

and would probably be somewhat higher than that needed to cause the growth of a nucleus in a static experiment.

If this speculation were correct, the transition pressure at a given temperature would be lower in the static than in the dynamic experiments as is observed. Another conclusion is that the shock-induced transformation might be easier to analyze theoretically because the microscopic transition mechanism is subject to

severe constraint and should be relatively easily determined.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance of many of their colleagues in the several phases of this investigation. The help of Keith Davidson in preparing the bismuth target plates was especially appreciated.