people, can, "despite the narcotic of easy living and the endless distractions of a well-heeled society, respond with vigor and courage and dedication to the demands that history has placed on us."

Gardner holds that our people would rather work for something they believe in than to enjoy a pampered idleness. Happiness and effectiveness are to be found in striving toward meaningful goals, including devotion to standards and respect for the human mind and spirit.

"The idea for which this nation stands will not survive if the highest goal free men can set themselves is an amiable mediocrity."

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Manual of Physical Anthropology. Juan Comas. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1960. xxi + 775 pp. Illus. \$17.50.

An Introduction to Physical Anthropology. M. F. Ashley Montagu. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., ed. 3, 1960. xvi + 771 pp. Illus. \$14.50.

A Handbook of Anthropometry. M. F. Ashley Montagu. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1960. xi + 186 pp. Illus. \$5.

These competing textbooks from a single publishing house may be likened to the offerings of some American automobile companies. Thought of in this way, Thomas can be said to have imported a successful 1957 Mexican model, the Comas *Manual*, and to have matched it with his own refurbished 1951 model, the Montagu *Introduction*. Also, Thomas has taken the unusual step of disconnecting the rear appendages of the *Introduction* and offering them unchanged as the Montagu *Handbook*, a "trailer" type of vehicle. Not surprisingly, therefore, the *Manual* looks a bit exotic in its new setting—it was designed for a different clientele, the *Introduction* shows its old lines under the added fins and chrome, and the *Handbook* is as ungainly a collection of spare parts as can be imagined. Also, judging from dimensions and price tags, Thomas has not yet changed over to the "compacts."

I will not extend this simile beyond remarking that books, like cars, are planned and produced with an eye to sales. It is up to the buyers, in this case teachers and students, to choose with care. To this end let us consider the relative merits of the *Manual* and the *Introduction*.

Having been trained in Europe and having gained experience in Mexico through years of editing and of teaching physical anthropology, Juan Comas recognized the need for a textbook in Spanish which would take into account the particular preparation of Latin American students. In 1957 he produced such a book under the title *Manual de Antropología Física* (Fondo de Cultura Económica). Its success led, after only 3 years, to the present English edition. This has not involved much change: The wise elimination of a section on statistics; amplification of chapters 2, 5, 8, and 9; and the addition of some recent references. In the above simile, in characterizing the English language edition as slightly exotic, I was not thinking of the translation, which is good, but of some of the subjects discussed, which will be unfamiliar to many North Americans: For instance, the "biotypologies" of Viola, Pende, and Barbara. Yet this does not mean that the book is in any way below the standard for introductory teaching levels in North America.

The *Manual* appeals to me because it gives historical background, strikes a good balance between the different sections, connects statements with sources by means of footnotes on the same page, does not overwhelm the beginning student with technical details beyond his need, and reports facts with a minimum of personal bias. The experienced teacher, W. M. Krogman, who contributes a preface, likewise has a high opinion of the book.

On the other hand, Ashley Montagu, who was trained in England and America and who taught anatomy in Philadelphia for a number of years, brought out the first edition of his *Introduction* in 1945 (326 pages, \$4). Unfortunately, it was marred by many errors and was able to survive its bad reviews mainly because of limited competition. An improved second edition appeared in 1951 (555 pages, \$8.75). The present edition is basically the second edition with the addition of quite a bit of new material. For some reason not all of the new material has been inserted in chronological order. Also, some material that

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 determine 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 *Intro-*

duction. 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 Foraminifera 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 Foraminifera. 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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