

bei diesen Produkten nicht allein die Silikate, sondern ebenso die Aluminate von entscheidender Wichtigkeit.

Es ist verständlich, dass gerade der Teilband V (ähnlich II) mehr von technologischen Gesichtspunkten geprägt ist als die anderen Teilbände. Das mag ihn für manchen Leser dieser Zeitschrift weniger interessant erscheinen lassen als die mehr naturwissenschaftlich ausgerichteten Bände. Die starken Wechselwirkungen zwischen reinen und angewandten Wissenschaften bringen es jedoch mit sich, dass Band V bei der Fülle der verarbeiteten Literatur und der Mannigfaltigkeit der Gesichtspunkte auch für den 'rein' wissenschaftlich Arbeitenden zu einer notwendigen Ergänzung des Gesamtwerkes wird.

Nach dem Erscheinen dieses letzten Teiles sei dem Verfasser nochmals gedankt für die Übernahme der gewaltigen Aufgabe, die er angegriffen und erfolgreich abgeschlossen hat. Er hat der Forschung damit ein Werkzeug in die Hand gegeben, das, sinnvoll angewandt, das Arbeiten auf dem Silikatgebiet und in den Nachbarbereichen wesentlich erleichtert.

H. WONDRA SCHEK

*Mineralogisches Institut
Technische Hochschule
75 Karlsruhe
Hertzstr. 16
Deutschland*

Books Received

The following books have been received by the Editor. Brief and generally uncritical notices are given of works of marginal crystallographic interest; occasionally a book of fundamental interest is included under this heading because of difficulty in finding a suitable reviewer without great delay. Mention here does not necessarily preclude a full review at a later date.

Some characteristics of primary periodicals in the domain of the physical sciences. Pp. 68. Published by the ICSU Abstracting Board, 17, Rue Mirabeau, Paris, 16^e, June 1966. Price U.S. \$ 5.00.

This report is a detailed study of the main primary periodicals covering physics all over the world. All the 1964 issues of more than 100 periodicals were studied in detail. For each of these journals, information such as periodicity, number of scientific papers published, average length of papers, delay of publication, languages used, subscription rate, description of indexes published, etc., is given, including statistics on the most important data and comparisons of different results.

The report will be of interest to all people interested in problems of scientific information as well as to scientists, libraries, documentation centres, editors of journals, etc. dealing with physics.

Methods in chemical and mineral microscopy. By ESSAM E. EL-HINNAWI. Pp. ix + 222. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1966. Price fl. 45,—.

This book provides workers using the polarizing microscope with a summary of the methods of determining the optical properties of crystalline substances. The eleven chapters deal with Preparation of materials for microscopic examination, Morphological measurements, Refractive index, Absorption and pleochroism, Extinction and birefringence, Quantitative conoscopy, Dispersion, Spindle-stage methods, Universal-stage methods, Hot-stage microscopy and Phase-contrast microscopy. The list of references runs to twelve pages of small type, and there is an extensive index.

Physical basis of yield and fracture. Conference Proceedings, Oxford, September 1966. Edited by A. C. STICKLAND and others. Pp. vii + 303. London: The Institute of Physics and The Physical Society, 1967. Price £ 4.10.0.

Fracture mechanics is an important subject now, interest being stimulated by the production of new materials and the requirements for ever more demanding specifications.

The present paper-bound volume consists of the papers given at a conference organized by The Institute of Physics and The Physical Society, and is divided into four 'chapters'. Chapter 1 contains six papers dealing with theory, chapter 2, nine papers on metals, chapter 3, twelve papers on polymers, and chapter 4, eleven papers on other materials. The book concludes with approximately thirty pages reporting the discussions following the papers.

The book fulfils a very useful function in reporting recent developments in many fields, but, like most reports of conferences, is somewhat patchy. Although there was no formal attempt to make the conference an international meeting, papers were presented by workers from seven countries, including Australia, Japan, and the Soviet Union.

Die Struktur biologisch aktiver Eiweisse. By ANGEL KALAJDIJEW and JAKOB SEGAL. Pp. 238. Berlin: Humboldt-Universität, 1966.

This paper-bound volume contains twelve chapters, mostly by the authors named, but four chapters are written in collaboration with other members of the Humboldt University. The structures of proteins determined crystallographically are described, but are not found fully acceptable on biological grounds.

Solid state transformations. Edited by N. N. SIROTA, F. K. GORSKII and V. M. VARIKASH. Pp. ix + 169. New York: Consultants Bureau, 1966. Price \$ 22.50.

This paper-covered volume, translated from the Russian by G. D. Archard, contains six papers on critical phenomena and phase transformations of the second kind and eighteen papers on solid-state transformations. All the papers are important in connexion with crystal growth in the solid state, but only a few of them deal with X-ray investigations. Among these the study of X-ray scattering in crystals of some ferroelectrics in the region of the Curie temperature, by Sirota, Varikash and Ovseichuk, and Growth of a single crystal from the solid phase during a polymorphic transformation of *p*-dichlorobenzene, by Kitaigorodskii, Mnyukh and Asadov, are noteworthy.