

account of the geology of Greenland's Atlantic coast. Finally, Fitch, Miller, Warrel and Williams bring together the literature on tectonic and radiometric age comparisons across the North Atlantic and Noltimier rounds off the volume with a comprehensive review of the geophysics of the ocean basin.

The book is well-produced, adequately illustrated, and there are extensive reference lists attached to each chapter. A subject index for the whole volume is provided, though a quick test of its usefulness revealed a "Silurian" entry which gives no page references for the Lower Palaeozoic orogens. The book contains the usual splattering of unimportant misprints, and one or two more serious gaffes, such as the omission of the decimal points from the seismic wave velocities in Fig. 16 (p. 425). It is already somewhat dated, notably in relation to the marine geophysical and deep-sea drilling data published in the last couple of years. That is, however, inevitable and, with the reservations already mentioned, of no great significance. The important thing is that anyone now contemplating a study of the North Atlantic and its environs can have at his elbow one volume providing much of the necessary geological and geophysical background to his work. Every earth science library should have a copy of this book.

**R. J. Bailey**

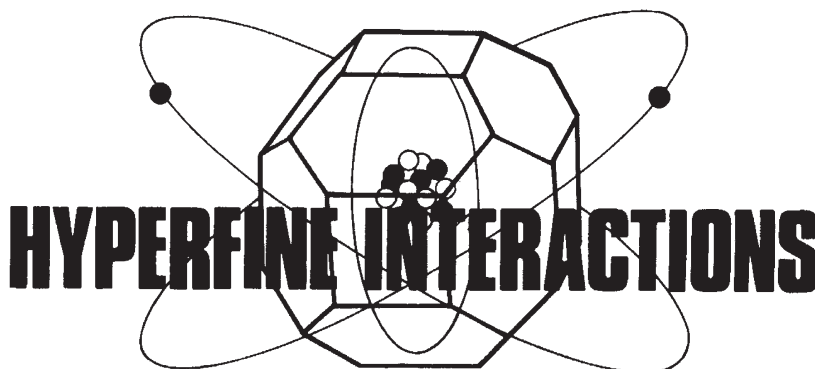
## Liquid scintillation counting

*Applications of Liquid Scintillation Counting.* By D. L. Horrocks. Pp. xiii+346. (Academic Press: New York and London, June 1974.) \$29.50; £14.15.

LIQUID scintillation counting originated 25 years ago when Ageno and his coworkers discovered that organic liquid solutions, when exposed to ionising radiation, emit scintillations which may be detected by a photomultiplier. Dr Horrocks' book provides an account of factors involved in internal scintillation counting. It also discusses applications of the technique, including chemiluminescence and bioluminescence, Cerenkov counting, pulse shape discrimination, flow-cell counting and large-volume counting. The discussion of quench correction unfortunately omits such topics as the relative quenching susceptibility of different scintillators, the different effects of impurity (chemical) and colour quenching, and the relative efficacy of the various quench correction methods. Nevertheless, the book can be recommended as a useful source of information on the applications of liquid scintillation counting.

**J. B. Birks**

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### Scope

The journal is concerned with research in the border regions of solid-state, atomic, and nuclear physics. Although the title and subject HYPERFINE INTERACTIONS is one of the best examples of such a topic, other studies which utilize the modern techniques of atomic and nuclear physics may fall within the domain of the journal. The main concern is the understanding of border region physics, no matter what are the disguised varied forms in which it appears.

The hyperfine interaction Hamiltonian is the logical basis for a large part of the subject matter to which this journal will be devoted because it contains products of atomic and nuclear quantities. In condensed matter, the Hamiltonian even spans solid-state physics. Hence such fields as: perturbed angular correlations, nuclear magnetic resonance, electric quadrupole resonance, beam-foil spectroscopy, nuclear orientation, and Mössbauer effect studies fall immediately within the journals domain. In addition, any atomic or solid-state studies via hyperfine spectroscopy (utilizing mesons, gamma rays, electrons, etc.) are within the scope. It can include problems related to solid, liquid and gaseous states as well as studies with biological material.

The title HYPERFINE INTERACTIONS is not meant to prevent contributions that do not directly involve such interactions from reaching the journal. For example, the journal is receptive to particle-beam studies which also explore the border physics region but

do not necessarily utilize hyperfine effects. Under this category lie channeling, nuclear lifetimes studied via channeling and implantation phenomena. In fact, studies which incorporate one of the disciplines of physics: solid-state, atomic or nuclear physics to study another would be generally acceptable.

### Advisory editorial board

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### Invitation to authors

The editors cordially invite colleagues to submit papers for publication within the scope of the journal. It should be realised that the refereeing criteria will be high. Guidelines for preparing the manuscripts are available from the editors and publisher. Contributions should be sent to B. Deutsch, University of Aarhus.

### Subscription information

The journal will be published in volumes of 6 issues; each issue will contain some 100 pages, first issue is scheduled to appear in spring 1975; In principle the journal will appear bi-monthly. Subscription price: US\$42.50/Dfl.110.00 per volume, postage included. Specimen copies will be supplied by the publisher.

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