

and editing. He graduated from Oxford in 1930 with first-class honours in chemistry and crystallography, having studied the latter under T. V. Barker. After obtaining also the degree of BSc by research he spent a few years in academic employment before moving to the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough. Ten years later he moved to Shell, and was successively research chemist, technical information officer in the London office, and finally senior technical editor at the Thornton Research Centre near Chester. After his appointment by the Union he set up a 'publication office' in one room of his house, from which the office of the Union has grown through three metamorphoses to its present size. He was a perfectionist in all matters concerned with printing, and it is almost entirely his doing that *Acta Crystallographica* maintained its outstanding quality in format during a period of great expansion in content. Always pleasant and friendly in personal relationships, he was not afraid to take on the Editor, or even the Executive Committee, if any changes that would result in a deterioration of quality of production were proposed on grounds of economy.

St John's Church, Chester, played a great part in Stephen Bryant's life. He was Secretary of the parish council from 1957 till his death, and latterly also Secretary of the Chester Team Parish Council. His funeral took place at the Church on 31 December 1982, and in spite of the wintry weather was well attended by his family, his friends, and Union representatives whose affection and respect he had earned in the course of his work.

Professor Dan McLachlan Jr died on 3 December 1982. Born in Arcola, Saskatchewan, Canada on 5 December 1905, he earned a PhD at Pennsylvania State College in 1936 in the laboratory of Wheeler P. Davey. Dr Jenny P. Glusker writes that he held positions at Corning Glass Works, the American Cyanamid Company, the University of Utah, Stanford Research Institute, the University of Denver and Ohio State University, where he was Emeritus Professor of Mineralogy at the time of his death. He was the ninth president of the American Crystallographic Association, a member of the US National Committee for Crystallography and a US delegate to many international meetings. His scientific studies included the interpretation of X-ray photographs, the rapid calculation and representation of electron density maps, the solution of the phase problem from the point of view of the Patterson function, the extension of the Donnay-Harker law and representation of the results of crystal structure

analyses. He authored two books on crystallography and one on humor and was working on *Crystallography in North America* (published in April 1983) at the time of his death. He will be greatly missed at ACA meetings.

The *Acta Metallurgica* Gold Medal for 1982 has been presented to Professor **Charles S. Barrett** of the University of Denver Research Institute.

Professor Sivaramakrishna Chandrasekhar, Professor and Head of the Liquid Crystal Laboratory, Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, India, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of the United Kingdom.

Dr Ludo K. Frevel, Fellow by courtesy at Johns Hopkins University, has been designated as the first recipient of the J. D. Hanawalt Powder Diffraction Award.

Professor B. Post, Physics Department, Polytechnic Institute, New York, has received the Bertram E. Warren Award of the American Crystallographic Association.

Professor John Monteath Robertson, formerly Professor of Chemistry, University of Glasgow, has been awarded the 1983 Gregori Aminoff Gold Medal and Prize by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for his pioneering contributions to the application of X-ray crystallography for the structure determinations of organic molecules and related development of methods. This is the 4th time that the Aminoff prize has been awarded, the first recipient being Professor P. P. Ewald in 1979, the second Sir Charles Frank in 1981, and the third Professor Gunnar Hägg in 1982.

Professor C. A. Taylor, Department of Physics, University College, Cardiff, has been awarded the Institute of Physics Bragg Medal and Prize for his many contributions to physics education.

International Union of Crystallography

J. Appl. Cryst. (1983). 16, 361

Report of the Twelfth General Assembly and International Congress of Crystallography

The Report of the Twelfth General Assembly and International Congress of

Crystallography, held in Ottawa, 16 to 25 August 1981, has been published in the May 1983 issue of *Acta Crystallographica*, Section A, pages 425–480.

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Report of the Executive Committee for 1981

The report of the Executive Committee for 1981 has been published in the May 1983 issue of *Acta Crystallographica*, Section A, pages 481–499. It reports on the meetings and publications of the Union, the work of its Commissions, and the work of bodies not belonging to the Union on which the Union is represented.

Book Reviews

Works intended for notice in this column should be sent direct to the Book-Review Editor (J. H. Robertson, School of Chemistry, University of Leeds, Leeds LS9 9JT, England). As far as practicable books will be reviewed in a country different from that of publication.

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Developments in crystalline polymers. Vol. 1. Edited by D. C. Bassett. Pp. 279. London: Applied Science Publishers, 1982. Price £32.00.

This is an interesting and well-written collection of review papers on the subject of crystalline polymers. There are five chapters in this volume. They are written by active researchers who are responsible for the important recent developments in the understanding of crystalline polymers. The chapters are written with sufficient introductory material that the book is quite comprehensible to those who may not be involved in the same area of research as the authors.

The first contribution is by D. T. Grubb on *Electron microscopy of crystalline polymers*. As the title suggests, this chapter is concerned with electron microscopy and its wide range of applications in polymer science. Introductory sections describe the major problems encountered, the methods normally applied to deal with them, and the limitations imposed by radiation damage. Moving on to describe recent developments, some are due to new instruments, particularly the scanning transmission electron microscope (STEM), others to methods of improving contrast such as defocus phase contrast and improved staining and etching techniques. The controversy over the presence of ordered domains in amorphous polymers is then briefly commented on. As the author has indicated, polymers suffer by comparison with other materials in