

forthright, honest and fair statement.

Toward the end of his life Compton, along with other distinguished men who had developed the atomic bomb, found it essential to express himself on nuclear testing. This was and still is a highly complex matter. The statements on this subject could well be studied today by those now in responsible positions relating to questions of nuclear testing.

Two sentences from the text will perhaps give a deep insight into Compton's attitudes and achievements. In the introduction, signed by people who knew him well, are the following lines: "... Such men as he are more rare even than genius . . . 'allumeurs d'âme' . . . kindlers of the spirit . . .," and the closing words of Vannevar Bush's forward, "Let me say that knowing him furnishes me with one of the most cherished of my memories, and that his friendship gave me an enhanced optimism as to the ultimate destiny of the human race."

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Physics with chemistry

HANDBOOK OF THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE ELEMENTS. G. V. Samsonov, ed. Trans. from Russian. 941 pp. Plenum Data Corp., New York, 1968. \$40.00

by Michael E. Straumanis

This handbook is a collective work written by 30 contributors (ten among them are women) and edited by G. V. Samsonov, who is director of the Laboratory of Metallurgy of Rare Metals at the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, Kiev. The first part of the handbook (pages 7-446) deals with physical properties of elements, such as the atomic, crystallographic, nuclear, thermodynamic, thermal, electrical, magnetic, optical, mechanical and electrochemical properties. The second part (pages 457-856) gives some chemical characteristics of the elements: their electrochemical potential, reactions with various reagents, corrosion behavior of metals, reaction with gases (H_2 , N_2 , O_2), with boron, carbon, silicon, phosphorus, sulphur, selenium and tellurium. Finally the toxicity of the elements and their reactions with refractory materials is given. All this information

is presented in the form of tables with very little text. 2598 references, mostly in books and journals of the USSR, on 84 pages conclude the book. There are no subject and no author indexes.

Although it is claimed that the volume was updated and revised by the editor, many of the newer data are missing such as recent experimental densities and room-temperature thermal-expansion coefficients for some elements. It is also not mentioned that the atomic-weight table (IUPAC, 1961 revised values) is based on C^{12} .

Was it necessary to translate the book? It is said on the dust cover that the book would be valuable to teachers, graduate and undergraduate students, and to researchers in physical and engineering sciences as well. I doubt this possibility because we have good reference books. The *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*, which contains information on more than 3500 pages, is steadily revised, covers nearly all the tables of the book under review and is, in addition, much lower in price. However, for those solid-state scientists who need quick information on the chemical behavior of elements, the translated handbook may be useful because of the unique combination of physical tables with the chemical properties of elements.

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Science, society and culture

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND HUMAN VALUES. Conf. proc. (Cal. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, Oct. 1966). Edward Hutchings, Elizabeth Hutchings, eds. 219 pp. American Elsevier, New York, 1967. \$7.50

by R. Bruce Lindsay

In these days a celebration of any sort at an academic institution usually involves a conference devoted to a consideration of some human problems. The common pattern brings together a group of scholars and scientists, recognized experts in their respective fields, and allows each to hold forth on the relevance of his discipline to the fundamental topic at issue. At a time when there is much soul search-

Oxford



An Introduction to the Theory of Superconductivity

By CHARLES G. KUPER, *Israel Institute of Technology*. This book explains the theory of superconductivity for engineers, applied physicists, and other users. The reader is assumed to be familiar with Fourier transforms and classical thermodynamics. Part I describes the Ginzburg-Landau phenomenological theory. Part II provides a deeper understanding with a straightforward account of the Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer microscopic theory. (*Monographs on the Physics and Chemistry of Materials*.) \$9.60

Theoretical Elasticity SECOND EDITION

By A. E. GREEN, *University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; and W. ZERNA, *Technische Hochschule, Hannover*. Three aspects of elasticity theory—finite elastic deformations, complex variable methods for two dimensional problems for isotropic and anisotropic bodies, and shell theory—are the principle concern of this volume. Topics discussed include a summary of tensors, an account of the general theory of elasticity for finite deformations, the classical infinitesimal theory for isotropy and anisotropy, solutions of special problems mostly for incompressible isotropic bodies, and a theory of small deformations superposed on finite deformations. *Illustrated*. \$16.80

Electronic Impact Phenomena

By SIR HARRY MASSEY, and E. H. S. BURHOP, *University of London*; and H. B. GILBODY, *Queen's University, Belfast*. Since the publication of *Electronic and Ionic Impact Phenomena* in 1952, there has been a great increase in research activity on this subject throughout the world. Because of the large amount of new information acquired, the new, revised edition is being presented in two two-volume sets, of which *Electronic Impact Phenomena* is the first. Volumes I and II deal with electron collisions with atoms, electron collisions with molecules, photoionization and photodetachment. (*International Series of Monographs on Physics*.) In two volumes, \$3.50

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