doscopic. Government is an evolving process of power relationships in tension. Every day the sciences are becoming more absorbed in the governmental process and scientists are participants in it. In another series of congressional interviews conducted five years from now, Clapp undoubtedly would obtain significantly different results, including more evidence of that new involvement with science in the congressman's job.

Today not a single member of Congress is a scientist. Inevitably there will be scientists in Congress. But even those who never expect to run for public office and that rare one whose work is not already subsidized (directly or indirectly) by the government, they too, as citizens and taxpayers, have a vital interest in the congressional process. Clapp's report is must reading for anyone who would try to understand that complicated mystery—a mystery that is of increasingly crucial concern for scientists.

Conservation

The Quiet Crisis. Stewart L. Udall. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York, 1963. 209 pp. Illus. $5.

Although to many of us it is fairly apparent that the United States is approaching a point at which our stewardship of the land and its uses needs realistic reassessment, far too many citizens do not think about the question one way or the other. And there are those who, inspired by the progressive optimism of the 19th and the early 20th centuries, hopefully expect that the efforts of others, particularly the representatives of urban communities, will pull all of us out of our mounting difficulties into an era of natural resource prosperity that transcends anything we have known in the past. Stewart Udall's brief, sharply focused exposition of what is right and what is wrong with present trends in conservation policies should be read by the members of both groups. In the foreword Udall says that his book "is an attempt to outline the land-and-people story of our continent," and that it is "dedicated to the proposition that men must grasp completely the relationship between human stewardship and the fullness of the American earth." He treats both objectives superbly: this is an excellently outlined book; one that is clearly, coherently, and artistically written.

Udall's position together with his previous personal experience in various areas of natural-resource management lend particular emphasis, in point of public policy, to his thesis, and his statements have given heart to and gained additional respect from the growing army of informed conservationists. He points out that "America today stands poised on a pinnacle of wealth and power, yet we live in a land of vanishing beauty, of increasing ugliness, of shrinking open space, and of an over-all environment that is diminished daily by pollution and noise and blight. This, in brief, is the quiet conservation crisis of the 1960's."

Udall's approach is purposefully historical. His account of the long relationship between man and the land in this country starts with a consideration of early Indian ideas and continues through an appraisal of Jeffersonian policies, an exposition of the attitudes of the early scouts, explorers, and naturalists from John Bartram to Thoreau, a critical discussion of the early miners, lumbermen, ranchers, and farmers, a complimentary digest of the contributions made by George Perkins Marsh, Carl Schurz, and John Wesley Powell, and a balanced account of the conservation careers of Gifford Pinchot, John Muir, and S. T. Mather. The political side of conservation is treated with tribute to the accomplishments of Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt; modern developments are discussed with reference to the work of F. L. Olmstead, the contributions made by the National Wildlife Federation and other top-notch conservation organizations, and the current investigations into problems of urban development. This history is sound, eloquent, vigorous, and excellently written.

In the final chapter Udall discusses "conservation and the future," and he concludes with the premise that a proper ecological relationship can exist between man and his environment no matter how complicated civilization becomes. From the dictum "city planning should put people first," he deals with the costs and problems created by human and industrial wastes, air and water and land pollution, and the erosion and misuse of our natural assets in general. But, unfortunately, equally emphatic consideration is not given to various current conservation issues concerned with both fish and wildlife problems.

The book is well illustrated, both in color and in black and white. The format is pleasing and the price reasonable. *The Quiet Crisis* should be required reading for all conservationists.

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Neuroanatomy

Textbook of Neuroanatomy. H. Chandler Elliott. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1963. xviii + 542 pp. Illus. $11.

This book covers essentially the same topics as its predecessor, *Textbook of the Nervous System* (Lippincott, ed. 2, 1954), but with changes in chapter headings and rearrangement of the sequence of topics. The first of the six subdivisions of the text deals with neurohistology and includes a chapter on conduction. Subsequent parts consider segmental structures, sensory systems, motor systems, cerebral hemispheres, and accessory systems and structures. This sequence seems a perfectly useful one, but at times the results are awkward—the hypothalamus, which is considered with the autonomic system, is included in the section on accessory systems.

As in the earlier book, the text is frequently illustrated by a diagrammatic, three-dimensional, "basic brain," upon which nuclei and fiber tracts are superimposed when appropriate, and which can be "exploded" when cross-sectional views are required. This very useful lecture device gives the student a simple model to visualize as he concentrates on local detail, but it is not invariably effective in the absence of the lecturer's explanation of relationships (for example, Fig. 13–10, optic radiation).

The atlas of 50 plates, most of which are photographs of brain sections (each accompanied by a labeled key), is unchanged. Although preference in the method of illustration is highly individual, perhaps a case may be made here for the use of laboratory material that will provide the ultimate in realism, supplemented by an atlas of clear, accurate, and well-labeled artist's drawings for the student's guidance.

The new material includes a few electron micrographs (some of remarkably poor quality) and drawings that illustrate features of ultrastructure. Some questionable concepts are pre-