Shannon sampling theorem, referring only to the Russian rediscovery of this hoary result. There is no discussion of the analytic properties of impedance functions, which would be a logical addition to a book dealing with spectral analysis.

Perhaps the best chapter is that dealing with the foundations of spectra measurement. Without delving into specific hardware problems Kharkevich manages to give a good appreciation of the advantages and limitations of measurements using resonance devices. The last chapter, on the spectra of random functions, contains little that is not already available in standard English language texts, except for a slight discussion of nonstationary processes. The translation does not read well in places—it is obviously too literal when it uses "statistic spectrum" for "spectral density" and "time characteristic" for "transfer function".

Organic Electronic Spectral Data. Vol. 1 (1946–1952), Mortimer J. Kamlet, ed., 1208 pp., $28.50. Vol. 2 (1946–1952), Herbert E. Ungnade, ed., 919 pp. $17.50. Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, 1960. *Reviewed by Stuart A. Rice, Institute for the Study of Metals, The University of Chicago.*

LITTLE can be said about these two volumes. They represent a compilation chiefly valuable to the organic chemist but probably also of help to those investigators interested in the quantum theory of molecules. The tabulated data are easy to use and the references easy to find. The volumes will be useful additions to a research library.

Seeing Colours. By J. Bergmans. Transl. from Dutch by T. Holmes. 80 pp. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1960. $3.00. *Reviewed by W. T. Wintringham, Bell Telephone Laboratories.*

IT was a surprise to this reviewer to read the following paragraph from the preface of *Seeing Colours:*

> It would be a source of great satisfaction to all those who have collaborated in the preparation of this little book if grammar school teachers would introduce the contents to their pupils, even though the higher school leaving certificate examinations do not require this. This could be a first step towards making the knowledge of human vision a part of the general education.

However, discussion with an associate who was educated in Holland brought out that a grammar school corresponds roughly to Grades 7 through 13 in the American school system. Hence, it does not seem too unreasonable that the use of this book be suggested for teaching in "grammar school".

Probably it would be unwise to recommend the use of this book within the American educational system. The fact that the author has introduced his own terminology would make this an unsatisfactory introduction to the broad field of color measurement and specification. For example, the author talks about "colour according to the eye" and contrasts it with "object