change in manganin wire, as a function of pressure, has served as a basis for an experimental evaluation of pressure gradients in circular wafers of silver chloride; Reference (a). The manganin wire was formed into a hoop of constant radius in accordance with the assumed axial symmetry. This technique prevented any axial variations from influencing measurements of the radial gradients, and the converse is true for axial measurements. In Reference (b), the pressure induced phase change of bismuth wire was employed to obtain specific load-pressure data. The authors of this reference placed bismuth wires in both axial and radial positions in an effort to isolate and define the gradients occurring in these two directions. The results reported in Reference (a) indicate that pressure is lowest at the wafer center, and increases linearly with increase in radial position. Reference (b) suggests that this result is possible, but would be largely dependent on the diameter to thickness ratio (D/H) of the wafer. The authors of Reference (c) have used the techniques described in Reference (b) with the result that the pressure is always highest at the center of pyrophyllite, talc, and boron nitride wafers. This reference also mentions the existence of axial variations in confined wafers of variable D/H ratios, and points out the influence of the anvil-wafer friction on this variation. These conclusions are definitely compatible with the results of this report. Since the actual pressure mechanism which generates these phase and resistance changes has not been conclusively described, most experi-