

obituaries

na" which was held at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, and was dedicated to him in honor of his many years of creative work pursuing such relationships.

One of the great men of science of the twentieth century has left us. We shall miss him.

WALTER ORR ROBERTS

Past President

*American Association for the
Advancement of Science*

Marvin J. Stern

Marvin J. Stern, a physical chemist with the Schering Pharmaceutical Corp, died on 29 January at the age of 38.

Stern had only recently joined the Schering Corp. From 1965 through 1972 he was a member of the faculty of the Belfer Graduate School of Science at Yeshiva University. Completing his PhD at Rutgers University in 1961, Stern worked for a year as a research associate at Brookhaven National Laboratory before going to Columbia University as an assistant professor of pharmaceutical chemistry. He remained there until 1965.

Stern's work, widely known and highly regarded by physical chemists, dealt with theoretical and experimental aspects of isotope effects on reaction rates and equilibria, and with fast reactions in solution.

E. Gordon Wikner

E. Gordon Wikner, a physicist with Science Applications, Inc in Arlington, Virginia, died on 20 January. He was 42 years old.

At the time of his death Wikner was studying radiation effects on MOS structures and was involved in an effort to develop a model to explain the effects observed. He had also performed calculations on wave functions in molecules and experiments on nuclear resonance and electron-spin resonance in metals and semiconductors.

Wikner worked with the Institute for Defense Analyses during 1967-71 coordinating studies on transient radiation response in electronics for the Minuteman and Polaris-Poseidon systems. Prior to that time he worked with the radiation effects group of Gulf General Atomic (1959-67), eventually assuming the position of group leader in the Special Nuclear Effects Laboratory there. Wikner held a doctorate from the University of California, Berkeley (1959). □

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