Wolfgang Pauli, winner of the 1945 Nobel Prize in physics and professor of physics at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule in Zürich since 1928, died in that city on December 15th. He was fifty-eight years of age. Born in Vienna at the turn of the century, he received his PhD in physics at the University of Munich in 1921 and served as assistant, first at Göttingen and then at Copenhagen, during the two years that followed. From 1923 until he joined the faculty of the ETH in Switzerland he held the position of docent at the University of Hamburg.

Prof. Pauli came to the United States during the summer of 1931 as a visiting lecturer at the University of Michigan. He subsequently was invited to lecture at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton in 1935–36, and in 1940, after the outbreak of war in Europe, he accepted a second appointment as visiting professor of theoretical physics at the Institute, where he remained until 1946.

In 1930 he was chosen to receive the Lorentz Medal of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences in recognition of his development of the exclusion principle, thus joining Max Planck and Arnold Sommerfeld in being so honored. The Nobel Prize in physics was awarded to Pauli two decades after the publication in 1925 of his work on the exclusion principle, which stated that no more than one electron can occupy a given orbital position in the electron structure of an atom (i.e., no two electrons in the atom can have the same set of quantum numbers).

Prof. Pauli was a member of the Swiss Physical Society and in this country belonged to the American Physical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Charles S. Redding, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Leeds & Northrup Company, Philadelphia, died on January 2nd at the age of seventy-five. A Philadelphian by birth and educated as an electrical engineer (University of Pennsylvania, class of 1906), Mr. Redding was associated with Leeds & Northrup for nearly fifty years. He progressed through the company's ranks from the position of second vice president to assistant treasurer, then vice president and treasurer, and in 1928 was named vice president of engineering and development. Mr. Redding was president of Leeds & Northrup from 1939 to 1953, at which time he became chairman of the Board of Directors. From 1941 to 1946 he was also president of the Franklin Institute. He was a member of the American Physical Society.

Paul E. Sabine, the Acoustical Society of America's fourth president (1935–37) and a widely recognized expert on the accoustical design of buildings, died in Colorado Springs on December 28th at the age of eighty. Born in Albion, Ill., he graduated from McKendree College in 1899 and received his master's degree from Harvard in 1911 and his PhD in physics in 1915. During a seven-year period before completing his graduate work he served as master of science at the Worcester Academy, and after gaining his doctoral degree he remained at Harvard for a year as an assistant in physics before going to the Case School of Applied Science as an assistant professor.

From 1919 until his "retirement" in 1946, Dr. Sabine was director of the Riverbank Laboratory of Acoustics at Geneva, Ill., although that work was interrupted during World War II when he served as a research associate at Harvard's Underwater Sound Laboratory. After leaving the Riverbank Laboratory he worked as a private consultant and was largely responsible for the acoustical design of the remodeled House and Senate chambers in Washington. Dr. Sabine also served as an acoustical consultant for the Chicago Civic Opera House, the Radio City Music Hall in New York City, and the Fels Planetarium in Philadelphia.

In 1949 he moved to Colorado Springs where he completed a work-in-progress, his book *Atoms, Men, and God,* which was devoted to the task of giving "a stereoscopic vision of the scientific and the religious". For many years an active member of the Acoustical Society, Dr. Sabine was also a fellow of the American Physical Society.

William Schriever, professor and former chairman of the Physics Department at the University of Oklahoma, died on November 20th at the University's infirmary in Norman, Okla., after an extended illness. He was sixty-four years of age. Born in Dakota City, Nebr., he graduated from Morningside College and received his PhD in physics from the University of Iowa in 1921 while on leave from the University of Oklahoma, whose faculty he had joined in 1919 as an assistant professor of physics. He became a full professor at Oklahoma in 1927, and served from 1942 to 1952 as chairman of the Physics Department. He was director of the University's School of Engineering Physics from 1942 to 1948.

Prof. Schriever was an active researcher whose interests ranged over many areas of physics and geophysics. His work included research on the magnetic properties of matter, studies involving the application of electron tubes, the invention of a device for measuring mass without resort to gravitational force (the Schriever mass balance), and investigations of cathode processes in electrolysis. Prof. Schriever also developed the first educational program in geophysics in the State of Oklahoma. In April of last year, the Tulsa Geophysical Society named him as its first honorary member and one month before his death he was elected to honorary membership in the Society of Exploration Geophysicists. He was a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the American Association of Physics Teachers.