nas may pass certain facies without significant change does not disprove the well-demonstrated fact that facies may control faunas and may provide impenetrable barriers to whole faunas or significant faunal elements. No account has been taken of migrating faunas, odd local extinctions, and odd local survivals.

I fail to see that this method is any more reliable than the older methods rejected in earlier parts of this book, which do not involve such laborious computations. The method is certainly limited in its application, and, even where it can be used to the best advantage, so many dubious premises are accepted that the validity of the results is questionable.

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## Astronomy

**Atlas of the Moon: Astronomy–Astronautics**. Vincent de Callatay. Translated from the French edition (1962) by R. G. Lascelles. Macmillan, London; St. Martin's Press, New York, 1964. 160 pp. Illus. $15.

This handsomely produced book is the best lunar atlas available among those published in this price range. The atlas section consists of an index and 23 plates, the last being the Russian photograph of the other side of the moon. This section is preceded by 16 chapters that cover a number of topics concerned with fundamental astronomy and the nature and motions of the moon. The atlas section, in turn, precedes four chapters devoted to astronautical principles involved in a journey to the moon. The original edition of the book (1962) was published in French, and the English translation is by R. G. Lascelles. There is a preface by Sir Bernard Lovell.

The reproduction of the photographs is very good. Hand-drawn charts can never compete with first-class, well-reproduced photographs of the moon. Callatay's *Atlas of the Moon* provides as good proof of this point as any publication now on the market.

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## Guides for "Change Agents"

**Introducing Social Change**. A manual for Americans overseas. Conrad M. Arensberg and Arthur H. Niehoff. Aldine, Chicago, 1964. x + 214 pp. $4.95.

**Cooperation in Change**. Ward Hunt Goodenough. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1963. 543 pp. $6.50.

A new profession is, or should be, developing, and these two books are concerned with it. This profession has to do with the planning and execution of fundamental "modernization" changes in foreign areas. The profession in question is not primarily concerned with programs of improved technology in the materialistic sense, but rather with the social, cultural, and psychological aspects that accompany such change. A North American expert on sewage problems, for example, may devise and try to carry out an excellent modern installation in Xenolandia, involving all the latest techniques in depth of ditches, sizes of pipe, pumping stations, and the like, but find that the Xenolandians will not cooperate with him or his program because he is unaware of, and therefore cannot deal with, certain features of their kinship system and religious beliefs that run counter to his pure principles of sanitary engineering. The expert on sociocultural change can brief the technician on these problems, and preferably should work with him and the native people in the field, to translate the physical program of sanitary technology into terms that natives can understand and feel are advantageous to themselves. This type of problem is found in practically all the so-called underdeveloped areas and emerging nations that are seeking or being offered the technological advantages of Western civilization. In short, physical technology, which, in our own country, can be introduced without much trouble once funds are available, may have a different row to hoe in areas of non-American culture, social organization, and basic values.

North American aid programs to foreign areas and countries have been generous to a fault with respect to funds and narrow technical know-how, but for the most part the cultural peculiarities of the foreign people involved have been ignored. Perhaps this is because few policy-makers have ever had a course in cultural anthropology. The notion of human cultural differences and the procedures for understanding them in human terms are an old story to most behaviorial scientists, but such concepts and procedures are apparently largely unknown or misunderstood by diplomats and those who plan foreign aid programs.

Thus, one hopes that such planners and technicians will become acquainted with these two volumes. On the other hand, for a behaviorial scientist, particularly a cultural anthropologist, the volumes have little to offer in the field of "scientific breakthroughs." *Introducing Social Change*, by Arensberg and Niehoff, will probably be read by more of those who are not trained in the behavioral sciences, because it is relatively short and nontechnical. Goodenough's *Cooperation in Change* covers much the same problems, but goes into more theoretical background. Goodenough's theoretical pages will seem somewhat oversimplified and repetitious to a professional anthropologist, but perhaps that mode of presentation is necessary for "change agents." Both books suffer from the fact that the authors deal with relatively few actual foreign situations of planned change and by no means cover typical problems in all the major areas of the world.

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## Microchemical Research

**Methods in Microanalysis**. vol. 1, *Simultaneous Rapid Combustion.* Translated Microchemical Research Papers of Mirra Osipovna Korshun. J. A. Kuck, Ed. Translated from the Russian by Phyllis L. Bolton and Kurt Gingold. Gordon and Breach, New York, 1964. xvi + 560 pp. Illus. $27.50.

The objective of the present volume is summarized by the editor as being "to acquaint the reader with the progress of quantitative organic [elemental] microanalysis in Russia during the past fifteen years, as exemplified in the publications of Korshun and her successors." Korshun, who was director of the microanalytical laboratory of the Institute of Elemento-Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. at the time of her death in 1958, was one of the most