

6. Van Mal, H. H., Buschow, K. H. J. and Maidema, A. R., *J. Less-Common Met.*, 1974, **35**, 65.
 7. Sridhar Kumar, M. P., Viswanathan, B., Swamy,

- C. S. and Srinivasan, V., *J. Mater. Sci.*, (accepted).
 8. Tompkins, F. C., *Chemisorption of gases on metals*, Academic Press, London, 1978.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON METALLIC CORROSION

The above International Congress will be held at Taj Coromandel, Madras, during November 7–11, 1987.

Thematic topics are as follows: (a) Corrosion Processes (Mechanistic aspects), (b) Environmental Effects (atmospheric, underground, biological, marine, liquid metal, non-aqueous, high temperature, sulphidic and vanadic, molten salts etc.), (c) Material Aspects (composition, microstructure, impurities, defects etc.), (d) Mechanical Effects (stress, fatigue, erosion, cavitation, fretting, embrittlement etc.), (e) Corrosion Control Measures (alloying, surface modi-

fication, surface coatings, inhibitors, cathodic and anodic protection, design modification etc.).

Industrial problems: Corrosion Problems in Major Industries – Fertilizer, Petroleum, Chemical, Power plants, Transport, Buildings and bridges, Food and beverages, Metallurgical, Marine.

There will be plenary lectures and panel discussions on selected topics of interest and importance.

Further details may be obtained from: Prof. Dr. K. I. Vasu, Chairman, (ICMC Organising Committee) Director, Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi 623 006.

ELECTRICITY BY NUCLEAR POWER

Nuclear power now accounts for about 15% of world electricity production—and, in some countries, that proportion is in the range of 50–70%. Final figures for electricity production have not yet been received at the Vienna headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency; but some statistics are already available.

At the end of 1985, there were 374 power reactors connected to electricity supply networks in 26 countries, producing 248 577 megawatts of electrical

power. During the year, 31 reactors accounting for a total of 29 152 megawatts of electrical generating capacity (MWe) were newly connected to the grid. Construction was started on six more, with a capacity of 5180 megawatts. Two, with a combined output of only 250 megawatts generating capacity, were shut down. Notably, 1985 was the first year since the early 70s in which no contracted project was cancelled or suspended. (IAEA, PR 86/2, Vienna, Austria)