index pulls together much of the material; there is a 12-page classified bibliography and a 6-page glossary.

Coon writes in his brief introduction, "This volume represents . . . efforts . . . to bring together and coordinate our knowledge of man's origins and evolutionary history, his distribution into races, and the biological aspects of human behavior. It is, for example, the first book I know in which the reader can find essays on human growth, paternity diagnosis, constitution, and social biology along with human paleontology and serology."

Although the items are quite uneven (the one on the history of anthropology is particularly weak) and sometimes one-sided, this book contains a great deal of information and is readable. It belongs on the reference shelf, and it can be quite useful to the student.

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Behavior

Inhibition and Choice. A neurobehavioral approach to problems of plasticity in behavior. Solomon Diamond, Richard S. Balvin, and Florence Rand Diamond. Harper and Row, New York, 1963. viii + 456 pp. Illus. $6.50.

The authors have taken as their text one of Lloyd Morgan's secondary canons, to wit, "When physiologists have solved the problem of inhibition, they will be in a position to consider that of volition." Judging from the rapidly growing popularity of "inhibition" in the neurobehavioral literature, the situation prophesied by Morgan more than 70 years ago would seem to be at hand. *Inhibition and Choice* reflects and advances this recent trend, by providing a 400-page discussion (backed by a 40-page bibliography) of the history of "inhibition," its current status in physiology and psychology, and its potential for clarifying such varied problems as thinking, mental retardation, the effects of drugs, conflicts, and, central to all of these from the authors' viewpoint, the problem of choice. In short, "inhibition" is offered as the key to the black box, as well as the lamp with which to light its darkest corners.

The argument is developed in the form of a series of principles which are named after famous figures (for example, Sechenov and Sherrington) and others less well known (for example, Anstie and Brunton) from whose writings the ideas were culled. There are 12 principles in all, each of which describes a different form or function of the "central inhibitory process." Strung together, the principles form a sort of theoretical bridge between the facts of synaptic activity, on the one hand, and those of organismic activity, on the other. However, readers who care to cross this bridge should be cautioned that, at the present, it is held together mainly by analogy; little else supports the assumption that the synaptic process that physiologists refer to as inhibition underlies the behavioral process that psychologists refer to by the same name. Some early work by Moore on the behavior of invertebrates treated with strychnine (a drug which is now thought to produce its central excitatory effects by blocking inhibitory synapses) and a recent experiment on monkeys (by Jasper, Ricci, and Doane) which involved microelectrode recording during conditioning, provide nearly all that is known about the relationship between the molecular and molar forms of "inhibition"; the results of these studies cannot be interpreted as having demonstrated anything like a simple, direct relationship between the two.

In writing a scholarly review of the long and fascinating history of "inhibition," Diamond, Balvin, and Diamond have highlighted incidentally the great empirical gap that separates the behavioral concept from its neural analogue. Hopefully, the book will spur its readers, whatever their present view of the relationship between the two concepts, to investigate this important problem experimentally.

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New Books

General

American Learned Societies. Joseph C. Kiger. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C., 1963. 299 pp. $6.

Astronomischer Jahresbericht. vol. 61. W. Lohmann, F. Henn, and U. Guntzel-Lingner, Eds. De Gruyter, Berlin, 1963. 684 pp. Paper, DM. 72.

The Birds. Roger Tory Peterson and the editors of *Life*. Time Inc., New York, 1963. 192 pp. Illus. $3.95.

Color in Business, Science, and Industry. Deane B. Judd and Gunter Wyszecki. Wiley, New York, ed. 2, 1963. 510 pp. Illus. $15.

Discoverers of Blood Circulation. From Aristotle to the times of Da Vinci and Harvey. T. Doby. Abelard-Schuman, New York, 1963. 303 pp. Illus. $6.50.

Emergency Medical Guide. John Henderson. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1963. 439 pp. Illus. Paper, $2.95; cloth, $6.95.

The Evolution of Science. Readings from the history of mankind. Guy S. Metraux and François Crouzet, Eds. New American Library, New York, 1963. 432 pp. Paper, 95¢. Fourteen essays originally published in the *Journal of World History*, with an introductory essay by Ritchie Calder. The volume was edited for the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind.

Federal Conservation Policy, 1921–1933. Donald Swain. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley, 1963. 221 pp. Illus. Paper, $4.

The Flash of Genius. Alfred B. Garrett. Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J., 1963. 259 pp. Illus. $6.50.

How to Prepare for College Board Achievement Tests. *Physics.* Herman Gewirtz. Barron's Educational Series, Great Neck, N.Y., 1963. 151 pp. Illus. Paper, $2.25.

Japanese Studies in the History of Science. No. 1. Suketoshi Yajima, Ed. History of Science Soc. of Japan, Tokyo, 1962. 146 pp. Illus. Paper, $5.

John Clayton. Pioneer of American botany. Edmund Berkeley and Dorothy Smith Berkeley. Univ. of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1963. 248 pp. $6.

Land and Water Use. AAAS Publ. No. 73. Wynne Thorne, Ed. AAAS, Washington, D.C., 1963. 374 pp. Illus. $8; $7, cash price to members. A symposium presented at the annual meeting (Denver, Colo.), December 1961.

Mariner. Mission to Venus. Compiled by Harold J. Wheelock. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1963. 128 pp. Illus. Paper, $1.45; cloth, $3.50. Prepared by the staff of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Inst. of Technology) for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Naturalist in Two Worlds. Random recollections of a university president. Alexander G. Ruthven. Univ. of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1963. 172 pp. $5.

The New Wilderness. What we know about space. Willard E. Wilks. McKay, New York, 1963. 186 pp. Illus. $4.50.

The Nineteenth-Century World. Readings from the history of mankind. Guy S. Metraux and François Crouzet, Eds. New American Library, New York, 1963. 519 pp. Paper, 95¢. Fifteen essays reprinted from the *Journal of World History*, with a preface by Mario Praz. The volume was edited for the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Man.

Physics and Politics. Max Born. Basic Books, New York, 1962. 94 pp. $3.

Science in the History of Modern Culture. Masao Watanabe. Miraisha, Tokyo, Japan, 1963. 357 pp. Illus. $8.