

Stone, bone and copper artifacts, comprising a relatively small proportion of the total industrial content, included side-notched and stemmed projectile points, end and side scrapers, biface knives, choppers, celts, hammerstones, mullers, a milling stone, a few gorgets, bone awls and a copper celt, punch and awl. Although a marked reliance on fishing was indicated by the surviving animal remains, the only items of fishing tackle were an antler toggle-head harpoon and notched stone netsinkers. No vestige of a smoking pipe was found.

Potsherds, predominating over other artifacts in quantity and variety, conformed principally to pseudo scallop shell, dentate stamped, rocker stamped and incised decorative styles. Vinette 1 ware and trade sherds of the Nutimik Focus, Rainy River Aspect, were each represented by a few examples.

Wright observes that the major Donaldson site ceramics are characterized by a Vinette 1-like paste combined with decorative motifs of established Point Peninsula types. He favors, however, the separation of the Donaldson assemblage from the Point Peninsula, although postulating some degree of genetic relationship with this culture. He suggests the derivation of the Saugeen Focus from a local Late Archaic complex, fertilized by diffusions, chiefly ceramic, from the Rainy River Aspect, especially the Laurel Focus thereof. The reviewer, on the other hand, on the basis of newer, still unpublished data, would place the Donaldson site in his redefined Early Point Peninsula culture, but would favor the Rainy River connections as the probable source of certain traits of this culture.

Anderson's contribution, the "Osteology of the Donaldson Site", is a comparative study of the meager skeletal material from the site with Archaic and later groups, including the Ontario Iroquois, in the Northeast. The reviewer feels that the material available to Anderson is too limited to convincingly support his conclusion that the distinctions arose regionally "with the passage of time as genetic and dietary factors modified the morphology" of the Walcolid type of the Donaldson site, rather through the introduction of new physical varieties into the area.

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General Semantics and Contemporary Thomism. Margaret GORMAN, R.S.C.J. Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1962. xv-195 pp., ill. \$1.25.

Margaret Gorman's book constitutes a short but very useful introduction to general semantics. In her book the author discusses four major issues in relation with general semantics. First, an historical sketch is attempted in order to point out the main sources of the principles underlying general

semantics: logical positivism, the general scientific trend, and the non-Aristotelean ways of thought. The author then offers an objective discussion of "the communication aspect of the problem of meaning as considered by general semanticists" (p. 28): the concept of reality and of man, abstraction, symbolism, meanings, values and morality. Thirdly, she endeavors to confront the theory of meaning as explained by general semantics to the thomistic principles of change, human knowledge, communication and truth. The main differences between thomism and general semantics are well exposed and neatly summarized. The last issue to be discussed is what Gorman calls "the educational implications of general semantics" on the elementary, secondary and college levels of education.

Throughout the book, Margaret Gorman gives an objective exposé of the major contributions of general semantics to the actual problem of "the effect of language on behavior" (p. 28) and "to the necessity of developping awareness of the personal element in word meanings and in all communication" (171). She, moreover, points out very clearly the metaphysical and epistemological implications of a discipline which is not merely practical.

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