

fied in the preface, and several contributions suffer from a lack of clarity associated with inadequate English-language editing. Finally, the book suffers from the drawback of all volumes that attempt to take a snapshot of a rapidly developing field: much of the information was dated even before it was published. These points notwithstanding, the book is a useful reference volume. It provides a valuable, detailed representation of the field as of 1992.

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Other Books of Interest

No Ordinary Genius. The Illustrated Richard Feynman. CHRISTOPHER SYKES, Ed. Norton, New York, 1994. 272 pp., illus. \$29.95 or £C37.50.

The Beat of a Different Drum. The Life and Science of Richard Feynman. JAGDISH MEHRA. Oxford University Press, New York, 1994. xxii, 630 pp., illus., + plates. \$35 or £25.

The tale of Richard Feynman's scientific brilliance and outlandish behavior has been well told by James Gleick (*Genius*; reviewed in *Science* 259, 537 [1993]) and in a collection of reminiscences from the American Institute of Physics (*Most of the Good Stuff*; see *Science* 261, 629 [1993]). Still, it is no surprise that biographers continue to recount stories from a life that followed such a colorful trajectory. Thus the collection from Christopher Sykes, a film-maker who produced several Feynman documentaries for BBC television. Whereas the AIP collection contains memories of Feynman written mostly by fellow scientists, *No Ordinary Genius* gathers testimony from a more diverse group: scientists are side by side with artists who taught Feynman drawing, a model who posed for him, musicians, and family and friends who shared his adventures. The collection is short and light and never promises more than it delivers. *The Beat of a Different Drum*, on the other hand, attempts to tackle what Gleick's book judiciously avoided: Feynman's scientific work. Mehra tries to do this while writing about what Gleick covered so well—Feynman's life and personality. Insofar as can be discerned from his citations, the author draws not at all on Gleick's biography or the AIP compilation but on interviews conducted mainly by himself. The approach is chronological, with discussions of Feynman's key papers interspersed

with anecdotes about colloquia, symposia, and who said, wrote, or did what. Ultimately, the overwhelming detail gets in the way, and sometimes it is easier to follow Feynman's own writings or lecture notes prepared by others.

—David F. Voss

Einstein Lived Here. ABRAHAM PAIS. Oxford University Press, New York, 1994. xviii, 282 pp., illus. \$25 or £14.95.

In 1982, under the title *Subtle Is the Lord*, Abraham Pais published a well-received "life and work" of Albert Einstein (reviewed in *Science* 218, 989 [1982]). Since that time the Einstein literature has been substantially increased by the appearance of three of the projected volumes of his collected papers from Princeton University Press, and on the personal side revelations of those papers and other documents have recently been expounded by Roger Highfield and Paul Carter in *The Private Lives of Albert Einstein* (reviewed in *Science* 263, 997 [1994]). In the present work Pais presents as a complement to his own earlier work a collection of essays on the way Einstein was perceived "by the outside world of non-scientists." The book opens with a summary of what is now known about Einstein's marriages and children and proceeds to a series of brief essays (several of which are reprinted from *Subtle Is the Lord* or other sources) covering among other

topics connections between Einstein's thought in physics and that of Bohr and De Broglie, Einstein's Nobel award, and the qualities of his secretary, Helen Dukas. One chapter presents selections from Einstein's *komische Mappe*, or collection of eccentric correspondence, and others consider his interactions with Rabindranath Tagore and Mohandas Gandhi and his views on religion and philosophy. The last and longest (138 pages) section of the book is devoted to "Einstein and the press." Here the author reprints or describes and comments on clippings he has gleaned from Einstein archives and newspaper indexes, beginning with Einstein's own first advertisement for private pupils in 1902 and extending to materials about him generated by the 1979 centennial of his birth.

—Katherine Livingston

Books Received

AIDS Epidemiology. A Quantitative Approach. Ron Brookmeyer and Mitchell H. Gail. Oxford University Press, New York, 1994. xvi, 354 pp., illus. \$49.95. Monographs in Epidemiology and Biostatistics, 22.

Algebraic Graph Theory. Norman Biggs. 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, New York, 1994. viii, 205 pp., illus. Paper, \$22.95.

Alzheimer's Disease. Advances in Clinical and Basic Research. Benedetto Corain *et al.*, Eds. Wiley, New York, 1994. xvi, 633 pp., illus. \$250. From a conference, Padova, Italy, July 1992.

American Ground Zero. The Secret Nuclear War. Carole Gallagher. Random House, New York, 1994. xxiv, 365 pp., illus. Paper, \$30. Reprint, 1993 ed.

Amphetamine and Its Analogs. Psychopharma-