# Out Of My Later Years

#### ALBERT EINSTEIN

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things are still harder to know from direct calculation than are the normal modes of vibration. Nevertheless, the formal statistical theory for flow under stress is well known and can be applied to experiments. The parameters thus found from experiment suggest models which will explain the flow phenomena. Such a program is dismissed as metarheology in Professor Reiner's book and he proceeds with the classical continuum methods with only an occasional reference to molecular structure.

Considering this choice of what the reviewer would call "blind flying," to borrow a metaphor from aeronautics, the results are surprisingly good. However, instead of the rate of non-Newtonian flow being proportional to such things as the hyperbolic sign of the work done by the applied forces in the flow process (measured in units of kT), Professor Reiner must use unexplained power laws. There are other examples where one wishes the mechanical engineer were more interested in what molecules will and won't do.

On the other hand the rheologist, immersed in the molecular aspects of the subject, has the opportunity here to see due emphasis given to elastic theory. Cubical dilatation and distortion are separately treated and the complication of three-dimensional deformation and flow faced. The author employs in a most interesting way his wide knowledge of what has gone before. There are many interesting side lights. Altogether the reviewer found it a very interesting and valuable book which should do much good.

> Henry Evring University of Utah

#### From the German

LEITFÄHIGKEIT UND LEITUNGSMECHANISMUS FESTER STOFFE. By Eduard Justi and Co-authors, 348 pp. Vandenhoek and Ruprecht, Göttingen, 1948. Approximately 17.5 marks.

This book represents an attempt to bring together under one cover a general description of phenomena associated with the migration of electrons and ions in solid materials under the influence of electromagnetic fields. On the whole, an attempt is made to preserve a phenomenological viewpoint so that the text focusses attention on experimental relationships and results rather than on detailed interpretation of effects. The introduction of theoretical ideas does extend, however, to brief presentations of the Sommerfeld and band models of metallic substances and of the elementary theories of semiconductors and ionic conductors which have proved so effective in providing a semiquantitative understanding of the properties of these materials.

The book should have two general uses: It will provide an interested graduate student with a general view of the scope of problems associated with the flow of currents in solids; it is a handy reference book since each chapter contains a large compendium of references to old and recent publications concerning the topics discussed in the chapter. Frederick Seitz

University of Illinois