

Linie des Pulverdiagramms von Michaud kann nicht dem Gitter von α -Ba(OH)₂ zugeordnet werden. Bei dieser Linie mit dem Wert $d_0 = 3,69 \text{ \AA}$ handelt es sich aber offenbar um die stärkste Interferenz von BaCO₃, einer Substanz, die als Verunreinigung in Frage kommt und auch in den Präparaten β -Ba(OH)₂ und Ba(OH)₂·H₂O von Michaud (1966) enthalten ist.

Wir danken Herrn Prof. Dr G. Brauer für die Überlassung von Institutseinrichtungen und Herrn Dipl.-Math.

A. von Plehwe für das Schreiben eines Programms zur Berechnung der theoretischen Linienabfolge auf Pulverdiagrammen (Rechenanlage Siemens 2002). Die Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft stellte im Rahmen ihres Schwerpunktprogramms 'Kristallstrukturforschung' eine Buerger-Präzessionskamera zur Verfügung.

Literatur

MICHAUD, M. (1966). *C. r. Acad. Sci. Paris*, **262**, 1143.

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 (G. Boom, Laboratorium voor Fysische Metaalkunde der Rijksuniversiteit, Universiteitscomplex Paddepoel, Groningen, The Netherlands). Publication of an item in a particular issue cannot be guaranteed unless the draft is received 8 weeks before the date of publication.

Anniversaries in 1969

In connexion with the preparations for the forthcoming Eighth International Congress of Crystallography we consider it an appropriate time to draw attention to the chief anniversaries falling in 1969 and worth commemorating at Congress sessions.

1. The 350th anniversary of the publication of a treatise *On Hexagonal Snow* by I. Kepler (*Strena seu de Nive sexangula*, 1619). In this first scientific work on Crystallography there is a suggestion that the structure of crystals closely follows the principle of ball packings, the possibility of deriving polyhedra later known as Fedorov parallelohedra is outlined, and the angle constancy for snow crystals is established.

2. The 300th anniversary of the publication of N. Stenon's famous dissertation *On Solid as Naturally contained in Solid (De solidum naturaliter contente*, 1669), where the law of constancy of interfacial angles is first discovered and formulated, the deviations of real crystals from strong face-planarity and strong rectangularity of edges are established, and the initial propositions of geometrical and genetic crystallography are given.

3. The 300th anniversary of the publication of a communication on calcite birefringence by E. Bartolini (Erasmio Bartolini: *Experimenta Crystalli Islandici disdiaclastici quibus mira et insolita refractio detegitur*, 1669). The birth of Crystallo-optics and Physical Crystallography in general is closely connected with this work.

4. The 150th anniversary of the publication of a communication on the discovery of isomorphism by E. Mitcherlich (1819); this phenomenon proved, as a matter of fact, to be basis for the formation of Crystal Chemistry as a science.

5. The 50th anniversary of the death of E. S. Fedorov (21 May, 1919), the great Russian crystallographer. He was the originator of the derivation of parallelohedra, space groups of symmetry, and the theodolite method in crystal study, and was one of the founders of modern Crystallography.

6. The 50th anniversary of the publication of the last volume of *Chemische Kristallographie* by P. Groth.

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International Union of Crystallography

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International Union of Crystallography

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