to great advances in the history of science. And Coon never conceals situations where the evidence is contradictory or where there are serious gaps in our knowledge.

There was a long period when physical anthropology seemed to be intellectually stagnating. Its typological approach had reached the end of usefulness, and the numerous new approaches were still in the data-gathering stage. Coon's great new synthesis is one in a number of recent publications that signal the arrival of a new period. Regardless of how controversial it may be in parts, Coon's synthesis has an invigorating freshness that will reinforce the current revitalization of physical anthropology. The number of individual investigations that will have to be undertaken to test the correctness of Coon's inferences is legion. When a volume of such major scientific importance is at the same time highly readable, it is something for which to be truly thankful.

Economic Geography

A Geography of Manufacturing. E. Willard Miller, Ed. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1962. xiv + 490 pp. Illus. $12.65.

The study of manufacturing is of growing importance and interest in the world today. There seems to be no doubt that manufacturing has been a major contributor to the economic growth of the economically advanced countries since the end of the 18th, or the early part of the 19th century. Manufacturing also seems to enshrine the hopes of rapid economic growth and of fast, substantial rises in per capita incomes and levels of consumption in the economically lesser developed parts of the contemporary world. There is so much we need to know about the pattern of world manufacturing—such things as its distribution and structure and the levels of activity within it, the bases of its existence, the processes and causes of changes in its location, nature, and size in various parts of the world. More precise and detailed information is required on the relationships and interdependence linkages that exist between manufacturing and other sectors of the economies of all regions, as well as on those that exist between manufacturing and other societal phenomena. One feels that greater knowledge and understanding of the nature of world manufacturing would provide the bases for much academic satisfaction and much necessary information for better economic and social planning, but to my knowledge, this is the first book to present a geographical survey of the world's manufacturing.

In a short but interesting introduction the editor discusses several definitions of the geography of manufacturing and his views on the nature and scope of various kinds of geographical studies of manufacturing. Factors that influence industrial localization and criteria and methods used in the measurement and mapping of manufacturing are also briefly reviewed.

Part 1, which accounts for about one-third of the text, deals with the world pattern of manufacturing. Chapter 1 is very short, and in it an attempt is made to describe the general location of world manufacturing. Chapters follow on the geographical pattern of manufacturing in each of the following areal units: Anglo-America; Europe; the Soviet Union; the Far East; and the southern continents. The chapter on Anglo-America (approximately one-fifth of the book) presents a detailed description and areal breakdown of manufacturing, especially of the United States.

Part 2 accounts for the remainder of the text, except for a few pages at the end entitled "Perspective," and contains nine chapters, of which one is devoted to each of the following industries: iron and steel, aluminium, machine tool, motor vehicle, merchant shipbuilding, agricultural machinery, petroleum refining, Portland cement, and cotton textiles.

Miller states that the primary purpose of his book "is to serve the needs of students of geography and economics by describing and analyzing the complex areal patterns associated with manufacturing in the world." In my opinion the book is not concerned with the "complex areal patterns associated with manufacturing" but rather with a description of the distribution of manufacturing in general, and of some industries in particular, in selected political units in the world. The emphasis is on distributional patterns of contemporary manufacturing, although brief historical statements are often provided. An attempt is made, at a general level, to indicate some of the main factors that have influenced the localization of manufacturing in the world today. The book is short on analysis and interpretation, probably necessarily so when a subject as vast and complex as world manufacturing is dealt with in a volume of this size. However, some of the brief general statements, given at the beginning of many chapters, on changes now under way are integrative, intriguing, and suggestive; these may very well inspire more detailed and deeper research.

This book, which is suitable for use as a textbook in a freshman or sophomore course on the world distribution of manufacturing as well as for use as a reference volume in various regional courses in geography, provides much information and many insights on manufacturing that I consider important and significant.

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Russian Text in Probability

The Theory of Probability. B. V. Gnedenko. Translated from the Russian *Kurs Theorii Veroyatnostei*, ed. 2, by B. D. Seckler. Chelsea, New York, 1962. 472 pp. Illus. $8.75.

This textbook in probability theory is suitable for first-year graduate students in mathematics (and mathematical statistics) and for superior mathematics students in the senior year. There is no assumption that the reader has a previous knowledge of probability theory; however, a certain amount of mathematical maturity is required. The book is extremely well written, and it is suitable for individual study, if the student is reasonably prepared. Although the book is designed for the mathematically oriented person, the author attempts to draw his readers close to problems in science and technology by supplying many examples of an applied nature.

Instead of covering the entire table of contents in a uniform manner, let me list just what to me are the highlights of this book. Chapter 3 contains an excellent introduction to Markov chains. In chapter 6 several weak and strong laws of large numbers are proved, including the celebrated theorems of Bernoulli, Khinchine, Borel, and Kolmogorov. The subject of characteristic functions is covered in a rigorous fashion in chapter 7. This chapter