Iowa prior to joining the applied physics laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University as a research physicist in 1951. He also served at the Office of Naval Research and in 1956 became a research physicist at the National Bureau of Standards where he worked in the free radicals program and the statistical physics section. In 1961 he joined Howard University as professor of physics. In 1969 he came to Wayne State University as professor and chairman of the department of chemical engineering and material sciences, a post he resigned this June in order to devote more time to teaching and research.

Among his earliest works were pioneering efforts concerning the derivation for general quantum systems of the relation between spontaneous-equilibrium fluctuations and transport coefficients. This interest in the theory of transport and the origins of irreversibility continued throughout his career.

A significant part of Jackson's contribution occurred during his participation in the free radical program at the National Bureau of Standards. There he worked on the distribution of trapped radicals, their reactions, stability, mechanisms of trapping and interaction with magnetic fields. Concurrently, his interest in polymers was stimulated and he and his students made several contributions to the theory of diffusion in polyelectrolytic solutions. There was also work on the theory of potentials in electrolytes, polymer crystallization, rubber elasticity and the physics of plasmas.

Those of us who were associated with him as colleagues in research and teaching will attest to his outstanding physical intuition and his ability to translate his insight into mathematical form.

Jackson also served the scientific community through intense concern for others, active membership in professional societies, support of the arts and an active interest in our political life. In his last years at Wayne he played a key role in the growth and maintenance of a substantial applied-science community in the college of engineering. His many friends and colleagues the world over mourn his loss.

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Frank L. Robeson

Frank L. Robeson, 90, professor emeritus of physics at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, died on 2 September.

He received his BS degree from Virginia Tech, a Masters Degree from Columbia University and a PhD from Johns Hopkins University. He joined the VPI faculty in 1904, and headed the physics department from 1923 to 1954. In 1969 VPI honored him by naming its new physics building Robeson Hall. Known to many faculty members and students as "Scribe," he was the author of a textbook in physics.

Robeson was one of the first recipients of the George B. Pegram Medal presented by the Southeastern Section of American Physical Society for excellence in teaching. He also received the VPI Alumni Association's Distinguished Service Award. Robeson's death is a loss to the physics community generally and especially to those of us fortunate enough to have known him. He was an affectionate teacher and a distinguished scholar.

H. Y. LOH
M. A. IJAZ
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Blacksburg, Virginia

Victor William Cohen

Victor William Cohen, molecular-beam physicist at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, died on 17 August at the age of 63.

Cohen earned his doctorate in 1934 from Columbia University, where he worked under the direction of Isidor I. Rabi. During 1931–34 Rabi and Cohen became the first researchers to use molecular beams to measure nuclear spins, initially applying the technique to sodium and cesium. These elements were particularly interesting because of the uncertain interpretation of optical hyperfine structure in terms of nuclear

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