

irreversibility. But as a consequence he failed to appreciate the importance of the canonical ensemble (and the grand ensemble) as a description of equilibrium and as a total for calculating thermodynamic functions. "The great power of the canonical ensemble as a method of calculation had no special appeal for Ehrenfest, since he rarely carried out such calculations" (page 134). This ties in with a remark at the end of chapter 4 on Ehrenfest's thesis (page 74) — "Also characteristic of Ehrenfest is the fact that his thesis is not a calculation. He does not solve a problem in the usual sense of applying a well formulated theory to a new situation. There are plenty of equations, of course, but the goal of the investigation is not a single formula. In this respect the thesis is typical of Ehrenfest's work, but in this as in other respects, he was a very atypical theoretical physicist."

Next, the author should be willing and able to devote much time to careful scholarship. Klein has made a thorough study not only of all available

sources of printed material, but also of diaries and correspondence: It is fortunate that so many of Ehrenfest's note books and letters were preserved. And he has contacted many of Ehrenfest's former students and colleagues who provided him with documents and personal reminiscences. The whole book bears witness to Klein's accuracy and diligence.

But above all a biographer should be an artist. He should be more than an outside observer. He should have the gift of empathy, of sharing the feelings of his subject and he should have the ability to communicate these feelings to his readers. In this respect Klein is outstanding. He does not resort to dramatic exaggeration or to fictitious dialogue and he keeps to the facts he took such pains to collect. And yet, his clear and easy flowing prose recreates the atmosphere of Vienna, St Petersburg, Göttingen and Leyden and conveys a moving and convincing picture of an unusually gifted and sensitive man, devoted to science and to teaching, but

harassed by a sense of his own inadequacy.

This book should be read by everyone interested in the history of the development of modern physics. Students not yet particularly interested in history will find some chapters extremely useful as an introduction to their subject. But I should like to see it also in the hands of many nonphysicists. They will have to skip quite a few pages, but there remains an arresting story that will provide a better understanding of the life and work of a scientist and of the sociology of science than the often sadly distorted pictures presented in newspapers and magazines, in popular works of fiction and even in the writings of famous novelists.

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The reviewer, who studied under Paul Ehrenfest in 1926-32, has contributed to theoretical physics, applied mathematics and low temperature physics. He is currently associated with Philips Industries in Eindhoven, the Netherlands.

Space Physics

By R. Stephen White

318 pp. Gordon and Breach, New York, 1970. \$24.50 reference, 12.50 professional

As one of the team of researchers who first measured the energy spectrum of the penetrating protons in the Van Allen radiation belt more than a decade ago, R. Stephen White is well qualified to write a book on space physics. He is now professor of physics and associate director of the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics at the University of California's Riverside campus.

The book has chapters on the earth's atmosphere, ionosphere and magnetosphere, interplanetary space and the sun, with the first chapter devoted to White's own field, the radiation belts. The author states that he has attempted to satisfy the needs of three classes of readers: the student for a textbook, the engineer for a description of space experiments, and the space scientist for reference work outside his own special field. I feel that he has come close to success in only the last of the three cases. As a textbook, the work can not stand alone. Frequently, theoretical developments are not presented in enough detail to be fully understood by the uninitiate. Details of experiments, spacecraft and their subsystems are actually relatively few and mostly of old apparatus. The book also suffers, of course, from the knowledge explosion in the field of space physics, and the delays that seem to be inherent in book publishing: with only a few exceptions, the more than 250 references are to papers published in 1967 or earlier.

Despite these negative comments, White's book is a good job and will be useful to all his intended readers. Especially nice are the historical introductions to each chapter, in which the sometimes-forgotten work of early pioneers is described. These are the people who in many cases really stuck their scientific necks out in interpreting totally new phenomena, and all classes of White's readers should be glad to know about them.

George F. Pieper

*Director of Space and Earth Sciences,
Goddard Space Flight Center*

Spark Chambers

By O. C. Allkofer

247 pp. Verlag Karl Thieme KG, Munich, Germany, 1969. \$15.00

In the last decade, spark chambers have emerged as one of the primary instruments of particle-physics research. Their development has been and continues to be rapid, causing any book on the subject to be necessarily both timely and obsolescent.

O. C. Allkofer's treatment of his subject is not appropriate for the casual reader interested in obtaining an overview of spark-chamber technology. It seems to be intended instead for the experimentalist who is currently developing a spark-chamber system. The first portion of the book deals in a coherent but detailed manner with the mechanisms of spark formation by various gas mixtures. The construction and performance of spark chambers with their dependence on gas composition, delay

and memory times, and other factors, are thoroughly dealt with next. Finally, the book ends by describing some typical applications of spark chambers.

The strong point of this presentation is completeness. The text is unstintingly detailed and its numerous graphs, photographs and schematic diagrams make apparent the care with which it has been prepared. The numerous references to the original literature that it contains is exhaustive.

This presentation is, however, badly flawed by a literary style that is always graceless, at times unintelligible and never lucid. The translator (who goes nameless) failed to supply the skill required of his profession. The editors have failed their literary responsibilities.

Because of these shortcomings I cannot recommend purchase of it by individuals. However, library acquisition is appropriate.

John R. Ficenec

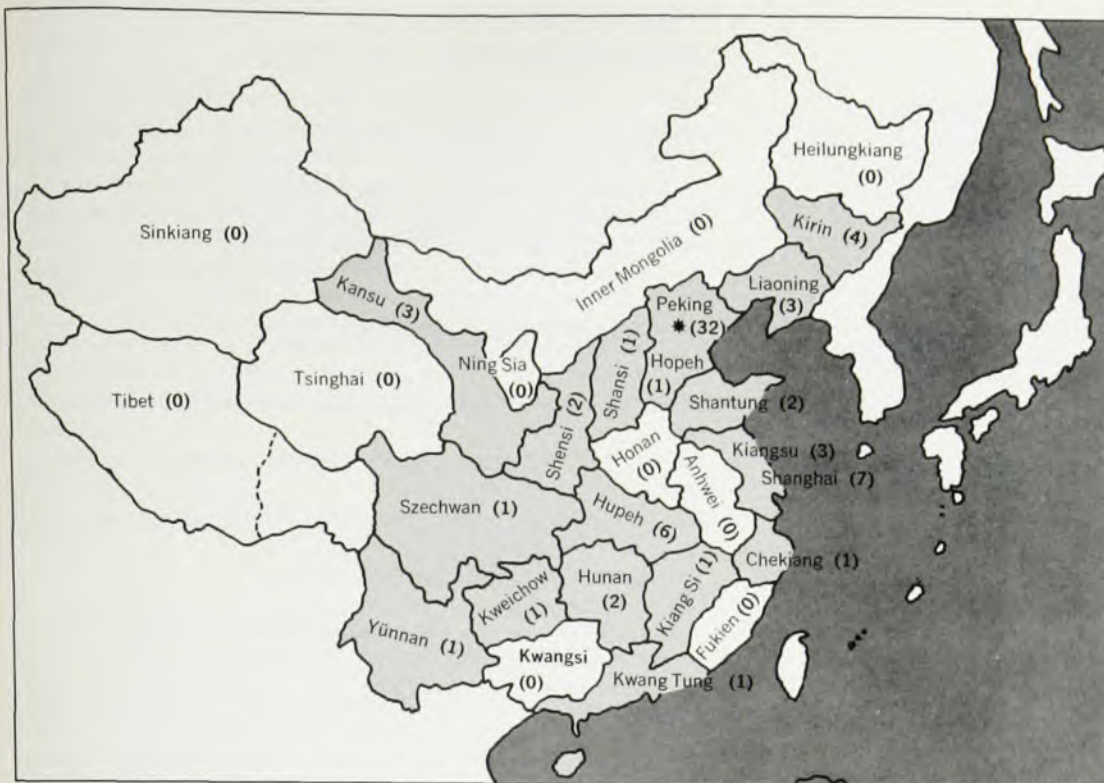
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg

Directory of Selected Scientific Institutions in Mainland China

Prepared by Surveys and Research Corporation

469 pp. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford, Calif., 1970. \$19.50

This Directory was prepared by Surveys and Research Corporation for the National Science Foundation, under the direction of Ralph J. Watkins who was



Science in mainland China. Numbers in parentheses represent physical-science institutions within a particular province or city. (From *Directory of Scientific Institutions in Mainland China*.)

assisted by Yuan-li Wu and Robert B. Sheeks. The information contained provides a broad view of the structure of Chinese scientific institutions and their managing personnel. The 490 institutions listed appear under the following categories: Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Academy of Agricultural Sciences, institutions attached to central, provincial and municipal governments, industrial research institutes, professional societies, colleges and universities. Under each entry, a brief description is provided of the institution's research activities, achievements, history and organization, as well as brief biographies of its key personnel. There are three appendices to the Directory: A Wade-Giles to P'in Yin and P'in Yin to Wade-Giles conversion table for the latinized names of the individuals and institutions; a listing of additional research and development institutions, and a series of maps that give a quick view of the geographical distribution of the institutions. Separate indexes for the key personnel, fields and institutions are provided for quick reference.

This book is obviously of value to scholars who are interested in the scientific activities of Mainland China and their historical development. It might also be useful to trade groups and travel agencies working with trade groups, especially since many of the institutions described appeared to have a very practical orientation. Much of the actual planning and engineering that we normally associate with private industry apparently takes place within some of these institutions. The Shanghai

Academy of Textile engineering and the famous Chiao-T'ung University are typical examples. Finally, the structure of Chinese scientific organization as revealed by this book may very well be of interest to planners in the US.

Generally speaking, this book is well written. However, there are a number of mistakes. For example, Map 1 is not compatible with Map 7 for Tsinghai province, and a famous physicist, K. Huang, who is listed under entry 52, is not listed in the index. Surprisingly, certain important aspects of the biographies of key personnel have been left out. There are numerous examples; however, a few will suffice. There is no mention of the French Academy of Science's physics award to Ch'ieu San-ch'iang, and of the fact that Ch'ieu Hsueh-shen was a favorite student of T. von Kármán, and was sent to Germany as a US Air Force colonel to head a delegation for the evaluation of German rocket development in 1945. It is also disappointing that a classic book on lattice dynamics written by K. Huang and M. Born and a book on semiconductor physics by Tse Shi-Tei were not mentioned. The term "Mainland China" appears to be used only in the title, because in the text only "Communist China" is used.

This Directory is not adequate for the purpose of promoting communication between scientists working in a given research area in China and the US. I have looked up all the papers published in the Chinese Journal of Physics between the years 1966 and 1967 and failed to find one author whose biography is included in the Directory. This is not surprising because most of those

included are administrative personnel. Let us hope that the cultural exchange that existed between China and US before 1967 may soon be restored.

Raphael Tsu

IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center
Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

Excitation Mechanisms of the Nucleus, Nuclear Theory Series, Vol. 2

By J. M. Eisenberg, W. Greiner
370 pp. American Elsevier, New York, 1970. \$19.25

Physics books are written with some primary purpose—to teach the elements of a subject, to introduce the reader to a new area of research, to explain the basic ideas that dominate a field, to discuss technical details of theoretical calculations or to present experimental data and discuss their analysis. The "handbuch" tries to do all these things in one package. At the present stage of development, a nuclear-physics handbuch is hardly possible. Even in the limited area of nuclear structure, there is simply too much material to cover in a unified way. The volumes of Aage Bohr and Ben Mottelson are a valiant attempt to tell all. They make a clear demarcation between presentation of basic ideas, detailed calculations, and discussions of data. Nuclear structure is discussed in a unified way so that one sees how each type of experiment and its theoretical analysis fit into the grand design.

If, at the same time, the book is to serve as a graduate text, it must empha-