the oligochaetes (by about 25 pages). There is a separate treatment of annelid embryology which gathers up some of the loose ends. Other loose ends are appended in the substantial addendum. The arrangement of this fascicule leaves one with the impression that something —perhaps the death of Fauvel—interfered with its orderly preparation.

The second fascicule is very up to date, with translations of Ivanov on Pogonophora and of Lamche and Wingstrand on Monoplacophora. The section on Chaetognaths is rather casual and considerably shorter than Hyman's treatment, but the section on the Ectoprocta is much longer. Other groups discussed in both works—such as Phoronida, Brachiopoda, and Sipunculida —receive about equal treatment. It is unfortunate that the mollusks have to be split between two of these very expensive "fascicules"; however, it appears that the total space to be given to mollusks would make an unwieldy single volume.

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The Encyclopedia of Microscopy. George L. Clark, Ed. Reinhold, New York; Chapman and Hall, London, 1961. xiii + 693 pp. Illus. $25.

Microscopy, for many years pioneered by the biologist, is now everybody's helper. Small and large books, specialty monographs, sections in multivolume sets, and now a specialty encyclopedia are available. About a century ago there was the Griffith and Henfry *Microscopic Dictionary*. The present volume summarizes the material by types of microscopy and describes microscopes then unknown. Unfortunately costs now preclude the colored plates that were included in the older books.

The contributions (with number of pages) of 76 authors are organized into sections as follows: autoradiography (13), chemical (59), electron (259), fluorescence (2), flying spot (5), forensic (5), general (57—fibers, industrial, microscopists and management, microtomy, plastics, pulp and paper), industrial hygiene (11), infrared (1+), interference (23), light "(optical)" microscopy (34), metallography (0, referenced to electron and general), micrometron automatic (1), microradiography (0, referenced to x-ray), optical mineralogy (6), phase (4), polarizing (6), refractometry and interferometry (40), resinography (14), stereoscopic (5, includes Gregory's solid image), television (2), ultramicroscopy (0, see light microscope), ultrasonic absorption (4), ultraviolet (13), and x-ray (33).

The volume is not tightly edited, and the style and content of the articles are uneven. Some duplication occurs—for example, interference and x-ray. Many of the contributions are comprehensive, a few—for example, fluorescence, infrared, and television—are too brief to be very useful. Forensic microscopy is limited to bullet comparisons. The section on the petrographic microscope ignores recent applications to opaque minerals. Ultrasonic microscopy misses instrumentation used in ophthalmology. Many articles have good historical sections—for example, that on electron optics—but in general the historical article does not reveal the development of the instrument or of microscopy and scarcely mentions British and American contributions. On page 462 we read that fluorescence microscopy "was first mentioned in publications in 1929 . . . "—yet on page 333 references to 1911 papers are cited! At least two authors use the Abbe formula for resolution without mention that it is now known to be overconservative by some 20 percent.

While the many cross references are helpful, the lack of an index restricts the utility of the book. On looking through the volume one finds useful information and tests which would otherwise be hard to locate. A section on recording observations (drawing, photomicrography, reconstructions, and the like) would be a helpful addition.

The book is well illustrated, especially the electron microscope section which has pictures of biological cell ultrastructure. Most of the contributions provide adequate references for further reading. The increasing use of the microscope in industry is demonstrated. The encyclopedia tells about some 26 kinds of microscopes and microscopy rather than how to use the instruments. It is a reference book that should call attention to the possibilities of microscopy and lead to greater opportunities for professional microscopists.

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New Books

Social Sciences

The Antitrust Laws of the United States of America. A study of competition enforced by law. A. D. Neale. Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 1960. 535 pp. $7.50.

Business Cycle Indicators. vol. 1, *Contributions to the Analysis of Current Business Conditions.* Geoffrey H. Moore, Ed. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton N.J., 1961. 792 pp. $12.50.

Challenge of Psychical Research. A primer of parapsychology. Gardner Murphy. Harper, New York, 1961. 315 pp. Illus. $6.

The Changing Nature of Man. Introduction to a historical psychology (metabletica). J. H. Van den Berg. Norton, New York, 1961. 252 pp. $4.50.

Chronic Schizophrenia. Lawrence Appleby, Jordan M. Scher, and John Cumming, Eds. Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1960. 383 pp. Illus. $6.

Congo, Background of Conflict. Alan P. Merriam. Northwestern Univ. Press, Evanston, Ill., 1961. 382 pp. $6.

Creativity and the Individual. Summaries of selected literature in psychology and psychiatry. Morris I. Stein and Shirley J. Heinze. Published for the Graduate School of Business, Univ. of Chicago, by Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1960. 438 pp. $10.

Curiosity. Herman Nunberg. International Universities Press, New York, 1961. 88 pp. An expanded version of the Freud Anniversary Lecture given at the New York Academy of Medicine in May 1960.

The Effects of Leadership. Hanan C. Selvin. Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1960. 284 pp. $5.

Ethnographic Bibliography of North America. George Peter Murdock. Human Relations Area Files, New Haven, Conn., ed. 3, 1960 (order from Taplinger, New York). 416 pp. Illus. $6.75.

Experimental Psychology. Frank J. McGuigan. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1960. 320 pp. $6.

From Adolescent to Adult. Percival M. Symonds, with Arthur R. Jensen. Columbia Univ. Press, New York, 1961. 427 pp. $8.75. A follow-up study to *Adolescent Fantasy* (1949).

More Resources for Education. John Dewey Society annual lecture, Chicago, February 1960. Seymour E. Harris. Harper, New York, 1960. 96 pp. $2.95.

Philosophies of Education. Philip H. Phenix. Wiley, New York, 1961. 137 pp. Paper, $1.50. Thirteen articles based on a series of educational television programs produced by KTCA-TV for the National Education Television and Radio Center.

The Principles of Scientific Research. Paul Freedman. Pergamon, New York, ed. 2, 1960. 245 pp. Illus. $4.50.

Rural China. Imperial control in the 19th century. Kung-Chuan Hsiao. Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle, 1960. 797 pp. $9.75. A study of the rationale, methods, and effects of the system of control over rural China as exercised by the Ch'ing government during the 19th century.