



in his whole life.

As a scientist, Professor Miyake, however, shows a character quite different from such delicateness and nervousness as can be seen from his figure. He is always energetic and enthusiastic in pursuing any problem in physics and related administrative work. This certainly proves his love of physics, in particular, experimental physics related to cosmic ray research.

When he graduated from Osaka University in September, 1945, a month after Japan's surrender at the end of World War II, there still remained lots of problems on the high-energy interactions which could be resolved from the observations on the elementary processes associated with cosmic ray muons and neutrinos. Many of them were later pursued by him and his collaborators and eventually resolved first in the world, despite of the fact that most of experimental devices were made by themselves without any assistance from industrial people. Frankly speaking, there remained no power left within Japan's industries to manufacture these devices, resulting from the destruction and wreckage due to World War II.

According to his recollections of his life at the institute of physics of the Osaka City University over a period of more than fifteen years, it is quite certain that he rather enjoyed being confronted in his life with the hardships and difficulties such as making and designing experimental apparatus such as cosmic ray counters and chambers by himself with no assistance from his colleagues. At the institute of physics of the University, he served first as lecturer, then associate professor and finally professor during his fifteen years of service. During these years, he was mainly concerned with high-energy interactions as observed in cosmic ray phenomena and worked so hard to obtain original results. He published many scientific papers in series on research results in various technical journals with his collaborators.

In 1972, he moved from Osaka to Tokyo to take up the position of director of the Cosmic Ray Laboratory, University of Tokyo. Since this institution was enlarged and so renamed as the Institute for Cosmic Ray Research in 1976, he was elected to be the first director of the institute and kept the position until his retirement in 1984 at the age of sixty. During his years at the institute, he made extensive effort to establish it as one of the world's most renowned institutions on cosmic ray research and took the initiative to proceed with several new projects. He also served as a member of the cosmic ray commission of IUPAP from 1963 to 1969 and again from 1976 to 1981, and he was the chairman of this commission for the three years between 1979 and 1981. During his chairmanship, the 16th International Cosmic Ray Conference was held in Kyoto in the summer of 1979, for which he served as chairman for the conference.

For his contributions to the progress in cosmic ray physics, he was awarded the Nishina Prize in 1965 from the Nishina Memorial Foundation and was then awarded the Toray Science and Technology Prize in 1979. In 1986, he received the Purple Ribbon Medal from the Ministry of Science, Education and Culture from his contribution to physics.

As many of his friends and colleagues know, his main work was done at the cosmic ray stations at Mount Norikura and at the Kolar Gold Mines in India. His

experimental research at the latter station was conducted with colleagues at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay. Since 1960, he has held the position of visiting professor at this institute, supervising many of young fellows there in their research projects. He is now an honorary member of this institute. As a great achievement for the scientific research done in India, he was elected to be a life member of the Indian Academy of Sciences in 1982.

As stated earlier, he does not like to see doctors either for a general check-up or to discuss health problems, however, he does love any kind of alcoholic drink. He may well be aware that something in these drinks give him physical strength and allows him to recover from mental fatigue. Those he most loves are Japanese wine "sake", vodka, scotch whisky, burbon, Chinese wines and so and so. This can also be thought as another one of his renowned reputations, the first one, of course, being associated with his great achievements in cosmic ray physics.

At present, he is living in an apartment near the most crowded site of the city of Yokohama, the population of which is now the second largest in Japan, next to Tokyo; this city being well-known as the one of the seaports first opened to foreign trade more than a hundred years ago before the Meiji restoration. He has already become accustomed to his new surroundings there and has ever found some favorite bars and Sake-houses fitting his taste for drinking and getting his general conversation with the hosts or hostesses and loved guests there. Sometimes, while walking near the site of his apartment, one may accidentally see him coming out of a Sake-house with a smile on his face after having partaken of a small drink of sake wine before going back home to sleep.

He came to Yokohama for the first time in the spring of 1986 to take up the position of professor of physics at Kanagawa University and it seems to me that he is now enjoying his life in Yokohama, doing some original work related to cosmic ray physics with joy and enthusiasm.