

least avoid some arguments by not specifying what matters I personally consider to be in this class.

It is true that not all students are capable of becoming much more than technicians. Intensive, extended courses in 'crystallography' *per se* are best designed for students of limited interests, imagination and drive, full of dull patience, who can then be subjected to smatterings of all kinds of basic sciences, and who will be expected to master none. Certain students, far fewer in number, may be capable of acquiring fundamental feelings for and grasp of several basic sciences, no matter what we stuff into them in classrooms and laboratories. Students in this latter class do not pose educational problems; they will learn in spite of what we tell them.

The key to broad and inspired training of both young and experienced 'crystallographers' would seem to lie not in specialized, concentrated, several-year-long courses in crystallographic techniques, but rather in good fundamental training, coupled with association, within one laboratory or institute, with as wide as possible a group of physicists, chemists, biologists, mineralogists, metallurgists, mathematicians and instrumentalists, all working with diffraction methods as one of their major techniques

—concerned with the wisest use and development of these techniques, but primarily interested in fundamental scientific knowledge. These workers will not be primarily crystallographers at all; they will be physicists, chemists, etc.; and their work will probably not be pedestrian.

Let us take pride in the fact that books in crystallography grace so many sections of our library shelves. Let us teach our methods to chemists who will remain chemists, physicists who will remain physicists, and so on. Let us attempt, further, to teach physicists to become partly chemists, and vice versa, and so on. Let us seek to infiltrate chemical journals with chemical results obtained by 'crystallographic' methods, and so on. And, above all, let us not seek to have the biggest Union, or the biggest empire, under the title of 'crystallography'.

My admiration would deepen for Prof. Lonsdale, if it were not already so deep, for her ability in starting good arguments as well as accomplishing so much in science. To me she is a great physicist.

#### Reference

LONSDALE, K. (1953). *Acta Cryst.* **6**, 874.

## Notes and News

*Announcements and other items of crystallographic interest will be published under this heading at the discretion of the Editorial Board. Copy should be sent direct to the British Co-editor (R. C. Evans, Crystallographic Laboratory, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, England).*

### International Union of Crystallography

Notice of adhesion in Group I, as from 1 January 1954, has been received from Chile through the National Committee of Crystallography, of which the Secretary is Prof. N. Joel (Laboratorio de Cristalografía y Física Molecular, Universidad de Chile, Santiago).

The number of Adhering Bodies is now 21.

### *Acta Crystallographica*

1. The Editors regret that some copies of Part 3 (March) of the current volume have been wrongly collated: pages may be found to be missing or out of sequence. Subscribers should, therefore, examine their copies carefully and return imperfect copies direct to the publisher (Messrs Ejnar Munksgaard, Nørregade 6, Copenhagen, Denmark) for free replacement.

2. Parts 8 and 9 of the current volume will be published together as a single issue on 10 September 1954.

### The British Iron and Steel Research Association

The editors have received a copy of the *Annual Report for 1953* of the British Iron and Steel Research Association. This report, a substantial illustrated volume of 140 pages, contains a general account (79 pages) of the work of the various divisions of the Association followed by a detailed bibliography of published articles and privately issued reports. There is also a useful directory of the many industrial and academic metallurgists con-

nected with the Association and its committees and panels.

Copies of the report may be obtained free of charge from the Information Section of the Association (11 Park Lane, London W. 1, England).

### The Size of Particles

The papers presented at a conference on the above subject held at Nottingham University in April 1954 under the auspices of the Institute of Physics are being published as a supplement to the *British Journal of Applied Physics*. Copies can be ordered through any bookseller or direct from The Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London S.W. 1, England.

### Templates for Weissenberg Photographs

Weissenberg lattice row templates, reprinted on transparent Vinylite from Fig. 148 of M. J. Buerger's *X-Ray Crystallography* (1942; New York: Wiley), have now been manufactured and are offered by N. P. Nies, 1495 Coolidge Avenue, Pasadena 7, California, U.S.A. at \$1.00 each.

### X-ray diffraction by a randomly interstratified clay mineral: correction

An error occurs in Fig. 2(c) of the above article by Brown & Greene-Kelly (*Acta Cryst.* (1954), **7**, 101): the ordinates marked 2.8, 3.0 and 3.2 kX. should be marked 2.95, 3.05 and 3.15 kX. respectively.