New Product 1.7K Closed Cycle Cryostat



- Closed Oyale Display System with Open cycle Joule Thompson **circuit**
- Continuous operation at 1.7K (no hold time c/olna)
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- Designed to fit on a Huber Cryostat Canier: Minimal blind segment.

System Components:

- Displex DE-202 with compressor and helium flex lines
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by the symmetry-breaking flapping of wings."

Pinkerton Is ACA Vice President for 2006

ntreating the American Crystallographic Association to support the newest generation of crystallographers, A. Alan Pinkerton took office 1 January as the society's vice president for 2006.

Chair of the chemistry department at the University of Toledo and a 1966



graduate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry in the UK, Pinkerton earned his PhD from the University of Alberta in 1971 and did postdoctoral work in crystallography during the next five years

at prominent universities in the UK, Switzerland, and France.

Pinkerton, who also has joint appointments in Toledo's medicinal and biological chemistry department and physics and astronomy department, joined the university in 1984. He also has an adjunct faculty position at Bowling Green State University.

In a prepared statement, Pinkerton said ACA must provide aid and support to young scientists.

"The next generation of crystallographers . . . is our future," Pinkerton said in the society's summer 2005 newsletter. "Perhaps the heaviest responsibility of the ACA is to ensure their education and participation in our activities."

In the past 30 years, Pinkerton has published some 200 papers that apply crystallographic ideas and techniques to many topics. He has acquired research funding for projects involving lanthanide chemistry, charge-density studies of biologically active compounds, energetic materials, and cryogenic cooling of protein crystals. His recent research has focused on developing methods for data quality in small-molecule and protein data, and on applying those methods to chargedensity studies.

Pinkerton has served on ACA's committees for development, apparatus and standards, and nominations, and has chaired the association's small-molecule special interest group. He also was a member of the American Institute of Physics development committee from 1995 to 1997.

In other ACA elections news, Andrew J. Howard (Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago) was elected to a four-year term on the data, computing, and standards committee. William J. Pennington (Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina) won a four-year term on the communications committee and Christopher L. Cahill (George Washington University, Washington, DC) was elected to a four-year term on the continuing education committee.

AAPT Honors Two

The former head of the American Institute of Physics is one of two physics educators who have been honored this year by the American Association of Physics Teachers for their work in introducing physics concepts to students and the public.

Kenneth W. Ford is the recipient

of the Oersted Medal, AAPT's most prestigious award. The retired executive director and chief executive officer of AIP, where he served from 1987 to 1993, Ford last worked as a consultant to the John Templeton Foundation in



Ford

West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, from 2001 to 2002. As part of the award, which was bestowed at a January ceremony during AAPT's winter meeting in Anchorage, Alaska, he received a certificate and \$10 000, and presented a talk, "Love Them to Death," which focused on his teaching odyssey and the experience and importance of teaching science and physics to students at every level.

Neil Ashby, an emeritus physics

professor at the University Colorado at Boulder, will receive AAPT's Richtmyer Memorial Award. An affiliate at NIST, Ashby is also a mentor to about 30 graduate students and postdocs who work at NIST and are



Ashby

employees of the University of Colorado. Ashby received a certificate and \$7500 and presented a talk on "Practical Relativity," which focused on demonstrations of fundamental relativity concepts and their practical applications in navigation, astronomy, and other fields such as meteorology.

AAPT also handed out five Distinguished Service Citations in recognition of exceptional contributions to physics teaching. Receiving the citations were Mario Belloni (Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina), Steven Iona (University of Denver, Colorado), Zigmund Peacock (University of Utah, Salt Lake City), Gregory Puska (West Virginia University, Morgantown), and Frieda Stahl (California State University, Los Angeles).

went on to the University of California, Berkeley, to study under J. Robert Oppenheimer. After receiving his PhD in theoretical physics in 1940, he taught briefly at San Francisco State College.

Phil's experience with the atomic bomb was literally hands-on. After a stint at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, in 1944 he was transferred to Los Alamos, where he was a group leader and a member of the team that was responsible for assembling the plutonium bomb. He carried the plutonium core on his lap to Alamogordo, New Mexico, for the test explosion, helped assemble the Nagasaki bomb on Tinian Island, flew over the target cities shortly after the atomic explosions, and was one of the first Americans to

PHYSICS TODAY is changing the way it publishes obituaries. Some will continue to appear in print, but most will be available only online (see PHYSICS TODAY, October 2005, page 10). Subscribers can visit http://www.physicstoday.org/obits to notify the community about a colleague's death and submit obituaries up to 750 words, comments, or reminiscences. Each month, recently posted material will be summarized here, in print. Select online obituaries will later appear in print.

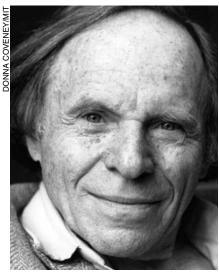
Obituaries

Philip Morrison

With the death of Philip Morrison on 22 April 2005, the physics community and the world of ideas lost a unique personality. Phil was a true polymath; his knowledge was encyclopedic and his contributions span several branches of theoretical physics as well as elementary and secondary science education, the interface of science with the public, and arms control and public policy.

Born in Somerville, New Jersey, on 7 November 1915, Phil grew up in Pittsburgh. He was stricken with polio at age four and did not enter school until the third grade. He spent his last years confined to a wheelchair, but that did not slow him down in the slightest.

Phil graduated from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1936 and



Philip Morrison

