

without detracting from the pleasure derived by more advanced readers; his objective truthfulness in describing the innumerable adversities which beset Carver throughout his lifetime particularly because of his race; and his bold acknowledgement of the human frailties which occasionally emerged in Carver's otherwise saint-like nature. But perhaps the strongest point in favor of the book is Elliot's two-fold purpose: to tell the life story of his subject and to teach a lesson about perseverance. For it is apparent throughout this enlightening and entertaining biography that George Washington Carver, whom Elliot so rightfully tagged "the man who overcame," achieved his successes only through his strong faith in God, his relentless dedication to a humanitarian cause, and his unswerving tenacity against all odds.

Certainly anyone who desires to know more about George Washington Carver than the fact that he discovered over three hundred uses of the peanut (which, by the way, was Carver's means of *overcoming* a serious problem of overproduction) should read Elliot's book.

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ONE WORLD OF SCIENCE, Warren Andrew, 271 pp., \$8.75, Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1966.

This volume is a short, light, and interesting collection of the recollections of the author and of his association, professional and social, with a number of interesting figures in the world of biological science. Prof. Andrew, who is Chairman of the Department of Anatomy, Indiana University, has traveled widely. He brings to the reader certain insights and impressions that go beyond science, beyond people, and beyond cultures. It does all of these things, and more. The reading is light, many of the experiences are revealing of things, of people, and of biology. The book is recommended as a background for students who wish a glimpse of what being a biological scientist may be for one who enjoys people, travel, and some understanding of how the frontiers of biology are advanced.

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Philosophy of Science

THE IDENTITY OF MAN, J. Bronowski, 107 pp., \$3.95, Doubleday and Company, Inc., New York, 1965.

Four essays by a distinguished philosopher

of science. The essays center around the assumption that man is a part of nature. This simple concept has more implications than most people realize and this is made quite plain by Bronowski. Essentially, the author proposes that the "act of discovery in science engages the imagination (first of the man who makes it, and then of the man who appreciates it) as truly as does the act of creation in the arts." Secondly, he proposes that the findings of science are ethically neutral but the activity of science is not; it demands strict human values from those who practice it. The first essay takes up the central problem of the position of man in nature, and the remainder is an exposition of human modes of knowledge from science through poetry.

There are perceptive essays and well worth the attention of biologists who are interested in the "big picture."

THE BROKEN IMAGE, Floyd W. Matson, 342 pp., \$1.45, Doubleday Anchor Book Company, New York, 1966.

A paperback reprint of a book published in 1964 and written by a political science professor. The subtitle is *Man, Science, and Society* and the thrust of the book is to describe the present status of scientific thinking as it relates to the concept of man and society. It is a good summary of scientific progress in this century in the context of its previous history and as it applies to philosophy, political theory, and man.

It is an interesting book, replete with an excellent synthesis of scientific thinking, but written in a turgid style which makes reading careful, deliberate, and slow. The author is really upset at determinism whether it is in Watson's psychology or the physicists's view of the eventual triumph of science.

But it is a synthesis of science as made by a political scientist, and in this fact it is quite valuable and interesting. Unfortunately, he proposes nothing but analyzes and synthesizes at great length. He finally falls back on Whitehead, and this reviewer does not blame him for that.

THE ORIGINS AND GROWTH OF BIOLOGY, Arthur Rook (Ed.), 403 pp., \$1.45, Penguin Books, Baltimore, Maryland, 1964.

This book is perhaps one of the most enjoyable as well as informative historical accounts of the development of biology which the reviewer has read in some time.

The contents of the book are divided into seven sections beginning with "The Beginnings