presentations of human genetics, some of them written much more recently, is that the inheritance of eye color, hair color, form, and any number of other normal and disease traits is a simple matter of Mendelism. For example, long lists are provided with these traits arranged down the pages in columns according to whether they are dominant or recessive. The inheritance of none of the traits, particularly the "normal" ones, is all that simple. In connection with rare hereditary disease traits, such treatment misses an important concept of medical genetics, namely, the heterogeneity of entities which phenotypically appear to be homogeneous.

The author, a biologist, is the son of Edmond Rostand (1869–1918), creator of *Cyrano de Bergerac,* and the brother of Maurice Rostand, also a dramatist.

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La Vie

Encyclopédie Française. vol. 4, pt. 1 and pt. 2, *La Vie.* Fondement, maintien, réproduction. Pierre-P. Grassé, Ed. Société Nouvelle de l'Encyclopédie Française. Larousse, Paris, 1960. x + 710 pp. Illus. + plates.

Seventy of France's distinguished scientists participated in the writing of this book. They have avoided an encyclopedic collection of fragments and have produced an organized, logical account of biology.

La Vie is composed of nine sections, each with a number of chapters (the number is indicated in parentheses). Origin and Place of Life (2) discusses theories of the origin of life, physical functions of living matter, and geobiochemical cycles of carbon, nitrogen, and other elements. Physical Structure and Chemical Composition (4) considers, among other topics, colloidal state, water absorption, birefringence, macromolecules in protoplasm, energy transfer, and the chief chemical constituents of living things. Organization of Living Beings (7) deals concisely with the cell concept, bacterial morphology and sexuality, viruses, cytology of the animal cell, the multicellular state and cellular differentiation, and cytology of the plant cell. Cellular Activities (7) is de-

voted to several subjects of general physiology such as ameboid and muscular movement, cell permeability, water and ion exchange in plant cells, enzyme action, processes of synthesis and degradation, and the relation of physicochemical laws to cell activities. Maintenance in Animals (11) and Physiological Equilibrium (6) review, essentially at the organismal level, the comparative physiology and biochemistry of the principal physiological processes and such other topics as production of light and electricity, immune reactions, wound healing, animal grafts, and tissue culture. Behavior (11) deals with sensory information, the nervous system, the nerve impulse, simple reflex and higher nervous activity, sleep and rhythmic activities, tropisms and reflexes, instinct, intelligence, and social phenomena. Maintenance in Plants (9) is a section on plant physiology with consideration of structural and functional diversity, energy sources, plant anatomy and organogeny, synthetic processes, mineral metabolism, physiological regulation, growth and morphogenesis, movements and tropisms, and reactions to environmental factors. The book ends with the section Transmission of Life (6) in which are discussed sexual and asexual reproduction, animal ontogeny, growth, senescence and death, plant reproduction, and heredity.

Many line drawings illustrate the text. The 32 plates contain 90 figures; 35 of these are photographs, predominantly of protozoan, invertebrate, and plant forms, taken through the electron microscope.

One appendix consists of bibliographic references grouped by chapter headings; another contains brief academic *vitae* of the contributors. There are 30 pages of subject index. Both appendixes and the subject index are duplicated in each volume.

My initial apprehension, caused by a dust jacket claim that the use of too technical terms had been banned, was allayed by reading a few selected chapters. The book is no mere popularization of biological principles. *La Vie* aims at an explanation of laws regulating living organisms; its approach is largely that of molecular biology. In a foreword Gaston Berger phrases this astutely, if perhaps idealistically: "The chemist, studying the reactions that operate in an organism, devotes himself to following molecules, atoms and particles through the various systems in which they participate. The biologist,

studying the same processes, endeavors to discover how organization results from the elements, function from the reactions."

Striking changes in the introductory biology courses of many colleges will soon be necessary as a result of the national efforts to improve biology teaching in secondary schools. A judiciously edited translation of *La Vie* could be a model in planning and organizing an undergraduate course for students who come with the new secondary school preparation in biology and chemistry.

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Ineffective Committees

Biological Education in American Secondary Schools, 1890–1960. Biological Sciences Curriculum Study Bulletin No. 1. Paul DeHart Hurd. American Institute of Biological Sciences, Washington, D.C., 1961. x + 263 pp. $4.75.

In this book Hurd reviews biology teaching in American secondary schools from 1890 to 1960. The book consists of two parts: reports of various curriculum committees and reports of research studies.

Part 1 consists of recommendations from 84 biology curriculum committees plus the author's explanatory comments. The 70-year period is divided into the seven decades, and a chapter is devoted to each.

Presumably the reports of the various committees were intended to improve biology teaching. However, little evidence is presented to show that they have had much effect. Hurd writes: "There is no real way to judge the extent to which the biology curriculum committees . . . were effective in bringing about change in either the content or conduct of biology courses. It is apparent that the ideas for improvement of biology teaching being discussed today are quite similar to many of those suggested before the turn of the century."

Why, then, was so much of the book devoted to useless reports? Perhaps the author thought a demonstration of past ineffectiveness would secure the efforts of future committees, for he also writes: "An analysis of the factors involved in getting curriculum reforms into the

educational stream and to the point where they have an impact on the education of the student is sorely needed." Following this statement he lists seven possible reasons why recommended curriculum changes were ineffective.

Part 2 includes six chapters that review the literature of research on biology teaching. The areas reviewed are books on the teaching of secondary school biology, objectives of high school biology, criteria for the selection of course content, biology textbooks, learning of biology, and instructional resources. One chapter is devoted to unresolved problems in biological education and another to problems and issues in biology teaching.

The value of the book is due largely to part 2, which presents under one cover a vast amount of otherwise scattered information. The author's analysis of the ills and problems of secondary school biology is particularly good.

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Probability

The Algebra of Probable Inference. Richard T. Cox. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., 1961. x + 114 pp. $5.

The answer to the common question as to what probability "really is" is the demonstration that any quantity measuring the chance of an event and having the properties we would expect must be the probability we know. These assumed properties may be the axioms of measure theory but, for the specific case of probability, simpler and more intuitive assumptions can be used.

In this book, Richard Cox begins by deriving the elementary laws of probability from nothing but the Boolean algebra of logic (which he develops convincingly on the spot) and the following two eminently reasonable axioms:

1) The probability of an inference on given evidence determines the probability of its contradictory on the same evidence;

2) The probability on given evidence that both of two inferences are true is determined by their separate probabilities, one on the given evidence, the other on this evidence with

the additional assumption that the first inference is true.

Care is taken to make clear what follows willy-nilly from the axioms and what is arbitrary. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Keynes's *A Treatise on Probability,* and he has sensibly retained some of the good features of that work—for example, the insistence that a proposition can have a probability only in relation to a given hypothesis.

In the remaining two-thirds of the book, two other concepts, whose "real meaning" is often questioned, are also developed from simple axioms. These are the concept of the entropy (in the information theory sense) of a system of propositions and the concept of expectation. The book closes with a five-page explanation of inductive argument, which could be recommended anywhere as a text for this much misunderstood basis of the scientific method.

Throughout the book the proofs, starting as they do from first principles, are unavoidably laborious, and this, combined with the pleasant but discursive style of the text, often makes it difficult for the reader to keep track of the over-all course to be sailed. The use of notation which is neither standard nor mnemonically suggestive adds to the difficulty of the reading. Nevertheless, the work is there, and the book might be read with considerable interest, not as a text (for which it was not intended) but as outside reading, by any student or professional who is working in the field of probability, statistics, or information theory and who would appreciate a different approach to the groundwork of his field. The author neither treats mathematics as a bag of tricks nor forgets the applications of the subject.

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New Books

General

Advances in Documentation and Library Science. vol. 3, part 2, *Information Retrieval and Machine Translation.* Allen Kent, Ed. Interscience, New York, 1961. 698 pp. Illus. $25.

Air Bombardment. The story of its development. Sir Robert Saundby. Harper, New York, 1961. 271 pp. Plates. $5.

American Industrial Research Laboratories. Frederick A. White. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C., 1961. 239 pp. $6.

Doctors, Patients and Health Insurance. The organization and financing of medical care. Herman Miles Somers and Anne Ramsay Somers. Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1961. 595 pp. $7.50.

The Philosophical Impact of Contemporary Physics. Milič Čapek. Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J., 1961. 431 pp. $7.50.

Seeds. The yearbook of agriculture. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 1961 (order from Supt. of Documents, GPO, Washington 25). 605 pp. Illus. + plates. $2.

Springtime of the Stars. Georges Beau. Translated from the French by Hector A. Chiselsharpe. Criterion Books, New York, 1961. 149 pp. $3.95.

Teaching and Learning in Medical School. George E. Miller, Ed. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1961. 317 pp. $5.50.

Mathematics, Physical Sciences, and Engineering

Antenna Engineering Handbook. Henry Jasik, Ed. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1961. 1060 pp. Illus. $22.

Basic Concepts in Modern Mathematics. John E. Hafstrom. Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1961. 205 pp. Illus. $5.75.

Elementary Mathematical Analysis. A. E. Labarre, Jr. Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1961. 718 pp. Illus. $7.75.

Fuel Element Fabrication. With special emphasis on cladding materials. Proceedings of a symposium held in Vienna, 10–13 May 1960. Academic Press, London, 1961. Illus. vol. 1, 549 pp., $14; vol. 2, 396 pp., $10.

Geologie Von Bayern. Adolf Wurm. Gebruder Borntraeger, Berlin, 1961. 572 pp. Illus. DM. 96.

An Introduction to the Analysis of Spin-Spin Splitting in High-Resolution Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectra. John D. Roberts. Benjamin, New York, 1961. 122 pp. Illus. $4.95.

Introduction to Nuclear Engineering. Raymond L. Murray. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., ed. 2, 1961. 397 pp. Illus. Trade edition, $12; text edition, $9.

Introduction to the Theory and Applications of Dispersion Relations. M. L. Goldberger. Wiley, New York, 1960. 671 pp. Illus.

Meteor Science and Engineering. D. W. R. McKinley. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1961. 318 pp. Illus. $12.50.

Progress in Very High Pressure Research. Proceedings of an international conference held 13–14 June 1960. F. P. Bundy, W. R. Hibbard, Jr., and H. M. Strong, Eds. Wiley, New York, 1961. 333 pp. Illus. + plates. $12.

The Quantum Mechanics of Many-Body Systems. D. J. Thouless. Academic Press, New York, 1961. 184 pp. Illus. $5.50.

Radioisotope Applications Engineering. Jerome Kohn, René D. Zentner, and Herbert R. Lukens. Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J., 1961. 576 pp. Illus. $16.50.

Satellite Environment Handbook. Francis S. Johnson, Ed. Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, Calif., 1961. 167 pp. Illus. $5.50.

Topology. John G. Hocking and Gail S. Young. Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1961. 383 pp. Illus. $8.75.