

## Notes and News

*Announcements and other items of crystallographic interest will be published under this heading at the discretion of the Editorial Board. The notes (in duplicate) should be sent to the General Secretary of the International Union of Crystallography (D. W. Smits, Mathematisch Instituut, University of Groningen, Reithdiepskade 4, Groningen, The Netherlands).*

### Symposium on OD-Structures and Related Problems

As previously noted (*Acta Cryst.* **17**, 214), a symposium on OD-structures and related problems was held at Smolenice Castle, Slovakia, from 19 to 23 May. The symposium was organized jointly by the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Slovakian Academy of Sciences and the Institute for Structure Research of the German Academy of Sciences. The following papers were presented:

- K. Dornberger-Schiff: Grundzüge einer Theorie der OD-Strukturen aus Schichten.  
 P. Sedlacek and K. Dornberger-Schiff: Zur Methodik der Strukturanalyse von OD-Strukturen: das Beispiel des Strontiummetavanadat.  
 J. A. Gard: Stacking modifications of various calcium silicates and  $\beta$ -(Ca,Mn)SiO<sub>3</sub>.  
 B. B. Zvjagin: Order-disorder and the diffraction phenomena of structures of layer silicates and their dependence on the sequence of adjacent layers.  
 V. A. Dric: Über die Fehlordnung im Hildebrandit.  
 K. Dornberger-Schiff: Remarks on methods of structure determination of OD-structures with certain OD-groupoid families. Part I.

- K. Dornberger-Schiff and P. Sedlacek: *Idem*, Part II.  
 K. Dornberger-Schiff: Methods of structure determination of OD-structures: Sr<sub>3</sub>(GeO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.  
 H. Grell-Niemann: OD-groupoid families compatible with diffuse rods in reciprocal space parallel to *c* occurring for *h* odd.  
 A. J. C. Wilson: Variance as a measure of line broadening, with special reference to stacking faults.  
 L. Zsoldos: X-ray study of the kinetics of ordering in the alloy Cu<sub>3</sub>Au. Line broadening of the powder pattern due to domain walls of type II.  
 K. Doi: A direct analysis of atomic displacement in disordered alloys from X-ray diffuse scattering.  
 G. S. Zdanov: Ferroelectric magnetism (FEM) — a new class of substances with a complex type of dipole structural order-disorder.  
 W. A. Wooster: Automatic instruments in the study of order-disorder structures.

Since most of the papers had been distributed to the participants well in advance, there was ample time for discussion. Between 50 and 60 crystallographers from Czechoslovakia, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan and the U.S.S.R. participated.

## Books Received

*The undermentioned works have been received by the Editors. Mention here does not preclude review at a later date.*

**Mineralogie und Petrographie in Einzeldarstellungen.** Edited by W. von ENGELHARDT and J. ZEMANN. Third volume: **Entstehung und Stoffbestand der Salzlagerstätten.** By OTTO BRAITSCH. Pp. viii + 232. Berlin: Springer, 1962. Price DM 56.

Volume 2 of this series, *Der Porenraum der Sedimente*, was noted in *Acta Cryst.* **14**, 696. The present volume is concerned with salt deposits resulting from sea-water and related solutions, as well as their transformation products. It is chiefly of interest to geologists and petrographers, though the sections dealing with the mechanism of precipitation and with equilibrium diagrams are of more general interest. The bibliography runs to approximately 350 entries, and there is a detailed index.

**Initial rock pressures in oil and gas deposits.**

By B. A. TKHOSTOV. Pp. viii + 118. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1963. Price 50/-.

The Russian edition, published in Moscow in 1960, has been translated by R. A. Ledward. It contains a survey of the initial pressures in various gas and oil fields, so far as they could be ascertained, and gives various explanations for the examples in which the pressure is greatly different from the hydrostatic pressure to be expected at the depth of the deposit. In certain instances the pressure even exceeds the 'geostatic' pressure, the pressure to be expected from the weight of the rocks overlying the deposit. Such very high pressures could only be explained by compression of sealed pockets during tectonic processes.