CHRONICLE

Susanna Il'inichna Ginzburg (1913–2011)

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Susanna Il'inichna Ginzburg, Candidate of Chemistry, one of the most experienced experts in the analytical chemistry of platinum-group metals, passed away. For many years, she worked at the Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Ginzburg was born on April 16, 1913, in Lausanne, Switzerland. In 1938, she graduated from the Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology and then worked at the All-Union Institute of Mineral Raw Materials as an analytical chemist. In 1940, she joined the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry as a junior researcher. During World War II, she worked as an analytical chemist at the Ural complex expedition of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Sverdlovsk and then at the Geological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1943, after coming back to Moscow, she was again enlisted at the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry in her former position. In 1947, she defended her candidate's dissertation "Hydrolysis of Complex Chlorides of Platinum-Group Metals and Its Application to Analysis" under the supervision of N.K. Pshenitsyn. In 1956, Ginzburg became a senior researcher at the Laboratory of Refinement and Analysis of Noble Metals and from 1961 she fulfilled the

duties of the head of this laboratory. In 1973, Ginzburg retired.

She was the linchpin of the laboratory and the organizer of the works performed there. After Pshenitsyn's, she in fact headed all research in the analytical chemistry of platinum-group metals. She has introduced physicochemical analysis methods into research practice and, together with laboratory researchers, studied the composition and structure of compounds in the composition of complex industrial samples. Ginzburg was the initiator and the main author and editor of two monographs, *Manual on the Chemical Analysis of Platinum-Group Metals* and *Analytical Chemistry of Elements: Platinum-Group Metals*. The latter monograph was translated into English and received a high appraisal. She headed the development of the scheme and procedures for analyzing platinum-containing products and their introduction at the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Plant. She supervised several candidate's dissertations. No less than 150 works were published. The works by Ginzburg and her pupils remain a source of knowledge about the chemical properties of platinum-group metals and their compounds.