largely from the German salt deposits, about which a great wealth of descriptive information is available, but Borchert makes frequent allusions to potash deposits elsewhere for purposes of comparison. The treatment of many examples from different points of view makes the book seem repetitious, but the author is frank to say that the repetitiousness is deliberate. It does have the effect, as he hoped it might, of making his major ideas clearer and more forceful than they would be in a single statement.

The last part of the book is ostensibly a discussion of the mechanics of deformation of salt deposits. The emphasis, however, is chiefly on experimental work concerned with the deformability of salt crystals and crystal aggregates under a variety of conditions—experiments to which Borchert has made important contributions. Wisely, the author does not try to rival or to duplicate the excellent discussion given by Lotze of large-scale deformation structures in salt deposits.

One may object that the book in some measure belies its title, for it is certainly not a general treatise on marine salt deposits. One may question the author's seeming lack of generosity toward viewpoints that differ from his own—for example, "Failure to think through all these possibilities, combined with uncritical interpretation of field observations, still gives rise to endless discussions . . ." (reviewer's translation). One may wish, from the point of view of a foreign reader, that the author had described more fully the way various controversies have arisen and have developed. But within the limits of what he set out to do, Borchert has made a notable contribution to the literature on the origin of salt deposits. He has summarized his own work and his own ideas very clearly and has provided voluminous evidence for the correctness of his theories.

KONRAD B. KRAUSKOPF
School of Mineral Sciences,
Stanford University

A Course of Pure Mathematics. G. H. Hardy. Cambridge University Press, New York, ed. 10, 1959. xii + 509 pp. Illus. Student's edition, paper, $3.75.

This book occupies a special niche in my heart, since it was used in the first course in mathematics that I attended as a graduate student, in 1917. That text was the first edition (1908), and the book under review is the tenth edition (1959). The book has been revised several times, but only in detail, to include newer concepts and proofs. The chapter titles and illustrations are intact, and so is the original flavor. Hardy always felt it necessary to defend the study of pure mathematics against those for whom mathematics is merely a tool; as this attitude was particularly prevalent in England in 1908, this book was written more or less in a spirit of evangelism. This tenth edition, now in its third printing, was brought out after Hardy's death in 1947 by several of his former colleagues at Cambridge University, among them J. E. Littlewood, and it is greatly to their credit that the enthusiastic style of the original has been preserved.

The book corresponds most closely with texts of advanced calculus in our American hierarchy of course titles, but one can learn much algebra and real and complex variable theory from it. It is 50 years old, and its hair is beginning to gray in places, but it is a fascinating book. With its wealth of problems, it is well suited to the needs of a student who must work by himself, without lectures. This, you must agree, is high praise.

C. C. MACDUFFEE
Department of Mathematics,
University of Wisconsin

The Aztec: Man and Tribe. Victor W. von Hagen. New American Library, New York, 1958. 222 pp. Illus. + plates. Paper, $0.50.

Mexico and the adjacent portions of Central America provided a varied geographical background for the development of an exceedingly interesting type of American civilization, which disintegrated under the impact of the Spanish conquest in the 16th century. Within the "Mesoamerican" region various subcultures have been distinguished by a combined archeological and ethnohistorical approach, the Maya and Aztec being the best known. The time period extends back to well before Christ.

Von Hagen's "paperback" undertakes to reconstruct Aztec culture, which appeared late, devoting suitable attention to its time-space relationships with its neighbors. It is planned for the general reader. The text is broken up into 32 short chapters, each with its own title, grouped under four major headings: "Historical and geographical background," "The people," "The Aztec 'kings' and directing classes," and "The achievements." In chapter 1 the author explains his long-time interest in ancient American civilizations and briefly reviews the roster of past contributors to our knowledge of these civilizations. He explains his approach thus: "In this book I, as author, have leaned heavily on much of this literature of the five centuries. I have attempted ('according to my character and idiosyncrasy,' to paraphrase the *Gardens of Epicurus,* 'of my own taste and fancy—in a word, as an artist') to select what I regarded as pertinent."

There are a good many literary allusions scattered through the text, as well as world-wide generalizations relative to specific Aztec traits which do not appeal to me, for my bias is that of an archeologist too close to minutiae. In general, the work seems acceptable as a popularization of the subject, and it does not seem to depart in important respects from the late George C. Vaillant's more or less standard *The Aztecs of Mexico* (1941). It is worth noting here that this is still readily available as a 1951 paperback reprint, with a "Postscript" by C. A. Burland on important archeological findings as of the reprint date.

I think that Vaillant's book will remain a better choice for textbook use. Its photographic coverage is much fuller, it provides a much more extensive bibliography, and there is a series of footnotes packed with sound scholarship. Von Hagen's "Bibliography and notes" provide valuable thumbnail descriptions of some 30 sources, but the notes seldom lead one to anything specific.

Human behavior is enormously complex, and in any such works as these inference and opinion lie behind much that must be, perforce, stated as fact, and a plain mistake or two is bound to creep in. The short chapter on the ancient calendar needs revision in this respect.

LINTON SATTERTHWAITE
University Museum,
University of Pennsylvania

The Onset of Stuttering. Research findings and implications. Wendell Johnson *et al.* University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1959. ix + 243 pp. Illus. $5.

The present volume is the latest in a long list of notable publications by its major author on the subject of stuttering. Johnson holds a position of preeminence in this field, and whatever he