Ewan's article is, as stated, predominantly a status report on utilization of semiconductor detectors in nuclear physics applications with particular emphasis on the newest area of gamma radiation detection with relatively large volume lithium drifted germanium spectrometers. The basic semiconductor theory involved is treated in cursory fashion as is the associated instrumentation requirement. The article collects a number of useful tabulations and nomographs of interest to anyone using semiconductor spectrometers. It specifically does not concern itself with any of the witchcraft involved in the spectrometer fabrication area but does provide a very complete bibliography for readers with such interests.

The paper by Alväger and Uhler is very complete and, to a much greater extent than the other two in this volume, is concerned with the practical details involved in actually carrying out isotopic separations electromagnetically. Questions of ion sorcery, beam formation, magnetic design, sample collection, etc., are treated in detail. This article provides a very useful compendium of technical details in addition to a brief but complete historical introduction and a description of state-ofthe-art devices such as the new on-line mass separators used in the study of fragments from accelerator targets. It will be useful not only to the mass spectroscopist but also to anyone concerned with problems of ion beam formation and handling.

One of the outstanding features of this volume is the excellent set of bibliographies appended to the articles. It is gratifying to find that in each article the relevant literature has been surveyed almost to the date of publication; this is unfortunately rare in most multi-author volumes, reflecting the usual difficulties in obtaining all manuscripts at roughly the same time.

Despite the excellence of its three articles, the volume exhibits one of the all-too-prevalent defects of Progress series. It would be a rare scientist indeed who would find all three of the articles of direct interest. Recognizing the difficulty of finding and coordinating appropriate authors, it would nevertheless appear very much worthwhile to work toward more related topics in any one volume with perhaps separators, bubble and spark chambers, storage rings, etc., in one volume and semiconductor detectors, ion sources, new nuclear accelerator designs, etc., in another. This problem of heterogeneity is very much accentuated in a Progress series devoted to instrumentation as opposed to one concerned with research progress in a broad field where the heterogeneity could be advantageous in broadening horizons and breaking down specialization.

In a mechanical sense, the volume is extremely well produced and a pleasure to read. One of the authors, G. T. Ewan, might well have cause to complain, however, since he appears as G. T. Evans on the dust jacket and as G. T. Owen in Farley's Preface!

D. A. Bromley is Professor of Physics and Director of the A. W. Wright Nuclear Structure Laboratory at Yale University. Chairman of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Nuclear Science, a member of the Council of the American Physical Society and of the Executive Committee of the National Research Council Division of Physical Sciences, and a Director of the United Nuclear Corporation, he has worked extensively in research in muclear structure and nuclear reaction mechanisms utilizing particularly ³He and heavy ion projectiles; he has been actively involved in the development of new nuclear physics accelerators and, with J. M. McKenzie, fabricated and used the first germanium surface barrier detectors in nuclear reaction studies as well as the first room temperature semiconductor detector-a silicon surface barrier unit.

WILL BRUSSELS SPROUT?

- TitlePreservation of Fruit and
Vegetables by RadiationPublisherInternational A tomic
Energy Agency, 1968
- Pages 152
- Price \$3.00
- Reviewer D. K. Salunkhe

This small book emphasizes the practical side of radiation preserva-

tion of fruits and vegetables. The subject matter is divided into twelve chapters with specific viewpoints of practical application—each one amply documented. In addition, there is a fine chapter on summary, conclusions, and recommendations.

In my opinion, the book represents a broad and fascinating new field. The subject matter is written by various authorities in their fields in a clear and interesting style without diluting the scientific information. This book will be useful to professors and students of horticulture and food technology and also to personnel in the food industry.

The International Atomic Energy Agency and Food and Agricultural Organizations of the United Nations must be congratulated for this excellent and timely book.

For the past 15 years, Dr. Salunkhe (PhD, Michigan State, 1951) and his co-workers have conducted extensive research on radiation effects on fruits and vegetables and authored many papers on radiation preservation of fruits and vegetables. One of his review articles, "Radiation Effects on Fruits and Vegetables," Economic Botany, 18, 28, 1960, was selected as an outstanding article in biological journals in that year. He is considered as one of the pioneers in the field of radiation pasteurization of fruits and vegetables.

WELL WORTH YOUR DINARS AND RIELS

- Title Operation and Control of Ion-Exchange Processes for Treatment of Radioactive Wastes
- Publisher International Atomic Energy Agency, 1967
- Pages 147, 31 fig., 27 tables
- Price \$3.00

Reviewer Friedrich G. Helfferich

To assist in providing guidance, mainly for developing member states, for treatment of radioactive wastes, the IAEA has commissioned books on the three principal wastetreatment techniques: precipitation, evaporation, and ion exchange. The