



2.5×10^{11} NEUTRONS/SEC.

The latest Texas Nuclear accelerator, Series 9900, gives you a neutron yield of 2.5×10^{11} n/sec—a significantly greater output than that obtainable from other comparably priced instruments. This increased yield means not only greater usable flux for fast neutron activation (up to 3.5×10^{10} 14-Mev n $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{sec}^{-1}$), but also greatly extends the usefulness of such machines for thermal neutron activations.

In addition to neutron capability, Texas Nuclear accelerators can be modified for acceleration of helium ions, heavier charged particles, or for acceleration of electrons. They are, without doubt, the most versatile low-energy accelerators.

Model 9900 is a continuous output accelerator. Other TNC models are available with pre-acceleration pulsing, post-acceleration pulsing, or dual pulsing—a combination of pre- and post-acceleration pulsing which minimizes residual beam. Both 100 kv and 150 kv models are available. All include ion-type vacuum systems and remote consoles which are equipped with precision controls and automatic safety features.

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potential expansion, where the quadrupole term is shown but not named.

This text is on a less advanced level than the two above-mentioned texts. Among the topics omitted entirely are four-vectors, Cerenkov radiation, and the Doppler shift. Plasma physics is treated only in the problems. The mathematical methods are shown clearly whenever needed, and are directed to a less mature audience than are Panofsky and Phillips or Jackson. One characteristic of the style which is not appreciated by this reviewer is the writing out of matrices and integrals *in extenso*.

Rationalized mks units are used. The problems at the end of each chapter are carefully written and appropriate.

In summary, this book is recommended as a modern text in electrodynamics, especially for advanced undergraduate use.

A Stress Analysis of a Strapless Evening Gown and Other Essays for a Scientific Age. Robert A. Baker, ed. 192 pp. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1963. \$3.95.

Reviewed by J. Gillis, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel

The purpose is to establish the proposition that scientists are human, or at any rate not less so than most other people. The method of proof is to reprint a collection of essays, some by scientists and others about them, all written with humorous intent. The proof is less than rigorous and would not have satisfied the reviewer but for the fact that he had never doubted the central proposition.

The essays are taken from a wide variety of sources, including *American Scientist*, *Drug and Cosmetic Industries*, the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, and the *Journal of Irreproducible Results*. The level of humor varies considerably, in fact ranges fairly evenly from the puerile to the subtle. The printing and illustrations are elegant, and the book is good value for an evening's mild entertainment.

The essay which provides the title is neither the first nor the longest, nor is it particularly representative of the contents of the book. One feels that the motivation behind the choice of title was similar to that which deter-

mines the covers of pocket-books. The timing of publication in relation to the gift buying season was probably also not accidental.

Having said this much about the book itself, the reviewer now feels entitled to speculate on a few topics which rise to mind. He was taught in his youth that it was unreasonable to expect a genius to behave like a normal human being since, after all, it was not normal to be a genius. The attitude makes sense but the facts are against it. Experience has shown him that the truly great geniuses are nearly always decent, sociable, housetrained, and perfectly respectable members of society. It is the second-raters, those who have just failed to make it, who so often find it necessary to display their eccentricities as supplementary evidence of genius. He has also noticed that this display of sub-genial eccentricity is generally a deliberate act without emotional sincerity. It usually takes the form of demonstrative rudeness, always directed at strangers, underlings, or others who cannot advance the scientist's career. But it normally gives way to obsequious politeness towards those who can help the great advance, if only by having names big enough to make a bang when dropped.

One can think of many exceptions to every one of the above statements, but if that sort of reason is ever allowed to invalidate a sociological theory, how many sociologists will be left in business?

Magnetic Resonance at High Pressure. By G. B. Benedek. 100 pp. Interscience, New York, 1963. \$4.75.

Reviewed by Norman H. Nachtrieb, University of Chicago.

This little volume is highly recommended to chemists and physicists who are concerned with solid- and liquid-state research. It not only indicates the wealth of new information that can be obtained by extending magnetic resonance investigations to high pressures, but also recounts the remarkable sophistication in experimental technique that already exists. Chapter 1 deals with the pressure dependence of resonance phenomena in crystalline solids (Knight shift in alkali metals, Mössbauer effect, electron spin resonance in ionic crystals, and electric