amples of each somatotype, at various ages, plus the age-weight-height data mentioned. If you are against the man or his system, then the college-weighted sample, the subjective though reproducible ratings, the attempt to provide norms with inadequate material, and the tasteless zoo approach may elicit a dangerous cardiac response.

Either way, you will not find a definition of the somatotype other than something between the phenotype or the genotype, nor direct information bearing on the permanence of the somatotype, nor proof that an endopene or an endomorph is not simply an individual habituated to markedly different patterns of food consumption and energy expenditure.

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Anatomy of Weeds. Emil Korsmo. Grondahl, Oslo, 1954. 413 pp. Illus. Kr. 100.

Emil Korsmo terminates his lifework in the field of weed biology by publishing this book containing anatomical descriptions of 95 weed species with 2050 original drawings. The anatomical structure of the stem, leaf, and underground parts is illustrated and described for each species. In addition, a short description is given of the external morphology of the plant, together with its means of multiplication and dispersal and its distribution.

Almost all the 95 species included are present as weeds in the agricultural areas of northeastern North America. Of those weeds classified as "primary noxious" under the Seeds Act of Canada or of the State of Indiana, at least two-thirds of them are treated in this volume. It illustrates and describes the anatomy of 25 of the 94 species contained in *Some Important Michigan Weeds* [Special Bull. 304, Michigan State College (1951)], and of 26 of the 165 species contained in *South Dakota Weeds* [South Dakota State Weed Board Pub. 5 (1950)].

Folio in size, the book is printed in English on coated paper stock. The text is well-written and the plates are very well reproduced. Korsmo is to be congratulated for compiling this information on plant anatomy, and it will be of real value to all workers dealing with weeds.

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The Compleat Strategyst. Being a primer on the theory of games of strategy. J. D. Williams. McGraw-Hill, New York–London, 1954. xiii + 234 pp. Illus. $4.75.

In this book the theory of games of strategy, applied to two-person games, has found an unsurpassed popular exposition. The author is chief of the mathematics division of the Rand Corp., which has done a formidable amount of research on most branches of game theory and its applications, primarily to military problems. He is therefore writing from the basis of unique experience; but in addition he brings unusual abilities to bear on his task, which is to give a simple, accurate account of a difficult theory.

The two-person situation, characterized by a conflict in the interests of the two parties (not necessarily individuals), is basic for the understanding of game theory. In this book it is explained in its many facets with great clarity. The fundamental concepts of the theory, such as saddlepoints, pure and mixed strategies, payoffs, value of a game, and so forth, are all presented in such fasion that a reader willing to do a moderate amount of thinking and to use elementary arithmetic (not more!) can get a good grasp of these notions. This is accomplished by means of interesting illustrations that are aptly used, often in a very humerous manner; they are further enlivened by the excellent cartoons of Charles Satterfield. The author shows the wide diversity of situations to which game theory applies, be in the Russian duel, the dissolution of a firm, the question of when to present flowers to your wife, or the deployment of troops on several mountain passes when the enemy's dispositions are unknown. References to linear programming and to nonzero-sum games (that is, where both sides may win or lose) conclude the work.

The reader, having followed the author on a not-very-thorny path, should be able to go beyond the illustrations offered and to apply the theory to problems of his own experience. If there are prizes awarded for successful popularization of scientific theories, this book should be a serious candidate.

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Linear Analysis. Measure and integral, Banach and Hilbert space, linear integral equations. Adriaan Cornelis Zaanen. North-Holland, Amsterdam; Interscience, New York, 1953. 600 pp. $11.

This book does two things and does them very well indeed. It gives a comprehensive account, from first principles, of the basic theory of both Banach and Hilbert spaces. It also presents, as illustration and application, a thorough treatment of linear integral transformations having a compact iterate.

In order to have significant examples at all stages of the argument, the author begins (part I, 5 chaps., 87 pp.) with a discussion of measure and integration suited to his purposes. Familiar definitions of exterior measure and measurable set are given and specialized to yield Lebesgue measure if $X = R_m$ (Euclidean m-space) and, in a different way, Stieltjes measure if $X = R_1$. Measurable functions, product-measures, and an integral (via ordinate sets) are discussed, the development is carried through Fubini's theorem. A brief treatment of additive set functions culminates in the Radon-Nikodym theorem. The final chapter develops the basic theory of the Lebesgue spaces $L_p (1 \leq p \leq \infty)$ and the Orliez spaces L_Φ. Although