

new authors. The book has been completely revised.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND CHEMICAL EQUILIBRIUM—T. R. Hogness and Warren C. Johnson—*Holt*, 4th ed., 621 p., illus., \$5.00. This edition is intended as a first step toward the integration of qualitative analysis with general chemistry.

RACES OF THE AFRICAN FINFOOT (AVIS, HELIORNITHIDAE)—James P. Chapin—*American Museum of Natural History*, Novitates, No. 1659, 10 p., illus., paper, 25 cents.

THE REPRODUCTION OF COCKROACHES—Louis M. Roth and Edwin R. Willis—*Smithsonian*, 49 p., illus., paper, 80 cents. Cockroaches and how they multiply are important not only because they rob our pantries, but because they may also spread disease among us.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES OF MELLON INSTITUTE 1953-1954—Edward R. Weidlein, President—*Mellon Institute*, 56 p., illus., paper, free upon request direct to publisher, 4400 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 13, Pa. The annual report of accomplishments.

SHIPS, MACHINERY AND MOSSBACKS: The Autobiography of a Naval Engineer—Vice Admiral Harold G. Bowen—*Princeton University Press*, 397 p., \$6.00. The Navy led in steam, the author explains, and many other phases of engineering, pioneered in electronics and, for a long time, was the only and always the staunchest supporter in the Government of basic and applied research.

THE SIX SCHIZOPHRENIAS: Reaction Patterns in Children and Adults—Samuel J. Beck with clinical introduction by Roy R. Grinker and a chapter concerning Q Methodology by William Stephenson—*American Orthopsychiatric Association*, Research Monographs No. 6, 238 p., \$5.00. Report of research conducted at the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, by three scientific disciplines.

SMITHSONIAN PHYSICAL TABLES—William Elmer Forsythe—*Smithsonian*, 9th ed., Miscellaneous Collections, Volume 120, 827 p., paper \$9.00, cloth \$10.00. For the reference shelf of scientists and engineers.

STRATIGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE MOENKOPI FORMATION OF TRIASSIC AGE—Edwin D. McKee—*Geological Society of America*, Memoir 61, 133 p., illus., \$3.00. Describing a series of deposits that form a wedge thinning eastward from a maximum of about 2,000 feet in western Utah and southern Nevada to a vanishing point in western Colorado, northeastern Arizona and western New Mexico.

SYMPOSIUM ON FLUORESCENT X-RAY SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS—E. B. Ashcraft and others—*American Society for Testing Materials*, 68 p., illus., paper, \$1.75. In recent years, improvements in the generation of high intensity X-ray beams and in means for measuring them made the X-ray method feasible for quantitative analysis.

A SYNOPSIS OF CHILDREN'S DISEASES—John Rendle-Short—*John Wright & Sons (Williams and Wilkins)*, 608 p., \$7.00. Providing in outline form tables showing normal development and details of various diseases and abnormalities in children.

SYSTEMATIC NOTES ON PALEARCTIC BIRDS: No. 4, The Choughs (Pyrrhocorax)—Charles Vaurie—*American Museum of Natural History*, Novitates, No. 1658, 7 p., paper, 25 cents.

THEMES IN FRENCH CULTURE: A Preface to a Study of French Community—Rhoda Metraux and Margaret Mead—*Stanford University Press*, Hoover Institute Studies, Series D: Communities, No. 1, 120 p., paper, \$1.50. To understand the French people and their attitudes toward public questions, it is necessary to know

something of how they feel toward their homes, family and circle of intimate associates.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS 1952: Including Technical Reports Nos. 1059 to 1110—Jerome C. Hunsaker, Chairman—*Govt. Printing Office*, 1191 p., illus., \$8.75. This report tells the story of practical supersonic flight becoming a reality.

THREE NEW SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS FROM AFRICA—Dean Amadon—*American Museum of Natural History*, Novitates, No. 1656, 4 p., paper, 25 cents.

TIME COUNTS: The Story of the Calendar—Harold Watkins with a foreword by Lord Merthyr—*Philosophical Library*, 274 p., illus., \$4.75. An account of the various movements for calendar reform together with the history of man's attempt to count his days.

A TREATISE ON CONIC SECTIONS CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MODERN ALGEBRAIC AND GEOMETRIC METHODS—George Salmon—*Chelsea*, 6th ed., 399 p., paper \$1.94, cloth \$3.25.

TREATMENT OF WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS OF PERSONS ADDICTED TO NARCOTIC DRUGS—Hubert S. Howe and Lynn Stratton Morris—*Welfare and Health Council of New York City*, 24 p., paper, \$1.00.

URBAN TRAFFIC CONGESTION: Presented at the Thirty-third Annual Meeting, January 12-15, 1954—John W. Gibbons and others—*Highway Research Board*, Bulletin 86, 39 p., illus., paper, 60 cents. Presenting a scientific method for tackling the irksome problem of traffic congestion.

V-2—Walter Dornberger, translated by James Cleugh and Geoffrey Halliday with introduction by Willy Ley—*Viking*, 281 p., illus., \$5.00. Here is the story of the Peenemünde research institute, the great experimental rocket station in Germany where the V-2 was developed, written by General Dornberger who was in charge of that station. It tells much of the struggle of German scientists attempting to work under a totalitarian regime.

THE VOTER DECIDES—Angus Campbell, Gerald Gurin and Warren E. Miller with the assistance of others—*Row, Peterson*, 242 p., \$4.75. Reporting a study of the 1952 election by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. It was the influence of "Ike" himself rather than any new popularity of the Republican party that carried the day. And it was Eisenhower's competence in the field of foreign affairs that gave people confidence in him.

Science News Letter, July 3, 1954

TECHNOLOGY

Endless Belt for Coal and Iron Ore

➤ AN ENDLESS belt linking Lake Erie with the Ohio River 100 miles away has been designed to shuttle iron ore and coal from river barge to lake carriers or storage bins.

Legislation will be introduced in the Ohio Legislature in 1955, to give the belt conveyor the status of a common carrier, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, has announced.

A model of the Riverlake Belt Conveyor Lines System has been built for display throughout Ohio. It contains 6,776 working parts and carries "make-believe" iron ore and miniature coal.

Science News Letter, July 3, 1954

ARCHAEOLOGY

Ancient Stone Idols Discovered in Georgia

➤ TWO STONE idols, one male and one female, have been found near a stone grave in the important ancient Indian Etowah mound near Cartersville, Ga.

The figures are seated and are about two feet high. The bodies are carved in remarkable detail and are painted. They are also decorated with copper plates and wear headdresses.

Apparently none of the early European explorers visited Etowah during its occupation. It is strictly prehistoric.

The stone idols, or images, were found by an expedition sponsored by the Georgia Historical Commission in cooperation with State Park Service. Archaeologist in charge is Dr. Lewis H. Larson Jr., who is working under the direction of Dr. Arthur R. Kelley of the University of Georgia.

The figures are like others which were found in the Etowah mounds in the 1920's by the late Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, then of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

The newly found figures, like those discovered previously, suggest strongly a link between the Etowah people who made them and the Aztecs of far-away Mexico and Yucatan. Certain prevailing concepts are apparent in both the Etowah and Aztec art, notably the posture of the seated figure. Yet the Etowah art has been pronounced inferior to that of the Aztecs.

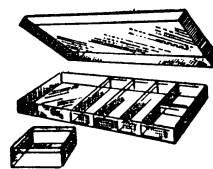
If the Aztec concepts of art were introduced in Georgia by migration from Mexico, it must have been at a very early date, archaeologists speculate. Possibly, travelers coming from Mexico may have described the art they saw there or even brought with them some objects which were then copied by the Etowah people.

Another theory has been proposed by Dr. Moorehead, and that is that the Muskogean culture of the Etowah people might have developed in our Southland and the migration might have been westward to Mexico instead of in the reverse direction.

Little evidence is available one way or the other, but archaeologists feel that when it has been possible to find the exact origin of Indian corn and trace the pathways of its distribution, much more will be known about how this continent was originally peopled.

Science News Letter, July 3, 1954

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