

### Publication of Stereofigures

New procedures for accepting and publishing stereofigures were adopted at meetings of the Commission on Journals held in Warsaw, 1–3 August 1978. The number of stereofigures in any paper will be sharply limited in future, usually to no more than one. A stereofigure must comply with the following rules to be acceptable: (1) it must contribute significantly to the understanding of the paper, (2) it must induce stereopsis, (3) the center-to-center separation must not exceed 55 mm. For both naked-eye [*cf.* J. C. Speakman (1978), *Chem. Brit.* **14**, 107] and viewer-assisted stereopsis, a separation of 45–50 mm appears optimum. Smaller separations, to 40 mm, may be used by the printer to fit stereofigures within a single column, (4) any lettering should appear on both left- and right-eye views in perspective and, (5) the quality of the figure must meet the standards given in *Notes for Authors* [*Acta Cryst.* (1978), **A34**, 143–157].

Authors are advised to design their stereofigures from the outset to meet the new specifications. They may also wish to note that a well-drawn diagram may provide comparable information more clearly than a stereofigure within the confines of a single column.

### Report of Executive Committee for 1977

The Report of the Executive Committee for 1977 has been published in *Acta Crystallographica*, Section A [*Acta Cryst.* (1978), **A34**, 1031–1046]. It reports on the meetings and publications of the Union, the work of its Commissions, and the work of bodies not belonging to the Union on which the Union is represented.

## Notes and News

### The Warren Award

The Fourth Bertram Eugene Warren Diffraction Physics Award will be presented at the meeting of the American Crystallographic Association in Boston, Massachusetts in August, 1979.

This award was established by students and friends of Professor Warren on the occasion of his retirement from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is to be given for an important recent contribution to the physics of solids or liquids using X-ray, neutron, or electron diffraction techniques. This includes work such as elastic or inelastic scattering studies of imperfections in crystals, or studies of liquids or amorphous materials, or developments in diffraction theory appropriate to such problems, to give a few examples; it does

not include crystal structure determinations. Work that is to be eligible for this award must have been published between July 1, 1972 and June 30, 1978. There are no restrictions as to age, experience, or nationality of recipients. The award consists of a certificate and \$1000 and is to be given every three years.

The following committee has been appointed to select the 1979 award recipient: D. Chipman, S. Cargill, and J. B. Cohen, Chairman.

The selection committee will welcome suggestions for possible recipients by January 1, 1979 from any interested persons. Suggestions should be addressed to Professor J. B. Cohen, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, The Technological Institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201, USA.

## Book Reviews

**Energetic materials.** Vols. 1 and 2. Edited by H. D. FAIR and R. F. WALKER. Pp: Vol. 1, xv + 503, Vol. 2, xiv + 296. New York: Plenum, 1977. Price \$49.50.

In these two volumes 41 authors, most of them members of the Energetic Materials Division, Armament Research and Development Command, Dover, New Jersey, USA, have succeeded in writing a collective work on the *Physics and Chemistry of the Inorganic Azides* (Vol. 1) and the *Technology of the Inorganic Azides* (Vol. 2).

It is of interest that such a detailed knowledge about the azides has become available in a collective work and a word of praise to the editors and authors is not out of order. In particular Vol. 1 is of importance for those interested in fundamental science. It describes the synthesis and chemical properties, the growth of crystals, the crystal structures, the molecular vibrations and lattice dynamics, the electronic structure of the azide ion and metal azides, the slow thermal decomposition, imperfections and radiation-induced de-

composition, fast decomposition in inorganic azides, and the stability, initiation and propagation of reactions in azides.

Readers of this journal will be particularly interested in the chapter by C. S. Choi, on the crystal structures of the azides, who through his experience with neutron diffraction research in this field gives a clear and often detailed description of recent progress made in this area. The second chapter of interest concerns the molecular vibrations and lattice dynamics, written by Z. Iqbal, H. J. Prask and S. F. Trevino. These authors succeed in discussing, in a concise way, modern lattice dynamical concepts in relation to the vibrational properties and phase transitions of a number of azides, which of course is highly relevant in view of the explosive nature of these compounds.

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