

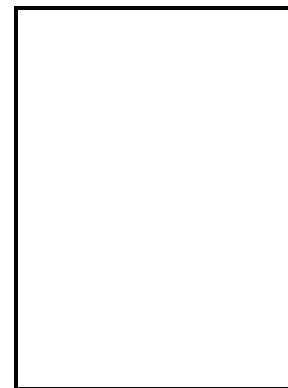
The Jeffery-Williams Lectureship was inaugurated in 1968 to recognize mathematicians who have made outstanding contributions to mathematical research and is presented in conjunction with the Canadian Mathematical Society's Summer Meeting.

La conférence Jeffery-Williams, créée en 1968, rend hommage aux mathématiciens qui se sont distingués par leur apport exceptionnel à la recherche en mathématiques. Elle est présentée dans le cadre de la réunion d'été de la Société mathématique du Canada.

#### RECIPIENTS / RÉCIPiENDAIRES

1968	I. Kaplansky
1969	R. Pyke
1970	W.A.J. Luxemburg
1971	W.T. Tutte
1972	P.J. Davis
1973	H.S.M. Coxeter
1974	H.J. Zassenhaus
1975	N.S. Mendelsohn
1976	M. Wyman
1977	G. Duff
1978	G. Gratzler
1979	I. Halperin
1980	R.P. Langlands
1981	J.E. Marsden
1982	J. Lipman
1983	R.H. Bott
1984	C.S. Morawetz
1985	L. Siebenmann
1986	C. Herz
1987	L. Nirenberg
1988	J. Lambek
1989	E.C. Milner
1990	R. Steinberg
1991	P. Lancaster
1992	I. Sigal
1993	J.G. Arthur
1994	Donald Dawson
1995	Robert V. Moody

## *The 28th Jeffery-Williams Prize Lecture Le 28ème Prix de conférence Jeffery-Williams*



***Robert V. Moody  
University of Alberta***

*1995 CMS Summer Meeting  
Réunion d'été 1995 de la SMC  
Toronto, Ontario  
June / juin 1995*

***BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION  
DONNÉES BIOGRAPHIQUES***

Robert V. Moody is a professor of mathematics at the University of Alberta. He obtained his B.A. from the University of Saskatchewan (1962), his M.A. from the University of Toronto (1964) and his Ph.D. also from the University of Toronto (1966). Before teaching at the University of Alberta, he was a full professor at the Department of Mathematics, University of Saskatchewan.

He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a member of the Canadian and American Mathematical Societies. He was the Coxeter-James Lecturer in 1978, was awarded the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Fellowship in 1981 and also awarded the 1994-1996 Eugene Wigner Medal (jointly with V. Kac) for "work on affine Lie algebras that has influenced many areas of theoretical physics".

***Aperiodic Crystals and Coxeter groups.***

***Robert V. Moody***

About 10 years ago experimental physicists constructed the first examples of crystal-like compounds exhibiting "forbidden" symmetries. The most important and intriguing of these symmetries are those of the so-called non-crystallographic Coxeter groups, particularly icosahedral symmetry. In this talk we discuss some of the enigmas surrounding these new aperiodic crystals and look at the mathematics that is being used to try and understand them, including symmetry, root systems, harmonic analysis, and number theory.