

scheme, or to parts of it, but the many gaps in the archaeological and ethnological record give one pause and prevent enthusiastic acceptance of the idea.

However there is a danger that persons interested in primitive art, but without anthropological sophistication, especially the history of anthropological theory as it bears upon diffusionism, will uncritically accept the historical scheme put forth in this book, and will regard as proven the idea that there are unbroken lines of historical relationship between paleolithic art and recent primitive art.

But, with this caution, it must be said that this is a serious attempt to deal with world primitive art, certainly more than is usually tried in many of the picture books, and a refreshingly different view of an often mistreated subject is presented.

The book is beautifully illustrated with a profusion of photographs, many in color. This volume is one of a series of ten books in the Landmarks of the World's Art, dealing with different aspects of world art history.

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THE MANY WORLDS OF MAN, Jack Conrad, 305 pp., \$6.95, Thomas Y. Crowell, Co., New York, 1964.

A simple account of elementary anthropology, both physical and cultural, as given by a professor teaching in the South. This turns out to be a significant point, as the author uses analogies and illustrations from his cultural context in Memphis, Tennessee. The book reads as a set of very excellent lectures in elementary anthropology as taught to the beginning undergraduate. This is not a derogation of the quality of content, but it does give the potential reader a flavor of the approach to the subject.

It is fully illustrated with many beautiful photographs of cultural artifacts as well as soft crayon drawings of some of the points which the author desires to make.

The author's main thesis is that there are racial differences, but that it is entirely wrong to give them qualitative grades. He is an exponent of the idea that racial differences extend in many physical ways, and he makes quite a point of this. However, he is very careful throughout to point out that no qualitative measurement can be made about these differences.

All in all, this is a fine elementary book in anthropology that would be interesting for the beginning student and for the uninitiated.

Microbiology

PARAMEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY, Stanley Wedberg, 462 pp., \$8.50, Reinhold Publishing Company, New York, 1966.

The paramedical sciences are considered to be pharmacy, nursing, physical and occupational therapy, and medical technology. As might be expected, students in these specialty areas are duty bound to have a moderate amount of fundamental knowledge and a considerable amount of practical knowledge in many non-specialty fields. One of these fields is microbiology, which of necessity encompasses the areas of immunology and virology. Here then is the problem "How can one text be both fundamental and practical in all three areas of microbiology without becoming confusing, boring, or too verbose?" (not necessarily in that order) The answer has apparently been found by Prof. Wedberg in this text.

There are 19 chapters in this book beginning with basic considerations of the bacterial cell. The first four chapters are devoted to bacterial metabolism, cultivation and identification. Chapters 5, 6, and 7 are concerned with sterilization and the control of bacteria by chemical and physical means. The next five chapters consider various aspects of the microbiology of water, sewage, soil, air, and food followed by a chapter on chemotherapy and the transmission of disease. The final six chapters deal with pathogenic bacteria, fungi, rickettsiae, and viruses, concluding with resistance to disease. Each chapter is followed by a series of review questions. At the end of the text there is a twelve page glossary. In Chapter 5 the author states that "the principles and applications of asepsis, disinfection and sterilization have more practical bearing on nursing and medical practice than any other aspect of microbiology," to this I would like to add "and are the most difficult for the student to comprehend." It is therefore very pleasing to see that the text dwells at some length on principles and techniques of sterilization as well as the control of microorganisms by chemical and physical forces. To paramedical groups this type of basic principle is much more important than an extensive background in diagnostic bacteriology, which in any event, is best handled in the laboratory.

As regards the microbiology of food, soil, water, sewage, and atmosphere, the author is adequately thorough yet concise.

In the chapter on viruses it is somewhat surprising to find that no electron photomicrographs of animal viruses are included. Admittedly they may not aid the student in his