Shortly after I returned from China a friend (neither historian nor scientist) photographed an apparatus in the Nanking Museum (erroneously described to him by a museum guide as a seismograph!), that proved to be a clockwork model of the planetary system. To the best of my knowledge, this orrery has not previously been described: I hope to prepare a note about it for a future issue of *Chinese Science*.

Chinese studies in the history of Chinese science seem to be in generally good health. The Institute in Peking is flourishing, and plans to expand. Hsi Tse-tsung asked me particularly to pass on to colleagues in the West the message that increased scholarly contacts in this field between China and the West are earnestly welcomed. Actual exchanges are now being discussed, though no firm plans have yet been laid.

A vexing problem for our Chinese counterparts can be solved more easily in the meantime. Western publications are difficult to obtain in China; they are expensive, and the paperwork needed to gain permission to buy them is voluminous and time-consuming. Scholars in the West who would like to contribute publications to the Institute in exchange for Chinese publications are urged to do so. The address is:

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**REVIEW**


Many of the questions on which archeological discoveries have shed new light were raised by Chu K'o-ch'en (Coching Chu, 1890-1974), the great meteorologist and pioneer of the history of science. His writings on the history of astronomy, of his own field, and of science in general appeared over a remarkable span of 58 years from 1916 (when he was still a graduate student at Harvard University) to 1973. His writings on a range of topics from the origins of the lunar lodges to changes in climate over Chinese history are still essential reading.

N. Sivin