liquids, and gases published in the period. Not unnaturally, there tends to be a somewhat greater emphasis on the results of investigations on crystalline solids than on the electron diffraction of gases, for example. For the crystal structures it is certainly true that it is often not only more convenient but also more informative to read the *Structure Report* than the original paper, for the very competent reporters have not only extracted the essentials but have not hesitated to use their critical faculties where necessary. They have also taken advantage of the previously published reports to refer forward, when it is known that later work on the same structure has been accomplished.

The form of presentation of the data maintains the excellent standards set by the previously published volumes. Without question the whole series of *Structure Reports* is indispensable to the library of every institution or organization where there is an interest in the structure of matter. This volume is somewhat more expensive for its size than the previous ones because the cost of production is no longer subsidized. While it is proper that the price should be set to recover the cost, this fact will be accepted ruefully by crystallographers who agree with me that *Structure Reports* is also indispensable on their own private bookshelves.

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American Foundations and Their Fields. Wilmer Shields Rich. American Foundations Information Service, New York, ed. 7, 1955. xlvii + 744 pp. $35.

A new and excellent directory to a field in which one is interested can always provide fascinating browsing opportunities before it is put on a handy shelf ready for later use. The seventh edition of *American Foundations and Their Fields* is a good example. For each of 4162 foundations it gives the address, legal structure, date of establishment, donor, purpose, character of the gift that established the foundation, limitations on the use of funds, methods and policies regarding grants, current fields of interest, nature of grants, and officers and trustees, or as many of these items of information as were available or pertinent.

The foundations included are those that qualify "in the American understanding of the term: that is to say, one which is a nonprofit, legal entity having a principal fund of its own, or receiving the charitable contributions of a living founder or founders, which is governed by its own trustees or directors and which has been established to serve the welfare of mankind." Excluded are some organizations that include the word *foundation* in their titles, for the directory does not cover foundations that solicit for endowment, those created for the benefit of a single institution or group, those governed by some other institution, and those whose activities are restricted to the furnishing of a clinical or other community service.

The directory is incomplete. It could not be otherwise with the number of foundations increasing as rapidly as it is. Of the 4164 described, only ten were established before 1900, 2502 were established between 1940 and 1949, and 814 were established in 1950 or later. The author estimates that there may be as many as 7300 foundations that meet the definition given in the preceding paragraph.

In addition to the details available on individual foundations—from the Ford Foundation and the other big ones to the Stuart "Four-Square" Fund (with assets of $25,847), the Vanguard Fund (with assets of $3712), and hundreds of other small ones—there are tables and sections showing such things as geographic distribution, size distribution, number and location of community foundations and trusts, different types of organization, suggestions on how to prepare a request to a foundation, and sample legal forms for establishing a foundation.

The basic organization is by states. An alphabetical list of names serves as an index if the location of the principal office is not known. An index of fields identifies foundations interested in each of a number of fields, from *accounting, aesthetics,* and *Africa* to *youth* and *zoology.*

The first guide to American foundations was prepared by the Twentieth Century Fund for its own use. But the information was of such obvious value to others that the Twentieth Century Fund published three such directories between 1931 and 1935. The next three in the series were published by Raymond Rich Associates in 1939, 1942, and 1948. The seventh edition is the first to appear under the auspices of American Foundations Information Service. It continues and extends a valuable reference service. —D. W.

New Books

Die Pathologie des Kindlichen Pankreas. Gerhard Seifert. Thieme, Leipzig, 1956. 151 pp. DM. 52.

Determination of Organic Compounds. K. G. Stone. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1956. 233 pp. $5.

Numerical Analysis. Proceedings of symposia in applied mathematics. vol. VI. John H. Curtiss, Ed. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1956. 303 pp. $9.75.

On the Early Development of Mind. Selected papers on psycho-analysis. vol. I. Edward Glover. International Universities Press, New York, 1956. 483 pp. $7.50.

Child Development and Personality. Paul H. Mussen and John J. Conger. Harper, New York, 1956. 569 pp. $6.

Epilepsy and the Law. A proposal for legal reform in the light of medical progress. Roscoe L. Barrow and Howard D. Fabing. Hoeber-Harper, New York, 1956. 177 pp. $5.50.

Nuclear Fuels. David H. Gurinsky and G. J. Dienes. Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J., 1956. 364 pp. $7.50.

Handbook of South American Geology. An explanation of the geologic map of South America. Geological Society of America Mem. 65. W. William F. Jenks, Ed. Geological Society of America, New York 27, 1956. 378 pp.

Anatomy of the Honey Bee. R. E. Snodgrass. Comstock Division of Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 1956. 334 pp. $6.

Atoms and Energy. H. S. W. Massey. Philosophical Library, New York, 1956. 174 pp. $4.75.

Miscellaneous Publications

(Inquiries concerning these publications should be addressed, not to Science, *but to the publisher or agency sponsoring the publication.)*

Experimental Treatment of Tumors in Mice. Floyd C. Turner. The Author, Box 807, Boulder Creek, Calif. 1956. 117 pp.

Symposium on Structure of Enzymes and Proteins. Given at Research Conference for Biology and Medicine of the Atomic Energy Commission. Sponsored by the Biology Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Gatlinburg, Tenn., Apr. 4–6, 1955. Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia, 1956. 294 pp. (Reprinted from *Journal of Cellular and Comparative Physiology,* vol. 47, Suppl. 1)

Vibration and Stresses in Girder Bridges. Highway Research Board Bull. 124. 134 pp. $2.55. *The Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation.* Summary reports. 108 pp. *The Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation.* A report to the public. 40 pp. National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council, Washington 25, D.C.

Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science. Report of the 30th meeting, Canberra; Jan. 1954. C. S. Daley, Honorary Ed. Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, Sydney, Australia, 1955. 370 pp. Illus.

The Examination of New Organic Compounds. Macro and semimicro analytical methods. A laboratory manual. Walter T. Smith, Jr., and Ralph L. Shriner. Wiley, New York; Chapman & Hall, London, 1956. 136 pp. $3.50.

Technion Yearbook, vol. 13. 1956 ed. American Technion Society, New York 28, N.Y., 1956. 203 pp.