

istics than is usually found in introductory biology textbooks, the presentation of heredity offers little that is unique.

Evolutionary relationships and disease relationships of organisms to man are adequately discussed. Most biologists will undoubtedly wish to see greater space devoted to affinities between plants and man and the invertebrates and man. The force and significance of biological science on our modern society is left for the instructor to develop, or it is assumed that the student will make these relationships for himself.

Where man is the focus of biological study, and where fundamental information is required in a course of biology, this book rates serious consideration.

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Statistical Problems of the Kinsey Report on Sexual Behavior in the Human Male. W. G. Cochran, F. Mosteller, and J. W. Tukey. American Statistical Assoc., Washington, 1954. x + 338 pp.

This volume contains a critique, by a committee of the American Statistical Association, of the methodological aspects of Kinsey's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*. A 42-page concise summary of the issues is followed by a series of appendixes in which are found detailed accounts.

Appendix A (110 pages) is a reproduction and evaluation of six leading reviews (in journals) of Kinsey's book. In general, these three mathematical statisticians agree with the previous critics, who had pointed out many serious shortcomings in Kinsey's methods. In Appendix B, prepared by W. O. Jenkins (a psychologist), one finds that by comparison with the eight other most important sex studies the work of Kinsey is superior, even though far from perfect.

The remaining five appendixes are concerned primarily with the problems of sampling and statistical treatment of results. Because of refusals, it becomes very difficult, even with true probability sampling, to arrive at precise percentages and averages for sexual behaviors. Refusals increase the width of confidence limits so much that if x dollars are required to get a nonrefuser, it may be worth more than $10x$ dollars to persuade a refuser to respond.

This book should become required reading for sociologists, psychologists, and others who must depend on sampling surveys of human populations.

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Health Careers Guidebook. National Health Council, New York, 1955. 153 pp. Illus.

This 156 page book is the most attractive and interesting guidance aid that has appeared for the field of the health vocations and careers. It is intended for use primarily in high schools and junior colleges, by school principals and vocational guidance counselors. It will also certainly be consulted by many students themselves, since it contains concise, factual descriptions of some 156 occupations in health services. Although it does not claim to be comprehensive, it does cover a wide variety of careers, such as laboratory technologist, pharmacist, medical librarian, special therapists, nurse, physician, statistician, administrator, and veterinarian. Prominently displayed are numerous organizations and their addresses, from which additional information is available.

Also included is an all-too-brief section on basic sciences in the health field. This is an excellent introduction to what should be a book as large as the present one devoted entirely to the highly skilled professional and scientific careers in the life sciences, all of which are important in the health field.

Biologists have been slow to realize the need for "promoting" their science at secondary-school levels, despite the fact that today many of our most gifted young people are seeking career guidance while they are in junior- or senior-high schools. More informational material, as well written and as attractively designed as this guidebook on health careers, is needed.

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Genetica Medica. Primum Symposium Internationale Geneticae Medicae 6-7 Sept. 1953. Luigi Gedda, Ed. Edizioni dell'Istituto Gregorio Mendel, Rome, 1954. xxiii + 467 pp. Illus. + plates. L. 5.000.

There are two types of international scientific meetings: those that are "international" by virtue of their being sponsored and organized by an internationally recognized agency, and those that receive this qualification from the person who decides to invite to his laboratory a number of colleagues from various countries. The "Primum Symposium Internationale Geneticae Medicae" belongs to the second type; the book under review contains the proceedings of this meeting on medical genetics, held in Rome in 1953.

Of the 12 invited and the 18 contributed papers, presented in the original language, there are a few of considerable interest, such as that by R. Ceppellini on hereditary conditions responsible for urinary excretion of amino acids, and that by A. Franceschetti and D. Klein on the identification of heterozygotes.

In the opening address of Luigi Gedda, the organizer of the symposium, as well as in a short talk by a physiologist, C. Foà, there are polemic remarks claiming that the study of human genetics should be the domain of physicians. Of course, no geneticist would deny the right of medical doctors to devote themselves to human genetics, and, in fact, important contributions to the science of heredity have been made by professional physicians. They, however, should at least take the trouble to learn the proper use of terms, in order not to confuse, for example, inbreeding with backcrossing (p. 13) or chromosome markers with closely linked genes (p. 448).

Th. Dobzhansky [*Science* 118, 561 (1953)] has already commented on the introductory section of the volume, an allocution of His Holiness Pope Pius XII to the participants in this symposium. It is interesting to note that Gedda has found it necessary to reply to Dobzhansky's criticisms in a footnote to the allocution where it is stated: "In this allocution, the concept of species is taken in the philosophico-biological sense, signifying that one may speak of a new species, when not only the quantitative and qualitative elements, but also at least one ontological element, are different." One would expect from Gedda, the head of the Men of Catholic Action of Italy, a greater respect for the words of His Holiness than is apparent from the sometimes incorrect translations into English, German, and Italian of the allocution, which was originally delivered in French.

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Nuclear Physics. Alex E. S. Green. International Series in Pure and Applied Physics. Leonard I. Schiff, Consulting Ed. McGraw-Hill, New York-London, 1955. xv + 535 pp. Illus. \$9.

This book was written primarily as a textbook for a course in nuclear physics for senior or first-year graduate students. Although a knowledge of atomic physics and quantum mechanics has not been assumed, a reader with a background that includes these subjects will probably derive more from the book.

The first two chapters are concerned with relativistic dynamics, a review of