

legislature had fully occupied the field.

Gardner demonstrates conclusively that all parties to the controversy acted at times unwisely and inconsistently and that responsibility for the tragic episode was widely shared. All concerned were slow to achieve a mature understanding of the situation and the issues pertaining thereto; all were slow to take a considered and firm stand. The controversy took shape out of an effort to implement a policy which all parties, with varying degrees of understanding and assurance, seemed to accept, namely, that membership in the Communist Party disqualified a person from membership on the university faculty. The controversy in its final stages, as Gardner sees it, became a struggle between the regents and the academic senate for control of the university, particularly in relation to the appointment, promotion, and dismissal of faculty members.

Part of the injury to the university occurred in 1956, when, very belatedly, the American Association of University Professors censured the administration of the university. This token censure was removed two years later and is probably to be understood as expressing the desire of the AAUP to underscore the discrepancy between the position of the regents, the president, and the senate of the university that a disciplined Communist was automatically lacking in the objective and scholarly qualities expected of a member of the academic profession, and the AAUP position that no professor, not even a Communist professor, should be dismissed except on an explicit showing that his teaching or his scholarship was unsatisfactory.

Even though this reviewer was a participant in the AAUP discussions and decisions in 1956, he now believes that the AAUP must be included in the judgment that all parties to the oath controversy acted with something less than adequate understanding and wisdom. In retrospect he feels that the position taken by so many intelligent and honest people in California that proved membership in the Communist Party was inconsistent with objective scholarship cannot be said to have been so unreasonable as to have justified the censure sanction invoked by the AAUP. The basic AAUP position that a faculty member must not be dismissed except where adequate evidence is adduced proving an absence of professional fitness cannot be said to be unreasonable either. But the record sug-

gests that no university has yet been able to devise and follow in practice a satisfactory system of "adducing evidence" of professional unfitness. This failure is not difficult to understand. For one thing, such a system would appear to require more "police work" by a university in collecting evidence than is either practicable or tolerable. The choice may be between giving up on the idea that a tenured teacher can be dismissed when professional unfitness is proved and automatic application of certain standards, such as dismissal for proved membership in an organization like the Communist Party that is known to subject its members to a measure of intellectual discipline inconsistent with acceptable scholarship. Our knowledge and experience in the academic profession to date suggest that, if these are in fact the only alternatives, the former is the more attractive one. But is it too much to expect the profession, perhaps led by the AAUP, to establish and implement expectations of teacher-scholars with respect to such personal qualities as integrity, civility, and decency, and such scholarly qualities as objectivity? Failure to move in this direction may well prove to be a factor undermining the rationale for academic tenure.

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Geological Papers

Source Book in Geology, 1900-1950. KIRTLLEY F. MATHER, Ed. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1967. 453 pp., illus. \$12.50.

In 1939 Mather and Mason published their well-known *Source Book in Geology*, which was reprinted in 1964. In that book "contributions originating since 1900 were not considered, nor has the work of living geologists been included," a sound historical principle. Now, at the end of the second third of the 20th century, we have sufficient perspective from which to view some of the "spectacular advances" in geology since 1900, and of necessity the work of some still-living men must be included. The new *Source Book in Geology, 1900-1950*, edited by Mather, contains excerpts on 28 broad topics from 65 articles by 63 authors, of which 41 are American, six British, four Russian, three each German and Swedish, and one each Austrian, Canadian, Finnish, Japanese, Dutch, and

South African. All the articles are important, and many are basic to current thinking in both the main and the peripheral branches of geology.

Every reader will have his own list of "fundamental" papers or books since 1900, and one of the pleasures of reading the book will be comparison of his own choices with those of Mather. Geologists and others will find in no other book such a source of original information on current bases of geological thinking.

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Guide to the Animal Kingdom

The Larousse Encyclopedia of Animal Life. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1967. 640 pp., illus. \$22.50 until 31 Dec.; thereafter, \$25.

It is extraordinary how many laymen still imagine that zoology involves the study of animals. It is for them, and for a few old-fashioned or nostalgic "zoologists," that this magnificent volume has been put together. The work is arranged in a strictly taxonomic order, which is made easier to follow by the inclusion, at the end of the book, of a guide to the classification that is followed in the text. The first 200 pages are devoted to invertebrates and the last 300 to birds and mammals, while the unfortunate fish, amphibia, and reptiles are squeezed into 130 pages in the middle. It is probably inevitable, in a volume so lavishly illustrated, that photogenicity should thus win out over numerical importance.

A dozen authors, all located in British institutions, have contributed to the text, with the largest share belonging to Maurice Burton of the British Museum of Natural History, who is also responsible for revising and adapting Léon Bertin's text on the reptiles, birds, and mammals, which is all that remains, except for some illustrations, of the French original. These authors have, however, bent over backwards to use North American examples and North American common names; this presumably reflects the policy of Robert Cushman Murphy, who has written a foreword and who is the only contributor to be acknowledged on the title page.

The 1000 illustrations, including 50 color plates, are for the most part ex-