Crystallographers

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This section is intended to be a series of short paragraphs dealing with the activities of crystallographers, such as their changes of position, promotions, assumption of significant new duties, honours, etc. Items for inclusion, subject to the approval of the Editorial Board, should be sent to the Executive Secretary of the International Union of Crystallography (J. N. King, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

Dr **John E. Derry**, Deputy Technical Editor of the International Union of Crystallography, died on 2 September 1985. A full obituary has been published in the February 1986 issue of *Acta Crystallographica*, Section B.

Professor **Alexander Isaakovich Kitaigorodskii** died on 16th July 1985, aged 71. He was born in Moscow. He graduated from the Physics Department of the Moscow State University. In 1939 he defended his candidate dissertation on X-ray structure investigation of amino acids and during World War II he worked in industry. From 1944 until his last days he worked in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, first at the Institute of Organic Chemistry and then, since 1954, at the Institute of Elemento-Organic Compounds, where he headed the laboratory of chemical organic crystallography. In 1946 he defended his doctoral dissertation *Distribution of Molecules in Crystals of Organic Compounds*. In 1947 the title of Professor was conferred on him. Dr R. M. Myasnikova writes that in the world of science the name of Professor A. I. Kitaigorodskii has been related to the foundation and development of chemical organic crystallography – the science dealing with the structure and properties of organic solids. The elaboration of the principle of closest packing of molecules – the main law governing the structure of molecular crystals, the derivation, on the basis of this law, of the most probable, possible and forbidden space groups of symmetry for organic crystals, the elucidation of geometrical and thermodynamic conditions for the formation of solid solutions by organic substances, and the elaboration of the atom–atom potential method, now widely used for the calculation of static and dynamical properties of organic molecules and crystals; these are just the principal innovations introduced by Professor Kitaigorodskii into this field of science. His internationally known monographs are *Chemical Organic Crystallography* (1961), *Molecular Crystals and Molecules* (1973), *Mixed Crystals* (1984), and *The Atom–Atom Potential Method in the Physics and Chemistry of Organic Molecular Solids* (1985) (with A. I. Pertsin). Well known are his works on the elaboration of experimental and theoretical foundations of X-ray structure analysis. His three monographs on this subject include an English publication *The Theory of Crystal Structure Analysis* (1961). Professor A. I. Kitaigorodskii was awarded two honorary prizes within the patronage of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR: the D. I. Mendeleev Prize in 1949 and the E. S. Fedorov Prize in 1967. Professor A. I. Kitaigorodskii was the founder of a big scientific school, the graduates of which are now active in many scientific centres and higher educational institutions of the USSR and other countries. Alexander Kitaigorodskii was a gifted popularizer of science. His popular scientific books *Physics is my profession*, *Order and Disorder in the Atomic World*, *Physics for Everybody* (with L. D. Landau) and many others have been translated into various languages of the world. Until his last days Professor A. I. Kitaigorodskii has been working actively and fruitfully. The memory of both a remarkable, kind and considerate person and a prominent scientist will live for ever in science and in the hearts of all who had the privilege of knowing Alexander Isaakovich as either his colleague or his student.

Professor **Herbert A. Hauptman**, Director of the Medical Foundation of Buffalo, and Dr **Jerome Karle**, Chief Scientist at the Laboratory for the Structure of Matter of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, DC, have been awarded the 1985 Nobel Prize in Chemistry 'for their outstanding achievements in the development of direct methods for the determination of crystal structures'. For a long time they worked together at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington. It was Isabella Karle's application of their work on direct methods which led to its general use today for solving the structure of low molecular weight compounds. They were also joint recipients of the A. L. Patterson award of the American Crystallographic Association in 1984.

Dr Karle has served on the Executive Committee of the International Union of Crystallography for many years and was President of the Union between 1981 and 1984. He is also a member of the US National Academy of Sciences.

Notes and News

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The J. D. Hanawalt Powder Diffraction Award

The award is sponsored by the JCPDS – International Centre for Diffraction Data. It is to be presented every three years for an important, recent contribution to the field of powder diffraction. The award will consist of a certificate and $1000. The awardee is expected to submit an abstract and present a paper on the work being recognized at the IUCr Satellite Meeting on X-Ray Powder Diffractometry, Perth, Western Australia, 20–22 August 1987. Travel expenses to the meeting will be provided.

The award was first presented in 1983 to Dr Ludo Frevel at the Denver X-ray Conference. Work that is eligible for consideration for the second presentation of the award must have been published between 1 January 1980 and 31 August 1985. There are no restrictions as to age, experience, or nationality of the recipient.

The selection committee will welcome suggestions, nominations, and documentation of accomplishments for possible recipients through 30 April 1986 from any interested persons. These can be sent directly to the chairman, C. R. Hubbard, A257 MATL, National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899, USA.

New Commercial Products

Announcements of new commercial products are published by the Journal of Applied Crystallography *free of charge. The descriptions, up to 300 words or the equivalent if a figure is included, should give the price and the manufacturer's full address. Full or partial inclusion is subject to the Editor's approval and to the space available. All correspondence should be sent to the Editor, Professor M. Schlenker, Editor* Journal of Applied Crystallography, *Laboratoire Louis Néel du CNRS, BP166, F-38042 Grenoble CEDEX, France.*

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Digital Oscilloscope with Segmentable Memories

A segmentable 32K × 8 bit memory in each channel of the **LeCroy 9400 digital oscilloscope** enables logging of successive events on trigger command.

This allows, at one extreme, 250 waveforms of 125 words to be logged well within 50 ms; at the other, 8 waveforms of 2500 words within 2 ms. In window mode memory segmentation offers another significant benefit, as two trigger levels can be set symmetrically or asymmetrically around the zero-base level. Triggering will take place only when the signal in positive or negative direction exceeds the present levels: *i.e.* 'normal within window' signals do not set the triggers. Combining memory segmentation and window triggering, the user can log excessive signals over time.

The oscilloscope has a bandwidth of