a well-balanced selection of short articles bearing on Aristotle's "political man," who, Jackson suggests, is the vital link between the study of politics and the study of geography. He hopes the book may aid in the development of a political geography that is not only geographical but, in the most sophisticated sense, political.

Politics and Geographic Relationships is an example of a useful group of college textbooks which bring together essays that, although published in professional journals, are not for practical reasons accessible to large bodies of students. This particular volume is a success, but it would be more so had the publisher provided an index and had the authors been more generous with maps to amplify their texts.

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Gas Phase Chromatography. vols. 1–3. vol. 1, *Gas Chromatography* (207 pp. $7.95); vol. 2, *Capillary Chromatography* (130 pp. $6.95); vol. 3, *Tables for Gas Chromatography* (172 pp. $7.75). Rudolf Kaiser. Translated from the German by P. H. Scott. Butterworth, Washington, D.C., 1963. Illus.

The chief value of these volumes, which are translated from the German editions, lies in the explicit and detailed instructions that they give for gas chromatographic procedures. The wealth of practical information that they contain, based as it is upon Kaiser's experience, should make them useful to newcomers and practitioners alike.

The second volume is especially welcome because it presents a timely and heretofore unobtainable exposition on capillary gas chromatography. The third volume contains various tables and lists of equations that the chromatographer will find useful. Reference is made, in volumes 2 and 3, to papers published in 1961, and, in volume 1, to papers published in 1960, so the coverage is of necessity dated.

Perhaps the chief shortcoming of these volumes is that the review of the theory of gas chromatography is somewhat cursory. The short, uncritical treatment is limited, for the most part, to the presentation of final equations without derivation. In the first volume the theoretical review is not well organized and will be difficult for the newcomer. For example, Kaiser frequently refers to subjects without explaining them or citing expositions provided later in the book—Martin's pressure correction and Janak's integral detector. Nowhere in the book is there an adequate definition of either the *theoretical plate* or the *apparatus dead volume*, although both terms are mentioned frequently. These factors detract from the cogency of the presentation. The second volume is however much better in this respect, and it can be recommended as a good introduction to capillary chromatography.

The translation is adequate but often quite literal, and the English is somewhat stilted as a result. Here again, inexplicably, the second volume is superior to the first.

The author states near the beginning of the first volume that "The term 'chromatography' is at present understood to include all those processes in which separation is brought about by adsorption or solution partition of a mixture between two non-miscible phases." This is incorrect because many extractive and adsorptive processes are not chromatographic in nature. Other errors are few and are minor.

In short, except for reservations about the introductory and theoretical treatments in the first volume, these works can be recommended as worthwhile additions to the chromatographer's library.

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Note

History of Chemistry

The number of series devoted to the popularization of science and its history is increasing almost exponentially. They all, more or less, share the same characteristics: they are lavishly illustrated and the texts are clearly written. They also leave something to be desired in accuracy. **A History of Chemistry** (Hawthorn, New York, 1963. 112 pp. Illus. $5.95), by Charles Albert Reichen, which is volume 10 of the *New Illustrated Library of Science and Invention*, is no exception. It is graced with some of the loveliest illustrations that I have seen. The text is clear and filled with mistakes. It would be tedious to detail them; suffice it to say that, as the author comes down to the modern period, his errors increase until the book loses all its value as a history. It is a pity that so much care has been expended on the purely mechanical aspects of the work and so little on its scholarly content.

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New Books

General

Health Progress in the United States, 1900–1960. A report of Health Information Foundation. Monroe Lerner and Odin W. Anderson. Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1963. 371 pp. Illus. $6.50.

A History of Wine as Therapy. Salvatore P. Lucia. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1963. 254 pp. Illus.

The Human Brain: Its Capacities and Functions. Isaac Asimov. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1964. 377 pp. Illus. $5.95.

Lighting Problems in Highway Traffic. Proceedings of a symposium (Stockholm), October 1962. Erik Ingelstam, Ed. Pergamon, London; Macmillan, New York, 1963. 157 pp. Illus. $10.

The Making of the Electrical Age. From the telegraph to automation. Harold I. Sharlin. Abelard-Schuman, New York, 1963. 256 pp. Illus. $5.95.

Psychoanalysis and Faith. The letters of Sigmund Freud and Oskar Pfister. Heinrich Meng and Ernst L. Freud, Eds. Translated by Eric Mosbacher. Basic Books, New York, 1963. 152 pp. $4.95.

Quest for a Continent. Story of the Antarctic. Walter Sullivan. McGraw-Hill, New York (© 1957), 1963. 382 pp. Illus. Paper, $2.95.

Rechtfertigung und Bericht uber meine Reisen in verschiedene Orte. Ambroise Pare. Translated from French to German and edited by E. H. Ackerknecht. Huber, Bern, Switzerland, 1963. 125 pp. Cloth, DM. 22.50; paper, DM. 7.50.

Resins, Rubbers, Plastics Yearbook, 1962. vols. 1 and 2. Norman G. Gaylord, Ed. Published for Information for Industry by Interscience (Wiley), New York, 1963. vol. 1, 1641 pp.; vol. 2, 1542 pp. Illus. $120. A collection of abstracts of papers that deal with the properties and behavior of resins, rubbers, and plastics. The material was originally published as *Resins—Rubbers—Plastics.*

The Science Book of Modern Medicines. Donald G. Cooley. Watts, New York, 1963. 238 pp. $4.95.

The Science-Engineering Secretary. Allison R. Stafford and Billie Jean Culpepper. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1963. 352 pp. Illus. $8.65.