65, 110, and 200, respectively. Such hardy perennials and necessities as the Stone-Cach compactification, the Gelfand representation, and the Banach-Alauglu and Tychonoff theorems are here, as are elementary but interesting applications to distributions, harmonic analysis, mapping theory, and (reflecting the author's well-known work and interests) summability of sequences. There are approximately 2000 problems; these range widely in their topics and vary from quite easy to moderately difficult. As carefully organized and as well written as this volume is, there is one unfortunate typographical omission in a key definition—that of *paranorm* on page 52; "with O" should be replaced by "with $p(a_n - a) \to O$."

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Cultural Anthropology

Eskimo Townsmen. John J. Honigmann and Irma Honigmann. Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, Ottawa, Canada, 1965. xx + 278 pp. Illus. Paper, $6.50.

During 1942 and 1943 the U.S. Air Force constructed an airstrip at Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island, the easternmost landmass of the Canadian Arctic. Previously, the site had not been occupied, not even by Eskimos. Within 20 years, more than 900 Eskimos (almost one-tenth of the entire Canadian Eskimo population) lived in the new town, together with about 700 whites. The Eskimos were drawn by the job opportunities offered by the military and transport operations of the United States and Canadian governments, and by the excitement of living in a new and, for them, a very large town.

Aboriginally, Eskimos (the Nugumiut who numbered about 80 in 1883) did live in the vast Frobisher Bay area, although not near the site of the new town. We are not told how many descendants of the Nugumiut came to be residents of the new community. Indeed, the authors do not mention the aboriginal occupants, nor do they identify the tribes or places of origin of the newcomers. The fact is that they came from all parts of the Canadian North and thus created an admirable laboratory in the field for interethnic studies and the analysis of differential acculturation. However, the Honigmanns chose to make a different kind of study, and they relegate to a few lines and a table all ethnic and historic data preceding their visit, which lasted from March through August of 1963. They explain that their main concern was the town as it operated during their visit.

Within this framework, objectives are specified as the study of patterns of organization, attitudes and values, psychodynamic aspects of personality, and child rearing. These goals are intensively pursued, and the studies were highly productive. (Index entries under "personality" fill almost a page.) Properly and necessarily, inquiries were extended to include the whites and to encompass Eskimo-white relationships.

This book is significant as the first deep study of an aspect of one of the new towns of Eskimos (and whites) in Canada, where all major settlements are new towns, none located on the site of an aboriginal village. This phenomenon deserves the careful attention of scholars during the formative stages. The Honigmanns have made an admirable start in the realm of interpersonal relationships. It is to be hoped that their lead will be followed by scholars interested in ethnic and historical aspects.

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Geology

Rock Magnetism. Takesi Nagata. Maruzen, Tokyo; Plenum Press, New York, revised ed. 2, 1965. 350 pp. Illus. $9.50.

Rock Magnetism by Takesi Nagata was published in 1953. This valuable book was amplified and brought up to date in 1961 as a "Revised Edition" under the same title. Now, in 1965, we are offered a "Second (Revised) Edition" by Plenum Press. The revisions are limited to two features only (apart from a pretty new dust jacket): the price is $9.50 instead of $7, and the need for the old three-page list of errata has been eliminated by correcting the plates first used in the 1961 version. Other mistakes could have been eliminated, but these do not lessen the appeal of the book nearly as much as the fact that it gives no coverage to the very extensive advances that have been made in this field during the past 5 years. Despite these drawbacks, *Rock Magnetism* has its place in any laboratory that conducts research in this rapidly changing subject.

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Neurospora Literature

Neurospora Bibliography and Index. Compiled by Barbara J. Bachmann and Walter N. Strickland. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1965. vii + 225 pp. $4.

This useful volume contains a complete bibliography of the genetically important genus, *Neurospora*. It lists more than 2300 research papers, reviews, theses, abstracts, and patents, beginning with the oldest published descriptions (1843 is the earliest publication date that I noted) and extending to January 1964.

The first section of the book contains the bibliography proper, arranged alphabetically by first author. This is followed by an author cross-index that makes it possible to find all the papers on which an author's name appears. Finally, there is an extensive subject index that enables the reader to locate all references dealing with a particular topic, a particular mutant, or a species other than *crassa*. The accuracy of the listings is insured by the fact that, in nearly every case, the original article was consulted by the editors. Their completeness is suggested by the sheer number of references; it is doubtful whether any but the smallest fish—and not many at that—have escaped the compilers' net. Altogether, Bachmann and Strickland deserve our thanks and congratulations for a thorough and workmanlike job.

This book is indispensable to those who work with *Neurospora* and to all those who plan to use *Neurospora* in their research or teaching. It should also be very useful to those biologists and biochemists who would like to be better acquainted with the scattered literature on this organism, but who have had no convenient access to it heretofore. Let us hope that nothing hinders the authors' intention to issue supplements from time to time.

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