Institute of Technology, died on December 19th at his home near Pasadena after a long illness. He was eighty-five years of age. Actively engaged in physics research since 1895, Dr. Millikan joined Caltech in 1921 as director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics and chairman of the Institute Executive Council after a quarter-century of teaching and research at the University of Chicago. He retired as chief administrative officer in 1945 and became vice-president of the Institute board of trustees and professor emeritus of physics. Born in Illinois in 1868, he was graduated from Oberlin College and received his PhD in physics at Columbia University in 1895, after which he spent a year abroad at the Universities of Jena, Berlin, and Göttingen. In 1896 he accepted an offer from A. A. Michelson, later the first American Nobel Laureate in physics, to come to the University of Chicago as an assistant. By 1910 he had risen to professor of physics. Widely known for his work on the isolation and measurement of the electron, for the direct photoelectric determination of Planck's constant, and for the investigation of the character and distribution of the penetrating radiation in the atmosphere which he termed "cosmic rays", Dr. Millikan was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1923, becoming the second American physicist to be so honored. A former president of the American Physical Society (1916–17), he was the author or joint author of a score of books, including more than a dozen textbooks and several volumes of a philosophical nature. His most recent work was his autobiography (Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1950) in which he summarized his personal attitudes with the observation: "Human well-being and all human progress rest at bottom upon two pillars, the collapse of either one of which will bring down the whole structure. These two pillars are (1) the spirit of religion, (2) the spirit of science (or knowledge)." It was also in his autobiography that he remarked, "it has been the lot of all the generations of mankind up to the two generations which my life span has covered to leave the world at death very much the same kind of place they found it at birth. But this will not be true of those of us who come from the vintage of '68."

Stefan Pienkowski, professor and director of the Institute of Experimental Physics at the University of Warsaw since 1919, died last November at the age of seventy. Professor Pienkowski had been in charge of Poland's atomic research since 1947. He was a member of the Polish Academy, a past president of the Polish Physical Society, and had served two four-year terms as rector of the University of Warsaw.

George Rosengarten, professor of physics and mathematics at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science since 1922, died on November 23rd in Philadelphia. He was sixty-six. Professor Rosengarten, who received his doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania in 1920, was a member of the American Association of Physics Teachers and the Physics Club of Philadelphia, for which he served as president in 1930.