

Model 1443

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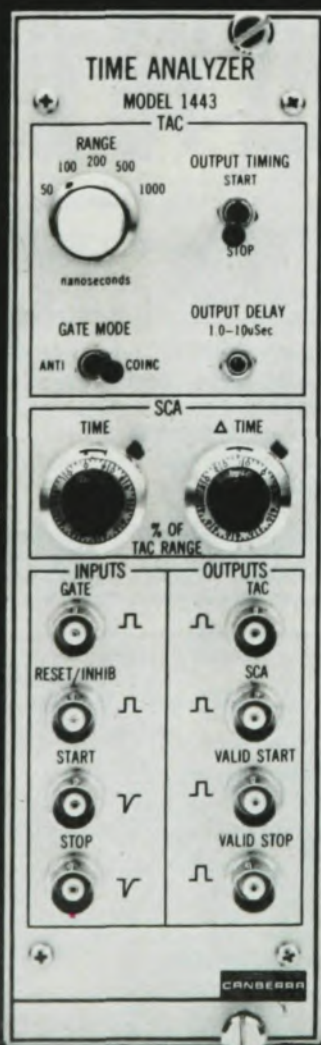
The Model 1443 includes internal circuitry usually found only in separate modules.

- An SCA to monitor TAC outputs.
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- INHIBIT STOP capability (to ignore pulses for a variable period after START).

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His third professional interest—that of a teacher—lead to a textbook “Nuclear Technology for Engineers” published by McGraw-Hill in 1959. A series of lectures based on the textbook was given in Vienna in 1963–64, the year before he came to the American Institute of Physics to serve as editor.

One of his long-cherished goals was to write a book that would make physics readily understandable and interesting to children. Last year after much writing and rewriting he completed a manuscript that satisfied him. The work is titled “Knowing the Atomic Nucleus” and will be published in the spring of 1973 by Lothrop, Lee and Shephard. In it he has attained his lifetime goal of interesting young minds in a field to which he had dedicated a large portion of his life.

In the nonprofessional part of his life Hoby was equally as active and pursued many interests with his characteristic enthusiasm. Sailing, riding, piloting his own plane, climbing mountains, music and the opera, traveling the world—these are only a few of the activities which he enjoyed and at which he excelled. The popular New England magazine *Down East* just last year carried an article by Hoby entitled “Horses I Remember.”

His wife, Susanne Deutsch Ellis, is supervisor of Manpower Statistics at the American Institute of Physics and his brother William Ellis is science adviser to the Governor of Maine.

HAROLD L. DAVIS
Editor

Sir Basil Schonland

Sir Basil Schonland, a British physicist well-known for his work on lightning and a scientific adviser to General Dwight D. Eisenhower during World War II, died on 24 November. He was 76 years old.

Schonland culminated his career as the director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, UK (1954–60), in 1958 becoming the director of the entire Research Group of the Atomic Energy Authority. He retired in 1960.

According to Walter Marshall, the present director at Harwell, Schonland “guided the fortunes of the Research Group through the years of most rapid expansion, when the demands of the power programme multiplied and when the effort on high-energy nuclear physics, on nuclear fusion, on reactor physics and engineering, and on radioisotope application grew to the point

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when a new and separate site had to be found for each The successful development of the new sites was due in very great measure to Sir Basil's judgment and understanding, his outstanding organisational ability and his vision."

Born in South Africa, Schonland attended St Andrews College and Rhodes University in Grahamstown. He received his PhD at the University of Cambridge in 1924 where he did research under Lord Rutherford. Schonland subsequently became a lecturer and later a professor of physics at the University of Cape Town (1922-36). In 1936 he was named the first director of the Bernard Price Institute of Geophysics at Witwatersrand University, South Africa. While there he made the discovery that the lightning stroke visible to an observer actually consists of a series of successive strokes from cloud to earth, preceding the visible bolt that darts from earth to cloud.

During World War II Schonland served in the South African Corps of Signals, eventually becoming scientific adviser to General Montgomery and then to General Eisenhower. Upon return to his native South Africa in 1945, he was appointed scientific adviser to the Prime Minister, and he later became the first president of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. In 1954 he went to Great Britain to become deputy director at Harwell.

Schonland's honors include the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society for his work on atmospheric electricity (1945) and the Faraday Medal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers (1962).

Lincoln G. Smith

Lincoln G. Smith, a research physicist on the staff of Princeton University, died on 9 December. He was 60 years old.

Smith worked in the field of spectroscopy and was particularly involved in developing methods for the accurate measurement of atomic masses. His investigations lead to the construction of a highly sophisticated mass spectrometer that produced more accurate measurements than any previously obtained.

After receiving his PhD from Princeton in 1938, Smith joined the faculty there, directing research in infrared spectroscopy. In 1949 he went to Brookhaven National Laboratory where he served for nine years as a senior research physicist. Smith returned to Princeton in 1957 and remained there until his death. □

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