many body measurements, but nowhere is the true racial position of the population of Baluchistan indicated. By contrast, Carleton Coon in his book *The Races of Europe* (Macmillan, 1939) neatly summarized this matter in the following words (page 431): "[The Baluchis and the Brahui] seem to be the results of a mixture between the Veddoid type isolated in the Hadhramaut, and the Irano-Afghan race to which their linguistic relatives belong. The difference between the majority of the Baluchis and Brahui and the fine type of the Hadhramaut is simply the difference between the small Mediterranean type of southern Arabia and the Irano-Afghan."

Field's findings add detail to the data available to Coon but apparently do not change the interpretation which the latter gave. Actually, Field measured only two linguistically distinct samples of the Baluchistan population: 85 Baluchis and 151 Brahuis. According to W. W. Howells, who studied the statistical data of these series (page 112), when they are compared as total populations "they are seen to differ in head length, head breadth and bigonial breadth to a definitely significant degree; possibly they differ in stature, bizygomatic diameter and the face heights as well." One would like to know whether language has been the isolate which has produced this difference in physique.

To his own series from Baluchistan, Field adds (page 115) numerous other series "compiled by Cappieri from published sources," and yet he fails to include in his enormous bibliography the pertinent references to the major contributors, Gupte and Risley. As I have already indicated, a general interpretation of these comparative data is also lacking. Incidentally, the editor has handicapped the reader in chapter 6 by placing Tables 101 to 111 between Tables 11 and 12. Thus, for example, one of the abbreviated headings in table 104 on page 118 is explained in table 12 on page 122.

As compared with anthropometry, archeology, one of the objectives of the reconnaissance, gets little attention in this report. Nowhere is the antiquity of human occupation in the areas visited made clear. F. A. Khan of the Pakistan Department of Archeology has contributed "Fresh light on the ancient cultures of Baluchistan and Bahawalpur" (appendix A). From this we learn only that "the chief characteristics [of the Baluchistan ceramic material] are those of being a monochrome black-on-pink or gray ware like the pottery of Shahi-Tump with a free style of ornament, qualities found on the pottery of Seistan and Bampur sites in Iran; and the monochrome and polychrome wares resembling Kulli pottery, which has outside parallels with the 'Scarlet ware' of Susa D and Mesopotamia. The Bahawalpur pottery, black-on-red, is undoubtedly the product of the Harappans." I am unable to provide a reliable chronological interpretation of these statements, but it is certainly safe to say that the sites mentioned by Khan go no further back than the protohistoric period. The failure of the expedition to find anything earlier than Harappa is noteworthy.

In summary, the present report, for all its impressive size, is woefully short on conclusions, being little more than a catalog of places visited and things collected. Undoubtedly, some of the new information supplied does fill a void, and it is therefore gratefully received, but the manner of its presentation does little credit either to the author, to his multitudinous collaborators, or to the sponsor and publisher.

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Safe Handling of Radio-isotopes. International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria, 1958 (order from International Publications, 801 3rd Avenue, New York 22). 99 pp. Illus. $1.

This manual of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is in the nature of a stop-gap publication pending the issuing by the agency of its own regulations for the use of radionuclides obtained through the agency. Thus, the recommendations incorporated in the manual stop short of specifying maximum permissible levels and wisely refer the user to the levels set by the competent authority in his country, or to those set by the International Commission for Radiological Protection where no such national levels have been set. Under the section on luminizing operations reference is also made to the relevant provisions of the International Labor Organization regarding ionizing radiations.

However, in spite of the fact that the IAEA is itself unable to recommend specific levels, the manual should prove a most valuable aid to any radiological health or safety officer in that its contents include very many sensible and well-considered sections on such matters as organization, medical supervision, monitoring, accidents and decontamination, design and use of sealed and unsealed sources, transportation, and radioactive waste disposal.

One appendix summarizes the 1954 and 1958 recommendations of the International Commission for Radiological Protection on maximum permissible levels for exposure to external radiations and for radioactive contamination of Air and water. A second appendix, in default of international agreement, sets forth the maximum permissible levels for surface contamination, as recommended by the competent authorities in France, Poland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the U.S.S.R.

In the English version of the manual the language is unfortunately occasionally somewhat ambiguous, but this may have occurred in translation from one of the other languages (French, Russian, and Spanish) in which it is also published. On a more pedantic level it is interesting to note that the word *isotope* is used correctly once in the manual and incorrectly on almost every page. Thus, the IAEA perpetuates one misnomer in its use of "atomic" for "nuclear" energy and perpetrates another in its use of "radioisotopes"—both on the cover. It is probably necessary, however, to reconcile oneself to the continued misuse, even by scientific writers, of these two words.

From the practical point of view the recommendations are almost all wholly sound, although in one or two instances the reader is given cause to doubt. Is it, for instance, necessary in a low- or medium-level radiochemical laboratory not only to use paper towels and handkerchiefs but also always to treat them as radioactive residue? The problem of waste disposal is already assuming frightening enough dimensions!

It is unfortunate that such a valuable manual, which should be in the hands of every radiological safety officer, is so poorly bound that even a well-treated copy such as my own is falling to pieces. If this is typical its disintegration rate in the laboratory is likely to be such as to consign it, unjustly, to the short-lived-waste container.

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