

than could be made with anything else. Peas, evening primroses, and rodents were favorite materials with early geneticists; there followed about three decades of supremacy of *Drosophila*, an interlude of *Neurospora* mold, and finally bacteria and viruses. However, there are straws in the wind which seem to point toward human genetics coming next to the forefront.

The first edition of Stern's textbook of human genetics (1949) has become a classic in its field. It has no rival in lucidity, precision, objectivity, and fairness in the presentation of even highly abstruse matters. All these qualities are fully preserved in this second edition, which was necessitated by the remarkably rapid growth and progress in the field. Despite this growth, the volume of the book is only moderately increased—from 604 to 733 pages (excluding the index). The plan of the book remains the same, but we now have 33 chapters. The chapters which have new titles deal with linkage and crossing over, variations in the expression of genes, and the genetic hazards of radiation; two new chapters deal with heredity and environment and selection in civilization. Except in some of the early chapters, much new material has also been added in the chapters retaining their old titles. Altogether, this is not a patch-up job, so often found in new editions of textbooks, but a new and modern text.

Having written some books, I know from sad experience that to write one entirely without errors is superhuman; enough, therefore, to say that the book under review contains no important errors that I noticed. As to the general character of the book, it can be described as scientifically conservative, judicious, tending to adhere to classical lines and to avoid controversial issues. These qualities will appeal to some readers more than to others, according to their predilections, perhaps depending on whether the reader belongs (in the classification of scientists suggested long ago by Ostwald) to the group of "classicalists" or to that of "romantics." It may be noted that, in the discussions of the genetic radiation hazards and of the genetic loads, rather limited attention is given to the fundamental problem of the differences between the mutational and the balanced (segregational) fractions, although it is stated that this matter belongs to the class of "uncertainties." The discussion of eugenics is admirably clear, concise, and as uncontroversial as any I have ever read.

It is almost an act of supererogation to say that this book can be highly recommended to those wishing to familiarize themselves with human genetics. It has no rivals. It will be widely read.

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Strategic Psychological Operations and American Foreign Policy. Robert T. Holt and Robert W. Van de Velde. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1960. x + 243 pp. \$5.50.

This book is an attempt to state the principles of psychological strategy and to support these principles by reference, on the one hand, to social science research and, on the other hand, to three case studies of major international propaganda operations.

The strategic principles stated in the first three chapters are sensible, sound, and elementary. Readers new to problems of psychological strategy will learn something from them. So will some professionals, for many of these principles are not incorporated in current American practice. For example, the authors treat with proper disdain the notion that the purposes of this country's propaganda are to "sell America" or to create a more favorable image of the United States. They sensibly point out that the psychological instrument of statecraft is one of the major instruments used for achieving all the purposes of foreign policy, but that it is used along with the diplomatic, military, and economic instruments. If, however, professionals in the field of psychological strategy can learn from the introductory chapters, the fact that they can do so testifies to the sad state of the practice of the art (a point which Holt and Van de Velde emphasize), for by more sophisticated standards their summary of social research on persuasion would have to be considered a primer.

Chapter 4 is a rather lengthy blueprint of a table of organization for psychological strategy operations. Since the authors concede that a good program can operate under many different organizations, it is not clear what is gained by blueprinting one generally feasible and sensible organization among many.

The final three chapters, each concerned with a historic case of psychological operations, are intended to il-

lustrate the principles outlined earlier, but the connections are sometimes unclear. The three cases are the American *Psywar* operations in Italy in 1943-45, American operations during the 1948 Italian elections, and Radio Free Europe during the thaw in the cold war. These histories may be useful, though they are not penetrating studies and they do tend to substitute assumption for evidence. This is not so much a criticism of the authors as of the general state of the documentation of public opinion. It is rare indeed, especially for historical cases, that one can find substantial evidence of what public opinion really was. Scholars are often forced, for lack of better evidence, to assume that the propaganda output corresponds to the public reactions. The systematic use of public opinion polls now permits a more faithful documenting of opinion phenomena. Thus, in the Holt-Van de Velde volume, some of the more interesting insights come where they use material from the DOXA polls in Italy.

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Outer Space Photography for the Amateur. Henry E. Paul. Amphoto, New York, 1960. 124 pp. Illus. \$2.50.

Henry E. Paul, the author of this volume, knows his subject well and generously shares this knowledge with his readers. Celestial photography has been a hobby of his for over 20 years, and he has known personally most of the outstanding American amateurs in this field. Photographs comprise about 40 percent of the volume's contents, and many of them were made by amateurs.

After devoting the first three of the book's 12 chapters to general background and equipment, the author settles down to discuss the photography of star trails, rockets and satellites, the moon, the sun, eclipses, nebulae and galaxies (and comets and aurorae), and meteors and planets. He tells what kind of equipment is best for each and what type of film to use; he indicates the order of magnitude of the necessary exposure, and he warns the reader against some of the common mistakes.

The errors I found in this book are few and mostly unimportant; for example, on page 64, the suggestion that the exposure for photographing the moon at the first or last quarter should