W. FRIEDRICH. Die Versuche von 1912.
SIR LAWRENCE BRAGG. The early history of crystal-structure analysis.
M. J. BUERGER. Instrumentation.
G. MENZER. Anorganische Strukturen.
W. H. TAYLOR. Silicates.
J. S. KASPER. Metal structures.
J. M. ROBERTSON. Organic structures.
M. F. PERUTZ. Structures of biological interest.
J. LAVAL. Diffusion des rayons-X par l'agitation thermique dans les cristaux.
B. E. WARREN. Background scattering due to disorder.
P. J. W. DEBYE. Flüssigkeiten, Gase, Makromoleküle.
R. BRILL, A. GUINIER & F. LAVES. Technische Anwendung der Röntgenanalyse. (Organische Chemie, Métallurgie, Anorganische Chemie).
G. BORRMANN. Beugung am Idealkristall.
Y. CAUCHOIS. Spectroscopie des rayons-X.
J. D. BERNAL. Summary lecture.

W. HOPPE. Phasenbestimmung.
C. S. BARRETT. Low-temperature structure analysis.
H. JAGODZINSKI. Fehlordnungen in Kristallen.
B. N. DELAUNAY. Mathematische Beiträge zur Strukturtheorie der Kristalle.
H. RUSKA. Elektronenmikroskopie als Methode zur Strukturbestimmung.
R. PEPINSKY. Automatic instrumentation.

A Second Circular, including the registration forms, has been distributed and sent to all who returned the form attached to the First Notification. Further copies of the Second Circular can be obtained from the Chairman of the Local Committee (Prof. F. Bopp, Institut für Theoretische Physik der Universität München, Schellingstrasse 4–8, München 13, Germany), and from the General Secretary of the International Union of Crystallography (Dr D. W. Smits, Mathematisch Instituut, University of Groningen, Reitdiepskade 4, Groningen, The Netherlands).

Symposium

At the Symposium there will be invited and contributed papers on a number of selected topics. The invited papers will be general introductory lectures on the topics concerned, and each will be given at the beginning of a session, to be followed by the more specialized contributed papers. The following invited papers are envisaged:

Structure Reports: Correction

In the note concerning Volume 18 of *Structure Reports* (see *Acta Cryst.* (1962), **15**, 172) it was erroneously stated that the Organic Compounds section was edited by J. M. Robertson. This section was, however, edited by J. Donohue. Volume 18 is the first volume published with J. Donohue as section editor for the organic compounds.

Book Review

Works intended for notice in this column should be sent direct to the Editor (A. J. C. Wilson, Department of Physics, University College, Cathays Park, Cardiff, Great Britain). As far as practicable books will be reviewed in a country different from that of publication.

Penguin Science Survey 1961. Edited by ARTHUR GARRATT. Pp. 239. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd. Price 6*s*.

This Science Survey fulfils a most important function. We must all occasionally take stock of our work in order to see how our contributions fit into the general field of science; but most of the publications designed to help us are too specialized and require a major effort for comprehension. This present volume seems to me to be written at the right level.

A wide range of physics is covered—from the elementary particles through solid-state electronics, proteins, and space exploration to radio astronomy. There is a masterly article by Bernal which puts into perspective a number of new concepts—the Mössbauer effect, semiconductors, ferrites and so on. He emphasizes particularly the importance of new devices such as computers, not so much in allowing us to carry out known operations quickly as enabling us to think in quite new ways.

A good example is provided by the unravelling of the protein molecule, described by North. Although most crystallographers will find his account rather elementary they will learn much about the way in which their subject can be expounded to people in other fields.

The article by Trier on the solid state emphasizes the importance of knowing the underlying structures of materials. It is a pity, however, that the author falls into the common error of misusing the term 'lattice'; he says that 'a great variety of lattices exists' and gives a diagram of the 'diamond-type lattice'. Otherwise the article gives an excellent non-mathematical account of the actions of solid-state devices such as transistors.

Other articles are concerned with radiation effects in polymers, hypersonic flow, geophysics, meteorology, nuclear weapons and the impact of science on the community (by a non-scientist). The book concludes with a section on units and constants, which seems rather out-of-place in a publication of this sort; but on the whole, the book can be recommended strongly to those who wish to have a general view of what is going on in physics. Crystallographers in particular should be pleased to see how their subject enters into so many branches of science today.

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