

proof of the intellectual pudding is in both the eating and the nutrition, and the instructor can — if sufficiently knowledgeable — point out discrepancies (muskrats are *not* attracted by insects as potential food; fossil tarsioids have *not* been recovered from the Paleocene; and many others) and possible differences in viewpoint.

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MAN. Second ed. By Richard J. Harrison and William Montagna. viii + 458 pp., figures, tables, bibliography, index. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. \$5.25 (paper).

In recent years the field of physical anthropology has greatly enlarged its scope to cover the areas of osteology, odontology, primatology, anatomy, body composition, but also human reproduction, human growth, human ecology and human adaptation as well. Harris and Montagna's book attempts to cover some of these areas within an evolutionary perspective. This is the second edition and compared with the first one, one finds considerable positive changes. The book includes 17 chapters.

The first chapter deals with the external morphological features of man that differentiate him from the other mammals and primates. In the second chapter the non-human primates are discussed with the objectives of showing the origins of man and his relationship to the non-human primates. This section is a well presented chapter. Chapter 3 deals with human variation and, although in the first pages the authors attempt to explain human variation as a result of human evolution, their treatment and inclusion of nineteenth century classifications of human races contradict their prime objective.

Chapters 4 through 9 deal with human anatomy and physiology (brain, extremities, skin, teeth, endocrine system, etc.). These chapters are also well presented and quite thorough. Chapters 10 through 12 deal with human reproduction from conception to maturity. I find some of the statements made in chapter 12 (*His Sexual Behavior*), particularly those dealing with detailed de-

scriptions of sexuality, to be of a sensational nature rather than actually contributing to a more thorough understanding of man's sexual behavior. The several pictures of male and female nudes are further evidence of sensationalism without purpose. Chapters 13 through 15 treat the areas of the biological basis of communication. Chapters 16 and 17 are concerned with aging, and the book terminates with a summary section.

In conclusion the level of presentation in the book is uneven; parts of the book are very simplistic while others are very technical. Some portions are current while others are outdated. Furthermore, the book lacks appropriate treatments of human ecology and adaptation, which are necessary for the understanding of man both in a contemporary and an evolutionary context. For these reasons, use of this book as an undergraduate textbook must be considered with great caution. The use of supplemental material is mandatory.

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RACE. By John R. Baker. xviii + 625 pp., figures, tables, bibliography, index. Oxford University Press, New York. 1974. \$15.00 (cloth).

The phenomenon of race in contemporary man, with all of its complexities, motivates different modern workers to different directions according to their varied interests and personalities. For some the interest is taxonomic, and the challenge is to put thousands of living groups into a smaller number of taxa. To others, the call is phylogenetic — tracing origins and timing separations, as for the Thai-folk and the southern Chinese. To still others, now, the differences between races call for explanation, either by invoking evolutionary forces or uncovering them by both experimental and epidemiological studies. Some are fascinated by the historical and political uses of the term "race," yet not by races themselves, and still others have for their discovery that there are no human races (merely ethnic groups or populations or clines).