

## NY LITTERATUR

*Zur epirogenen Geschichte des Saxonikums I.*

*Lotze, Fr.:* Bau und Geschehen (Tektonik und Stratigraphie)

*Wolburg, J.:* Sedimentations-Zyklen und Stratigraphie des Bundsandsteins in NW-Deutschland.

Geotektonische Forschungen H. 14, E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart W. 1961. 74 sider, diverse figurer og tabeller. Pris DM 28,00.

I den første og ganske korte artikkel av *Lotze* behandles bl.a. hvorledes epirogenese i geosynklinaler predestinerer form og utvikling av den senere fjellkjede. Det behandles i korthet eksempler fra alpino-type, iberotype og germano-type områder.

En mengde nye oljeboringer i den sentrale del av Vest-Tyskland har gjort det mulig, bl. a. for *Wolburg*, å få frem en detaljert stratigrafi i Bundsandstein. Det oppstilles 6 hoved-sedimentasjonssyklus (størrelsesorden 10–100 m), hver med en mengde undersyklus (størrelsesorden 1–10 m). Den sykliske oppbygging kan føres tilbake til epirogene hevnings og senkninger som demonstreres på interessante paleogeografiske kart. Prinsippet og en del av resultatene bør bli kjent hos oss.

*Johannes A. Dons*

*International Symposium on Mining Research. 2 Volumes.*

Editor G. B. Clarke, Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy. Pergamon Press.

The two volumes, totalling over 850 pages, present the proceedings of a symposium held at the University of Missouri in February 1961. Of the fifty specialist papers reproduced, nineteen deal with recent advances in shot firing, blasting techniques and newly developed explosives for the mining and the engineering industry. In particular the fairly newly developed ammonium nitrate-fuel oil explosives are the subject of no less than six papers. A further fifteen papers deal with various aspects of the measurement and control of ground move-

ments, and rock mechanics, both in respect of coal and metalliferous mining. In this group there are several papers with problems of the mechanical behaviour of rocks which may be considered of interest and importance to structural geologists and to geologists concerned with the planning of underground excavation, building foundations or dam sites. As an example may be mentioned the data presented on the longitudinal and shear wave velocities for various rock units in a paper by H. R. Nicholls, U. S. Bureau of Mines, entitled "In situ determination of the dynamic elastic constants of rock".

The remaining papers deal with such subjects as the influence of rock characteristics on the life of drilling equipment, surveying techniques, methods of working in coal mines, the application of statistics to the planning and analysis of sampling programmes and analysis of ores. The three papers in the latter group are probably of the greatest direct interest to geologists and mineralogists. They comprise; "Analysis of ores by X-ray fluorescent spectrography", "Ore analysis by gamma ray spectroscopy" and "The use of the Castaing microanalyser with electron probe in mineralogical and metallogenic studies".

The standard of publication is up to the usual high standard which one has come to expect from the publishers. The layout and printing are of the highest standard, while with a few exceptions the reproduction of line drawings and photographs is extremely good. One may perhaps criticise the inconsistency in the presentation of the authors in the titles to the papers. In many cases they are given full academic honours and full addresses, while in as many others the name or names appear alone and one is left in doubt as to the place at which the research took place.

Superficial reading of selected papers reveals very few typographical errors, one of the worst of which appears to be the transposition of two photographs forming figures 25 and 27 on pages 368 and 367. The price of £ 10 (N. kr. 200) for the two volumes will probably determine that most geologists will rely on library copies.

The volumes present a mass of information which is directed mainly to specialists within the various fields of the mining industry which are covered, and as such is of interest primarily to mining engineers. However enough of the papers deal with subjects where the field of engineering, physics and geology overlap that there is much of interest to geologists, especially those engaged in the planning of excavations of all types. Even a brief study of the contents of the volumes will serve to make the "normal" geologist aware of the mutual inter-relativity of his science and of engineering and mining technology and, perhaps, to stimulate him into fields of research in which his specialist knowledge of rocks and minerals may contribute to the solution of problems of practical engineering importance.

*F. M. Vokes*