

lations is also given. In the list of publications only some 100 chemists and their associates are included, but the positions held by these academicians, the large number of their associates, and the general practice in Soviet laboratories of including the institute director as a coauthor when he is directly involved in the program provide a classified list of some 4000 papers.

In some respects this list of the publications of Academy members does not present an effective picture of Soviet chemistry any more than a list based on the publications of members of the Division of Chemistry of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences would provide a balanced presentation of chemistry in the United States. Nevertheless, this volume will prove most useful to chemists who visit the Soviet Union, as well as to research workers who wish to follow the work of a specific Russian "school" of chemical practice. The volume would be much easier to use if an index had been provided.

The translation of names results in a few duplications of names and some confusion. For example, there is some doubt that Aleksandr N. Nesmeyonov (p. 115) was in fact the author of papers with B. Z. Iofa (p. 431), V. Stakhovich (p. 440), W. Zelentsov (p. 440), L. P. Firsova (p. 441), and B. M. Korolev (p. 442). This confusion results from the facts that two chemists have the same surname and initials and the tendency of Soviet scientists not to use their given names. It is recognized that *Chemical Abstracts*, because it tries to cover what is done and the author as listed, cannot, without considerable research, determine the different "John Smiths," and many Soviet publications fail to give institutional sources so that a considerable amount of detective work may be necessary to identify authors and institutions. At times such identifications can be effected by considering the nature of the research program and the identified associates as well as citation references to prior work because almost all authors cite their own publications.

It was not easy to ascertain the fact (p. 191) that another A. N. Nesmeyonov (Andrei) received his doctoral degree in 1959, that he did his work in vapor pressure of elements as determined by radioactive methods, and that he is a professor (p. 155) in the same university in which the

elder Nesmeyonov, the academician, is a professor (p. 155). Science seems to run in families—for example, the Turkevich, Brode, Zelany, Compton, Noyes, Dauben, and Smyth families—and one would expect some confusion, especially when members of the same family have the same initials, but one would also hope that such a family relationship, or lack of relationship, would be clarified in a source book such as this. Turkevich does comment that A. E. Arbuzov is the son of B. A. Arbuzov (both are distinguished chemists). In a few instances where confusion might arise, Turkevich has given the professional identification of individuals such as Kretovich (biochemist) and Nametkin (organic chemist), but in most cases the reader of *Chemistry in the Soviet Union* must not only confirm the identity of the individual, but he must also be prepared to have some combination of the work of more than one person presented under a particular name as well as to find that, because of the phonetic translation of many names, more than one name has been given for the same person.

The book should prove of considerable value to chemists who visit the Soviet Union and as a reference source to authors whose work involves the citation of the work of Soviet chemists.

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Conference and Symposium Reports

Approximation of Functions. Proceedings of a symposium (Warren, Mich.), August and September 1964. Henry L. Garabedian, Ed. Elsevier, New York, 1965. 230 pp. Illus. \$14. Thirteen papers: "The convergence of sequences of rational functions of best approximation with some free poles" by J. L. Walsh; "Uses of Hilbert space in approximation" by Arthur Sard; "Application of duality in approximation theory" by R. C. Buck; "Inclusion theorems for the minimal distance in rational Tschebyscheff approximation with several variables" by Lothar Collatz; "Rational approximation on finite point sets" by P. Fox, A. A. Goldstein, and G. Lastman; "Phase methods for polynomial approximation" by E. L. Stiefel; "Optimal and nearly-optimal linear approximation" by Michael Golomb; "Approximation by generalized rational functions" by E. W. Cheney; "Nonlinear approximation" by J. R. Rice; "Nonlinear sequence transformations" by F. L. Bauer; "Approximation theory in the first two decades of electronic computers" by P. J. Davis; "Piecewise polynomial interpolation and ap-

proximation" by Garrett Birkhoff and C. R. De Boor; and "Russian literature on approximation in 1958–1964" by G. G. Lorentz.

Children and the Death of a President: Multidisciplinary Studies. Martha Wolfenstein and Gilbert Kliman, Eds. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y., 1965. 288 pp. Illus. \$4.95. Nine papers given at a conference (New York) in April 1964.

Components of Population Change in Latin America. Proceedings of the Sixtieth Anniversary Conference of the Milbank Memorial Fund (New York), April 1965. Clyde V. Kiser, Ed. Milbank Memorial Fund, New York, 1965. 384 pp. Illus. Paper, \$3. Sixteen papers.

Coordination Chemistry. Plenary lectures presented at the VIIIth International Conference on Coordination Chemistry (Vienna, Austria), September 1964. Butterworth, London, 1965. 76 pp. Illus. \$5. Five papers: "Neue Ansätze in der Theorie der komplexen Ionen" by H. Hartmann; "Metal-metal interaction in transition metal complexes" by J. Lewis; "The role of organometallic compounds in the development of coordination chemistry" by F. G. A. Stone; "Cationic complexes" by E. L. Muetterties; and "Intermediates of electrode reactions of coordination compounds" by A. A. Vlček.

High Latitude Particles and the Ionosphere. Proceedings of a symposium (Alpbach, Austria), March 1964. B. Maehlum, Ed. Logos Press, London; Academic Press, New York, 1965. 328 pp. Illus. \$16. Twenty-eight papers presented at a symposium organized by the COSPAR Panel on Polar Cap Experiments.

Isoantigens and Cell Interactions. A symposium (Philadelphia, Pa.), March 1965. Joy Palm, Ed. Wistar Institute Press, Philadelphia, 1965. 114 pp. Illus. Paper, \$5. Wistar Institute Symposium Monograph No. 3; Eight papers: "Immunogenetics of mouse cellular isoantigens" by Jack H. Stimpfling; "The Ss System of the mouse—A quantitative serum protein difference genetically controlled by the H-2 region" by Donald C. Shreffler; "Tissue distribution and intracellular sites of some mouse isoantigens" by Joy Palm and L. A. Manson; "The immunogenetic basis of hybrid resistance to parental marrow grafts" by Gustavo Cudkowicz; "Lymphocyte interaction *in vitro*" by Kurt Hirschhorn and Carolyn S. Ripps; "The cytotoxic effect of antigenic and/or structural incompatibility *in vitro*" by Göran Möller and Erna Möller; "Serological analysis of isoantigenic variants from mouse tumors heterozygous at the H-2" by Harvey L. Ozer, George Klein, and Joy H. Ozer; and "Syngeneic preference and allogeneic inhibition" by K. E. Hellström and I. Hellström.

Mechanical Working of Steel II. Proceedings of the Sixth Technical Conference (Chicago, Ill.), January 1964. T. G. Bradbury, Ed. Gordon and Breach, New York, 1965. 542 pp. Illus. Paper, \$14.50; cloth, \$27.50. Twenty-seven papers given at a conference sponsored by the Mechanical Working and Steel Processing Committee, Iron and Steel Division, the Metallurgical Society and the Chicago Section of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers.