

causal relationship between personality disorders and dental disease. We should perhaps direct our investigation toward observing the musculoskeletal phenomena as exhibited in habit neurosis and other forms of occlusal trauma, such as bruxism, as well as peculiarities in general behavior.

Hypnosis is discussed early in the book in a section entitled "What is psychosomatics," where the emphasis is placed on what psychosomatics is *not*. The negative character of the discussion on hypnosis is neither warranted nor substantiated, and this section does not contribute to the main theme. The value of hypnosis is currently recognized by many experts as an aid in diagnosis of symptoms and disorders of psychogenic origin, such as conversion hysteria and other organ language disorders. The application of psychosomatics to dentistry is reserved for the final chapters and is presented without any attempt to relate sharply, for the dental practitioner, the body of information which is the substance of the book.

The book merits reading by interested persons because of the effort that is made to collate the material. It is to be hoped that it will stimulate more insight into psychosomatic investigation in dentistry.

More emphasis should have been placed on doctor-patient rapport and on the elusive problems in dentistry that, in many instances, *are* elusive because they have become entangled with emotional disorders of various types. All in all, the book is well written, makes for good reading, and contains many instructive pages for dentists who are interested in psychosomatic dentistry.

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Annual Review of Nuclear Science. vol. 6. James G. Beckerley, Martin D. Kamen, and Leonard I. Schiff. Annual Reviews, Palo Alto, Calif., 1956. 741 pp. Illus. \$7.

As the journals that publish detailed accounts of individual experiments become thicker and proliferate in number, the importance of the review article steadily rises. Only the unusual researcher has time to read the original papers, as they appear, in other than the minute area of science in which he is at the moment working. For collateral information, he is dependent on reviews, and, as such, the articles in volume 6 of the *Annual Reviews of Nuclear Science* are very valuable.

The first article, by V. Sarabhai and N. W. Nerurkar, summarizes advances that have been made in the study and in-

terpretation of the time variations in cosmic-ray intensity. Before multi-Bev particle accelerators became available, problems concerning the origin of cosmic rays and their variations were subordinated to the use of the rays as projectiles with which to initiate ultrahigh energy events. These neglected problems are now in the focus of scientific interest, and the article discusses such matters as the evidence for solar generation of part of the radiation and for the existence and location of interplanetary magnetic fields.

An article by L. Wolfenstein reviews material concerning the polarization of nucleon beams. The rather sophisticated formalism used in the mathematical description of polarized particle beams is presented, and the interpretation of recent data in the 100- to 400-Mev region of kinetic energy is discussed.

N. P. Heydenberg and G. M. Temmer, who have themselves contributed greatly to the field of the Coulomb excitation of nuclei, summarize the status of such investigations in a very valuable review. J. E. Mack and H. Arroe, two able spectroscopists, review recent work on the isotope shift in atomic spectra in a highly condensed article which, nevertheless, lists 158 original papers.

The Nuclear Data Group at the National Bureau of Standards, headed by K. Way, present an exhaustive summary of recent material on the ground-state spins, magnetic moments, quadrupole moments, energy levels, and gamma-ray lifetimes of "medium weight nuclei," assigning nuclei with $22 < N < 90$ and $114 \leq N \leq 134$ to this category. A discussion of the bearing of these data on various current nuclear models is included.

An article by R. A. Horne, C. D. Coryell, and L. S. Goldring discusses the role of acidity in certain types of radiochemical separations, notably those involving the hydrolysis of metals and the precipitation of their hydroxides or sulfides. A generalized concept of acidity is used in extending the review to non-aqueous solutions and liquid salts.

An extensive review of the masses of light nuclides by a group at the Max Planck Institute for Chemistry at Mainz, Germany, headed by J. Mattauch, attempts to derive the most probable masses from mass spectroscopic and nuclear data and discusses their differences. The tables in this article have been so drastically reduced in the reproduction process that they cry for the use of a magnifying glass, at least, so I thought.

Nuclear radiation effects in solids is the subject of an article by H. Brooks. Since 1942, when E. P. Wigner first anticipated that the graphite used in the Hanford piles might deform under the intense fast neutron bombardment, the

field has grown tremendously, owing to its vital importance in reactor design and its interest to solid-state physicists.

Applications of oxygen isotopes in chemical studies are discussed by H. Taube. The article stresses the applications to chemical phenomena in homogeneous solution.

E. C. Anderson and F. N. Hayes discuss recent advances in low-level counting techniques. Brilliant success in radio-carbon dating was achieved by means of these techniques, and they are now being applied to the fundamental problems of the detection of the neutrino and of double beta decay.

"Nuclear reactors for electric power generation" is the subject of a review by L. Davidson, W. A. Loeb, and G. Young. After discussing various types, here and abroad, they attempt to answer the vexing question of the cost per kilowatt hour of electricity that must be anticipated.

The volume closes with two review articles on radiobiology. The first, on cellular radiobiology, by L. H. Gray, has two subheads, "Radiobiology of the cell" and "Radiobiology of cells and tissues," with an imposing list of 380 original papers. The second radiobiological article, by J. P. O'Brien, is titled "Vertebrate radiobiology: embryology" and discusses the development of vertebrate embryos after high-energy irradiation in the fetal state. It contains a brief statement concerning human infant development as observed in post-World War II Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

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Fusion Methods in Chemical Microscopy. Walter C. McCrone, Jr., Interscience, New York, 1957. 307 pp. Illus. \$6.75.

Fusion Methods in Chemical Microscopy is a useful handbook of techniques for methods of microanalysis that depend on the combination of microscope and temperature control. The methods generally involve melting and are referred to collectively as "fusion methods." Temperatures generally employed are in the range -100° to $+350^{\circ}\text{C}$, but with special apparatus the range can be greatly extended. The techniques are usable for any substances that can be heated on a microscope stage, but emphasis in this book is on applications to organic compounds.

The microscope has long been used to some extent in inorganic analysis for identifying precipitates, and it is of course the principal tool for mineralogic analysis of rocks. In organic chemistry, neither the simple recognition of pre-

capitates nor the accurate measurement of crystallographic properties has proved widely useful, but the fusion methods described in this book show much promise. Advantages claimed for these methods are the simplicity of the apparatus, the speed with which tests can be carried out, and the adaptability of the methods for use by operators with limited training.

The book has a brief chapter on apparatus, with abundant references to original literature. The longest section of the text is devoted to detailed description of techniques, including identification of compounds, analysis of mixtures, and determination of temperature-composition diagrams. Particularly interesting are the ingenious methods for purifying minute amounts of compounds and for rapidly measuring such properties as refractive index, birefringence, and dispersion. One of the special accomplishments of the fusion technique is the working out, quickly and easily, of temperature-composition diagrams. Several research applications of the method are discussed briefly. The book concludes with identification tables for 1200 organic compounds, arranged according to melting points, then according to eutectic melting points with ten standard compounds, and finally according to refractive indices at various temperatures.

The book has little theoretical material and makes few demands on the reader beyond an elementary knowledge of organic chemistry, crystallography, and microscope techniques. It is abundantly and beautifully illustrated, both with black-and-white photographs and with several color plates showing interference colors.

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Physiologie de l'Insecte. Les grandes fonctions, le comportement, écophysiologie. Rémy Chauvin. Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Paris, ed. 2, 1956. 917 pp. Illus. \$9.50.

This is the second edition, extensively revised, of a book that was first published in 1949. It reflects, in its encyclopedic bulk, the rapid development of insect physiology in the last 8 years. It now has the fleeting advantage of being the most up-to-date exposition of insect physiology, since V. B. Wigglesworth's *Principles of Insect Physiology*, second edition, is 6 years old.

Despite its youth, this book is inferior in many of those elements that are essential to a critical review: carelessness is symptomized by frequent bibliographic errors, some of which have been carried over from the first edition, and suppres-

sion of the critical faculty, perhaps from a desire to achieve impartiality, has caused juxtaposition of data of widely varying credibility.

Although these shortcomings make this a dangerous book for the beginner, its comprehensiveness makes it useful as a guide to the literature. In terms of emphasis it differs from Wigglesworth's *Principles of Insect Physiology* mainly in its more extensive consideration of insect biochemistry.

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Scientific Research in British Universities, 1955-56. H. M. Stationery Office, London, 1956 (order from British Information Services, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.). 372 pp. \$3.78.

Scientific Research in British Universities, 1955-56, which is published annually by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, is commended to American scientists who may be interested in visiting or exchanging information with workers in British universities and university colleges. Current research projects in each university department are listed, together with the names of the research workers. Name and subject indexes make the book easy to use.

New Books

L'Evolution de la Lithosphère: Oro-génèse. vol. III (pts. 1 and 2) of *Traité de Géologie*. Henri Termier and Genevieve Termier. Masson, Paris, 1956; 1957. 498 pp.; 437 pp. F. 9800 per volume.

Electricity and Magnetism. J. Newton. Philosophical Library, New York, 1956. 622 pp. \$10.

The History of Mathematics. Joseph Ehrenfried Hofmann. Translated from the German by Frank Gaynor and Henrietta O. Midonick. Philosophical Library, New York, 1957. 143 pp. \$4.75.

Canadian Cancer Conference. vol. 2. Proceedings of the second Canadian Cancer Research Conference, Honey Harbour, Ont., 17-21 June 1956. R. W. Begg, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1957. 410 pp. \$8.50.

Archaeology in the U.S.S.R. Mikhail Miller. No. 3 of *Research Monographs of the Research Program on the U.S.S.R.* Praeger, New York, 1956. 232 pp. \$5.

The Next 50 Billion Years. An astronomer's glimpse into the future. Kenneth Heuer. Viking, New York, ed. 2, 1957. 144 pp. \$3.

1001 Questions Answered about the Seashore. N. J. Berrill and Jacquelyn Berrill. Dodd, Mead, New York, 1957. 317 pp. \$5.

An Introduction to Semiconductors. W. Crawford Dunlap, Jr. Wiley, New York; Chapman and Hall, London, 1957. 438 pp. \$11.75.

Introduction to Organic Chemistry. Louis F. Fieser and Mary Fieser. Heath, Boston, 1957. 616 pp. \$7.

Seafarers and Their Ships. The story of a century of progress in the safety of ships and the well-being of seamen. Prepared by the British Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation and the Central Office of Information. Philosophical Library, New York, 1956. 96 pp. \$3.50.

Statistical Methods in Research and Production. With special reference to the chemical industry. Owen L. Davies, Ed. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, rev. ed. 3, 1957. 406 pp. 45s.

System Engineering. An introduction to the design of large-scale systems. Harry H. Goode and Robert E. Machol. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1957. 563 pp. \$10.

Ruwenzori Expedition, 1934-35. vol. II, No. 9, *Trypetidae*. H. K. Munro. British Museum (Natural History). Jarrold, London, 1957. 198 pp. £2 5s.

Exploration Hydrobiologique du Lac Tanganika (1946-1947). vol. 3, pt. 6. Résultats scientifiques publiés par l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. Brussels, 1957. 89 pp.

Miscellaneous Publications

Acoustical Streaming in the Vicinity of a Sphere. WADC Tech. Rept. 56-346. ASTIA Document No. AD 118044. R. W. Thrasher and P. J. Westervelt. 1957. 66 pp. *A Method for Calculating the Acoustical Characteristics of Aircraft in Flight.* WADC Tech. Note 56-488. ASTIA Document No. AD 110562. J. N. Cole, D. T. Kyrakis, Hans L. Oestreicher. 1956. 23 pp. *Bodily Dimensions of the Older Pilot.* WADC Tech. Rept. 56-459. ASTIA Document No. AD 97217. Edward I. Fry and Edmund Churchill. 1956. 39 pp. Wright Air Development Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio (request from ASTIA Document Service Center, Knott Building, Dayton, Ohio).

A Laboratory Manual in Human Physiology. Albert R. Dawe and Robert T. Schopp. Holt, New York, 1957. 147 pp. \$2.25.

Medical Statistics of the United States Army. Calendar year 1954. Annual report of the Surgeon General. Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, Washington, 1956. 344 pp.

Social Science Research Council Annual Report, 1955-1956. The Council, New York, 1957. 102 pp.

Departments of Geological Science in Educational Institutions of the United States and Canada in 1956-57. AGI Rept. No. 11, 1956-57 edition. Shepard W. Lowman, Ed. American Geological Institute, Washington 25, 1957. \$1.50.

Selected Scientific Papers from the Istituto Superiore Di Sanita. vol. 1. Fondazione Emanuele Paterno, Rome, 1956. (order from Interscience, New York). 233 pp. \$8.10.