civilizations are destroyed, as a kind of second eleven. Another suggestion is to build numerous university clusters so modelled as to provide a setting for genius-supporting groups to emerge, the ideal model proposed being the Menninger Clinic! And thirdly, we should study children, though to what end is not too clear. These conclusions may disappoint the reader, but doubtless the author is correct in her main assertion that the first step to a solution is a precise formulation of the need.

The non-specialist will probably find parts of this book abstruse. Apart from the interest of its subject matter, however, it provides a vivid example of the methods of cultural anthropology in one of its horizon-sweeping moods. Noteworthy is the remarkable concern that the implications of every statement be elaborated almost before the proposition itself has been enunciated, a procedure which makes for the crab-wise exploration of an area rather than for linear argument. The book is fully annotated, and there are 40 pages of references.

The second volume, *Anthropology*, is also tripartite and consists of selected papers by the same indomitable author, devoted to methodological problems, examples of applied anthropology both in war and peace time, and the contributions of anthropology to other disciplines. The book is inexpensive, often lively and sometimes amusing.

N. KREITMAN.

A CORRECTION

SAMUEL TUKE'S FIRST PUBLICATION

Two errors in this article, for which the author is not responsible, are regretted:

1. P. 769, col. 2, line 1 should read "sent to the famous Quaker, philanthropist and chemist William Allen." The reference is to William Allen, F.R.S. of London.

2. P. 770, col. 1, last paragraph. For "Electric Repertory" read "Eclectic Repertory".

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