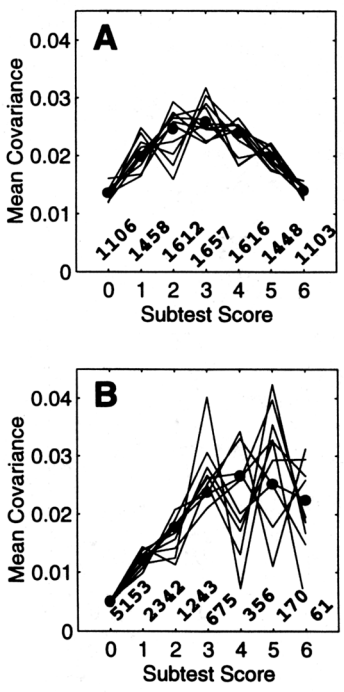
Figure 2
MAXCOV Curves for Two Sets of Eight Dichotomous Indicators of Dimensional Data



Note. MAXCOV curves for two sets of eight dichotomous indicators of dimensional data (i.e., no latent taxa) from simulated samples of size 10,000 show that the curves are not flat. In both Figures 2A and 2B, the dots represent the means for 20 simulated covariance curves, the numbers within the box represent the mean sample sizes contributing to the covariances, and the lines are the first 10 of the 20 simulated curves. In Figure 2A, the mean item difficulty is 50%, in 2B it is 16%. Latent taxon base rates compute to 50% for Figure 2A and 14% for 2B, though no latent taxa are present.

fied by the graphing program. It is hard to know the appropriate scale for presenting covariance curves. For most situations, we don't know how to test for differences between the plotted covariances nor how to make standard error bars for them. How then can we distinguish a peaked covariance curve from a flat one?

I conclude that scientific progress will be served best by MAXCOV studies that use continuous variables and multiple consistency tests. Results of MAXCOV studies using dichotomous variables are ambiguous.

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Race Differences in Brain Size

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Peters (November 1995) claimed that my study of 6,325 U.S. Army personnel (Rushton, 1992), wherein I found that average cranial capacities for Mongoloids, Caucasoids, and Negroids were 1,416, 1,380, and 1,259 cm^3, respectively, misrepresented the racial differences by an inappropriate correction for body size. Regardless that Peters apparently misunderstood both my analyses and allometric principles, he neglected to mention that I also reported the cranial capacities *unadjusted* for body size and that these, too, showed the same statistically significant rank ordering (unweighted *M*s = 1,391, 1,378, and 1,362 cm^3, respectively; weighted *M*s = 1,425, 1,382, and 1,358 cm^3, respectively).

Peters (1995) also mentioned two studies that estimated brain size through Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and implied that they resulted in different conclusions than did studies that used cranial measures. In fact, there are *four* independent ways of estimating brain size: (a) wet brain weight at autopsy, (b) volume of empty skulls using filler, (c) external head measures, and (d) MRI. All confirm the conclusion that brains of East Asians (and their descendants) average about 17 cm^3 larger than do those of Europeans (and their descendents), whose brains average about 80 cm^3 larger than those of Africans (and their descendents; Rushton, 1995). Moreover, in all groups, IQ test scores are positively correlated with brain size (Rushton & Ankney, 1996).

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Reply to Blumberg and Wasserman

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I intend for this comment to correct a misapprehension of Blumberg and Wasserman (January 1996) in their rejoinder to objections to their March 1995 "mindless" animal article. They mistakenly accused me of accusing them of perpetrating anthropomorphism in their original disquisition. If they will read my comment (Dreger, January 1996) carefully, they will find no mention at all of anthropomorphism. My contention was that their position is entirely congruent with an *anthropocentricism* that I carefully defined by quoting from Chandler and Dreger (1993). Blumberg and Wasserman, please note.

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