Attuari 4, 83-91.

\_\_\_\_\_ (1933c), Über die Grenzwertsätze der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung, Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. Fiz-Mat., 363-372.

J. Komlós, P. Major and G. Tusnády (1975; 1976), An approximation of partial sums of independent rv's and the sample df. I, II, Z. Wahrsch. Verw. Gebiete 32, 111-131; 34, 33-58.

M. Loève (1955), Probability theory, Van Nostrand, New York.

K. R. Parthasarathy (1967), Probability measures on metric spaces, Academic Press, New York.

E. Pitman (1979), Some basic theory for statistical inference, Chapman & Hall, London.

D. Pollard (1984), Convergence of stochastic processes, Springer-Verlag, Berlin and New York.

Yu. V. Prohorov (1956), Convergence of random processes and limit theorems in probability theory, Theory Probab. Appl. 1, 157–214.

A. V. Skorokhod (1956), Limit theorems for stochastic processes, Theory Probab. Appl. 1, 261-290.

\_\_\_\_\_ (1961), Studies in the theory of random processes, Kiev Univ.; Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1965 (translation).

N. V. Smirnov (1939a), Ob uklonenijah empiričeskoi krivoi raspredelenija, Recueil Mathématique (Matematičeskii Sbornik) N.S. 6 (48), 3-26.

(1939b), An estimate of divergence between empirical curves of a distribution in two independent samples, Vestnik Moskov. Univ. 2, 3–14. (Russian)

\_\_\_\_\_ (1944), Approximate laws of distribution of random variables from empirical data, Uspekhi Mat. Nauk 10, 179–206. (Russian)

V. Strassen (1964), An invariance principle for the law of the iterated logarithm, Z. Wahrsch. Verw. Gebiete 3, 211–226.

\_\_\_\_\_ (1967), Almost sure behaviour of sums of independent random variables and martingales, Proc. Fifth Berkeley Sympos. Math. Statist. and Probab., vol. 2, pp. 315-343, Univ. of California Press, Berkeley, Calif.

Miklós Csörgő

BULLETIN (New Series) OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY Volume 17, Number 1, July 1987 ©1987 American Mathematical Society 0273-0979/87 \$1.00 + \$.25 per page

Enigmas of chance. An autobiography, by Mark Kac, Harper and Row, New York, 1985, xxvii + 163 pp., \$18.95. ISBN 0-06-015433-0

This wonderfully lively and colorful autobiography tells the story of a man who as a teen-ager fell under the spell of mathematics, never gave it up, and grew to become a brilliant, creative mathematician.

Born in 1914, literally with the opening gunfire of World War I, in Krzemieniec, a town in czarist Russia, as a son of a middle-class Jewish family, Mark Kac was raised in an intellectual tradition. His father held a Ph.D. degree in philosophy from Leipzig and an advanced degree from the University of Moscow, and when needed earned an income by tutoring in mathematics, classical languages, and history.

In 1925, Mark was admitted to the Lycée of Krzemieniec, a school with a long tradition and ambitious standards. In 1930, at the age of sixteen, he achieved his first success in mathematics: he found a new derivation of Cardano's solution of cubic equations and showed it to his mathematics teacher, who sent it on to a journal. By a chain of circumstances the paper

200