

Rabinowitch, together with Hyman H. Goldsmith, a physicist on the Project, to found the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* in 1945. The *Bulletin* since that time has provided a constant reminder of the dangers of atomic power as well as the benefits that could follow upon its control and proper development. After World War II Rabinowitch gave most of his time to the pursuit of international controls for atomic energy. He was an active participant in the annual Pugwash conferences.

A native of St Petersburg, Russia, Rabinowitch studied chemistry at the University of St Petersburg and received his PhD from the University of Berlin in 1926. He later worked with Niels Bohr at the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen before emigrating to the US in 1938 to become a research associate on a solar energy project at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He joined the Manhattan Project at the University of Chicago in 1942. In 1947 he went to the University of Illinois at Urbana as professor of botany and biophysics, where he remained until 1968, when he joined the State University of New York at Albany.

Preston Robinson

Preston Robinson, who designed the energy-storage capacitors that triggered the first atomic bombs, died in Williamstown, Massachusetts on 21 May at the age of 70.

From 1957 until his death Robinson was senior consultant to the Sprague Electric Company of North Adams, Massachusetts. He had been with the company since 1929. Prior to that time Robinson worked with Guggenheim Brothers Metallurgical Laboratories. He held a PhD in physical chemistry from the University of California at Berkeley (1925).

Bernard Smaller

Bernard Smaller, senior physicist at Argonne National Laboratory, died suddenly in Elmhurst, Illinois on 22 December 1972. He was 54 years old.

During his active scientific career Smaller made many important contributions to chemistry and physics through his original and innovative researches, using the techniques of nuclear and paramagnetic resonance. His development and use of a dual magnetic-field modulation technique to enhance spectral resolution opened the door to many new applications. His more recent innovations, making it possible to use EPR techniques for the study of short-lived irradiation-induced paramagnetic species, are recog-

nized as very important pioneering research. His EPR observations of the hydrated electron and of the hydrogen atom in aqueous systems, which exist for short times after bursts of ionizing radiation, will stand as outstanding achievements for years to come.

Smaller's professional interests were broad, and his researches were carried out on such varied substances as glasses, ice, graphite, ionic crystals, organic compounds, bacterial spores, plant pigments, yeast cells, triplet states of phosphors, and aqueous solutions of organic compounds, including DNA bases. It was clear that an early interest in biophysics was a pervading thread throughout his professional life.



SMALLER

Smaller received his education at the University of Chicago and was granted the PhD there in 1951. He was a member of the staff of the chemistry division and more recently of the solid-state science division at Argonne from 1946 until his death.

O. C. SIMPSON, DIRECTOR
Solid-State Science Division
Argonne National Laboratory

George T. Senseney

George T. Senseney, an architect and physicist, died on 23 April. He was 66 years old.

In 1954 Senseney was involved in the development and installation of the United States' first nuclear explosion monitoring and detection devices on Guam. He also worked with laser-beam research and projects involving telemetry for the first US space vehicles. A graduate of Washington University, Senseney was supervisor of manufacturing and engineering for the Perkin-Alma Company of South Norwalk, Connecticut, before his retirement in 1971. □

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