with human-like arm and leg proportions to evolve back toward the ape-like state in order to be the parent of the earliest members of Homo. Instead, they argue that it would be more likely for *Africanus* to have had the leg and arm proportions of early Homo to be the progenitor of us. They also cite dental evidence, which contradicts the idea that Johanson’s “Lucy” is the mother of us all. Dental traits, seen on earlier hominids, are not seen in “Lucy” but are seen again in *africanus* and earliest Homo.

The authors next turn to paleoanthropological politics at Witwatersrand describing (in detail no one wants) how fellow anthropologists behaved badly toward Berger. Berger takes aim at Ron Clarke as well as his former mentor, Tobias, accusing them of violating university rules and grandstanding. This part of the book, while voyeuristically interesting, does not serve science very well. It all sounds a bit petty. And the authors would be more much more credible in their conflicts with their fellow anthropologists if they could spell the names of fossil hominid species correctly (see below).

Of interest to apologists, the book says *Australopithecus garhi*, dated to 2.5 million years, was found in association with stone tools clearly raising the possibility that a creature not of our genus made stone tools. More interestingly, the tools made from rocks were carried fifty-nine miles to the present site. This means that this creature had the ability to plan ahead for at least two days and to understand consequences. This is significantly longer that chimpanzees can plan and raises the possibility that this creature would have been able to understand a moral command such as “Don’t eat the fruit of this tree.” Secondly, the authors point out that the fossil record of the *Australopithecus* to *Homo* transition has been filled in so that it is very difficult to determine who is and who is not a member of our genus. This means that there are lots of transitional forms, something that many apologists stubbornly refuse to acknowledge.

The book has many flaws, scientific and mechanical. One does not expect to see anthropologists misspell the names of fossil species, yet these gentlemen misspell several names, including *garhi*, and *bahr el-gazali*. One would be tempted to blame this on Hilton-Barber, the writer assigned by National Geographic to the project, were it not for the fact that Berger, in the introduction claims that the earliest evidence for the exploitation of marine resources is from South African sites for anatomically modern man dated around 120,000 years ago. He seems not to know his own field ignoring the widely acknowledged Neanderthal exploitation of marine resources at La Crotte du Lazaret in Europe 200,000 years ago. There are also production problems. In one chapter, the last line of each page is reproduced on the following page but on one occasion, an entire line is omitted on the next page. While the book was interesting and I learned a bit from it, all in all, it was not the best anthropological book this year.

Reviewed by Glenn R. Martin, Ramsden House, 105 Malcolm Road, Peterculter, Aberdeen AB14 0X1, Scotland.

### Education


Diekema spent the past forty years in higher education, including twenty years as the president of Calvin College (1976–1996). During this time, the scholarly productivity of the Calvin faculty made a great leap forward. He encountered two academic freedom cases involving Professor Howard Van Till (ASA president, 1991) and Professor Hessel Bouma III (ASA fellow).

In the Introduction, he points out that we are in the new era of changing from the Enlightenment to the post-Modern period. Christian colleges must help to guide the community of faith during this transition by providing perspective and insight.

In the next chapter, he proposes a definition of academic freedom as a principle “to protect professors from those forces which tend to prevent them from meeting all their obligations in the pursuit of truth.” In the third chapter, he enumerates several threats to academic freedom such as ideological imperialism, dogmatism, political correctness, intolerance of religion, or prior restraint, and censorship. As an example of censorship, Diekema gives a four-page description of the Van Till case which occurred after the publication of his book “The Fourth Day” in March 1986. At the end, based on French sociologist Emile Durkheim’s work on community, Diekema urges the academic community to take up vigilance against the threats of academic freedom.

In chapter four, Diekema emphasizes that academic freedom for Christian colleges should be anchored in the Christian world view. This world view is the boundary of academic freedom. Due to the influence of postmodernism, people realize that an unbiased, objective, ideology-free inquiry of truth is a myth. So holding a Christian world view becomes legitimate. Diekema believes that the Christian community of scholars should expose the fallacy of belief in reason only and work against its dominance over all other world views.

In the fifth chapter, Diekema presents a proposal for policy development about academic freedom in the Christian colleges based on his extensive experience. He finds that the tenure system is not needed and could be replaced by a Socratic covenant similar to the Hippocratic Oath taken by physicians. He states that academic freedom is essential for promotion of scholarship in Christian colleges. About the relationship between a college and the supporting denomination, he requests mutual respect and thinks that colleges should not fill the role of giving catechetical instruction.

In the final chapter, Diekema reflects and summarizes his thought on academic freedom and encourages all

Here is an articulate and informed discussion of academic freedom which combines extensive research with the author’s personal experience. Since many ASA members are professors at Christian colleges, this book should be highly relevant and the proposals given should be debated. I agree with most of his ideas.

However, regarding the influence of postmodernism, I think the area of natural science is least affected because of its objectivity. That is why the Van Till case could be defended under various world views. For other areas of inquiry, because of limitation of methodology and complexity of subject, different world views can play a legitimate role in scholarship. Still, the Christian faith holds that world views will be unified when Christ returns. Meanwhile, Christian scholars need to demonstrate with good teaching and research that the Christian world view is beneficial for society.

Diekema proposes that Christian colleges develop first-rate scholarship with graduate programs and in-house research. Instead, I think Christian colleges should place their emphasis upon undergraduate education, so that alumni can be trained in other good research universities and become first-rate Christian scholars. In my opinion, to remain as undergraduate colleges is better than aspiring to be research universities with graduate programs.

Regarding the relationship between churches and colleges, I think it is essential to focus on Christian education in Christian colleges, especially for the humanities major. Due to the shortage of sound Christian education in some churches and the rampant biblical illiteracy of young people, Christian colleges need to do remedial biblical education and have a firm commitment to produce lay and clerical leaders and teachers for their churches.

Reviewed by T. Timothy Chen, Professor of Biostatistics, University of Maryland Medical School, Baltimore, MD 21201.

Environment


Gottlieb’s book shows that some happenings right around us, which we accept as normal, may contribute heavily to pollution. For example, North American governments defend at international conferences the use of automobiles, since they are needed to get to work. Of course, producing cars is good for the economy as well. So exceptions in pollution-control ensue for North America while other countries face controls. Thus, worldwide pollution increases.

Gottlieb points to some causes of increased use of automobiles in North America. Since factories in inner cities pollute, people move to the suburbs looking for a cleaner environment. Fleeing the city means, however, that workers use more fuel. Thus, more pollution results. And, when people leave the inner city it is even more neglected, and the environment becomes even dirtier. More people flee, more polluting occurs, and the vicious circle continues. Gottlieb states the problem well by quoting Raymond Williams: “The consumer wants only the intended product ... all other products and by-products he must get away from, if he can. But get away — it really can’t be overlooked — to treat leftover nature in much the same spirit: to consume it as scenery, landscape, image, fresh air” (p. 43).

The author points out that workers living close to factories are often too afraid to complain about the environment in which they live for fear that they will lose their job. Progress is being made though. More voices are now heard who want to clean up inner cities.

A section entitled “Exploring Pathways” gives some examples of improvement through the cooperation of workers, employers, and scientists. For instance, a dry cleaner must work where people live and/or work. His work requires the use of chemicals. He has to dispose of dirty, polluted water. The chapter shows that improvement is possible when scientists (who have to invent chemicals to clean clothing, and chemicals to clean dirty water), dry cleaners, trade-organizations, governments and people cooperate.

Another section talks about janitors, their work environments, and their employers. While dry cleaners are often self-employed, janitors are usually employees. Who is responsible for the chemicals used to clean? Who is responsible for the health of the janitors? How do they dispose of dirty water?

Also discussed is the food supply and the changes occurring in producing it. What are the consequences when small farms are taken over by big companies? This book talks about Monsanto. What are the responsibilities of the company and its workers, which include scientists?

The author discusses strategies at ecological improvement. He uses as an example efforts to improve water and parks in Los Angeles. This involves governance strategies, politics, the value of work, remaking industry, and cataloging assets. By social and ecological movements joining hands, progress can be made. I recommend this book to everyone, because everyone wants to live in a clean and productive environment.

Reviewed by Jan de Koning, 20 Crispin Crescent, Willowdale, ON M2R 2V7, Canada.