Statistical variance of line-profile parameters. Measures of intensity, location and dispersion: Corrigenda.

By A.J.C.WILSON, *Physics Department, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham 15, England*

Corrections to the abstract and an equation in *Acta Cryst.* (1967), **23**, 888.

An error has occurred in the abstract of the paper with the above title (Wilson, 1967). In the last line but one 'fixed-count timing' should read 'fixed-time counting'.

A superscript 2 has been omitted from equation (93), p. 895. This equation should read

$$\sigma_{ft}^2(A_m) = \frac{R}{TL_0^2} \sum_j [\cos(2\pi mj/R) - A_m]^2 I_j .$$

Reference

WILSON, A. J. C. (1967). *Acta Cryst.* **23**, 888.

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 Technische Natuurkunde der Rijksuniversiteit, Westersingel 34, 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.

Vladimir Vand
1911–1968

After an illness of one year and a half, Professor Vladimir Vand died in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania on 4 April 1968. Professor Vand was a crystallography professor at the Pennsylvania State University, U.S.A.

Congress on the Integration of Science Teaching
11–19 September 1968, Varna, Bulgaria

A Congress on the Integration of Science Teaching will be held on 11–19 September 1968 in Varna, Bulgaria. It is organized by the Inter-Union Commission on Science Teaching (IUCST) of the International Council of Scientific Unions. The subject of the Congress will be the study of the feasibility of organizing scientific education at the secondary level (ages about 11 to 19, and parallel studies undertaken at a later age) into a coherent entity, avoiding artificial barriers and overlapping and providing improved training in scientific methods, while at the same time demonstrating the recent development of science and its role in human progress.

Those interested should contact the Congress Secretariat as soon as possible. The address is: Prof. P. Fleury, Secretary IUCST, 3, Boulevard Pasteur, PARIS 15e, France.

Book Reviews

Works intended for notice in this column should be sent direct to the Book-Review Editor (M.M.Woolfson, Physics Department, University of York, Heslington, York, England). As far as practicable books will be reviewed in a country different from that of publication.

Théorie Mathématique des Dislocations. By M. ZO-RAWSKI. Pp. x + 147. Paris: Dunod, 1967. Price 44 F.

This book is concerned with what has come to be known as the continuum theory of dislocations, though Bilby's more careful phrase *the theory of continuous distributions of dislocations* is less ambiguous.

The first chapter is devoted to the differential geometry of generalized spaces. The author lays special emphasis on anholonomic coordinate systems in which vectors and tensors are referred to a triplet of base vectors chosen at will at each point. An elementary example (though not one which brings out the full richness of the concept) is provided by the usual treatment of the theory of elasticity in curvilinear coordinates, where the stress is referred to local Cartesian coordinates whose unit vectors are not identical with the base vectors of the coordinate system.

In the next chapter dislocations are introduced and related to the geometry. Elastic deformation is associated with a change in the coordinate system and the movement of dislocations corresponds to a change in the anholonomic system. The author also introduces Kröner's 'extra matter', a concept which, roughly speaking, enables changes in the natural lattice parameter of a crystal (due, say, to point