

rection of the beam diffracted from the first crystal component of the collimator deviates slightly from the diffraction condition for the second crystal component owing to the refraction effect. This deviation can be avoided by inclining the second crystal component relatively to the first one by an appropriate angle (about 15° in the present case). Such an adjustment has successfully been tried and it was proved that the intensity of the exploring beam obtained from the collimator can be increased to a value about 35 times that without the inclination, and the extra peak vanishes in the observed rocking curve (Kikuta & Kohra, 1968; Matsushita, 1969; Matsushita, Kikuta & Kohra, 1969).

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 MATSUSHITA, T. (1969). Master's thesis presented for Department of Applied Physics, Faculty of Engineering, Univ. of Tokyo.
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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 Executive Secretary of the International Union of Crystallography (J. N. King, International Union of Crystallography, 13 White Friars, Chester CH1 1NZ, England).

Bertram Eugene Warren Diffraction Physics Award

The first Warren Award of the American Crystallographic Association was given to Dr Ulrich Bonse and Dr Michael Hart in recognition of their joint work on the X-ray interferometer and its application to the study of the physics of solids. Formal presentation of the Award was made on 20 August, 1970, at the Ottawa Meeting of the A.C.A.

The Award was established by students and friends of Professor Warren on the occasion of his retirement in 1967 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is given for an important recent contribution to the physics of solids or liquids using X-ray, neutron, or electron diffraction techniques, published within a six-year period ending 30 June of the year preceding the year in which the award is made. The award consists of a certificate and \$1000 and is to be given every three years.

International Council of Scientific Unions Abstracting Board (ICSU AB)

The ICSU AB has announced its plans to go ahead with the first stage of a world system for abstracting and indexing services for science and technology.

The member services of the Board are *Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts*, *Bibliographie des Sciences de la Terre*, *Bibliography and Index of Geology*, BioSciences Information Service of *Biological Abstracts*, *Bulletin Signalé-*

tique, Chemical Abstracts Service, Chemischer Informationsdienst, *Science Abstracts*, *Physikalische Berichte*, *Referativnyi Zhurnal*, *Zentralblatt für Mathematik*. Major international scientific unions, including the IUCr, are also members of the Board. Under the new plan member services from each discipline will be responsible for abstracting certain journals and contributing the abstracts to a pool. This will greatly reduce the duplication of work and the number of articles processed by each abstracting service.

The proceedings of the meeting of the ICSU AB in July 1970, which include the description of the first stage of the plan, are available from the ICSU Abstracting Board Secretariat, 17 rue Mirabeau, Paris 16e, France (U.S.\$15.00, plus mailing charges).

International Union of Crystallography

The Editors of Volume I of *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* regret that there is an omission in Table 3.4.1 (page 30) of the 1969 edition. In the cubic system the Laue Class of highest symmetry has been omitted. This should be inserted below the Laue Class $m\bar{3}$ as follows:

432
$\bar{4}3m$
$m\bar{3}m$

International Union of Crystallography

Commission on Crystallographic Apparatus Phase II of the I. U. Cr. Single Crystal Intensity Measurement Project

An International Project which will be phase II of the Single Crystal Intensity Measurement Project, SCIMP (Abrahams, Hamilton & Mathieson, 1970), is proposed by the Commission on Crystallographic Apparatus of the International Union of Crystallography. The plan of the phase II project is for each participant (individual or group) to derive for a specific material, α -glycine, a set of experimental structure factors, F_o , as independent of the individual crystal as pos-

sible. To this end, corrections for absorption and extinction will be obligatory. The aim of the project is to determine the measure of accord achieved by the participants over a range of crystals, diffractometers and techniques and also to obtain some guide as to the efficacy of experimental procedures for the diagnosis and correction of extinction effects.

The reasons for initiating phase II of SCIMP derive from the results of phase I, the report on which clearly indicated that, for the material used, D(+)-tartaric acid, the particular characteristics of the individual crystal constituted the major source of error in the derivation of accurate F_o values. The functional trend of the differences between F values for different crystals has identified extinction as the main error