

ing in very great detail indeed the predatory efforts of Moscow in this field. Its study should be required of all concerned with the exigencies of world affairs and their relationship to American national policy. Kirkpatrick could make an even greater contribution in this area, of course, should he have the courage to trace through aspects of Communist propaganda in the major nations of the West, expanding upon his chapter X and including the United States and Canada.

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Principles of Perception. S. Howard Bartley. Harper, New York, 1958. xii + 482 pp. \$6.50.

In a nicely balanced arrangement, the 21 chapters of this textbook fall into three general areas of consideration. The first five deal with the definition, nature, and development of perception. The next 12 take up the separate senses and the experimental studies that reveal the human reactions to environmental and physiological impingements. The remaining four chapters bring the study of perception alive by deviating from the traditions of experimental psychology in presenting, in a single book, the studies in social perception, perceptual anomalies, and the everyday experiences in which human behavior reflects more than mere response to stimuli.

The student—the designated reader of this book—is introduced early to the changing appreciation among psychologists of the nature of perception. The old distinction between sensation and perception has dissolved, and the recognition of the whole body and past experiences is emphasized.

The traditional experimental chapters are fairly straightforward. Although the author's interpretation pervades the discussion, it is not pushed, and those of others are presented. This is particularly true of the chapters on vision, which are the best.

The two chapters on hearing cover many of the traditional experiments, but the conclusions that audition is greatly divorced from the domain of space and, because of this, plays the prime role in dealing with abstract ideas may come into some debate. And the reader may wonder what "fusion of intermittent white mice" (page 295) has to do with auditory flutter fusion of interrupted noise. There are not many such typographical errors.

As every reader of science fiction and the newspapers knows, the understanding of the behavior of man in an environment of unpredictable complexi-

ties is definitely in demand, and psychology, with its stimulus-response analysis, has not yet supplied this. Bartley's book is a good step in the right direction. Man is an integrated organism, developed and conditioned through an existence of successful and unsuccessful past experiences, and the kind of treatment provided by this text is what is needed for the interpretation of man's responses. Although somewhat bounded by tradition in that experimental results are presented in terms of the average observer, when what is eventually needed is an explanation of why individuals respond differently, the book is a contribution to psychological theory and an excellent step forward in both presentation of subject matter and in ideas. It should make a thought-provoking text, and the first and last areas of consideration should appeal to everyone.

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Traité de Paléontologie. vol. VII, *Primates: paléontologie humaine*. Jean Piveteau. Masson, Paris, 1957. 675 pp. Illus. + plates. F. 12,800.

The latest of the seven major divisions of the *Traité de Paléontologie* is an excellent and comprehensive reference manual and a useful textbook on the paleontology of the primates. It is an authoritative review of the subject and covers the order in its diversity from the primitive tree-shrews to man, and in geologic time from certain minute, middle Paleocene forms of the Rocky Mountain region to the subrecent anthropoids of the Old World. Essentially, the book is written from the point of view of a paleontologist and deals with the materials available to the paleontologist for study.

The text is divided into two parts, the first being the general paleontological history of the primates and the second and larger section being devoted to human paleontology. The more important and classical discoveries and occurrences are treated historically, and stratigraphic details are given where such information is pertinent. The text is profusely illustrated, and in most instances the original plates and figures used by the various investigators have been reproduced, with excellent results.

Fortunately, from the standpoint of greatest utility, Piveteau has given more attention to morphological detail and comparative study of the materials and rather less to taxonomy and problems of classification. While rather generally following accepted interpretation in relationships, he has presented the pros and

cons where important differences of opinion exist. He has, for example, followed Le Gros Clark, G. G. Simpson, and others in including the tupaoids in the primate order; on the other hand he has excluded the early Tertiary apatemyids, agreeing with Jepsen, Hürzeler, and certain others. The problematical Pliocene anthropoid *Oreopithecus*, however, is treated as a hominid, a point of view vigorously maintained by Hürzeler but not too generally held by others.

Such criticism of the treatise as I may feel justified in offering, other than comments on certain details of classification, should properly be restricted to the area of my own studies, the earlier North American assemblages. While I find that consideration of the earlier Old World materials, particularly from the European Eocene, appears well developed, the North American picture is, for perhaps justifiable reasons, less adequately covered. Except for the phenacolemurids, little mention is made of the diversified and geologically oldest primates known, as recorded principally by J. W. Gidley and G. G. Simpson, from the middle Paleocene of the Rocky Mountain region. Moreover, the upper Eocene primates of North America, particularly those described by Chester Stock from the West Coast region, have been completely overlooked. Nevertheless, the American paleontologist who possesses a first-hand acquaintance with the New World faunas will find the treatise exceedingly useful in its better coverage of the more remote and, to him, less accessible materials. I think it should be noted, and with embarrassment, that there appears to be no up-to-date paleontological treatise or textbook on primates in the English language which compares with it.

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Explorations in Role Analysis: Studies of the School Superintendency Role. Neal Gross, Ward S. Mason, and Alexander W. McEachern. Wiley, New York, 1958. 379 pp. Illus. \$8.75.

This is a well-written report on a major research study. The contribution the book makes to our knowledge divides into the two major areas that are clearly reflected in its dual title. On one hand, the authors give us some insight into important characteristics of the position of the public school superintendent. On the other hand, a pivotal concept in social science—namely, that of role—is tested for its power to make meaningful certain empirical data collected from superintendents and school board members.

The research study concerns a sample