BOOK REVIEWS

Vic Baker, Book Review Editor

RAYMOND CECIL MOORE: LEGENDARY SCHOLAR AND SCIENTIST; WORLD-CLASS GEOLOGIST AND PALEONTOLOGIST. *Daniel F. Merriam, 2007. University of Kansas Department of Geology and Paleontological Institute, Special Publication 5, 170p., 74 figures, 7 appendices. Softcover, $25.*

Some people make memorable contributions that have long-lasting and wide impact. Others have memorable personalities and are vividly remembered by an audience of associates. Just a few individuals generate both impacts. Raymond Cecil Moore (1892–1974) was certainly someone who contributed greatly to his disciplines of field geology, stratigraphy, and paleontology, and is also widely celebrated for his singular nature and persona. Ray Moore stories abound among the shrinking number of people who knew him personally, and his professional contributions serve as lasting memorials to his intellect, organizational abilities, and drive.

It is fortunate that one of his PhD students and long-time associates, Daniel Merriam, has captured the multi-tiered nature and productivity of Moore in this small but informative and superbly illustrated book. Readers not familiar with R. C. Moore may be dazzled by his insights and accomplishments and/or amazed or aghast at some of his personal characteristics and statements. As one who received Moore tales second-hand, but from an excellent source (Donald Hattin, stratigrapher at Indiana University and PhD student of Moore's), I am grateful to Dan Merriam for gathering a rich set of illuminating anecdotes to accompany his in-depth analysis of Moore's professional contributions. The book succeeds in painting a personal portrait of Moore while providing an overview of his research productivity, power as a writer and editor, and first-rate ability as an artist.

For some of us, of a certain age, Moore's *Introduction to Historical Geology* (1958, 2nd edition) was a high-impact introduction to the fascinating world of Earth history. Post-plate-tectonics readers may be dismissive of the lack of appreciation for horizontal plate movements and current visions of earth mobility, but in the context of the mid-twentieth century, the text provided a powerful view of the past world. Moore drew many of the striking illustrations, and the rigor of his organization and the clarity of his language and stratigraphic columns still have devotees. For those with interests in paleontology, one of the milestones of the twentieth century is the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, conceived by Moore in the late 1940s, described by him in a 44-page prospectus to the Paleontology Society Council in 1952, and reaching initial fruition in 1953 with the publication of Raymond Bassler's Volume G (Bryozoa). Moore devoted much of his later life to the *Treatise* and was actively working on editing tasks at the very end of his days. There may well be readers of Merriam's normally measured prose who will lift an eyebrow at his statement that the *Treatise* "rivals and exceeds in scope" the work of Linnaeus, von Humboldt, Buffon, and Diderot, but a little waving of the Kansas flag is

probably to be expected...

For a book with just 141 pages of narrative text, the chapter sequence lays out an excellent synopsis of Moore's life, times, and contributions. After a bit of stage setting regarding the early days of the University of Kansas, Merriam provides the reader with an informative chapter on "The Private R. C. Moore," followed by chapters on Moore as "Man," "Scientist," "Administrator," "Professor," "Living Legacy: The *Treatise*," "Artist," and "Moore's Accolades." The final chapter considers "Trail's End and Immortality." Seven appendices are presented, ranging from a discussion of people who influenced R. C. Moore's life to a list of places where he gave major lectures. Appendix 6, on his selected publications, and Appendix 7, on volumes of the *Treatise* through 2007, may have value to a number of readers.

As a student and colleague of R. C. Moore, Merriam is able to provide real insight into his personal and professional interactions, as well as his impressive productivity. It is evident that much time, correspondence, and archival digging were devoted to this biosketch. It would be tempting to include a number of "Moore Stories" in this review, but it is probably best simply to counsel buying the book.

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KING OF THE 40TH PARALLEL: DISCOVERY IN THE AMERICAN WEST.
James Gregory Moore. 2006. Stanford General Books, Stanford, CA, 387p. Hardcover $55. Paperback $21.95.

"Clarence King knew that he and his best friend, James Gardner, were going to die a horrible death when the Indians asked them to take off their clothes. If they wanted only to rob them, they would not have bothered. They would be staked on the ground, spread-eagled, and face up. A fire would be put on their stomach. If the Indians were impatient to go elsewhere, a big fire would mean a fairly quick death. If the Indians wanted revenge and had time to spare, though, a small fire would take hours to burn down to their bowels. As the Indians grabbed the arms of King and Gardner…"

This masterful and suspense-filled book on life in the Western USA during the latter part of the 19th century was put together by Dr. James Moore, whose own adventures and professional accomplishments parallel those of King, such as scuba diving to observe pillow formation as lava flowed into the sea, and going down in a submersible and getting trapped on the seafloor at a depth of 8,000 feet. Do people like King and Moore just stumble into these adventures, or does their pursuit of knowledge in dangerous country ensure brushes with death?

Harvard Professor Henry Adams, the scion of presidents, called King the most gifted American of his time. Moore's account reveals that Adams' opinion of King was neither magnanimous nor hyperbolic – King's innovation, scientific and artistic genius and organizational skills were recognized by all he encountered. He was an exceptional student gifted with an athletic build and great physical stamina, a photographic memory, diverse intellectual competencies, an instinctive sense of leadership, and a diplomatic and gracious manner. He dined with the rich and was always an honored guest at dinner parties owing to his sparking conversation and good humor. In 1867, at age 25, he

persuaded Congressmen and Government officials to give him command of an expedition to explore a 100-mile wide swath along the 40th Parallel and the unfinished route of the transcontinental railroad from the Rocky Mountains to California. The chronicles of hardships, discoveries, and accomplishments of this expedition are provided by Moore in a suspenseful and interesting manner. More than 150 maps, photographs, and sketches document some of the scenery, personalities, and perils of life in a vast, untamed wilderness during the latter half of the 19th century.

This book is about King, who was the first Director of the U. S. Geological Survey at age 37, and also about Gardner and other famous explorers of the West. It was motivated in part by the discovery of letters written by Gardner to his mother describing his experiences. The letters and old photographs were in the possession of Gardner's grandson, a neighbor of Moore's. Letters from King to Gardner and additional letters and photographs were then researched in libraries across the United States. This treasure trove of anecdotes provided, "a remarkable window into the life of that time, as well as into the thoughts and mindsets of those who wrote them."

Six years in the field, plus five in the laboratory and in writing the reports, resulted in 7 volumes of data and 2 atlases that the historian K. R. Aalto called "one of the great scientific works of the late nineteenth century." The principal topics are mining geology, physiography, systematic geology, botany, paleontology, and ornithology. A separate volume on microscopic petrography introduced a new way of studying rocks for American geologists. Perhaps one of the most enduring legacies is the depiction of geology on accurate contour maps rather than on shaded relief hachures, thereby making possible three-dimensional analyses of subsurface geology. The volumes served not only as a model for the other federal expeditions, but also as a template for the organization and operation of the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS).

The stratospheric career of King ended after only 2 years as Director of the USGS when King attempted to profit from his knowledge of the mining industry. Subsequently, a worldwide depression, lack of capital, ill health and other problems slowly eroded King's savings and his health. He died of tuberculosis in 1901 at the age of 59.

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THE CALLENDAR EFFECT: THE LIFE AND WORK OF GUY STEWART CALLENDAR (1898-1964), THE SCIENTIST WHO ESTABLISHED THE CARBON DIOXIDE THEORY OF CLIMATE CHANGE. *James Rodger Fleming, 2007. American Meteorological Society, Boston, MA, 155 pp. Hardcover, $34.95.*

2007 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded jointly to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Albert Arnold (Al) Gore, Jr. "for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change." In their upcoming acceptance speeches, it is not likely that either of the prize recipients will mentioned the work of Guy Stewart Callendar even though Callendar, after years of meticulous research, and without a sponsor or much appreciation by his peers, laid a quantitative foundation for the hypothesis that the anthropogenic combustion of fossil fuels was increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and that this increase

could lead to an increase in the average surface temperature, particularly at northern latitudes. *The Callendar Effect* by James Rodger Fleming is the first biography of Guy Stewart Callendar and gives a fascinating description of his family, his background and training, his experiences in two world wars, and, ultimately, his contributions to theories of climate change and the causes of global-warming.

Guy Stewart Callendar was born on February 9, 1898, in Montreal, Canada. His father was Hugh Longbourne Callendar, an English physicist who made significant improvements to the platinum resistance thermometer and who was at that time a world expert on the thermodynamics of steam. When Guy was one year old, the family moved back to England where they lived and worked for the rest of their lives. Guy was blinded in his left eye in a childhood accident, and during World War I he worked in his father's laboratory at Imperial College developing X-Ray methods of detecting mechanical defects in aircraft engines. Later, he enlisted in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves where he attained the rank of sublieutenant developing sound-ranging technology for the detection of submarines. After the Great War, Guy returned to Imperial College where he earned a certificate in mechanics and mathematics in 1922 and continued working in his father's laboratory on problems in steam engineering. He helped his father prepare the 1922 and 1927 editions of the *Callendar Steam Tables* and wrote his first scientific article with his father in 1926 on the total heat of steam. His father died in 1930, and after that, Guy became one of Britain's premier steam engineers and specialists in thermodynamics and infrared physics. He continued his research on steam until 1942. During World War II, Callendar helped to develop the FIDO (Fog Investigation and Dispersal Operation) fog dispersal system for airfields and other combustion projects for the Ministry of Supply and the Petroleum Warfare Department.

Callendar had a long-time interest in weather and climate, and in 1938 he published "The Artificial Production of Carbon Dioxide and Its Influence on Temperature" in the *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society* (QJRMS), the first of many papers dealing with the composition of the atmosphere and air temperatures. The connection between variations in carbon dioxide and climate has a long and complex history of discovery before Callendar (see, for example, Fleming [2005], Weart [2003], and Le Treut et al.[2007]), but Callendar's contributions were the first to make a quantitative connection between the changes in CO_2 caused by human activity and changes in temperature. Most of this work was done alone, at his home, without a sponsor, and without much appreciation by his peers. In 1942, Callendar published "Air Temperatures and the Growth of Glaciers" in which he showed that there is a close relationship between the frontal movements of European glaciers and small changes in air temperature; later he used glacier variations as evidence for temperature variations, particularly at northern latitudes. Callendar was meticulous in his research, and his analyses of carbon dioxide concentrations in the late-19th century are still viewed as the benchmark of that era.

Today there is wide concern that the anthropogenic consumption of carbon-bearing fuels (and other human activities) will produce irreversible changes in local and global climates, but of course, it is difficult to separate human-caused effects from large natural variations. Even though today we know that the interconnections and feedbacks between the atmosphere, oceans, and the biosphere are far more complicated than what was known during Callendar's lifetime, he clearly recognized the difference between local fluctuations, as revealed by decadal averages, and longer period trends over wide areas and that the average surface temperature is far from an ideal proxy for changes in the global climate.

The book by James Rodger Fleming gives a fascinating account of the life and contributions of Guy Stewart Callendar, and I highly recommend it to anyone who is interested in climate science or the history of scientific ideas. The book is well illustrated with photographs and figures and includes a comprehensive list of footnotes, an annotated bibliography of all of Callendar's publications, and an inventory of Callendar's study at the time of his death. The author and his son, Jason Thomas Fleming, have also prepared a companion digital archive (DVD) of Callendar's letters, papers, journals, and family photographs that will be extremely valuable for scientists, historians, and library collections.

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THE TRAVELS OF PETER KALM, FINNISH-SWEDISH NATURALIST, THROUGH COLONIAL NORTH AMERICA. *Paula Ivaska Robbins, 2007. Purple Mountain Press, Fleischmanns, New York, 213p., Softcover, $19.*

Unless it is a useful taking, it is grand foolishness, Pehr Kalm's motto

A little known natural scientist and his trip to North America in the 18th Century is the subject of a new book by Paula Ivaska Robbins, an American of Finnish decent. Pehr Kalm (1716-1799), born in the Swedish province of Ångermanland where his parents were refugees from the conflict in Finland between Sweden and Russia, was destined to become one of Carolus Linnaeus' (1707–1778) students at Uppsala University. The book is timely because this year, 2007, is the 300th anniversary of Linnaeus' birth.

Pehr (Petter or Peter) Kalm was one of Linnaeus' apostles (student) and the one selected to visit North America to enhance Linnaeus' botanical collections and observe the New World (Merriam, 2004). Linnaeus, who formulated the binomial nomenclature of plants and founded the science of botany, visited much of the world through the eyes of his apostles who collected and sent back to Sweden collections of plants and observations on their occurrence for Linnaeus to describe and catalog. The results of all this activity was Linnaeus' comprehensive *Species Plantarum* and his all inclusive *Systema Naturae*.

After a 10 month delay in England, Kalm with his trusty servant and helper, Lars Jungström, arrived in Philadelphia. Arriving in the New World in 1748 he based his activities in Raccoon (present day Swedesboro), New Jersey, the Swedish settlement, from where he traveled in the northeastern part of the American Colonies and southeastern French Canada. The 32 year old Kalm not only collected and described plants of the New

World, but observed everything he saw including the geology (Merriam, 2006), and his log is a good record of day-to-day activity in America at the time (Kalm, 1753–1761).[1] He made his extensive trip to Canada in 1749 and was one of the first to visit and describe Niagara Falls in 1750. He returned to Sweden and eventually to Finland in 1751 where he had been appointed Professor of Economics at Åbo.

In the new world, Pehr was intrigued by everything he saw. He recorded the geography, architecture, religion, animals, people and their customs, food, weather, and minerals and ore deposits. The trip was arranged by Linnaeus under the aegis of the Royal Swedish Academy to ostensibly record plants that would grow in Sweden and enhance the Swedish economy.

Kalm recorded his observations as a travel log (Kalm, 1753–1761). He identified minerals collected in the vicinity of Raccoon and noted the limestone for making lime and the brick kilns. He was concerned with industrial pollution and some of what he thought were destructive farming practices by the colonists. He observed fossils many miles from the sea and in discussion with John Bartram, the note naturalist, concluded the sea had once covered the land. In addition to meeting Bartram, he met and discussed science with Benjamin Franklin and Cadwallader Colden. He was curious about some of the building material, which from all descriptions were glacial erratics; he was introduced to asbestos and took an interest in soap-rock, salt from local salt springs, lead ore, and loadstone. He noted the practice of spreading weathered limestone over the fields to kill the weeds. Kalm also compared what he saw in the New World to what he was acquainted with in Sweden.

Kalm's description of the New World was inclusive and factual, but his geological knowledge was limited. However, he must have been aware of some other workers of the time and had a rudimentary understanding of 'deep' time. He could identify rocks and minerals using Linnaeus' mineral classification as given in *Systema Naturae* (Volume 3); had a grasp of the meaning of fossils; and had an understanding on the formation of geological features by natural causes.

Pehr Kalm can be rightfully considered one of America's first natural scientists. Robbins writes (p. 171) 'Despite the failure to accomplish the task that Linnaeus had assigned him of bringing back American plants that would improve the Swedish economy, Kalm's travels were of value.' George White (1969) noted his [Kalm's] book contained more than 150 excellent geological observations and included perceptive speculations about the origin of rocks and their structures. 'His descriptions, not available in English until 1771 were widely quoted in Europe and in America were the source of information to many writers…'

Robbins' in-depth biography of Kalm is well organized and easy to read; it is well researched, complete, and factual. Anyone wanting to know about early science in the New World or Swedish contributions to science will find this book not only informative but interesting. A good investment for scientists and historians alike – I can highly recommend it.

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[1] There is a version in English: *Travels into North America* (Barre, Massachusetts, The Imprint Society, 1972) [Translated into English by J.R. Forster with an Introduction by R.M. Sargent.]

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SCIENCE, SOCIETY, AND THE SEARCH FOR LIFE IN THE UNIVERSE. *Bruce Jakosky. 2006. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, AZ, 160p. Softcover, $17.95.*

Although sometimes criticized as a science without objects to study, the fast-growing new interdisciplinary field of astrobiology nevertheless concerns itself with big scientific questions such as the origin of life, the habitability of other planets, and the earliest history of life on Earth. However, astrobiology also tends toward involvement with topics that are meta-scientific, that is, topics that lie outside the usual comfort zone of everyday scientific practice. These include the relationship of science to the public imagination, how science interfaces with the humanities, and the interplay of science with religion. Such topics are most commonly explored in historical treatments of science and its practitioners, in the classical manner that allows "philosophy to teach by example." The present volume will be of interest because the philosophy is developing right now as the rapid pace of space exploration opens new discoveries that require meta-scientific appraisal. One such discovery was the presentation in 1996 of evidence that the Antarctic meteorite ALH84001 contained various biosignatures indicative of the past presence of life on the planet Mars. This conclusion is now widely regarded to have been premature, but the issues surrounding the "discovery" serve to illustrate the concern with philosophy that occupy the main themes of the book under review.

Thomas Kuhn, who famously emphasized historical perspectives in philosophy of science, noted that philosophical issues only become important when the normal state of scientific activity is thrown into a crisis, such that fundamental disagreements arise as to what is appropriate "puzzle-solving." Astrobiology, in its present manifestation, is so new a science that its crisis is currently on-going. Bruce Jakosky emphasizes 3 general areas concern in this regard, as follows: (1) the disconnect that has developed between science and the general public, (2) the lack of focus in the space program, and (3) the lack of discussion among scientists of the roles of exploration and basic research. Jakosky views these issues from the perspective of a physical scientist, who has had considerable experience with studies of past environmental change on Mars. He became interested in astrobiology when this new science was being formulated as a program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, about the same time as the 1996 meteorite discovery. Jakosky is also the author of a 1998 scientific overview of astrobiology (*The Search for Life on Other Planets*).

In regard to exploration and the focus of the space program, Jakosky comes to a conclusion that has considerable importance for how science is increasingly being evaluated and funded. He notes that the entire U.S. program of Mars exploration

spacecraft, extending back to the 1960s, involved the flying of instruments that were proposed and designed to test very specific scientific hypotheses (following the methodological views of science expressed by some prominent philosophers). However, experience has shown that the real value of the missions almost always came not from these specific tests. Instead, the most important mission results derived from the fact that certain kinds of observations were being made for the first time. The hypothesis-driven science so touted by the philosophers proved to be decidedly inferior to the exploration-driven science that was often seen as a mere by-product in original mission designs.

Is astrobiology a science? Jakosky concludes that it is, but it is not the kind of experimental/observational/predictive science in which he spent his early scientific career. Instead, he argues that astrobiology is a historical science, more like geology than like physics or chemistry. This has the interesting side effect of bringing astrobiology into potential conflict with religion over some of the same issues that have involved geology. Jakosky agues that such conflict issues should have been resolved by scholars over the centuries who ascribed separate spheres of concern (1) to science for the physical world, and (2) to religion for the spiritual, moral, and ethical worlds. Unlike religion, science makes the naturalist presumption that the physical world can be understood in terms of its own causes and processes. In regard to the latter, Jakosky believes that astrobiology, like geology, must make some presumption about the nature of that causation, which he places under the general label of "unformitarianism." Unfortunately, his discussion on this point conflates uniformity of law (the scientific laws that we observe at this location and time also apply at other locations and times in the universe) with actualism (processes operative in the past can be inferred from those that we see in operation today), all of which are claimed to illustrate a preference for simple explanations as opposed to more complex ones ("Ockham's razor"). The latter principle is then claimed to justify a kind of simplistic analogy that underpins all of planetary geology: "…if it looks like a volcano, it is probably a volcano." Obviously, geological reasoning is much more complex than implied by these simplistic generalizations.

Jakosky sees astrobiology as a kind bridging between the two cultures of science and the humanities. He develops this point as an updating of the 1960s view expressed in C.P. Snow's *Two Cultures*, which lamented the wall of ignorance that separated practitioners in the sciences from those in the humanities. This is clearly an important issue today as we see a continuing decline in public understanding of the science that continues to play an increasingly important role in society.

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ILLUSTRATORS AND THEIR ILLUSTRATIONS OF MALTESE FOSSILS AND GEOLOGY: A HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT. *George Zammit Maempel. 2007. Publishers Enterprises Group (PEG) Ltd., San Gwann, Malta (www.peg.com.mt), 136p. Softcover, $19.00.*

All palaeontologists, geologists and historians of the earth sciences will be familiar with the ferocious-looking shark's head illustrated in 1669 by Nikolas Steno who demonstrated that the so-called *Glossopetrae* (or tongue-stones) found in the small

Mediterranean island of Malta were in fact fossilised shark's teeth. What many people do not realise is that Steno used an earlier, unpublished drawing of the shark's head, produced in 1574 by the physician and naturalist Michele Mercati (1541–1593), which was found in a manuscript deposited in the Vatican Library.

By the third decade of the 1800s British geologists had begun to show an interest in the geology of Malta, an interest that was fostered and enhanced through the achivities of the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean. Material began to find its way back to the naturalists in Britain, and soon papers began to appear in august journals. In 1843 the Geological Society of London published T.A.B. Spratt's account of the geology of the Maltese islands which was accompanied by the first outline geological map of the islands. Later papers included those by the surgeon Thomas Wright on echinoderms, by the brachiopodologist Thomas Davidson, who produced his own drawinjgs and lithographs, and by another surgeon Andrew Leith Adams who first published on the Maltese Pleistocene cave faunas. The latter faunas yielded the Maltese dormouse, and later the celebrated dwarf elephants whose teeth were first drawn by Joseph Dinkel, artist to Agassiz. During the nineteenth century British naturalists were not alone in documenting the islands geological and palaeontological treasures. Hardouin Michelin, a French palaeontologist, monographed a group of echinoderms and included some exquisite lithographs of various *Clypeaster* species drawn and lithographed probably by Albert Humbert.

This handsome book documents the various illustrators that produced scientific drawings, engravings and lithographs of Maltese fossils. While Zammit Maempel recalls the authors of various publications, it is his detailed research on the illustrators and printers of their labours that makes this book particularly fascinating and valuable to historians of the earth sciences. In this regard the book may be a first. One can imagine William Hellier Baily or Charles Bone, draftsman employed for a while by the Geological Survey of Great Britain, carefully spending many hours crafting on paper a clear and accurate rendition of the specimens in front of him, before transferring the image to stone or copper plate. For this considerable effort often the only credit that the illustator received was his name placed at the bottom left-hand corner of the image followed by the words *del. et lith*. A number of draftsmen were able to excaape the drafting table and become scientists. Baily was to become a noted palaeontologist in his own right, and ended his career in Dublin as the Acting-Palaeontologist to the Geological Survey of Ireland, a title that caused him major grief for many years.

One can follow the fortunes or otherwise of various printers and lithographic firms, such as Hullmandal & Walton of London whose junior partner was a member of the Geological Society in the same city. The firm established in London by the Frenchman Michael Hanhart, printed illustrations for various papers published between 1864 and 1879, and the changes in family personel can be deduced in the styling of the company name on lithographs found in these papers.

On occasion little information can be found about the illustrators and printers and the author has highlighted this dearth of information when he deals with the first photograph of a Maltese fossil. An image of some sharks' teeth and other fossils, photographed by a 'W.H. Monney, photographer to the Queen' was published in 1878. One would imagine that Monney, given his patronage, would be well-known, but this is not so. He is not listed as having received a royal warrant from Queen Victoria and may have been a photographer to another Queen of mainland Europe.

The longest section of this book deals with nineteenth century investigations,

mainly carried out by British naturalists and palaeontologists. The final section recalls more recent work, which can be divided into research effort, or illustrative work for textbooks and museum exhibitions. Henry Fairfield Osborn published a monograph on the Proboscidae in 1942 and many of the reconstructions of the dwarf Maltese elephants were from the hand of Margret Flinsch. The most recent illustrations of Maltese fossils and reconstructions were largely produced by local artists including Guido Lanfranco whose striking painting of slickensides is reproduced in colour on page 107, and Robert Caruana Dingli. Also reproduced in full colour are the three humorous cartoons rendered by Mario Casha that show various climatic conditions that affected the Pleistocene fauna in Malta. The first shows dormice, hippopotamuses and dwarf elephants wrapped in scarves and bobble hats heading southwards from Italy to Malta to escape the approaching icesheets.

This volume is nicely produced, easy to handle, and contains numerous illustrations, both in colour and in black and white. The author has brought into focus a largely neglected side of geological research and publishing history. His valuable book is warmly recommended.

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INTERESTING PUBLICATIONS

Gerald M. Friedman, CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

Since the start of this journal, Founding Editor Gerald M. Friedman has prepared this column. Contributors wishing to list recent books and papers of interest to our membership are requested to send them to Professor Gerald M. Friedman, Northeastern Science Foundation, P.O. Box 746, Troy, NY 12181-0746, U.S.A.; Fax: 518-273-3249; E-mail: gmfriedman@thesciencefoundation.com

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