his work with a balance and scale, and made collaboration a continuing source of enjoyment.

With such a record John was the subject of many marks of distinction, the listing of which would have been a source of distaste and embarrassment to him but one, at least, must be mentioned, namely his election to the Fellowship of the Australian Academy of Sciences in 1980.

I count it as one of the greatest privileges in my life to have collaborated with John Sanders, a fine scientist and the most unassuming of men, deeply appreciative of the arts and bringing elegance, as well as incisiveness, to the sciences.

A. F. MOODIE

Dr **P. M. Colman**, CSIRO Division of Protein Chemistry, Melbourne, Australia, has been awarded the 1988 Lemberg Medal of the Australian Biochemical Society for his work on influenza viruses. Dr Colman is also the President of the Society of Crystallographers in Australia.

Professor **L. F. Dahl**, Chemistry Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA, Professor **H. A. Hauptman**, President of the Medical Foundation of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, USA, and Professor **J. Kraut**, Chemistry Department, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, USA, were elected Members of the US National Academy of Sciences on 26 April 1988.

On the same date, Professor **J. D. Dunitz**, Laboratorium für Organische Chemie, ETH-Zentrum, Zürich, Switzerland, was elected a Foreign Associate of the US National Academy of Sciences.

Dr **J. Deisenhofer**, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Dallas, Texas, USA, Professor **R. Huber**, Max-Planck-Institut für Biochemie, Martinsried, Federal Republic of Germany, and Dr **H. Michel**, Max-Planck-Institut für Biophysik, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany, have jointly been awarded the 1988 Nobel Prize for Chemistry by The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for their work on the determination of the three-dimensional structure of a photosynthetic reaction centre.

They were the first to succeed in unravelling the full details of how a membrane-bound protein is built up, revealing the structure of the molecule atom by atom. The protein is taken from a bacterium which, like green plants and algae, uses light energy from the Sun to build organic substances. All our nourishment has its origin in this process, which is called photosynthesis and which is a condition for all life on earth.

The organic substances serve as nourishment for both plants and animals. Using the oxygen in the air, they consume these nutrients through what is termed cellular respiration. The conversion of energy in photosynthesis and cellular respiration takes place through transport of electrons *via* a series of proteins, which are bound in special membranes. These membrane-bound proteins are difficult to obtain in a crystalline form that makes it possible to determine their structure, but in 1982 Hartmut Michel succeeded in doing this. Determination of the structure was then carried out in collaboration with Johann Deisenhofer and Robert Huber between 1982 and 1985.

Photosynthesis in bacteria is simpler than in algae and higher plants, but the work now rewarded has led to increased understanding of photosynthesis in these organisms as well. Broader insights have also been achieved into the problem of how electrons can, at an enormously high speed, be transferred in biological systems.

International Union of Crystallography

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Report on the IUCr Logo Design Contest

A total of 165 designs sent in by 68 entrants from 21 different countries (see Table 1) were received by the IUCr Logo Committee as entries for the Logo Design Contest [*J. Appl. Cryst.* (1988). **21**, 209–210]. The Committee reached the final conclusion on Sunday 28 August 1988 in Vienna, prior to the Eleventh European Crystallographic Meeting. The sealed envelope containing the name of the winner was opened in the presence of the President of the IUCr, Professor M. Nardelli, and another member of the Executive Committee, Dr E. N. Maslen. The winning entry was designed by

Professor Giovanni Predieri
Istituto di Chimica Generale
ed Inorganica
Università di Parma
Italy

and

Mrs Susanna Ciribolla
Centro Grafico
Università di Parma
Italy.

The final design of the IUCr logo will be published in the Union's journals after some small adjustments have been made to the winning submission.

Table 1. *Entrants to logo competition*

Country	Number of entrants	Number of entries
China PR	1	1
Czechoslovakia	2	7
Denmark	1	3
France	1	3
Germany DR	3	9
Germany FR	1	1
Hungary	7	18
Iran	1	3
Israel	1	2
Italy	7	18
Mexico	1	2
Netherlands	4	8
Philippines	1	3
Poland	7	19
South Africa	1	2
Spain	1	1
Sweden	2	6
Switzerland	4	7
UK	8	23
USA	13	28
Yugoslavia	1	1
	68	165

Notes and News

Announcements and other items of crystallographic interest will be published under this heading at the discretion of the Editorial Board. The notes (in duplicate) 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).

J. Appl. Cryst. (1989). **22**, 77–78

European Microbeam Analysis Society

The European Microbeam Analysis Society (E-MAS) was founded in 1987 as a scientific society focusing on ultrastructural analysis methodology, with primary interests in education, communication and innovation. The Society summarizes its aims and scope as follows:

The Society has been founded to meet the growing need and demands of microbeam analysis users and scientists for further education, communication and counselling. The Society is independent but wants to cooperate in a synergic way with national groups and European societies with related interests. The Society applies to scientists and technicians active in the development and application of microbeam analysis techniques and equipment. The activities of the Society should promote this branch of science and stimulate technical and scientific developments on a European scale. In order to achieve these goals the Society will be active in the development and operation of technical and scientific education programs. Further the Society will stimulate communication and cooperation between scientists and will try to act as a counselling agent for its