

Col. Cox then sketches the further migrations beyond the beginning of written history about seven thousand years ago to Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, Rome and India, and in places the gradual dissolution of the Caucasians through amalgamation with the races they temporarily subjugated leaving focal remnants and hybrids of the Caucasians among the ashes of the once great civilizations of recorded history.

After dashing through the information known concerning the Caucasian influence in China, Mexico and Peru, Cox concludes that "the causation of the decay of culture is the substituting of the culturally unfit for the culturally fit," and most importantly notes that "a peculiar mentality is the expression of the relative peculiarity in brain matter, and any given mentality cannot be but an expression of breed."

Perhaps the greatest contribution of this book is the proposal of a practical solution for The United States. It is found that the one possibility not adopted by previous civilizations (except for the present civilization in Australia) to preserve racial integrity was geographic separation. Cox considers this possibility in detail and shows that if The United States is to remain White the repatriation of the Negroes who were torn from their motherland, Africa, must be initiated. He insists that Southern United States-type segregation will only temporarily delay ultimate mongrelization, and that only by providing for and encouraging repatriation of the Negro will America remain White. Cox also prophesied that "if North America becomes mongrel, the entire Western World is to be surrendered to the forces of decay." Only time will prove or disprove Cox's predictions.

ROBERT FORD.

ADAPTATION AND NATURAL SELECTION: A CRITIQUE OF SOME CURRENT EVOLUTIONARY THOUGHT

By George C. Williams. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1966. Pp. 307. Price \$6.50.

The author undertakes the task of refining the use of the terms "adaptation" and "selection" in biological literature and gives very thorough treatment to samples of incorrect evolutionary thinking. Concepts of group selection and cooperative evolution are criticized in particular. Individuals cooperate to increase to the maximum the survival of their own genes and not because brotherhood is inherent in evolution. The limitations of Wright's group selection concept as a factor in evolution are brought out in chapter four.

Readers may question the author's opinion that no evidence exists that evolution directly fosters mental abilities. This is based on another opinion, that different races with different evolutionary histories have about the same intellectual capacity, and that geniuses do not seem to have more children than persons of lesser talent. Because ruling élites may not match subject peoples in reproductive output does not mean that genius cannot maintain itself. The nature of modern society may be dysgenic in effect but we know little about the endurance of genius during the Ice Ages.

The author parts company with much current thinking on the antiquity of the nucleic acid genetic code but this difference is refreshing. The discussions of schooling behavior of fish and the evolution of social insects are valuable.

The author feels that a precise understanding of genetic and evolutionary processes will do much to accelerate the growth of biology. He reasons from the parallel growth of chemistry after rigorous terminology

was introduced. One may suspect that the results may be less spectacular. Biology is a less exact science and is not likely to be reborn merely because biologists become more exacting in their work and vocabularily. Nevertheless, this is an important book and is strongly recommended.

ROBERT E. KUTTNER.

HYBRIDS

By David C. Rife. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C., 1965.
Pp. 159. Price \$3.75.

Dr Rife has fashioned an extremely interesting semi-technical account on the subject of hybrids which should satisfy the needs of the reading public for some time to come. The author is a widely experienced geneticist with a background of academic and government appointments. His material is drawn from both plant and animal kingdoms. Quite naturally, the fascinating story of hybrid corn makes up an entire chapter. Similar attention is given to the development of the Texas Brahman, the result of mixing Indian Zebu cattle with domestic breeds.

After dealing with mules and hinnies, some exotic hybrids are introduced—zoo novelties like tiglons and ligers (tiger-lion crosses), the asbra (donkey-zebra cross), cattalo (cattle-buffalo), and sheep-goat, dog-jackal and dromedary-Bactrian camel crosses. Those who believe crosses between species are invariably sterile will be surprised. Data on authenticated fertile offspring of donkeys and horses are presented. Besides interspecific hybrids, examples are given of an intergeneric cross (Alaskan brown bear-polar bear) and an extremely rare interfamilial cross, the "turken" (turkey-chicken).

A chapter on behavioral genetics is included, with comments on inheritance of temperament, and crosses between human races receive a chapter. Dr Rife points out that because hybrid plants and animals may be superior to parental stocks we should not expect racial crosses necessarily to lead to improvement. The former represents careful breeding and selection; the latter is a random process. Carleton Coon's view on the separate evolution of human races is given fair attention.

ROBERT E. KUTTNER.

THE CREATIVE ELITE IN AMERICA

By Nathaniel Weyl. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C., 1966.
Pp. 235. Price \$6.00.

The Creative Elite in America is worthy of being studied by all who are interested in the well-being and preservation of all that is best in the heredity of the American people, and which in the past has contributed materially to the present greatness of the United States. Not only does Mr Nathaniel Weyl write books of acute perceptiveness dealing with crucial problems of our day but in doing so he shows a deep appreciation of the factors of genetic inheritance which are so largely ignored by writers in our times—as a consequence of which they fail to realise the real problem, and their work, no matter how brilliantly stated, fails to make any fundamental contribution either to the diagnosis or to the solution of the problems which face us all. But Mr Weyl is not in this latter category, for he is a writer who has an insight into what is happening, and he has one of the most acute brains of anyone with whom it has been my fortune to come into contact.

In this book Mr Weyl has not only identified the creative élites in