

SPERMATOZOAN MOTILITY, David W. Bishop, Ed., viii + 313 pp. \$7.50 (\$6.50 to AAAS Members), American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D. C.

This symposium, held at the AAAS meeting in New York in December, 1960, presents the research on the nature of the locomotor apparatus of spermatozoa. In it are presented the contributions of the cytologists, the physiologists, the biochemists, and the biophysicists to our knowledge of the undulatory movements of the sperm tail. Comparisons with the contractile elements of muscle are made in many of the papers.

The authors discuss the 9 + 2 pattern of fibrils found in flagella and cilia, and attempt to show how this pattern is correlated with the wave motion. The participants in the symposium were about equally divided on the question whether the waves are in a single plane or in a three-dimensional helix.

This is an important collection of papers on contractility and motility. Most, if not all, of the papers can be read with profit by undergraduate students who have had a good course in physiology. This book should be useful as outside reading for courses in physiology, embryology, and cytology.

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ANTHROPOLOGY, Sir Edward B. Tylor, 275 pp., \$1.95, The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1960.

This is a paperback edition of a classic first printed in 1881. The author had a clear insight into what is often called an amorphous science, and his theories and ideas have stood well under the test of time. There is really very little physical anthropology, but this is understandable, in view of the date of writing. The foreword is written by Leslie A. White. The chapter headings are orthodox enough, including Language, Writing, Arts, and Spirit-World. One of the interesting chapters is on Science. A most interesting book, especially for those interested in anthropology.

THE HISTORY OF MAN, Gustav Schenk, 256 pp., \$3.50, Chilton Company, Philadelphia 39, 1961.

Written by a German, this beautifully illustrated book on the history of man as seen by modern anthropologists is unusual and interesting reading. The illustrations, most of them in full color, including charts and diagrams, are enough to attract the reader. The chapter on prehistoric art is an example of the unusual treatment of the author. Cave paintings are shown, and great care is shown to draw the relationships between art and the probable cultural characteristics of ancient man.

However, the language, whether a translator's or the author's, is distinctly Germanic; the publisher should have taken more care to tone down the American version. Scientists are rarely referred to by first name, only initials. Yale University, we discover, is located in Newhaven. Enzyme has lost the final e.

But if one remembers and then ignores these European touches, the book makes excellent reading. It is an excellent survey of ancient man. If a single book could intrigue a student into the subject of anthropology, this one would probably be it.

EXPLORING BEHAVIOR, Douglas K. Candland and James F. Campbell, 179 pp., \$4.50, Basic Books, Inc., New York, 1961.

At last here is a book which can be used for the high school course in psychology which is not a long resumé of definitions, platitudes about "practical psychology," or a series of sermons on how to get along with fellow man. The emphasis is on experimental psychology, written simply, briefly, and with good illustrations and references.

Psychology, at least as seen by the professional psychologist, is a science if the experimental phase is emphasized. There has long been a need for a simple exposition of this phase, and this is it. Although there is no hint that the book was written for high school use, to this reviewer it is a "natural" for this purpose.

Chapter headings are significant: Reliability, Senses, Discrimination, Innate Behavior, Classical Conditioning, Operant Conditioning, Verbal Behavior, Learned Needs and Drives, Comparative Psychology, Lie Detection, Memory, Public Opinion Polling, and Social Behavior. There are useful appendices on animal care, library research, and deprivation procedures.

Highly recommended for an improved high school psychology course.

HUMAN ANATOMY, William J. McCauley, 82 pp., \$3.50, Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis 15, 1962.

This is largely a series of outline drawings of the human skeleton on which the student is required to draw pertinent parts of the body, e.g., muscles, etc. There are some stylized versions of the circulatory system—also for student completion. In short, this is a descriptive list of anatomical parts with outline drawings to be completed.

Microbiology

MICROBES IN ACTION, Harry W. Seeley, Jr., and Paul J. Vandemark, 449 pp., \$3.90, W. H. Freeman and Co., Inc., San Francisco, 1962.

This excellent laboratory manual, which was designed for an elementary microbiology course at the college level, contains 96 experiments