for upward readjustment of both the lower and the upper boundaries of the Wolfcampian.

On the evidence of these detailed studies, the author offers correlations between the American standard for the Wolfcampian and sequences of Lower Permian strata elsewhere. In future writings he may wish to resolve a discrepancy between his Fig. 11 and the accompanying text, and thus to clarify his position with respect to correlation between the American and Russian standard sections.

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Political Science

The Political Role of Labor in Developing Countries. Bruce H. Millen. Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1963. xii + 148 pp. $3.50.

In considerable sections of the contemporary world, historical sequences in the development of labor unions appear to be reversed. Unions in the now-industrialized countries were organized and expanded, with some delay, consequent on the spread of industrial modes of production. In many of the newly developing areas, labor unions are stronger than the meager industrialization would lead one to expect, and in some instances their membership is larger than the entire industrial labor force.

The explanation of this anomaly (or anachronism), Millen argues, is to be found essentially in the political role played by unions in the formation of new nations. The author's concern for the new nations, particularly of Africa and Asia, means that his title is somewhat misleading. Latin America, for example, gets virtually no attention, though Mexico and perhaps several other countries would have fortified his case for the importance of unions in mobilizing populations for social change.

The author correctly notes that, in the developing areas, it is chiefly the "precocious" character of unions, not their political involvement, that distinguishes them from historic precedents. The primarily "private," economic focus of union activity is virtually unique to the United States. In comparative perspective, the American experience may be viewed as an historical accident, since neither nation-building nor the establishment of an essentially democratic polity were problematical by the time industrialization became extensive. In Europe the radicalism of labor movements has been a function of the intransigence of a governing elite, with "evolutionary" programs of social reform appearing in countries where aristocracies have compromised with new political forces. In the developing countries to which Millen attends, the course of radicalism has also been the course of nationalism (often under a "socialist" banner for planned rapid growth). It remains to be seen how tolerant new states will be of continued labor protest, once independence, possibly accompanied by extensive nationalization of production, has been achieved. Extensive pluralism, permitting the formation of partially divisive interest groups and parties, does not appear to be an immediate prospect in most of the new states.

The author's aim appears to have been somewhat more didactic than analytical; he seems especially concerned to instruct American labor attachés and the like that they should not expect American-style unionism in exotic countries. From a social-scientific point of view, the presentation would have benefited from the type of comparative generalization about stages in labor protest that was formulated by Clark Kerr and his associates in *Industrialism and Industrial Man* (Harvard University Press, 1960). This book is listed in Millen's bibliography, but there is no reference to it in the text. As it stands, Millen's book will be of value as a source for the "political sociology of development," a subject of growing interest but challenging in its complexity.

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Cell Biology

Symposia of the International Society for Cell Biology. vols. 1 and 2. vol. 1, *The Interpretation of Ultrastructure* (1962, 448 pp. $14); vol. 2, *Cell Growth and Cell Division* (1963, 352 pp. $13). R. J. C. Harris, Ed. Academic Press, New York. Illus.

These volumes are the first two in a new series of annual symposia sponsored by the International Society for Cell Biology. The stated purpose of this series is to "deal with subjects in which new information has become available but in which definite new viewpoints have not been established. . . . [and] to assist . . . in the development and reassessment of knowledge in these fields by the broad exchange of data." It is generally agreed that symposia on a specific subject, with the participants limited to a small number who are actively engaged in the field, are the most fruitful meetings. In order to make these available to a larger audience, an increasing number are appearing in print. Not all symposia, however, are suitable for publication, especially if the purpose was mainly to stimulate a free flow of ideas and contact between investigators of different backgrounds. In published symposia, there is too much repetition with respect to authors and to material presented.

The first volume in this new series is devoted to a topic of interest to many biologists, biochemists, and biophysicists: what does the electron microscope tell us about the structure of viruses and cells, and how much of this can we believe or take seriously. The topic is clearly defined and of current interest; the collection of articles gives a good idea of the present state of the art, its successes, and the pitfalls. The volume deals with problems of fixation; the correlation of electron microscopy with other techniques such as x-ray diffraction; methods for localization of enzymes, nucleic acids, and proteins with the electron microscope; quantitative electron microscopy; autoradiography; the application of the negative staining technique; and the organization of the cell nucleus and cytoplasmic membrane systems. Even though more than a year elapsed between the symposium and its publication, and the field has advanced rapidly in the meantime, this volume will be very useful to anyone interested in the applications of electron microscopy in biology.

The second volume deals with a less well-defined area and is, thus, less unified. Some articles are simple reviews of published material, without much relevance to the other topics; others are progress reports on material that will be published in detail shortly. While such progress reports and speculations are the very meat of a symposium, they are not well suited for publication. It is interesting that the concepts and ideas which give vague direction to the studies reported here, of growth and its control in a variety of organisms, were borrowed from modern