



WILEY

A · M · E · R · I · C · A · N
A N T H R O P O L O G I C A L
A S S O C I A T I O N

Review

Reviewed Work(s): *Annals of Eugenics. A Journal for the Scientific Study of Racial Problems* by Karl Pearson

Review by: E. A. Hooton

Source: *American Anthropologist*, New Series, Vol. 28, No. 3 (Jul. - Sep., 1926), pp. 551-553

Published by: Wiley on behalf of the American Anthropological Association

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/661099>

Accessed: 31-10-2016 06:54 UTC

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at
<http://about.jstor.org/terms>



American Anthropological Association, Wiley are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *American Anthropologist*

One or two small regrets do not detract seriously from the satisfaction and pleasure with which I regard this accomplishment. I wish that Dr. Hrdlička had been sufficiently interested in European race classifications to attempt an analysis of the various mixtures found in his Old Americans, according to the racial strains represented. This would have lead, at any rate to a definition of his position on the subject of European race classification, which would be of great interest. It seems also a pity that funds were not available for the printing of tables of raw measurements and observations in order to make this valuable material accessible for all future anthropologists. This project ought to have had sufficient financial support to enable the author to publish an album of the measurements and photographs of each individual studied. He should have had statistical assistance enabling him to calculate a few additional constants without making further demands upon his own apparently inexhaustible strength and industry. In this day when great foundations are lavishing funds upon all varieties of research projects and all sorts of investigators, it seems to me a shame that the distinguished scholar who officially represents Physical Anthropology in the United States should have been hampered in his research upon a subject of such great national importance by a lack of adequate funds, by insufficient assistance and by incomplete facilities for publication.

E. A. HOOTON

Annals of Eugenics. A Journal for the Scientific Study of Racial Problems edited by KARL PEARSON, assisted by ETHEL M. ELDERTON. Vol I, Parts I and II, October 1925. (Issued by the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, University of London). 256 pp.

Every anthropologist will welcome the issue of a journal devoted to the study of racial problems when the editors are Professor Karl Pearson and Ethel M. Elderton. Such a journal will undoubtedly take its place beside *Biometrika* as an indispensable source of information and inspiration for all workers who endeavor to apply exact mathematical methods of treatment to anthropological data.

The first number of *Annals of Eugenics* begins with a trenchant editorial explaining the need for such a journal and outlining its purposes. Existing journals and text-books which deal with eugenics are dismissed with contempt. The future of the science of eugenics is stated rather than predicted

The science of Eugenics is in fact only highly developed and *applied* anthropology, and the day will inevitably come when every university of standing will have its professor and laboratory of Eugenics.

The attitude of the editors upon the subject of race differences may be gathered from the following excerpt:

No more than there is equality between man and man of the same nation is there equality between race and race . . . Many races have hardly yet found their true place and function in the community of nations. Science will not flinch from the conclusion, if such be inevitable, that some of these races scarce serve in the modern world any other purpose than to provide material for the history of man.

About one-half of the present issue of *Annals of Eugenics* is devoted to the first installment of a monograph entitled "The Problem of Alien Immigration into Great Britain, illustrated by an Examination of Russian and Polish Jewish Children" by Karl Pearson and Margaret Moul. About 600 Jewish boys and nearly as many girls constitute the sample upon which the work is based. The data include anthropometric measurements, medical information, sociological facts, and intelligence rating. Non-Jewish school children in similar districts are used for comparative data. Coefficients of correlation and of mean square contingency are employed in measuring the relationships of the different variables.

In physique the Jewish children are not found to be superior to the non-Jewish children, but inferior to them in the great bulk of categories dealt with. In cleanliness of clothing the Jewish children fall far short of the native Gentile population.

In the estimation of the intelligence of children a qualitative scale devised by Professor Pearson was employed, the children being graded by their teachers. The measurements on this scale are said to be highly correlated with Binet-Simon tests, with certain physical and psychical characters, and give the values to be expected for fraternal and parental hereditary coefficients. It is concluded from the studies of intelligence that

for practical purposes of prognosis there does not exist in the present material any correlation of the slightest consequence between the intelligence of the child and its physique, its health, its parents' care or the economic and sanitary conditions of its home. . . . Intelligence as distinct from mere knowledge stands out as a congenital character.

The Jewish girls have less intelligence than the Gentile girls in any type of Council School. The Jewish boys are not so good as the

Gentile boys of the medium or average schools, but better than the boys of the poor type of school.

Taken *on the average*, and regarding both sexes, this alien Jewish population is somewhat inferior physically and mentally to the native population.

The contention of the authors is that in a crowded country only immigrants surpassing the average of the native population in physical and mental qualities should be admitted.

"On the Relative Value of the Factors which Influence Infant Welfare" is the subject of an inquiry by Ethel M. Elderton. This is based upon data collected in five towns. The statistical methods employed include various types of correlation and the coefficient of mean square contingency. Infant "viability" is studied in its relation to health of the parents, habits of the parents, condition of the home, occupation of the father, place in the family, age of mother at birth of child, employment of the mother, etc. The results of this investigation do not seem to be clear-cut. The memoir is to be continued in the next issue of the journal.

The other papers in the present issue are "A Pedigree of Epicanthus and Ptosis," by C. H. Usher and "A Note on the Correlation between Birth- and Death-Rates with reference to Malthus's Interpretation of their Movements."

E. A. HOOTON

ASIA

The Bihhors: A little-known Jungle Tribe of Chota Nagpur. RAI BAHADUR SARAT CHANDRA ROY. Ranchi, 1925. vi, 608 pp.

In this volume Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Roy, editor of the recently founded journal *Man in India* has given us a third excellent monograph on the wild tribes of the Chota Nagpur plateau. His first study published in 1912 dealt with the Munda; the second published in 1915 described the Oraon, an immigrant Dravidian folk who came into the region probably in the early centuries of the Christian era. In the present volume the author returns to the older aboriginal stock, and gives us a valuable account of the Bihhors.

Like their neighbors the Munda, Korwa and Santal, the Bihhors belong linguistically to the Kolarian, or Munda group, of which the Ho, Juangs and a number of other tribes are also members, and which is related to the Mon-Khmer of the southeastern part of the continent.