

Lawrence Livermore Lab in 1956, he taught and did research at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for three years.

Perhaps as important as his work was the inspiration and guidance he imparted to his coworkers in the laboratory and to his colleagues in the field. In addition to being a fine physicist he was a capable engineer, and his good sense and intuition in technical matters bore fruit on many occasions. Above all, his commitment to basic scientific research influenced all those around him to be dissatisfied with anything but their best efforts. His loss is a severe one to the physics community and will be sorely felt.

BARRY L. BERMAN
CHARLES D. BOWMAN

Lawrence Livermore Laboratory

Milton L. Humason

Milton L. Humason, an astronomer for Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories, died on 18 June at the age of 81.

A colleague of George E. Hale's in the early days of the Mount Wilson Observatory, Humason joined the scientific staff there in 1922. Humason was associated with the observatory until his retirement in 1957. Together with Edwin Hubble, Humason's observations of the redshifts of distant galaxies produced the observational evidence for the expansion of the universe. In 1950, Humason was honored by the University of Lund, Sweden, which conferred on him the degree of PhD *honoris causa*.

George C. Southworth

A leader in the development of guided-wave radio, George C. Southworth, died on 6 July. He was 81 years old.

The bulk of Southworth's radio research was conducted at Bell Laboratories, with which he was associated from 1923 until 1955. His contributions to radio research included the practical application of microwave radiation and waveguide transmission both to radar and to cross-country transmission of audio and video signals. During World War II, Southworth helped develop high-definition radar and microwave radio relay systems. His research also provided the theoretical basis for millimeter waveguide transmission.

Among the awards Southworth received were Franklin Institute's 1946 Louis Levy Medal (for his discovery that the sun emits short-wave radiation), and its 1947 Stuart Ballentine Medal (for his pioneer work in microwave radio technique). Before coming to Bell Labs, Southworth taught physics at Yale University for five years. □

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