

glands and growth particularly revealing. Likewise, those concerned with the quantitative aspects of the inheritance of stature might not find the chapter on inheritance factors overpowering. These examples, however, should not detract from the book. Dr. Krogman offers a personal account of child growth, and as such is heavily oriented toward the morphological aspects.

The book would serve well in undergraduate human development courses, particularly those with heavy behavioral emphasis. In this sense, it would provide a fine biological complement. The book should likewise find interested readers among anthropologists as a whole, as it offers an integrated approach. Serious students of child growth and development will, however, find the volume lacking in many of the intricacies and problems of the field. The book is not heavily documented, although an adequate bibliography is provided.

Child Growth offers a rather broad, integrated overview of human growth and development, emphasizing the well-being of the individual child. The person of Dr. Krogman is apparent throughout and is well indicated in his remarks closing the preface: "If this book is read with the joy and satisfaction with which it was researched and written, I shall be pleased."

Hominid Fossils: An Illustrated Key. T. W. PHENICE. Dubuque, IA: Wm. C. Brown, 1972. xx + 163 pp., figures, references. \$2.95 (paper). [First ed., 1969.]

Reviewed by MILFORD H. WOLPOFF
University of Michigan

The study of paleoanthropology is surely unique in that a major problem of the researcher is a godsend for the teacher: the fossil record is finite and small. In fact, for much of the history of the discipline, the number of workers rivaled the number of fossils. Even with the rapid increase of discoveries in the past decades, it is still possible for workers and students to know the totality of evidence paleoanthropology is based on. Thus, I find it incredible that somewhat complete atlases have only appeared in the last few years. *Hominid Fossils* is the most ambitious attempt to date.

It is my sad duty to report that the literature of paleoanthropology seems as concerned with describing the workers as it does the fossils. Many have questioned whether such a discipline is really a science, and perhaps such underlying currents are responsible, at least in part, for the late appearance of a key such as this. The basic data in a science must be both reproducible and communicable, and yet there is even today a strong feeling in some quarters that for one to think about the problems in human paleontology, one must first have actually held the fossils in one's hand. For those of this persuasion, *Fossil Hominids* will be utterly useless, along with most other publications, and they may rely on their tactile memories. For the remaining workers and students of the discipline, Phenice's *Key* will be a welcomed addition.

The *Key* is a compromise, as any book must be. In this case, depth was compromised for range. The coverage for the hominid fossils is nearly complete. The same cannot be said for the pre-Pleistocene hominoids, but equivalent reporting for these specimens would take a book fully as long. While almost every known fossil hominid-bearing site is included, the variation at only some of the sites is pictured. For Choukoutien, lateral views of the four main crania are given, as are seven Solo crania. However, only one cranium from Swartkrans out of the 200+ specimens present is pictured, and this only in lateral view. Only one of the Predmost crania is pictured. The drawings themselves are uneven in quality, ranging from greatly detailed (La Ferrassie) to broad and simplified outline (ER 406). Each specimen includes a short description of discovery, age, associated tools, a few cranial measurements, and a comment discussing some morphological features and phylogenetic position. Even given that this information is by necessity condensed, there is a major weakness that extends throughout the text. Almost no attention is given to the condition of the fossils. Steinheim, for instance, is pictured and described without mention that the cranium is severely distorted, so much so that part of the molar row is at the midline. The reconstruction of Grimaldi is unmentioned, and the various reconstructions of Ehringsdorf are ignored. This information, along with much more, is adequately pub-

lished in his excellent bibliography and the *Key* might have been more useful with a somewhat different and more critical choice of information included in the text.

As it is, I would still recommend use of the *Key* as a supplement to any one of a number of textbooks. It can act as both an initial reference and a guide to further references for interested students who desire more detail than most introductory texts give.

The Korean National Family Planning Program: Population Control and Fertility Decline. TAEK IL KIM, JOHN A. ROSS, and GEORGE C. WORTH. New York: The Population Council (distributed by Key Book Service, Bridgeport, CT), 1972. viii + 232 pp., charts, graphs, tables, 6 appendices, bibliography, index. \$4.50 (paper).

Reviewed by VIRGINIA KTSANES
Department of Applied Health Sciences
Tulane University School of
Public Health and Tropical Medicine

This little book is a gem in its field. It undertakes the tremendous task of a complete and detailed account of the Korean National Family Planning Program and produces a report that satisfies the interests not only of family planning experts in the international field, but also students of cultural change for whom family planning may or may not be a topic of concern. The effect of the book upon the reader is a profound respect and considerable insight into the lives of Koreans. Almost secondary is the overall evaluation of the program which was the primary purpose of the book. Perhaps part of this effect is explained by the fact that it was Koreans working for Korea to achieve some demographic change. Those most intimately involved knew their own people, customs, and government structure and had insight into those factors which must be worked on to achieve the goal. There was help from other nations, but this was not in the planning of the program but rather in the form of aid for supplies and equipment that were expensive and not available in Korea.

Korea's concern with population growth

centers around its extremely high density. In 1970 the average person had a space of only sixty square yards, and three-fourths of the land is considered unillable. In 1966 the total population was over twenty-nine million and with target growth rates of 2.0 percent by December 1971, and 1.5 percent five years later, it is anticipated there will be more than fifty million persons by the end of the century.

In 1962 when the program began, many factors indicated that a family planning program had considerable potential for decreasing the growth rate. Hence Korea was a good case study for evaluating the merits of such a program to achieve population control. The sex ratio was balanced, and depletion in certain age and sex categories caused by the Korean War seemed to have been filled by in-migration from the north. The number of births began to drop, beginning in 1961, in both urban and rural sections, indicating a readiness on the part of the population to control fertility. This was documented by an increase in age at marriage, the spread of abortions in cities, and use of contraception. Thus to make fertility control services easily accessible to the entire population would accelerate these trends and hopefully achieve the necessary curtailment of the growth rate. Other factors indicated the need for fast decline in growth rate—the internal migration to urban sectors, the ability to maintain the high literacy rate, the need to train manpower for the transition from an agrarian society to an urban industrialized one, and the production of skilled and professional persons for the development of the nation.

In addition to an account of the demographic history of the country and the historical development of the program in terms of policy, structure, and details of program operation, the report is unbiased in its assessment of success and failures of the program. The implications for the future are considered.

The Korean experiment has been monitored very carefully from the beginning and the bibliography is extensive. This report does not go into details of any of the studies but attempts an overall view of considerable value. The student interested in reports for specific procedures has convenient references to these studies.