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## Crystallographers

*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).*

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The 1989 Pauling Prize of the American Crystallographic Association for student work in crystallography was presented to **D. A. Adsmund** of the University of Minnesota and to **G. Zhou** of Oregon State University. Mr Adsmund received the award for work on predicting and analysing hydrogen-bond preferences of 2-aminopyrimidines. Mr Zhou's award-winning work involved studying the effect of the C5 methyl group of thymine on the structure of Z-DNA.

In 1988 the ACA presented the Pauling Prize to Sharon Lobert of Vanderbilt University for her X-ray fibre diffraction studies of a virus called the cucumber green mottle mosaic virus, watermelon strain.

Dr **David Sayre**, Research Division, IBM, T. J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York, USA, received the Fankuchen Award of the American Crystallographic Association. The citation was for his 'outstanding contributions to the development of innovative methods for crystal structure determination and for his contributions to the teaching of crystallography'. Dr Sayre, a past president of the ACA, has been with IBM since 1955. He has recently been involved in efforts directed toward determining the structures of large non-repeating objects such as biological cells using long-wavelength X-rays to measure their diffraction patterns.

The Fankuchen Award is presented jointly by the ACA and the Polytechnic University every three years to 'an outstanding crystallographer or X-ray diffractionist who is active in the field and has made significant contributions to research and teaching of crystallography'.

## 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, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.*

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## International Organization of Crystal Growth (IOCG)

The Officers of the International Organization of Crystal Growth (IOCG), elected at the General Assembly held in Sendai, Japan, in August 1989, are as follows:

President: Professor B. Cockayne (UK); Vice-Presidents: Professor R. F. Sekerka (USA) and Professor A. A. Chernov (USSR); Secretary: Professor M. Schieber (Israel); Treasurer: Professor E. Kaldis (Switzerland). Professor R. Kern (France) is the Past President.

The bonds of contact and the co-operation between the IOCG and the Commission on Crystal Growth and Characterization of Materials of the IUCr remain excellent.

Professor Kaldis, the new Treasurer of the IOCG, and two other members of the IOCG Executive Committee, Professor I. Komatsu (Japan) and Professor K. W. Benz (Federal Republic of Germany) are involved in the above Commission. In addition, Professor V. V. Osiko (USSR) is appointed by the IOCG as an *ex officio* member of the Commission.

## 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, BP 166, F-38042 Grenoble CEDEX, France.*

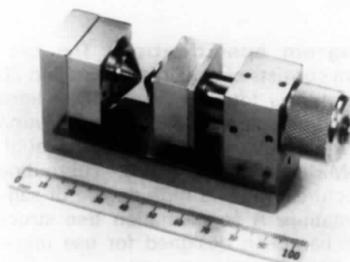
*The International Union of Crystallography can assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the claims made. A copy of the version sent to the printer is sent to the company concerned.*

*J. Appl. Cryst.* (1990). **23**, 144

## Small Permanent Magnet Produces Uniform 2.5 Tesla

A new small permanent laboratory magnet that produces a uniform field of 2.5 Tesla to permit viewing with a light microscope or an X-ray beam is being introduced by Charles Supper Company, Inc. of Natick, Massachusetts.

The **Supper SPM-25 Mini-Magnet** produces a uniform magnetic field of 2.5 Tesla at a 1 mm gap and is continuously adjustable from 1 to 12 mm for varying the field. Designed to orient capillary tubes parallel or perpendicular to the field, a 1 mm hole runs through the entire magnet along the axis of the pole pieces.



The Supper SPM-25 mini-magnet

Measuring only 2.5 × 4.5 × 11 cm, the Supper SPM-25 Mini-Magnet is constructed with steel and iron parts that are nickel plated for corrosion protection. It is suitable for direct mounting on the stage of a microscope; an optional glass tube is available for light microscopy.

The Supper SPM-25 Mini-Magnet sells for US\$ 1495. Literature is available on request.

*Charles Supper Company, Inc., Lee Supper, Marketing, 15 Tech Circle, Natick, MA 01760, USA*

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## INRAD Model 151-030 Low Voltage Modulator

INRAD expands its line of electro-optic devices with the **Model 151-030 Low Voltage Modulator**. This transverse field device, incorporating four AD\*P crystals, offers design features which provide excellent temperature stability and contrast ratio without the use of index matching fluids. The 'dry' construction allows the modulator to be mounted in any position and provides distortion-free operation with high-power laser beams.

INRAD manufactures crystals, laser components, optical coatings, laser systems and instruments for scientific, defense, aerospace, and industrial markets. Its common stock is traded under