

In 1944, Kinsey emigrated to Canada to study nuclear structure using neutrons as a probe. From 1944 to 1954, he worked with the Canadian National Research Council, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. and Chalk River Laboratories, where he produced much of the work for which he is still known. He helped to establish Chalk River as the leading Canadian nuclear physics research facility.

After a year as a guest researcher at the University of California, Berkeley, Kinsey returned to England in 1955 to serve as the deputy chief scientific officer at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. He continued his accelerator research there, using protons as probes. In 1958, Kinsey joined the University of Texas as a professor of physics and director of the center for nuclear studies.

Kinsey retired as director of the center for nuclear studies in 1969 and from the physics department in 1976. He was named professor emeritus that same year.

Kinsey's enthusiasm for life stayed with him after his retirement. He read avidly and followed world affairs, traveled, participated in exercise programs and dabbled in inventions. He cooled his home with an improved-efficiency air conditioning unit he designed, and he penned *A Bunch of Narcissus*, a book he described as "a story of bigotry and megalomania in a Texas university."

While Kinsey's gruff and bearish appearance and memory for minute details could easily intimidate young professors, his colleagues describe him as a kind man with an irrepressible sense of humor, a love for animals and a pencil precariously dangling from the corner of his mouth almost all the time. Many colleagues and students warmly remember the kindness and advice he offered that made them feel like part of his family and that revealed him as a truly caring teacher and friend.

ANTHONY P. FRENCH

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Ingram Bloch

Ingram Bloch, a professor emeritus of physics at Vanderbilt University, died in Nashville, Tennessee, on 28 December 1995. He was 75 years old.

Born in Louisville, Kentucky, Ingram Bloch received his bachelor's degree from Harvard University in 1940

and his master's degree from the University of Chicago in 1941. During World War II, he served as a staff member at the Chicago Metallurgical Laboratory and at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. He returned to the University of Chicago to get his PhD in physics in 1946. He then did postdoctoral research at the University of Wisconsin and Yale University with Gregory Breit, working on the famous Coulomb wavefunction project for the analysis of nuclear reactions with charged particles. Ingram joined the faculty of Vanderbilt University in 1948, as an assistant professor of physics, and he remained there until his retirement in 1986 as a full professor.

Ingram was the first theoretical physicist to serve on the Vanderbilt faculty. He contributed significantly to the development of the doctoral program in physics, initiating and teaching courses in classical dynamics, electromagnetic theory, quantum theory, statistical mechanics, quantum field theory and general relativity. All students benefited from exposure to his comprehensive knowledge, orderly thinking and exacting standards. Colleagues found him unfailingly friendly and helpful, and willing to discuss any problem and make constructive suggestions.

An old-fashioned intellectual, Ingram did not fit the modern mold of a physics professor. His published research embraced the fields of mathematical biophysics, nuclear physics and the foundations of quantum theory. Although he was actively engaged in research and inquiry during his entire professional life, his list of publications is not lengthy. He was deeply interested in the most profound problems of physics, so much so that one colleague waggishly observed, "Ingram considers it immoral to work on solvable problems."

Bloch's educational leadership extended throughout Vanderbilt University. He served on its most important policy bodies, and his counsel was sought on far-ranging issues. He was president of the Vanderbilt chapters of Sigma Xi and of the American Association of University Professors.

Outside the university, Ingram Bloch served one year as chairman of the southeastern section of the American Physical Society and as a member of the board of the eastern theoretical physics conference.

After his retirement from active duty on the faculty, Ingram developed his interest in poetry and published a volume of sonnets.

WILLIAM T. PINKSTON

WENDELL G. HOLLADAY

*Vanderbilt University
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Nathan Ginsburg

Nathan Ginsburg, a professor emeritus of physics at Syracuse University, died on 22 March in Fort Worth, Texas. He had retired from Syracuse in 1976 after a long and notable career.

After receiving his bachelor's and master's degrees in physics from Ohio State University, Nate obtained his PhD, also in physics, in 1935 from the University of Michigan. He spent six postdoctoral research years at Johns Hopkins University before moving to the Carnegie Institution in Washington, DC, where he worked as a research fellow in the department of embryology (1940–42).

He began his teaching career at the University of Texas at Austin in 1941. There he developed what was to become the chief research interest of his career—spectroscopy. While at Austin, he built one of the best research spectroscopy labs in the country. He worked on both ultraviolet and far-infrared spectra, the latter partly in connection with classified work. He also developed what was to be a long-standing interest in the molecular spectra of water and heavy water.

In 1946, Nate joined the department of physics at Syracuse University, where he remained until his retirement thirty years later. He rose quickly through the academic ranks and became a full professor in 1957 and chair of the physics department in 1966. Except for the academic year 1973–74, when he served as acting dean of the college of arts and sciences, he remained the chair until he retired.

Throughout his years at Syracuse, Nate was active in both departmental and university affairs. He left a permanent mark on the campus through his supervision of the design and construction of the present physics building. In his capacity as acting dean, he made a home for the department of physical education in the college of arts and sciences. By combining programs that previously had segregated female and male students, he anticipated present-day Title IX requirements.

All who knew Nate remembered him as an effective administrator and a valued colleague.

J. N. GOLDBERG

FRITZ ROHRlich

*Syracuse University
Syracuse, New York*

Trevor Simpson Moss

Trevor Simpson Moss, a British government scientist who specialized in optoelectronics and semiconductors passed away in Worcester on 23 March 1996 after a stroke.

He was born in Buglawton near

Congleton, in Cheshire, on 28 January 1921. He entered the University of Cambridge's Downing College in 1939 and earned his BA in engineering sciences in only two years.

His first post was a wartime position with the Royal Aircraft Establishment. On his elevation to scientific officer in 1943, he was transferred to the Telecommunications Research Establishment in Malvern, where he worked on electronic countermeasures.

At TRE, he started the work that was to fill most of his remaining working life—the optical and infrared properties of materials, especially semiconductors. In 1948, he returned to Cambridge to work under Charles Oatley on a PhD in semiconductor physics. His thesis, completed in 1950–51, later became the basis for a definitive book, *Photoconductivity in the Elements* (Butterworth, 1952).

He returned to TRE in 1950, continuing the same type of work, and then was transferred to the RAE in 1953. He led an experimental team at Ambarrow Court, an outstation of RAE, and in 1958 he was promoted to senior principal scientific officer.

In 1968, Moss became head of the radio department at RAE. Ten years later, on promotion to deputy chief scientific officer, he found himself back at Malvern as deputy director with the special task of forming the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment as the main government laboratory dealing with electronics.

As this task neared its end, he suffered a severe heart attack, and although he slowly recovered, he retired from the scientific civil service in 1980.

He continued, however, to edit semiconductor journals and to write and edit books. In addition, he edited the four-volume *Handbook of Semiconductors* (North-Holland, 1982–84) as well as the revised five-volume version. Earlier, he had also written *Optical Properties of Semiconductors* (Butterworth, 1959), a work that is still in demand.

He continued as editor in chief of *Infrared Physics* (of which he had been a founding editor in 1961) and later served as consulting editor and editor emeritus, until he finally retired from the editing chair in 1994. He was also executive editor of the journal, *Progress in Quantum Electronics*, through 1990.

In retirement, he also remained in demand as a speaker on infrared and optical properties of semiconductors, and was well known for his humorous after-dinner speeches.

Trevor Moss was a deeply religious man, had a love of classical music and was proficient in wood turning. He was unraveling his family genealogy up to the time of his stroke.

DONALD H. TOMLIN
Malvern, England ■

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