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specific structures: face-centered cubic, hexagonal close-packed, body-centered cubic, ionic, layer and super-lattice structures. Two chapters are devoted to the basic properties of dislocations associated with their movement, such as intersections with other dislocations, jogs and multiplication of dislocations. Another chapter describes the geometry and properties of arrays of dislocations. Finally, the interaction between dislocations and imperfections in crystals, e.g., impurities, point defects and other dislocations, is described and related to the stress required to move dislocations through a crystal containing such imperfections.

The coverage is intended to be appropriate for a course at the undergraduate level. Nevertheless, a fairly extensive bibliography of books and research papers is to be found at the

end of each chapter. The author has drawn freely on the outstanding books by A. H. Cottrell and T. W. Read that were published over ten years ago, and the first ones in their field. On the whole the text is clearly written and the printing relatively free of typographical errors (although some were found on casual perusal). The drawings and photographs are of good quality. There is an adequate subject index but no author index. The book may be unhesitatingly recommended as an elementary survey of generally accepted concepts and observations about the properties, behavior and effects of dislocations, and as suitable supplementary reading for some of the more rigorous texts.

H. M. Otte is manager of the Materials Research Laboratory at the Martin Company in Orlando, Florida.

BOOKS RECEIVED

NUCLEI

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FLUIDS & PLASMAS

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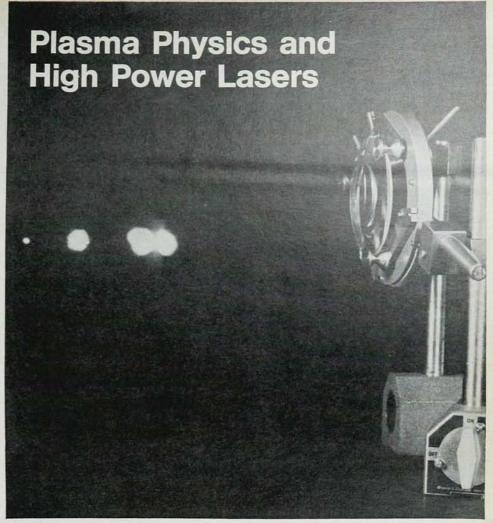
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