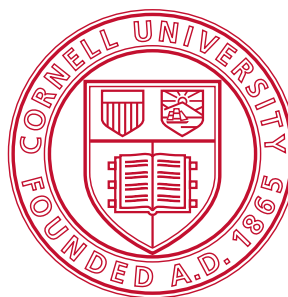


**Memorial Statements of the Cornell University Faculty
1980-1989
Volume 6**



**Memorial Statements of the
Cornell University Faculty**

The memorial statements contained herein were prepared by the Office of the Dean of the University Faculty of Cornell University to honor its faculty for their service to the university.

Barry B. Adams, proofreader
J. Robert Cooke, producer

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Preface

The custom of honoring each deceased faculty member through a memorial statement was established in 1868, just after the founding of Cornell University. Annually since 1938, the Office of the Dean of the Faculty has produced a memorial booklet which is sent to the families of the deceased and also filed in the university archives.

We are now making the entire collection of memorial statements (1868 through 2009) readily available online and, for convenience, are grouping these by the decade in which the death occurred, assembling the memorials alphabetically within the decade. The Statements for the early years (1868 through 1938, assembled by Dean Cornelius Betten and now enlarged to include the remaining years of the 1930s, are in volume one. Many of these entries also included retirement statements; when available, these *follow* the companion memorial statement in this book. A CD version has also been created.

A few printed archival copies are being bound and stored in the Office of the Dean of the Faculty and in the Rare and Manuscript Collection in Kroch Library. However, the primary access (approximately 3,400 pages) is online in the University Faculty Archive at <http://ecommons.cornell.edu/handle/1813/17811> and within “The Legacy of Cornell Faculty and Staff” Collection at <http://ecommons.library.cornell.edu/handle/1813/14143>

These documents are full-text searchable across all years. Individual memorial statements, as well as volumes of these, may be downloaded. These PDF files include bookmarks and a contents listing with each entry hyperlinked for convenient access. For historical purposes, scans of the original documents are also accessible.

This project was sponsored by The Cornell Association of Professors Emeriti. Proofreaders included: Barry B. Adams, Royal D. Colle, Gould P. Colman, P. C. Tobias de Boer, Ronald B. Furry, Donald F. Holcomb, Malden C. Nesheim, Porus D. Olpadwala and Milo E. Richmond. Judith A. Bower, who has edited these booklets for many years, has had oversight for quality control. These were produced by J. Robert Cooke, co-founder of the Internet-First University Press with Kenneth M. King. J. Robert Cooke has also served as Dean of the University Faculty (1998-2003).

The archival copies of the source materials were provided by Diane D. LaLonde of the Office of the Dean of the Faculty and Elaine Engst of the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collection. The scanning and optical character recognition services were provided by Fiona Patrick and colleagues in the Cornell University Library’s Digital Consulting and Production Services.

November 2010

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James Alfred Adams

September 2, 1906 — March 1, 1988

J. Alfred Adams, professor emeritus, died March 1, 1988 in Cary, North Carolina. He was born in Ventnor, Ontario, Canada, on September 2, 1906. He spent his childhood on his parents' farm and attended local schools. His early interests in the study of birds, plants, and nature in general never flagged during his eighty-one year life span. Dr. Adams received his Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from the University of Toronto, Agricultural College, Guelph, in 1931. He obtained his Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Iowa State University in 1933 and 1935, respectively, with specializations in entomology, zoology, and biological chemistry. His Master of Science dissertation was on the "Biological Investigations of the Firebrat, *Thermobia domestica* (Packard)". His doctoral thesis was *Thermobia domestica* (Packard) and its gregarine parasites". He married Ruth Dudgeon of Ames, Iowa in 1936 and became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1939.

Dr. Adams' academic positions included instructor in biology at Iowa State College, 1935-37, instructor in zoology from 1937 to 1941, and assistant professor in zoology at Grinnell College in Iowa from 1941 to 1943. He taught during the summers of 1941 and 1942 at the Lakeside Laboratory of the University of Iowa, Okoboji Lake, where he made observations on aquatic insects. He joined the faculty of Cornell's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva as assistant professor in 1943 and was promoted to associate professor in entomology in 1947. He retired in late 1971 and was awarded the title of professor of entomology, emeritus, effective December 8, 1971.

Dr. Adams worked at the Hudson Valley Laboratory located earlier at Poughkeepsie and later at Highland, New York throughout his tenure at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. During the early years, he concentrated his research efforts on the biology and control of the Japanese beetle and the oriental beetle in the Hudson Valley and Long Island. He developed effective control procedures for these turf insect pests through the utilization of diseases, parasites, and chemicals. In 1952, he assumed additional responsibilities for developing suitable control procedures for sweet corn pests in the Hudson Valley. His detailed and precise studies on the biology and phenology of these pests enabled sweet corn growers to apply their control measures only when needed and at times to yield maximum benefits. He determined the temporal relationship between such flowering plants as lilacs and the development of insect pests. He was an early practitioner of what is now termed "integrated pest management" (IPM). In recognition of his valuable services, the sweet corn growers of the Hudson Valley honored Dr. Adams with a retirement banquet in December 1971.

Dr. Adams was elected to Phi Kappa Phi in 1933 and Sigma Xi in 1935. He was a member of the Entomological Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Biological Sciences, Iowa Academy of Science, New York State Horticultural Society, and the American Society of Parasitologists. His life-long love of nature prompted him to be active in Hudson Valley conservation, natural history, and ecological programs. At the time of his retirement in 1971, he was president of the John Burroughs Natural History Society, a director of the John Burroughs Memorial Society, a member of the Dutchess County Mosquito Control Committee, the committee in charge of the Slabsides Nature Sanctuary, West Park, New York, and the Hyde Park Shade Tree Commission.

Following retirement, Dr. Adams and his wife remained in Hyde Park where they continued their interests in natural history and preservation. Because of his failing health, they moved to Cary, North Carolina in 1986, to be close to one of their children. Dr. Adams is survived by his wife, Ruth Dudgeon Adams; two sons, Gordon D. Adams and Donald W. Adams; one daughter, Carolyn Adams Garcia; and ten grandchildren.

Edward H. Glass, George A. Schaefers, Paul J. Chapman

Howard Bernhardt Adelmann

May 8, 1898 — July 25, 1988

“Professor Howard B. Adelmann represents a splendid type of scientist and scholar. He is a Cornellian if there ever was one. Born in Buffalo, he came to Cornell in 1916 and with short interruptions ... he has resided on the lovely hills of Ithaca ever since.” So wrote Henry E. Sigerist, the eminent scholar, editor, and historian of medicine, in his enthusiastic review of Adelmann’s 1942 edition of *The Embryological Treatises of Hieronymus Fabricius of Aquapendente*. Yes, Howard was indeed a Cornellian, one of Cornell’s greatest teachers and scholars. His affiliation with our institution spanned seventy-two years, sixty-seven of them as a member of the faculty—a tenure that in the entire history of Cornell is surpassed only by the seventy-three years of Walter F. Willcox! At the time of Howard’s death, at the age of ninety, only Willcox had ever served longer as a member of the Cornell faculty.

Howard graduated from Cornell with an A.B. degree in 1920, an A.M. in 1922, and a Ph.D. in 1924. He began his long and distinguished teaching career here in 1919 when he was appointed assistant in histology and embryology while still an undergraduate. Until the mid-1960s one climbed the academic ladder to a tenured position at Cornell very slowly. Even so, Howard moved upward more rapidly than many of his peers, becoming an instructor in 1921, an assistant professor in 1925, and professor in 1937. He was appointed professor emeritus in 1966.

While still an assistant professor, Howard won international acclaim as an experimental embryologist for his pioneering studies of cyclopia and the development of the amphibian and the avian eye. These attracted the attention of Professor Hans Spemann, who in 1927 invited Howard, as a National Research Council Fellow, to work in his laboratory at the University of Freiburg. Thus began a long and inspiring friendship.

In the early thirties, during a two-year sojourn in New York City as a visiting professor in the Department of Ophthalmology at Columbia’s College of Physicians and Surgeons, Howard was repeatedly urged to leave Ithaca and permanently join the department’s staff at a most tempting salary—offers he steadfastly refused, for his heart was at Cornell.

Very early in his academic career Howard began collecting rare books dealing with the history of embryology, anatomy, and general biology. His extensive private library of more than 4,800 volumes subsequently became the nucleus of the History of Science Collections established by the Cornell Library in 1961. With continuing support from Howard, the Adelmann Collection has prospered, and today it is one of the finest of its type in this country. Included in this remarkable collection are nearly all of the great classics in anatomy and embryology from the 16th

through the 19th century. A life-long friend of the University Library, Howard was also a founding member of the Library Associates and in 1942-43 served as the second chairman of that group.

Howard's respect for history was pervasive and unusual— unusual, at least, among his colleagues in the sciences. He read at least six foreign languages, including Greek and medieval Latin, and he always insisted on reading “the old masters” in their original language to be certain of the essence of their arguments. It is thus not surprising that Howard's scholarly interests turned increasingly to the history of anatomy and embryology. His handsome volume on Hieronymus Fabricius was published in 1942 by the Cornell University Press and received that year's F.S. Crofts Prize for the most distinguished work by a member of the Cornell faculty. In recognition of Howard's outstanding contributions to its collections, and to the history of anatomy and embryology in general, the University Library in 1988 celebrated Howard's ninetieth birthday by acquiring in his honor a magnificent copy of Fabricius' *De venarum ostioliis* (Padua, 1603)—one of the rarest of all the great classics in the history of science.

Extending his earlier work on Fabricius, Howard subsequently produced two internationally acclaimed studies on the life and work of another of the founders of modern embryology, the 17th-century Italian scientist Marcello Malpighi. His monumental five-volume work, *Marcello Malpighi and the Evolution of Embryology*, was published by the Cornell University Press in 1966; his second multivolume work on Malpighi, *The Correspondence of Marcello Malpighi*, was published by the Cornell University Press in 1975. For the first of these definitive studies Howard was awarded the History of Science Society's Pfizer Award in 1967 for the outstanding book on the history of science published during the previous year. Appropriately, Howard traced his own intellectual heritage directly back to Malpighi. “At surprisingly few removes he [Malpighi] was the forebear of many of us who are teaching and studying today. He was, for example (if I may be personal for a moment), the teacher of Antonio Maria Valsalva; Valsalva, of Giovanni Battista Morgagni; Morgagni, of Antonio Scarpa; Scarpa, of Ignaz Döllinger; Döllinger, of Louis Agassiz; Agassiz, of Burt Green Wilder; Wilder, of Simon Henry Gage; Gage, of Benjamin Freeman Kingsbury; and Kingsbury, whose rare qualities I take this opportunity to extol, was my teacher.”

More than twenty-five glowing reviews of Howard's magnum opus, *Marcello Malpighi and the Evolution of Embryology*, appeared in professional journals. A sampling of but a few comments is sufficient to convey the enthusiasm generated by the publication of this magnificent study which was hailed by both scientists and historians from around the world:

Imbued throughout with a passionate enthusiasm for the historical past and for the science of embryology, these five immense volumes will be a permanent monument to the underlying unity of the scientific and cultural traditions. When in future generations, men shall read *Marcello Malpighi and the Evolution of Embryology*, they may be led to remark both of science in the 17th century and of scholarship in the 20th, “there were giants in those times.” [Leonard G. Wilson, Yale University]

There can be no dispute that this is the most monumental contribution of our century to the “fine structure” of the history of biology in general and embryology in particular . . . The sheer mass of the result looks at first sight intimidating, but the writing is so lively and the facts revealed so curious and entertaining that anyone who dips into any of the volumes at random will probably be sufficiently intrigued to keep on reading. An infinite amount of unravelling has gone into this, the digging out of the details of Malpighi’s somewhat harassed life at Bologna, Messina, and Rome, the identification of the meanings of hundreds of obsolete technical terms of the old biologists to show what they intended, and the dissection of Malpighi’s own theoretical thinking, central as it was to the general unfolding of the perpetual opposition of epigenesis and preformation. The scholarship is meticulous. [Joseph Needham, Cambridge University]

Nearly twenty years later, Daniel Boorstin, the Librarian of Congress, summed it up best in his book *The Discoverers*: “A good introduction to Malpighi is Luigi Belloni’s article in the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* . . . supplemented by Joseph Needham, *A History of Embryology* (1934). But there is no competition anywhere else in the history of medicine for the delights of reading and browsing than in Howard B. Adelman’s monumental *Marcello Malpighi and the Evolution of Embryology*.”

Numerous honors came to Howard for his scholarship during his illustrious career at Cornell, among them the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa* from Ohio State University in 1962, the Order of the Star of Italian Solidarity in 1962, the William H. Welch Medal from the American Association for the History of Medicine in 1967, the degree of Doctor of Medicine *honoris causa* from the University of Bologna, Italy, in 1972, and the Galileo Galilei Prize from the University of Pisa, Italy, also in 1972.

Early in his career, Howard was acclaimed by his undergraduate students as the “best” and “toughest” teacher at Cornell. The full measure of his inspiration as a teacher, however, is reflected in the dozens of tributes from his former graduate students on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday and at his death. A short sample follows:

Howard never did things casually. He insisted on punctiliousness and practiced the old aphorism that if a thing is worth doing it has to be done well. [William Montagna, Oregon Regional Primate Research Center]

My association with Howard as student, colleague and friend was the most important and influential personal relationship of my professional life. [Harold F. Parks, University of Kentucky Medical School]

My memories of Dr. Adelman are personal ones; walking round and round the Arts & Sciences' Quadrangle on a summer's evening listening to him talk about Malpighi; Sunday evening dinners at his apartment with good food, Mozart, chess, and reading aloud. He was a living example of what he preached—determine what is most important and then pursue it with complete disregard for the trivialities of life. [A. Duncan Chiquoine, Hamilton College]

I have never forgotten the positive effects you had on my personal and professional life, all that I owe you for your steadfast belief in my potential, the generous and often critical advice that helped mould my personal and professional outlooks. [William A. Wimsatt, Cornell University]

Howard's love and understanding of young children was also a delight to the families of many of his graduate students and young colleagues. He would often invite a family of five or six to a Sunday evening dinner and entertain all in his apartment with good food, fine music, and readings from Grimm's *Fairy Tales*. In addition, Howard was always a source of sound counsel and sympathetic reassurance when it came to the problems a youngster of two to five posed for a young mother.

During all these years, Howard also carried his full share of Cornell committee and administrative assignments. He served as chairman of the Department of Zoology from 1944 to 1959 and was a faculty representative on the Cornell Board of Trustees from 1947 to 1951.

Howard and Dorothy May Schullian were married on July 6, 1978, each for the first time—he at age eighty, she at seventy-two! His wife was herself a distinguished historian of medicine, as well as the first curator of the History of Science Collections in the Cornell Library. Having been professional colleagues for many years, they shared together for the last decade of their lives both the burden of declining health and the continuing joy of common interests.

Howard leaves for all of us a rich legacy of scholarship that includes not only his own publications but, also, his commitment to preserving and understanding those of his predecessors. This legacy will be a source of reference and inspiration for his students—and his students' students—for generations to come.

John M. Anderson, David W. Corson, Perry W. Gilbert

Ralph Palmer Agnew

December 29, 1900 — October 16, 1986

Ralph Palmer Agnew was born in Poland, Ohio, on December 29, 1900. He was the eldest of five brothers in a farming family. Throughout his life his absorbing interests were farming (later in the watered-down form of gardening) and mathematics. He obtained an A.B. degree in mathematics and engineering at Allegheny College and a master's degree in the same subject at Iowa State College. In 1925 he came to Cornell as a graduate student and became a Doctor of Philosophy in 1930. From 1930 to 1932 he was a National Research Fellow and worked at the University of Cincinnati, at Brown University, and at Princeton University.

Agnew's outstanding ability had greatly impressed the Cornell faculty while he was still a graduate student. They were determined to hire him, and he was appointed to an assistant professorship in 1931, while still a National Research Fellow. From then on Agnew was at Cornell (he became a professor in 1938 and emeritus in 1968) except for accepting a variety of short, prestigious, visiting appointments at other institutions.

Agnew was the chairman of the Department of Mathematics from 1940 to 1950. We can do no better than to quote the following description from Mark Kac's *Enigmas of Chance*:

“During his ten years as chairman, Ag, as he is called by his friends, brought about at times, at considerable personal sacrifice, changes in outlook and attitude which prepared the way for the mathematics department to become one of the leading departments in the country. Ag was a very good mathematician and a superb administrator. By the latter I do not mean that he was universally popular. Quite to the contrary, he was at times severely criticized, but he stayed with his convictions, and in the end most of his controversial decisions were vindicated. Ag avoided emergencies by anticipating them and acting before they had a chance to arise. After our entry into the war he foresaw that sooner or later large numbers of soldiers and sailors would be sent to the universities for some kind of technical training, and that there was bound to be a tremendous demand for elementary mathematics courses. So, very early in the game he began to collect information about faculty members throughout the university who remembered enough of their high school and college mathematics to be able to teach high school algebra, plane geometry, and possibly a little trigonometry.

“Sure enough, six hundred army recruits arrived in June 1943, to be followed by more than sixteen hundred navy V-12s, including three hundred marines. The army contingent came, if I remember correctly, on

Friday, and the following Monday twenty or so as yet unscheduled sections had to be met. They all were, after Ag spent the weekend telephoning his 'reserves.' Because of his genius for organization and his foresight, that Monday proceeded in a reasonably well-ordered way instead of being the chaos that one might have expected."

During Agnew's term as chairman Cornell became a world center in the field of probability because his skill and foresight enabled him to bring Will Feller and Mark Kac to the university.

After the war, when the rapid expansion of universities created an acute shortage of teachers, Agnew cast his net wide. One of us (W. H. J. F.) gratefully records that he owes his association with Cornell to Agnew's invitation.

Agnew had a sharp, clear, incisive, and original mind. He abhorred prevarication and always went straight to the heart of the matter both in his thinking and in his conversation. He was a tremendous teacher and a prolific and successful research mathematician, a world authority in the field of summability of series. He published two excellent text books, one on calculus and one on differential equations. These books clearly display the qualities that made him such an outstanding teacher: The central part of an argument is stated with crystal clarity and without fussy detail. Interesting applications are exhibited and motivated, often with a dash of quick humor.

In 1927 Agnew married Anne Wright, who survives him. They had one son, Palmer Wright Agnew, who is a successful engineer at IBM. Agnew died on October 16, 1986.

G. Roger Livesay, Anil Nerode, Wolfgang H. Fuchs

H. Darkes Albright

July 24, 1907 — August 12, 1988

Darkes Albright was born into the small Pennsylvania community of Lebanon Valley to Harry J. and Bertha Albright. He was given his father's first name, Harry, and his mother's family name, Darkes, though as an adult he reduced the first to "H." and became known to all as "Darkes." He was educated in Lebanon schools through an A.B. at Lebanon Valley College in 1928, then came to Cornell to take an A.M. in 1931 and a Ph.D. in 1935. His teaching career began at Iowa State Teachers College in the years from 1934 to 1936, after which he accepted the offer of his teacher and friend Alexander Drummond to return to Cornell and take up the career that continued to his retirement in 1971.

During the years of Darkes' tenure as a senior figure in the then Department of Speech and Drama he was a dominant force in the theatrical life of the University. Always faithful to Drummond's vision of academic theatre and theatre studies in an academic context, he and the departments he led stressed work and study that drew students, and most of them undergraduates, from all over the University. It was certainly in large part his achievement that the corridors of Goldwin Smith and, later, Lincoln Hall were alive in that time with student interest in drama. Of course the play productions during those years reflected both the advantages and disadvantages of student actors and backstage workers. But they were always stamped by the quality of amateurs in the best sense of that tradition, of persons who loved what they were doing, and at their best they were miraculously fine.

In other respects more visible to the world outside Cornell, Darkes was seen as a preeminent professional. His publications consisted of *Working Up a Part* (1947), a manual for beginning actors, the still durable *Principles of Theatre Art* (1955) with Lee Mitchell and William Halstead, and a translation of Adolph Appia's *The Work of Living Art* (1960). He edited *The Story of Meininger* (1963), *Memories of the Theatre Libre* (1964), and Meyerhold's *Theatre of the Grotesque* (1971), and he served as an associate editor of the *Educational Theatre Journal* from 1952-1954. He was a member and for a time the president of the American Theatre Association.

But for those who worked with him at Cornell it is the extremely collegial, vigorously good-humored, extraordinarily dedicated Darkes who is primarily remembered. Darkes Albright had an unusually close relation to students; he cared about them deeply, and they knew it. Rare indeed was the tireless attention he gave to graduate students whose talents were better suited to acting or directing than to writing their dissertations. Rarer still was his unflagging devotion to a cross-fertilization between the art of theatre and the rigors of theatre studies. His warmth, concern,

and finely tuned sense of responsibility were in fact evident in everything he did: in his and his wife's involvement for many years in the Coop Food Store, one of the city's most popular and successful community ventures, in their later work with McGraw House, and in his continuing work after retirement with senior citizens.

These activities and the qualities they imply were in some sense extensions of his life with his family. From the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Nelson in 1936 until his death, his center was his family. From that nucleus, characteristically, he reached out—to the community in his many community activities, to students and colleagues in classes, rehearsals, supper parties, and picnics—all facets of a life he never would have lived differently. Although his last years were darkened by Elizabeth's death in 1985, and then his son Stephen's at age 44 in 1987, he continued to be comforted by the encouragement of others through their readings and visitations. He is survived by a daughter, Judith Gaetani of Binghamton; a grandson, James; and three step-grandchildren, Joseph, John, and Margaret.

Don Fredericksen, Marvin Carlson, Anthony Caputi

Frank DeWitt Alexander

November 16, 1903 — November 20, 1983

Frank DeWitt Alexander, professor of cooperative extension and of rural sociology, spent the last thirteen years of his professional career at Cornell. He was brought to Cornell in 1956 as an associate professor to be head of the Office of Extension Studies, a newly created unit within the College of Agriculture and a part of the Office of the Director of Extension. He was promoted to professor in 1961. On June 30, 1969, he retired from Cornell and moved to Evansville, Indiana, where Mrs. Alexander had family ties.

Professor Alexander was a native of Nashville, Tennessee. He graduated from Peabody College in Nashville in 1927 with a Bachelor of Science degree and received a Master of Arts degree from Peabody in 1929. He earned a Doctor of Philosophy degree with a major in sociology in 1935 at Vanderbilt University. A summary in printed form of Frank's doctoral dissertation, "Owners and Tenants of Small Farms in the Life of a Selected Community: A Cultural Analysis," may be found in Mann Library. This work is marked by the meticulous attention to detail and by the insightful observation of social reality that typically characterized Professor Alexander's research.

Frank's professional career was almost equally divided between research and teaching in an academic setting and research in federal government agencies. Prior to coming to Cornell he held academic appointments at Peabody College as an instructor (1927-32), at Vanderbilt University as an instructor (1933-35), at Kansas University as an assistant professor (1935), and at Clemson College as an associate professor (1939-41). He served as a social science researcher with the Tennessee Valley Authority, initially during 1936-39 and again from 1949, until he came to Cornell in 1956. He was on the staff of the Natural Resources Planning Board, located in Atlanta, Georgia, during 1941-43. From 1943 until 1949 Frank was a social science analyst in what was then the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, within the U.S. Department of Agriculture, working on a regional basis at different times in Atlanta and in St. Paul, Minnesota. While on sabbatic leave in Jamaica in 1962-63, Professor Alexander was a research evaluation consultant in the Division of Economics and Statistics for the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

Professor Alexander became a national leader in the evaluation of the informal educational programs conducted by cooperative extension. Initially, at Cornell, he had leadership responsibility for studies concerned with the activities of the extension service in adult and 4-H agriculture. Later this responsibility was extended to all extension research in the New York Extension Service. The studies were designed to serve the extension director

and his immediate staff, extension specialists in the two colleges (Agriculture and Home Economics), and the agent and specialist field staff. A major responsibility during the early years was a Kellogg Foundation-funded five-year evaluation of a newly inaugurated Farm and Home Management Program. Skillful application of social science research techniques was exemplified in the printed summary report on the farm management phase of the program, issued as Extension Study no. 1 in 1962. Under Frank's leadership the Office of Extension studies produced more than one hundred reports. Nearly all of these were distributed in mimeographed form for decision making, program planning, and informational purposes to key audiences within cooperative extension in New York State. Consistent with his great concern that the findings and implications of evaluation studies enter the lifeblood of the agency whose activities had been studied, Frank prepared a comprehensive self-evaluation of the activities of the Office of Extension Studies covering the entire period of his tenure; this report, *Office of Extension Studies, New York Cooperative Extension: A Case Study*, offers a rare example of historical documentation and critical self-analysis for an operating unit within a university.

Because of his technical knowledge and his objective approach, Frank became known as a helpful counselor for college and field staff in cooperative extension on issues of evaluation, organization, and other matters. On occasion he offered a graduate course in evaluation research.

Any statement about Frank Alexander's professional career would be incomplete if it failed to note that his research while on the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics inadvertently involved him in a raging political controversy, an involvement and a controversy that has been permanently recorded in the scholarly literature on agrarian politics. Frank had been assigned to prepare a reconnaissance report on rural life in Coahoma County, Mississippi, one of seventy-one counties carefully selected by his agency to represent major type-of-farming areas across the United States. Coahoma County was a cotton-growing plantation area, whose population had been predominantly black for a century. Frank's preliminary report on his survey in the county, prepared in March 1944, followed the outline used for each of the seventy-one county reports. The content for the Coahoma report, however, reflected Frank's observations and conclusions that black-white relations and the plantation system were dominant features of the county's culture. One of the few copies of the report circulated for critical review and marked "for administrative use" fell into unfriendly hands. The report provided further ammunition for those already strongly opposing some activities of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, namely, a number of southern congressmen and the American Farm Bureau Federation. Frank was blocked by influential agricultural leaders in Mississippi from returning to the state to participate in a cooperative project with the Mississippi Agricultural

Experiment Station. By summer 1946 the political furor had led to prohibition by Congress of the bureau's conducting any further "cultural" surveys, the closure of the bureau's regional offices, a demotion of the agency within the Department of Agriculture, and the resignation—in frustration—of the bureau's chief. The preliminary Coahoma County report contributed greatly to raising large and continuing issues about the politically acceptable role of social scientists in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Professor Alexander was a member of the Rural Sociological Society, serving as chairman of its program committee for the 1958 annual meeting. He was also a member of the American Sociological Association, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, and Epsilon Sigma Phi. While living in Ithaca, he was an active member of the Congregational Church.

Frank will be remembered by his friends and colleagues as a kind and gentle man with great integrity. Death came on November 20, 1983, after prolonged hospitalization, of Parkinson's disease, in Evansville, Indiana. He is survived by his wife, May, and by three nieces and one nephew.

George J. Broadwell, James E. Lawrence, Olaf F. Larson

Sydney Arthur Asdell

August 23, 1897 — February 21, 1987

Sydney Arthur Asdell was a pioneer in the science of reproductive biology, and his fundamental research findings are widely recognized for their contributions to the remarkable development that has occurred in this field. Born in Bramhall, Cheshire, England, he attended King Edward VI Grammar School in Birmingham and then Cambridge University, where he received his B. A. degree in 1922, his M. A. in 1925, and his Ph.D. in 1926. At Cambridge he was the first student to receive a Ph.D. degree from F. H. A. Marshall, the leading physiologist of his time. Fittingly he was awarded the Marshall Medal by the Society for the Study of Fertility, in Dublin in 1977.

In 1927-28 Dr. Asdell served as a fellow in the laboratory of Dr. G. W. Corner at the University of Rochester, in Rochester, New York. During this time progesterone, one of the two major ovarian steroid hormones, was isolated and crystallized. In 1928, following a brief fellowship at the University of California, Berkeley, he became a lecturer in the physiology and nutrition of farm animals at Massey Agricultural College in New Zealand. In 1930 he joined the faculty of the Department of Animal Husbandry (now Animal Science) at Cornell University as assistant professor in animal physiology. He was promoted to professor in 1936 and served as Fulbright Professor in Animal Physiology at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College in Copenhagen in 1952-53. In 1923 he was married to Muriel Marrack, who died on February 24, 1972.

Professor Asdell's early experiments helped to establish the basis for a number of the major advances in the field, including artificial insemination, superovulation, in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer, and estrous cycle regulation. He established the time of ovulation, the rates of passage of sperm and ova through the reproductive tract, and the important physiological effects of estrogen and progesterone on the reproductive tracts of farm animals. He organized much of the research that eventually led to measurement of blood concentrations of all of the major hormones controlling reproduction in cattle. He carried out a number of experiments to elucidate the hormonal control of lactation.

He was intensely interested in the role of nutrition in reproductive performance and played a major role in the large-scale experiments conducted at Cornell in this area from 1950 to 1965. In his later years he became interested in the effects of hormones on longevity. The breadth of his interests in the biological sciences is perhaps best illustrated by his analysis of the relation between inbreeding and intelligence in the royal families of Europe, his discovery of the linkage of intersexuality, and the gene for hornlessness in goats.

Although much of his work was basic in nature, he had a good appreciation of how to carry out applied research, and promoted the use of a mobile laboratory to visit farms to survey and study the causes of infertility in cattle in New York State. This survey revealed several important nutritional, managerial, and disease factors that contribute to infertility, and subsequent research resulted in elimination or improvement of those conditions. He was the prime mover in organizing the first cooperative regional research project in the northeastern United States. This project, entitled NE-1—A Regional Approach to Problems of Fertility and Breeding Efficiency in Dairy Cattle—although revised and renumbered several times, is still in existence.

Professor Asdell's use of a mobile laboratory to survey causes of cattle infertility eventually led to production of a widely read book, *Cattle Fertility and Sterility*, in 1955, with a second edition in 1968. However, his major contribution as a writer was his book, *Patterns of Mammalian Reproduction*, in which he combined his great knowledge of reproductive physiology with his ecological interests to produce an extremely useful compendium of the essential facts known about reproduction in a large number of mammalian species. In a third book, *Dog Breeding*, written after his retirement, he was able to distill his experience and knowledge of physiology and genetics into a deceptively simple book useful to dog lovers, dog breeders, and scientists interested in different aspects of dog reproduction.

Dr. Asdell had a subtle sense of humor that enlivened his lectures and endeared him to graduate and undergraduate students alike. Over the years, he taught a number of courses, beginning with "Animal Breeding," a course that was concerned with Mendelian genetics and the physiology of reproduction. At the same time, he taught a course in the physiology of lactation. Later he taught "Reproductive Physiology," a course taken by most graduate students in biological fields at Cornell. He also taught an advanced course dealing with the physiology of growth, lactation, aging, and adaptation. He had a phenomenal memory and a remarkable mastery of the language. He rarely used lecture notes, even when discussing highly detailed information. He was perhaps most effective as a teacher in a seminar setting. The seminar in reproduction and endocrinology that he started just after the end of World War II is still being given. He was a strong advocate of the study of physiology at Cornell and was the first representative for the newly formed field.

Dr. Asdell did an outstanding job in training graduate students, and it was through these students and their students that he exerted a continuing influence on his field. He demanded originality and initiative of his students, yet he was always encouraging and supportive. He had a keen insight into the important problems and concepts in his field and an uncanny ability to reduce those problems into their major components. He was a modest,

quiet person, but he did not hesitate to speak out when faulty information or poorly conceived hypotheses were promulgated. As one of the grand old men of reproductive physiology, he knew many people, and he made it a point to introduce students and new faculty members to the members of the “establishment.” Above all else he was scrupulously honest in both scientific and personal matters. He served as an example to his students of the importance of critically evaluating data and publishing the facts with the best possible interpretation.

Professor Asdell is survived by a son, Philip Tregarthen, and a daughter, Mary Kathleen, both living in Frederick, Maryland.

Robert H. Foote, Ari VanTienhoven, William Hansel

John Peleg Barlow

November 6, 1918 — November 17, 1985

Rhode Island terms itself “the Ocean State.” John Peleg Barlow, a native Rhode Islander, was among the earliest students in this country to undertake graduate study in the new science of oceanography. Following undergraduate work at the University of Rhode Island (where his father, a professor of entomology, had become well known as a colorful dean— “Buggy Barlow”), and after a wartime interruption for service in the European theater, in which he was wounded, John went to Harvard University. There, with some difficulty, but with the constant help of Alfred Redfield, his graduate adviser, he put together a program in oceanography that leaned heavily on the facilities and support of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, since Harvard itself then had few appropriate resources in Cambridge.

While working on his doctoral project, John held the titles of visiting investigator and research fellow at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. Harvard University awarded him master’s and doctoral degrees based on his work there. He received the latter in 1953. He then moved rapidly from the position of research associate in oceanography at the University of Washington to professor of oceanography at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Cornell soon beckoned, and he joined this faculty in 1956. He taught oceanography at Cornell from 1956 to 1985, first in the Department of Conservation (now Natural Resources) and later in the Section of Ecology and Systematics when the Division of Biological Sciences was created.

John Barlow’s consistently focused research interest was to examine and explain effects of physical and chemical factors in the environment on the waxing and waning of populations of phytoplankters, those microscopic, usually photosynthetic, inhabitants of natural bodies of water, fresh or marine. In doing so, he was faced with the need to develop new methodology on occasion and constantly to learn more about the important consequences and significance to the human environment of discharges of nutrients or toxicants into natural waters. Thus, although retiring by nature, John Barlow found himself in the forefront of those who challenged the wisdom of siting a nuclear generator on the shores of Cayuga Lake and waged effective battle. He also served enthusiastically on a Cornell committee to investigate the feasibility of a marine field station at the Isles of Shoals and was a member of the initial faculty of the program Cornell established there.

During John’s tenure at Cornell his interests and abilities, increasingly recognized by his colleagues nationally and internationally, led to important opportunities in consulting and study. He was a Fulbright research scholar

at the University of Oslo; a consultant on the San Francisco Bay Project at the University of California, Berkeley; a research fellow at the University of Southampton, England; a visiting investigator at the Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island; and a visiting investigator at the Institute of Microbiology, University of Amsterdam.

Never intimidated by contemporary pressures to publish, John unvaryingly wrote scientific papers of substantial content. They were solely his at first but increasingly coauthored with his students.

In teaching, Professor Barlow's forte was a one-on-one relationship. To the undergraduates in class, particularly those (the majority) who were opaque to occasional sallies of his characteristically dry New England wit, Professor Barlow's lectures could be demanding, even daunting. But to each of his twelve graduate students over the years (all of whom but one were doctoral candidates), to the many others for whom he served as a minor adviser, to undergraduate advisees in large numbers, and to his colleagues, John Barlow's door was always open, his time never limited, his insights sound, and his advice warm and generous. His personal standards were always of the highest level.

John's subtle humor occasionally made trouble for him. Early in his career he prepared a paper for oral presentation to a distinguished international symposium on estuaries. The paper presented his research into the effects of Long Island duck-farm effluent on the major south-shore embayments into which it discharged. Somehow ducks and John's reputation for wry humor led his audience to seeing meanings that were not intended in his sentences. Soon the entire gathering, perhaps also reacting to previous tedium, was in full mirth. John, realizing what was happening, joined his listeners in enjoying his own paper in a new light. At its conclusion he received a thunderous ovation.

On his retirement, in 1984, John and his wife, Caroline—their two children, Maria and David, having fledged—returned to ancestral property in Rhode Island. Unfortunately John's days and comfort were limited by a battle with cancer, which had been forced on him before retirement. He remained of good spirits to the end, and his final months were filled with reborn interest in the land of his roots and his youth.

John M. Anderson, William N. McFarland, John M. Kingsbury

LeRoy Lesher Barnes

October 23, 1902 — June 11, 1981

After forty years of devoted service to Cornell students and thirty-eight years of pioneering collaborative work in bridging the gap between physics (always his home base) and each of many different aspects of biology, Professor Barnes retired in 1967 to the status of professor of physics and biophysics emeritus. Then, his physical health, robust throughout all but the last of these years, gradually ebbed away. Having been of late essentially confined to his home or to the hospital, he has now passed on. But by thousands who benefited from his kindly, artful influences in our own lives and in the life of our community, his passing is mourned and his achievements during his many years of service are celebrated.

He was born and reared in Wakeman, a small town in northern Ohio. He attended nearby Oberlin College and was there granted the Bachelor of Arts degree in June 1926. The next year he distinguished himself as a graduate student and teaching assistant in physics at Amherst College in Massachusetts and transferred to Cornell in 1927. At Cornell he was appointed instructor in physics in 1929, a title which he held until 1938 (his Doctor of Philosophy degree was awarded in 1932). However, in 1936 the instructorship in physics (in the College of Arts and Sciences) was supplemented with a research position in animal nutrition (in the College of Agriculture). Note his succession of appointments thereafter (all bridging between the two colleges): assistant professor of biophysics in 1938, associate professor of biophysics in 1943, professor of physics in 1948, and, finally, his emeritus title.

In those days, bridging the gap between academic disciplines was somewhat novel, although believed to be a highly desirable enterprise for anyone who could do it. LeRoy could and did. First, in teaching: Soon after obtaining his doctorate, he was placed in charge, in accord with his budding interests, of designing and teaching a second-year physics course for students of biology, especially for premedical and pre dental students. Cornell, as well as LeRoy, was pioneering in this effort. He annually revised the course, after picking the brains of both physicists and biologists, and continued to teach it until his retirement. Second, in research: His Ph.D. thesis research was in pure physics (thesis title: "Emission of Positive Ions from Heated Solids") and, of his forty research publications, the first five (1931 through 1934) were in this tight area. His next publication, in 1938, was titled "Calcification of the Aorta, Heart and Kidneys of the Albino Rat." All of his subsequent research publications were in the areas of animal nutrition, physiology, pathology, or animal (including human) gerontology, and in all these publications, except for one, he was a joint author. He was a superb catalyst in collaborating with biologists, with his own infusion of

innovative contributions from physics. Both in teaching and in research he was one of the very few true pioneers in the field that is now, at last, fully legitimized as biophysics.

But that is not all. Perhaps the most outstanding aspect of Professor Barnes's contributions to Cornell involved his work with the Advisory Board for Premedical Students. He served as chairman of this board for some twenty-five years. During the last ten years of his tenure the board prepared letters of evaluation for an average of about 130 students each year—students in the College of Arts and Sciences who were applying for admission to the study of medicine or dentistry. These letters, each painstakingly drafted for the board by Professor Barnes, were models of care and conciseness; they drew not only upon the applicant's record of academic performance but also upon the personal acquaintance which Professor Barnes sought to establish with each student, beginning with the freshman year. He was a kind and patient man, genuinely interested in students and their welfare. But he held them to high standards, and his hopes for their success were balanced by a strong concern that each applicant be honestly and fairly evaluated for consideration by admission committees at the professional schools.

Finally, a comment about music, which, either vocal or instrumental, was a joy to Professor Barnes: blessed with a fine bass voice, he loved to sing. He sang in college choirs and choruses, and in church choirs during most of his years in Ithaca. As a young man he had been a trombonist but later learned to play the cello, which became his favorite instrument. His wife, Lucy, herself a talented musician, accompanied him on piano or violin. The Barneses also enjoyed playing string quartet music with informal groups of friends either from Cornell or from the community at large.

Yes, his passing is mourned, but his life is celebrated.

John M. Anderson, Kenneth Greisen, Lyman G. Parratt

Thomas L. Bayne

December 31, 1891 — December 16, 1983

Thomas L. Bayne was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on December 31, 1891. He attended the public schools of his native state until 1908, when he was admitted to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. After two years in this institution he graduated with a science diploma in June 1910. In the fall of the same year, he was admitted to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. After two years he transferred to North Carolina State College, where he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1914. After teaching science from 1914 to 1917 in the North Carolina public schools, he joined the army and served with the infantry in France. From the conclusion of the armistice in 1917, he served as first lieutenant in the army of occupation in Germany until he received an honorable discharge.

With the conclusion of his war service, Bayne returned to North Carolina and was appointed instructor in vegetable crops and horticulture at North Carolina State College. As a result of this year of experience he decided to continue his education and was admitted to the Graduate School at Cornell with an appointment as a graduate assistant in the Department of Rural Education from 1920 to 1924. While serving as a graduate assistant, Bayne completed work for a Master of Science degree in 1923 and a Doctor of Philosophy in 1926 with a major in educational psychology and mathematics and statistics. He was appointed instructor in 1924, assistant professor in 1926, and associate professor in 1946. With the exception of one summer session at the University of Michigan and two summer sessions at Duke University, he taught continually at Cornell for thirty years, retiring in 1950.

Professor Bayne assisted with the statistical work in a variety of surveys and research studies and served as executive secretary of the newly created University Faculty Committee on Scholastic and Aptitude Testing from 1930 to 1946. In this capacity he directed the University's testing program for sixteen years and helped the various divisions of the University interpret and evaluate the results of these tests. During World War II, in addition to his regular teaching in the Department of Rural Education, he taught mathematics for the Department of Mathematics.

Though teaching was his main preoccupation, still he served as a consultant on public school surveys and participated in research projects dealing with measurement, statistics, educational psychology, and animal behavior. His publications dealt with educational measurement and statistics, as well as with experimental studies in human and animal learning. His sound judgment and intellectual honesty were respected by all his co-workers.

His many students remembered him for his poise, his insistence on democratic procedures, his willingness to listen to their problems, his unfailing courtesy, and his espousal of unpopular sides in discussions.

His colleagues in the Department of Rural Education remember him as a reserved but very cooperative fellow worker, who always willingly contributed generously to good causes and needs. They recognized, behind his dignified demeanor, an inherent kindness and affability that needed only to be tapped to produce sympathetic understanding and good will.

Professor Bayne died in Fairhope, Alabama, where he had been a resident for many years. He is survived by his wife, Janet Bayne of Fairhope; four daughters: Margaret B. French of Orlando, Florida; Caroline N. Ulrich of Glendora, California; Mrs. Cary E. Kendrick of Wickenburg, Arizona; and Elinor Castaguola of Fort Lauderdale, Florida; thirteen grandchildren; and sixteen great-grandchildren.

J. P. Bail, Walter Pauk, Marvin D. Glock

Frederick T. Bent

November 13, 1921 — March 2, 1987

Throughout its history the faculty of Cornell University has been blessed with many members of quiet dignity for whom the word gentleman has been an apt descriptor. Frederick T. Bent was such a man. He was a man of principle who lived by, and fought for, what he believed in. But win or lose, he was loyal to his school and to his university.

Fred Bent was a private person but one who established deep and lasting friendships. He could put others at ease. He was a good listener. Open-minded. Receptive. Responsive. Warm. Humorous. Unpretentious. An effective advocate. Competent. Articulate. Diplomatic. Reasonable. Fair.

Fred was a person who inspired trust and one who trusted others. He tried to see the best in people, and that is what he was able to bring forth from them. His integrity showed through in all his dealings. Those factors, combined with his intelligence and good judgment, made him a candidate for assignments of responsibility, leadership, and trust throughout his career.

One of his most visible achievements was the founding of the new School of Management at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, where he served as the first director. A further monumental achievement was the organization of its Executive Development Program, a program that succeeded in drawing clientele from, and achieving harmony among, the many diverse factions in the Middle East.

These assignments followed many prior ones. Fred was a member of the initial survey team that established the relationship of what is now Cornell's Johnson Graduate School of Management with the Middle East Technical University of Ankara, Turkey (METU). He served as the school's liaison with METU for the first two years of the contract with that university. He then exchanged jobs with Seymour Smidt, taking over as the Cornell faculty member in residence at METU. Later Fred was a member of the school's survey team that established the exchange program with the University of Leuven in Belgium. He was the faculty coordinator for that program for years, as well as an exchange professor.

Fred worked for the Ford Foundation as a consultant to the government of Bahrain in the Persian Gulf, serving several tours in various assignments. He also worked with Robert Nathan Associates on assignments in Africa and the Middle East.

Fred was asked to be the director of the Johnson School's International Programs, a position in which he served until his death. He was a recognized authority on the Middle East and appeared often in the media in that role.

Most recently Fred worked energetically—despite his illness—to develop a comprehensive new yearlong course entitled “The Manager in the International Environment.” He was to have offered that course for the first time in the fall of 1987. The course was to have been the centerpiece in the Johnson School's increased emphasis on international business.

Fred Bent's family, their church, and their extended circle of friends formed a central focus in his life. He took great pride in the achievements of his wife, Nancy, and of all their children, each with his or her own unique flair. Holidays always signaled the time for a gathering of the clan for festivities and feasting. And there was plenty of both, as we would learn from Fred when work resumed.

Fred Bent was also proud of his midwestern background. No doubt it was those roots that nourished his labor and love for the Bent “spread” in Lansing. He was at his happiest when reclaiming grass from encroaching stubble or protecting gardens and shrubs from marauding deer. Fred Bent was one of the few among us for whom four hours of mowing was a true labor of love and source of renewal rather than a chore.

A member of the Johnson School's faculty since 1958, Fred received his B. A. degree from Ohio State University in 1943, his M. A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1947, and his Ph.D. degree—for which he majored in political science and minored in industrial relations—from the University of Chicago in 1954.

He was the social science representative on the Fulbright Selection Committee in 1959 and a member of the executive committee of the Social Science Research Council in 1959-60. He was the associate director of the Center for International Studies in 1963-64 and in 1968-69. In 1970-71 he was a senator in the first Cornell University Senate. In 1986 he was a member of the University Committee on Freedom of Teaching and Learning. At the Johnson School he was the acting editor and book review editor of *Administrative Science Quarterly* in 1959-60 and in 1963-64. Bent served in the army from 1943 to 1946. He was married to the former Nancy Pettingill. The couple has three children, Rodney, Laurie Angiolillo-Bent, and Timothy.

Frederick Bent was a whole man who lived life to the fullest. To paraphrase a current saying, “Nobody didn't like Fred Bent.” And many loved him.

John McClain, Seymour Smidt, Alan McAdams

Clifford Osburn Berg

August 9, 1912 — April 6, 1987

Clifford Osburn Berg, professor of entomology emeritus, died on April 6, 1987, at his home in Ellis Hollow, near Ithaca, New York. He was born on August 9, 1912, in Stoughton, Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools. He entered Luther College in 1930 and in 1934 was granted a Bachelor of Arts degree cum laude. After his graduation he taught science in the high school of Mohall, North Dakota, until he began graduate study at the University of Michigan in 1937. He was awarded a Master of Science degree in 1939. His graduate studies were interrupted by World War II, during which he served in the South Pacific area as a malaria control officer with the U.S. Navy. After the war he returned to his studies at the University of Michigan and received his Ph.D. degree in 1949. He was appointed assistant professor of zoology at Ohio Wesleyan University and promoted to associate professor before he accepted his position at Cornell in 1953. He was promoted to professor in 1959, and he retired on July 1, 1978.

During the summers of 1950 to 1952 he was a consultant entomologist for the Arctic Health Research Center of the U.S. Public Health Service at Anchorage, Alaska. In 1957 he spent the summer as a reserve officer of the U.S. Public Health Service, studying household insects on Indian reservations in the north central states. Sabbatic leaves in 1960 and 1967 were spent in Europe and in South America collecting, rearing, and studying sciomyzid flies. From October 1970 to June 1971 he served as resident geologist with the Office of Environmental Sciences, Smithsonian Institution, continuing his studies of the sciomyzid flies and snail-borne diseases.

A Guggenheim Fellowship was awarded to Professor Berg in 1966 in support of his research on the sciomyzid flies in South America, and he was a Fulbright scholar doing similar research in Brazil in 1970. He accepted an honorary D.Sc. degree from his alma mater, Luther College, in 1970.

Professor Berg was a member of the Entomological Society of America, the Entomological Society of Canada, and the Entomological Society of Washington. As a member of the Ecological Society of America he was the associate editor of the journal *Ecology* from 1956 to 1958. He also held memberships in the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography and in the International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology. He was vice president of the American Microscopical Society from 1953 to 1956, a member of its editorial board from 1957 to 1959, and a member of its executive committee from 1957 to 1959.

Clifford Berg was the first to discover that marsh-dwelling flies of the family *Sciomyzidae* prey on snails, and after that discovery his own research turned mainly to a careful elucidation and expansion of our knowledge of the varied life-history relationships between the sciomyzids of the world and their molluscan prey. The diversity of these prey soon grew to include slugs, freshwater clams, and many kinds of gastropods, including the snails serving as intermediate hosts for such important diseases of humans and mammals as schistosomiasis and sheep liver fluke. Thus was born the notion that certain *Sciomyzidae* might be useful in the biological control of these snail-borne diseases. Most of what we now know about the complex biology of sciomyzid flies we owe to Professor Berg and a number of his students. Also on the long list of degree holders whose thesis research Professor Berg directed are some who studied the biology of other families of insects, some who worked on snail systematics and ecology, and a few who were more general limnologists; they have developed reputations that reflect their careful training in the meticulous research and reporting methods of their mentor. Clifford Berg's publications have always been models exhibiting the highest professional standards.

Professor Berg also made himself indispensable as a teacher of more-formal courses and seminars in aquatic entomology and limnology, serving with equal enthusiasm and skill in the classroom, at streamside, and in the marsh. Students, both graduate and undergraduate, benefited from his instruction and showed their appreciation of it.

After his retirement he continued his research and continued to publish. He became interested in the work of the Nature Conservancy and was very active in that organization, serving in various administrative capacities.

His wife, Peg, predeceased him in 1978; two daughters, Karen and Kathy, survive.

W. L. Brown, Jr., E. M. Raffensperger, J. G. Franclemont

Emmett Norlin Bergman

May 6, 1929 — October 11, 1989

Emmett N. Bergman, professor of veterinary physiology, died October 11, 1989, in Tompkins Community Hospital, Ithaca, NY.

He grew up on a farm in southwestern Minnesota, the youngest of a family of eight brothers and one sister. After completing pre-veterinary studies at Worthington Junior College, Worthington, Minnesota, he earned a Doctorate in veterinary medicine and a Master of Science in veterinary physiology in a five-year combined degree program at the University of Minnesota. He spent two years in active duty at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC, then returned to the University of Minnesota as instructor in veterinary physiology. His early interest in metabolic diseases in ruminants begun as his doctoral thesis was maintained throughout his career. Appointment as assistant professor followed completion of the Ph.D. degree in 1959. He taught mammalian physiology to second-year veterinary medical students until 1961, when he joined the Department of Veterinary Physiology, New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, as an associate professor. Full professorship followed in 1966.

His systematic, carefully controlled studies of metabolic disorders became recognized throughout the world. His laboratory attracted graduate students and postdoctoral fellows from the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, Israel, New Zealand and North America.

Over the years Emmett achieved an exceptionally harmonious balance between his two major professional activities, research and teaching. His clear, authoritative lectures to the veterinary medical students were revised each year to incorporate confirmed new knowledge of organ function that became parts of textbook chapters and review articles. His lecture preparation, together with illustrative material, required many hours. The laboratory exercises he devised and his personal commitment to their presentation were exemplary. Always softly spoken, he delivered his lectures at an even pace, well suited to his students. Concepts were presented in a clear, straightforward manner, easily understood by all. His lectures were occasionally interrupted by a humorous remark—so dry and smoothly integrated into his delivery that there was always a pause—a gentle laugh from Emmett, partly at his success in slipping in a little joke with the students hardly being aware—then general laughter as the students finally caught on. Few realized that he had earlier had a stutter, so successfully had he overcome the impediment.

His relationships with co-workers, whether in teaching or research, were marked by courtesy and concern. His preparation for any task was always timely and meticulously organized, reflecting his own conscientiousness. His colleagues admired him for his fairness and integrity, and found in him a staunch friend and dependable supporter.

Long-time service as referee for the *American Journal of Physiology*, the *Journal of Nutrition*, the *Journal of Dairy Science* and the *American Journal of Veterinary Research* reflected the high opinion of him held by his peers, as did his service on the Metabolism Study Section of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. He was much sought after as a speaker to address international audiences. He had been surprised and delighted to find his work translated by students into Asian languages. He was returning from a conference in Japan, and a lecture tour in China when his final illness overtook him.

Born into a large family, he was a devoted family man himself. He is survived by Mary, his wife of 36 years; three daughters, Margaret, Patty, and Susan; and a son, Emmett Jr. He was particularly proud of his four young grandchildren, Brandon Scott, Ryan Wyatt, Travis Piper and Caitlin Bergman Wentzel.

The career of Emmett Bergman spanned an unparalleled period of advancement in veterinary medicine; he will be long remembered by a grateful profession for his contributions to that advancement. A man of honor as a scientist and in private life, he is sorely missed by his family, his friends and colleagues. His many students, graduate and professional, to whom he was such a sound example, will remember him as a dedicated, approachable and effective mentor.

Alan Dobson, T. Richard Houpt, Alvin F. Sellers

Matthew Bernatsky

February 19, 1906 — July 20, 1981

Matthew Bernatsky served on the faculty of the School of Hotel Administration from September 1960 to June 1972. Prior to 1960 he served on the summer school faculty of the Hotel School. Professor Bernatsky taught courses in the area of restaurant management, and it is believed that he taught the first course in a university in the area of beverage management-wines. Before coming to Cornell, Professor Bernatsky was director of the Hotel Department at the University of Denver.

Mat Bernatsky had a most interesting career. He was born in Budapest, Hungary, and apprenticed on the Orient Express during its days of glory. He later worked as executive chef in some of the finest hotels in Europe and North America, including the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis, where he participated in a research study with Professor William F. Whyte. A frequent lecturer to industry and military groups, Mat Bernatsky was more than a teacher of techniques. He was, more importantly, a food historian and, to a real degree, a philosopher in his field.

Peter Rainsford, Laura Lee Smith, Donal A. Dermody

Max Black

February 24, 1909 — August 27, 1988

A world-renowned philosopher, Max Black, the Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy and Humane Letters, Emeritus, and Senior Member of the Program on Science, Technology and Society, died on August 27, 1988. He had taught at Cornell for thirty-one years, and had a marked influence on countless students, and as the founding director of the Society for the Humanities, and the Program for Andrew D. White Professors-at-Large.

He was born on February 24, 1909 at Baku, now capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. When he was three years old, his parents emigrated and settled in England, which they cherished as a land of freedom and religious toleration. He attended a free school in north London, but at the age of nine he was, on the recommendation of the school's headmaster, admitted to Owen's School, an ancient and well-regarded public (in the English sense) school, where he remained until the age of eighteen. He then went to Queen's College, Cambridge, on scholarships, and received the B.A. degree with honors in mathematics in 1930. In college he concentrated heavily on mathematics. He spent the following academic year at the University of Göttingen, where he studied under Paul Bernays, Hermann Weyl, and David Hilbert, and other famous mathematicians and logicians. He spent the following five years as a mathematics master at the Royal Grammar School at Newcastle upon Tyne, and then for four years was a tutor in mathematics at the teacher-training Institute of Education, at the University of London.

In his second year as a undergraduate student at Queen's, some students at Girton College stimulated Black's interest in philosophy, and he became a member of the Moral Science Club, where he met Bertrand Russell, G.E. Moore, Frank Ramsey and the other leading philosophers. He also met I. A. Richards, C.K. Ogden, and William Empson. He became a close friend of Susan Stebbing, who was a major influence in his life. He also attended many meetings of the Aristotelian Society. Thus his interests broadened out of mathematics and the philosophy of mathematics to logic, semantics, philosophy of science, logical positivism, and literary theory and criticism. During the years when he was teaching at the Institute of Education, he took graduate work at the University of London, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1939 for his dissertation on theories of logical positivism. As a graduate student his concentration was on mathematical logic. Perhaps it was through Ramsey, who was one of the first to expound the early teachings of Wittgenstein, that Black met Wittgenstein and read his *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*.

An especially notable event in Black's life occurred in his last year at Queen's. Ogden, who was General Editor of the International Library of Psychology, Philosophy and Scientific Method, published by Kegan Paul, asked Black if he would write a book for the series. He was then twenty-one years of age. Black accepted the offer, and three years later, in 1933, *The Nature of Mathematics* was published in the series. The book is still in print.

While still a student at Owen's School, Black taught himself chess from an article in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (11th ed.), and before long he was good enough to compete in British and international tournaments. At Queen's he was captain of the Cambridge chess club, and was on his way to becoming a chess master, but he could not afford to become a professional player; besides, his other intellectual pursuits would not allow exclusive concentration on chess; however, chess-playing remained a life-long interest and enjoyment. He collected and knew the contents of about a hundred books on chess.

A sharp turning point in Black's career came about in 1940, when he received an offer of a full professorship in philosophy from the University of Illinois at Urbana. Until then he had taught mathematics, and held no professorship. Teaching positions in Great Britain at that time were scarce, as they were also in the United States. The position at Illinois became available because Arthur E. Murphy, head of the department, was in England on a sabbatical and had instructions to rebuild the department by appointing outstanding young scholars. He recognized in Black all of the qualifications for which he was searching. Black readily accepted, and he and his family (Michal, whom he had married in 1933, and their two children) moved to Urbana, with the expectation, however, that they would return to England after a few years. But in September 1939 Britain declared war on Germany, and in December 1941 the United States entered the war, so naturally Black's expectations of an attractive offer from England weakened considerably. In 1946 Murphy became head of the Philosophy Department at Cornell, and he invited Black to join him. Accordingly, Black accepted an appointment as full professor of philosophy at Cornell, and began to teach in September 1946. Two years later he became a naturalized United States citizen. In 1954 Black was named the Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy and Humane Letters, and in 1971 he became also Senior Member of the Program on Science, Technology and Society. After thirty-one years of teaching, he retired in 1977 and was named professor emeritus; however, he retained his position at STS until his death.

During his teaching years at Cornell, Black offered a total of fifty-five courses in logic, semantics, philosophy of mathematics, philosophy of science, philosophy of social science, philosophy of logic, philosophy and literary criticism, and philosophy of choice and decision.

Before coming to the United States, Black had published *The Nature of Mathematics* and articles and reviews in the *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society*, *Mind* and other leading philosophical journals. He also translated works of Gottlob Frege and Rudolph Carnap. While at Illinois he wrote numerous articles and reviews for *Mind*, the *Journal of Philosophy*, the *Journal of Symbolic Logic* (of which he was an editor), the *Philosophical Review*, and other scholarly philosophical journals. In 1946 he published *Critical Thinking*, a widely-used textbook that appeared in numerous editions.

Black's major creative years as a scholar were those that he spent at Cornell. During those years he published an additional eight books, including *Language and Philosophy* (1949), *Models and Metaphors: Studies in Language and Philosophy* (1962), and *A Companion to Wittgenstein's Tractatus* (1965). The bibliography of Black's publications lists 242 items through only 1979. He continued to write, edit, and publish during the remaining nine years, including *The Prevalence of Humbug* (1983). At his death, he left another book—his eleventh—*Perplexities*, composed of previously published articles, which was being prepared for publication in 1989. Black also edited five books, including *The Social Theories of Talcott Parsons* (1961) and *The Morality of Scholarship* (1967). He was General Editor of the Contemporary Philosophy Series of fifteen books published by Cornell University Press. He wrote numerous articles for leading encyclopedias, and was philosophy consultant for *Random House Dictionary of the English Language*. Over a period of two decades Black served frequently as an editor of *The Philosophical Review* and played an important role in making it one of the leading philosophical journals in the world. Black's writings have been discussed and cited innumerable times, and several of his books have been translated into Spanish, Italian, Hebrew, Japanese, Greek, French and German.

His writings brought Black invitations to teach or lecture at many American and foreign universities. He was in Israel eight times and taught and lectured at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he established firm friendships. He also lectured in Australia, the Scandinavian countries, Japan, and India. In 1978 he delivered the Tarner Lectures at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was a visiting fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, at St. John's College and Wolfson College, Oxford. In recent years he was a visiting professor at Hamilton College, the University of California at Irvine, and the University of New Mexico. He was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study of the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, and the National Humanities Center in North Carolina. He was also a Guggenheim Fellow in 1950-51.

Black was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was president of the American Philosophical Association (Eastern Division), and was the first American member to be president (1981-84) of the

Institut International de Philosophie (an international academy with a membership limited to about a hundred philosophers, based in Paris and supported by the French government).

At Cornell, Black served on numerous faculty and presidential committees. In 1965, as a member of a presidential commission to help plan the centenary of the founding of the University, Black proposed the establishment of the Society for the Humanities, broadly conceived as “embracing not only literary studies and the fine arts, but all subjects ... to the extent that they concern themselves with human values and problems of moral decision.” Black served as director of the Society from its founding in 1965 to 1971. At the same time Black also proposed the establishment of the Program for A.D. White Professors-at-Large, for persons “who have achieved outstanding international distinction in the humanities, the natural or social sciences, or the learned professions, or have achieved such distinction ... in such fields as public affairs, literature, or the creative arts.” Black served as director of the Program from the time of its founding in 1965 to 1978.

In a retrospective statement of his conception of his work and position as a philosopher, Black wrote in 1987:

On the whole I see my work as having been marked by concern for reasonableness, restrained by a conviction that rationality is not enough; commitment to common sense of a kind that does not shy away from science and philosophy; appreciation and distrust of abstract models; as much interest in unformulated stratagems and implicit understandings of speech as in the normative codes of grammar and logic.

Though no enemy of theory, I have always been interested, like a poet, in minute particulars. Striving to live in “uncertainty, mysteries, doubt, without any irritable reaching after fact and reason” (Keats) is occasionally rewarded by calm and exhilarated contemplation: it is a well-kept secret that philosophical investigation, like music, can be enjoyable. For glimpses of my own “way of life”, a curious reader is referred especially to the essays on humaneness and humbug in *The Prevalence of Humbug* (1983)], with their emphasis on “fellow feeling” and respect for the integrity of other human beings: my moral position can be crystallized in the ... maxim, “Do no harm.”

Max Black belonged to no philosophical school and created none. Although often referred to as an ordinary language philosopher, he preferred to think of himself as a logician, as someone devoted to conceptual clarification and to combatting “muddle and confusion.”

When Morris R. Cohen was reproached by a student for being so overly critical or negative, he replied: “You have heard the story of how Hercules cleaned the Augean stables. He took all the dirt and manure out and left them

clean. You ask me: 'What did he leave in their stead?' I answer: 'Isn't it enough to have cleaned the stables?'" Max Black could very well have offered the same answer. He devoted the major part of his life to combatting muddle and confusion. That was certainly time well-spent. Two months before his death, the Provost's Commission on Undergraduate Education sponsored a public lecture by Black on the question: "Is There a Crisis in Higher Education?" The audience that came to hear him filled the Kaufmann Auditorium in Goldwin Smith Hall. Black's reputation for incisive thought, critical acumen, studied analysis, common sense and creative insight will persist as his writings continue to attract and be studied by a world-wide family of thinkers.

M.H. Abrams, Sydney S. Shoemaker, Benjamin M. Siegel, Milton E. Konvitz

Eric A. Blackall

October 19, 1914 — November 16, 1989

Eric Albert Blackall, the Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of German Literature Emeritus, was born in London, England, on October 19, 1914; he died in Ithaca on November 16, 1989. Eric earned the B.A. degree in 1936 and the M.A. degree in 1940 from Cambridge University. The University of Vienna (Austria) awarded him the Ph.D. in 1938, and Cambridge University granted him the Litt. D. in 1960. He taught briefly at the University of Basel, Switzerland (1938-39). From 1939 till 1958 he served as assistant lecturer, then university lecturer, in German at the University of Cambridge. He was a fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, from 1945-58.

In the fall of 1957 he came to Cornell as a visiting professor of German literature; he accepted an offer to stay and became professor of German and chairman of the department in 1958. In 1963 he was appointed to another five-year term. But by 1965, eight years into his chairmanship, he had had enough. He handed the administration of the department to Tijs Jolles, whom he had hired away from the University of Chicago, took a whole year off and enjoyed a Guggenheim Fellowship. But he did not enjoy the respite as much as he had thought he would. After his many years of ceaseless pedagogical, scholarly and administrative activity, both here and in England, the sudden slowdown came as a jolt and at one point he confided that he didn't know what to do with himself. The cause of his discomfort was an acute sense of obligation and service that was for the moment uncommitted. With this realization he was able to respond, time and again, readily and without fuss, until his retirement and beyond, to multiple claims made upon his time and talents, including the directorship of Cornell's Society for the Humanities from 1980-83.

Much-deserved honors had come in swift succession: the Avalon Foundation Chair in the Humanities in 1965, the Jacob Gould Schurman Chair in 1967, membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1970, and membership in the American Philosophical Society in 1971. In 1973 the Republic of Austria awarded him the Cross of Honor, mainly for a deed of daring committed in 1938 when, as a graduate student in Vienna, he saved the papers of the Jewish writer Arthur Schnitzler from certain destruction by the Nazis. Eric retired in 1985. During a symposium in his honor at the Society for the Humanities he was awarded the Order of Merit of the German Federal Republic. In the spring of 1989 Eric was to have traveled to Vienna at the invitation of that university to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his Ph.D.; illness, however, kept him away. (The renewed diploma arrived in the mail shortly before his death.)

Those are some of the mileposts of a long and productive life. There were, of course, many more along the path of this very special pilgrim. He was what the Germans call *musisch* in the best sense of the word, i.e., endowed with a keen appreciation, both intellectual and sensual, of the fine arts, literature, and music in particular. He was a skilled and enthusiastic pianist. And he loved to teach the things he loved. He liked the tangible in literature and found it fitting that, after his final *Faust* seminar, the students should present him with a stuffed black poodle.

But what was really the measure of the man, even more than his teaching and his impressive scholarship, was his bearing. As a child, Eric had had polio, which left him partly crippled. On his best days one noticed hardly a trace of it; he carried himself magnificently. But his achievements are the result of a persistent and heroic struggle—heroic here not a manifestation of excessive and naturally abundant vitality and strength, but a daily display of courage and perseverance in overcoming weakness, a triumph of the spirit in spite of a fragile physical base. To this came his wit, which ranged from the funny to the devastating and which made him, like Mephisto, the black poodle, a master of the put-down. Once accused of being a prima donna, he replied that he hadn't come to Cornell to join the chorus.

Early conditioning in self-discipline helped him overcome occasional career setbacks as well. A German publishing house once rejected a manuscript it had solicited, perhaps because while Eric was completing it there was a change in personnel and editorial policy. Eric was dejected at first; then angry; then he breathed contempt which, with him, took the form of a swift and audible dismissal of air through the nose. He rewrote the book, this time in English and for a more general audience and for the Cornell University Press: *Goethe and the Novel*, followed by another volume, on the romantic novel, dedicated to his son Roger; followed by a volume of Goethe in translation: *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship*. That was Eric: resilient, stubborn, triumphant.

Cambridge University Press published his *Adalbert Stifter: A Critical Study* in 1948, as well as *The Emergence of German as a Literary Language*, which has become a point of departure for work in the 18th century. First published in 1959, it appeared in German translation in 1966, and in a revised English version by Cornell University Press in 1978. He lectured from Texas to Toronto, from London to Berkeley, and gave the invitational lecture to the Canadian Association of University Teachers of German at Quebec in 1976. He published in most of the leading journals in the field, both here and abroad. He translated, with Vida Harford, the libretto to Alban Berg's *Wozzeck*, that is used at Covent Garden, the Metropolitan Opera and elsewhere.

Amidst all this activity he found time and inclination to be generous to colleagues. So, in the end, he was the man for whom the proper epitaph was written long ago:

He was the noblest of them all.
His life was gentle and the elements,
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world: this is a man.
According to his virtue—let us remember him.

Ave, cara anima.

Jonathan Culler, Leonard Olschner, Herbert Deinert

Mary Kiefer Bloetjes

December 28, 1904 — November 21, 1987

Mary Kiefer Bloetjes, professor emeritus of institution management, died at her home in Ithaca, November 21, 1987. She was born in Ramsey, New Jersey. As a young girl she frequently accompanied her father as he visited patients, and this, combined with the enthusiasm for the emerging field of nutrition expressed by a hospital dietitian with whom she had contact, influenced her choice of dietetics as a career. Throughout her life she maintained an interest in dietetics, nutrition and institution management, and promoted the dietitian as a member of a team of specialists in health care.

After receiving her diploma in dietetics from the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York in 1925, she became affiliated with Dr. Frederick Allen, a specialist in diabetes. Subsequently she established her own diet consulting service in her father's office. Following this she joined the nutrition staff at the Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York, and became director in 1934, a position she held until 1949. During this time she obtained both a bachelor's and a master's degree in institution management at Columbia University and taught dietetic administration courses at Hunter College.

Following the death of her husband in 1949, she enrolled in Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations and received her doctoral degree in 1953, the second woman to receive this degree in ILR.

She became professor and head of the Department of Institution Management at Florida State University at Tallahassee in 1953 and in 1955 came to Cornell as professor and head of the Department of Institution Management succeeding Katharine Harris who had been a minor member on her doctoral program. Professor Bloetjes retired in 1970.

During Professor Bloetjes' tenure as head of the department she initiated an allied health professions program at the graduate level in administrative dietetics under a traineeship grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. She also developed a course on the theory of quality menu item production which applied the concept of data processing and industrial engineering principles. She recognized at a very early date the need for data processing as a tool for use in quantity food management, in production, cost accounting, and employee scheduling. This goal has now been achieved in the many computer analyses programs available.

Professor Bloetjes stayed professionally active after retiring from the university. She taught a graduate level summer session course at New York University, audited industrial engineering and operations research courses at Cornell, and served as a professional mentor to industrial engineering graduate students as well as acting as a consultant to hospital dietetics departments.

Although retired, Professor Bloetjes felt that emeritus and retired professors had much to offer to the university. She considered that the contributions this group could make were being overlooked. She was a driving force in the establishment of the Association of Cornell University Emeritus Professors. The aims of the organization are two-fold, first to establish social and professional communication among retired individuals who share the experience of being Cornellians; and secondly, to facilitate the utilization of their skills and knowledge in the service of the university. The Office of the Dean of the Faculty is the focal point and resource for the association.

Throughout her life Professor Bloetjes was an active participant in dietetics associations at the state, national and international levels. She held several offices in the New York State Dietetic Association. She was a pioneer promoting licensure for dietitians, and had the satisfaction of knowing that this has been adopted in some states. She was a member of the Program Planning Committee for the 2nd International Congress of Dietetics and a participant in the two later International Congresses. She was an honorary member of the Danish Dietetic Association, an elected affiliate member of the Royal Society of Medicine, and a member of the Royal Society of Health in the United Kingdom.

She was also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, International Council of Women, American Association for United Nations, American Association of University Professors, American Home Economics Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

She was the author of about twenty-two professional publications that have appeared in *The Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, *Hospital Management*, *Bulletin of the Danish Dietetics Association*, and others. Her major research interests were in food cost accounting and scheduling of menu items in the food service units in hospitals.

Mary never lost the excitement of learning new things and the challenge of new ideas. She was always looking to the future. She was an extrovert who added sparkle to any group. She liked people and people liked her.

Undergraduates and graduate students remember Professor Bloetjes as an innovative and exciting teacher; colleagues and staff members had a mentor who was interested in their professional development and in their personal lives.

Professor Bloetjes came to Ithaca from New York City where she had an interest in the arts and opera. The present Tompkins County Arts Council includes her name among the founders. She was a member of the Ithaca Opera Association Board of Directors and a life-long supporter.

Professor Bloetjes' contributions to the university, College of Human Ecology and other teaching institutions are far-reaching. The Ithaca community has been enriched by her contribution.

Bernice Hopkins, Karla Longree, Mary Morrison

Gary Robert Bolton

September 21, 1942 — February 10, 1982

Dr. Gary R. Bolton was born and raised in Racine, Wisconsin. His early interest for the outdoors, sports, and music became his lifetime characteristic. Gary attended the University of Wisconsin and Iowa State University and received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from Iowa State University in 1967. He received an appointment as intern at the Animal Medical Center in New York City in 1967, followed by two years of residency in internal medicine and cardiology.

Dr. Bolton was appointed to the faculty of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine as an assistant professor of small animal medicine in 1970 and was promoted to associate professor in 1974. His primary interest was cardiology, which he developed into a productive referral service and teaching program for students and practitioners. He became board-certified in the specialty of cardiology in the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine in 1979.

A gifted teacher with a unique ability to pinpoint essential clinical aspects while radiating interest and enthusiasm for his students and a deep sense of confidence and trust to the pet owner, he became known and respected as a compassionate veterinarian who exhibited empathy to both his patients and their owners. Because of these qualities he was a popular lecturer at local, state, and national meetings. His dry sense of humor, his mimicking sounds and signs of various ailments, as well as his practical approach to clinical problems always kept his audience's attention. In 1978 his continuing education lectures were enthusiastically received by the veterinary practitioners in Japan. In 1977 he was awarded the Norden Distinguished Teacher Award by his students.

Dr. Bolton contributed over thirty publications to textbooks and periodicals. In 1975 he authored the *Handbook of Canine Electrocardiography*, which quickly brought him international recognition. This text became a leading reference in veterinary cardiology and subsequently was translated and published in Japanese. Gary was a pioneer in veterinary ECHO cardiography and in the development of the feline cardiovascular research section of the Cornell Feline Health Center.

Dr. Bolton's administrative positions included membership on the Curriculum Committee, the Annual Conference Committee, the Student-Faculty Liaison Committee, and the Expanded Admissions and Admissions Committee. He served also as student chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association faculty adviser and American Animal Hospital Association faculty adviser, as well as faculty adviser and president of Phi Zeta. He was a member

of the Academy of Veterinary Cardiology, the American Animal Hospital Association, the American Veterinary Medical Association, the New York State Veterinary Medical Association, and the New York State Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association.

Dr. Bolton generated such a lasting impression that an endowed award, the Gary Bolton Memorial Cardiology Award, arose from funds and donations in memory of his outstanding contributions to the field of small animal cardiology. The first presentation was made at the 1982 Honor Day banquet.

He is survived by his wife, Jean Bolton, and their two children: a son, Kerry (ten), and a daughter, Mickey (eight).

Alexander deLahunta, Frederic W. Scott, Eric J. Trotter, Ronald C. Riis

Damon Boynton

September 27, 1908 — August 24, 1986

Damon Boynton was the son of a well-known professor of American literature at the University of Chicago. When he was ten or eleven, his mother, acting on a doctor's advice that she introduce her boys to country life, bought and began to run a small general farm in Old Mystic, Connecticut. There were cows and horses, chickens and ducks, a fine old barn, a beautiful New England pasture with boulders and poison ivy, a pond, and fertile fields, as well as the Mystic River and access to boats and saltwater. Here began a love affair with farm life from which Damon never recovered.

A couple of years at Loomis (now the Loomis-Chafee School) prepared him for Amherst College, where he stayed for one year, and the University of Chicago, where he stayed for another. He finally found himself at Cornell in the College of Agriculture and in the Cornell Dramatic Club, where he also found Mary Fuertes (the daughter of Louis Agassiz Fuertes '97), whom he married when they graduated in the class of 1931. As an undergraduate he majored in agricultural economics (in the days of Warren and Pearson), but as a graduate student he studied pomology under A. J. Heinicke and L. H. MacDaniels. After he got his Ph.D., in 1937, he was appointed assistant professor of pomology in the College of Agriculture and in due course was promoted to full professor, and for the next twenty years or so he was actively involved with extension, research, and teaching in the Department of Pomology.

Boynton made two major contributions to pomology. The first was a detailed study of the soil environment that provides the nourishment and support for woody perennial fruit plants. In it he identified the effects of various physical features of the soil matrix at different depths and different times of the year on water drainage, pore space, and soil aeration. His research showed that those soil-drainage characteristics influence oxygen levels in the pore space and hence have a profound effect on root growth and the absorption of mineral nutrients and water. This pioneering work enhanced the department's ability to advise growers in New York about site selection and dictated the selection of new sites after the heavy tree losses on the poorer sites following the freeze of 1933-34.

His studies of the relationship between the availability of mineral nutrients in the soil and the composition of leaves led to the establishment of the leaf-analysis service, offered by Cornell to New York fruit growers as a means of identifying nutrient deficiencies and excesses before they could adversely affect fruit production and fruit quality. He developed a leaf-color chart that growers could use to measure the nitrogen status of the tree and determine appropriate fertilizers, and he later refined his studies of the effect of various kinds of orchard cultivation on nitrogen levels in fruit trees and developed guidelines for the use of foliar sprays for supplementary nutrition.

In his research and teaching Boynton's interest soon turned to the pomology of regions other than New York State. In 1939 he won a College of Agriculture traveling fellowship to study orchard management and plant nutrition in Great Britain. In 1945, on a Guggenheim Fellowship to study citrus fruits, he spent some time in Puerto Rico, and for the next forty years his chief professional interest was in subtropical and tropical fruits, in their culture, and in the lives and cultures of the people who lived by their cultivation. In 1951-52 he offered a course called "Fruits of the World." Then, in 1953, he was able to combine his interests in pomology, tropical fruits, agricultural education, and Latin American culture during a year's work as acting head of the Crops Department of the Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas at Turrialba, Costa Rica. It was a great year for Boynton and for the scientific study of agriculture in Latin America. At the institute he introduced the first spectrophotometer to improve the analysis of element deficiencies in plant tissue, and he expanded the coffee collection, now the largest in the world. More significant, he focused attention on ways to improve the teaching and research programs in this, the first graduate program in the Southern Hemisphere, and to link them with the development issues of the countries of Latin America. The challenges of rural development, the role of agriculture in improving the lives of millions of poor rural people, and the difference that a few good people could make in this process—these were the themes that Boynton inspired his colleagues with and that he is still remembered for. But the precepts were nourished by the example of a man who had time to supervise the introduction of new varieties and new rootstocks of apple, peach, plum, and pear in the highlands of Guatemala.

When he returned to Cornell and resumed his heavy load of teaching, he also became a member of a committee appointed to reassess the Graduate School, and in 1959 he became dean of the Graduate School. During his five-year term Dean Boynton conceived and directed the creation of the Sage Graduate Center and thereby gave a local habitation to what had been only the name for an administrative, record-keeping academic unit of Cornell with offices tucked into Day Hall. Previously graduate students had discovered one another only in seminars, libraries, and laboratories, and sought in Willard Straight Hall (and in Pop's and in Johnny's) congenial space in which to waste a sullen day together or to brighten one another's perceptions. When the remodeling of old Sage College was completed, the new Graduate Center contained 147 dormitory rooms, several reading rooms and lounges, a music room, a new dining room, and a suite of offices for the dean and administrative staff. The center went far towards identifying and humanizing the Graduate School as an entity of the university, especially for first-year students. (Thanks to Boynton's insistence, the center housed both men and women—in separate wings—and became the first of Cornell's sexually desegregated dormitories.)

But Boynton's chief concern was with the academic quality of the students, of their work, and of the instruction and guidance they received from the faculty. In performing his decanal duties, he won the respect of the faculty and students by his fair-mindedness, by his "total grasp of the job," and by what another of his colleagues later called "his marvelous calm and his dry sense of humor." One of the policy issues he took a strong stand on was the Graduate School's requirement that candidates for a Ph.D. degree present evidence of the ability to read two foreign languages; he opposed those who would reduce or abolish the requirement. More generally, he favored high standards of scholarly discipline in an educational program that enlarged rather than narrowed the lives and the vision of its students.

Among the many extramural committees he served on, two were especially successful because of his leadership: the Committee on Testing of the Association of Graduate Schools and the National Council on the Testing of English as a Foreign Language, both of which he chaired. The second of these eventually solved a difficult problem for graduate schools that drew students from all over the world—some of whom arrived on campus not knowing enough English to do good work in an American university. Boynton had brought to his job as dean an old and abiding interest in educating young scientists from developing countries.

In 1964, at the end of his term as dean of the Graduate School, Boynton resigned from Cornell to become manager of a United Nations project under the Food and Agriculture Organization designed to strengthen advanced programs in scientific agriculture in Latin America. From the project's headquarters in the Tropical Research Center of the Organization of American States at Turrialba, Costa Rica, he traveled to universities and experiment stations all over Latin America, sharing his professional experience with agricultural scientists and teachers. In 1966 he became chief of party of a similar project based in Lima, Peru, and six years later he moved to Santa Tecla, El Salvador, as adviser to a U.S. Department of Agriculture Project in agricultural research. During ten years in the role of an academic and scientific Johnny Appleseed, Boynton made a lasting impression on agricultural education and research in Latin America—and enhanced the fame of Cornell.

Boynton always enjoyed getting out and talking with farmers and seeing how they worked and lived. In the course of such field work in Latin America he became interested in, and impressed by, some of the small farmers who seemed to him to be doing extraordinarily well under very difficult conditions. By this time he had come to recognize that although the Green Revolution had done wonders for increasing world food production, the benefits of these scientific advances had been largely gained by large landholders. Having become especially interested in discovering how research in the agricultural and social sciences could help small farmers build on their own

indigenous knowledge and experience, he welcomed an opportunity to spend his last year in Latin America back in Costa Rica, where, with a team of specialists from Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador, Venezuela, and Costa Rica, he worked on the development and implementation of programs for small farmers.

After returning to Cornell, Boynton helped organize a series of faculty seminars with the Rural Development Committee to exchange ideas and information regarding problems and potentialities of small farmers in the third world in the hope that ideas of practical value would emerge. The series was so successful that someone proposed that the contributions be collected and published in a book to be edited by professors emeriti William F. Whyte and Damon Boynton. While assuming particular responsibility for the contributions of his colleagues in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Boynton took a strong interest in all of the chapters and was especially helpful in suggesting how social scientists could make their contributions most useful to readers who were not social scientists. The book, *Higher-yielding Human Systems for Agriculture*, was published by Cornell University Press in 1984. At the time of his death he was making good progress on a history of horticulture at Cornell.

Damon Boynton was a quiet, modest, wise, capable, and passionate man, in love with life in all its natural forms and fascinated by its symbiotic associations with humanity.

Scott B. Elledge, Walter H. Stainton, William F. Whyte, Louis J. Edgerton

Richard Bradfield

April 29, 1896 — May 1, 1981

It is fitting that Cornell's most impressive laboratory building is named for the late Professor Richard Bradfield, whose accomplishments were as impressive as they were unique. Committed to the idea that civilization was born when agricultural returns rose above the level of bare subsistence, he regarded the symbiotic relationships between science and farming as the foundation of prosperity and progress of world society. To this proposition he devoted his enormous energy, his remarkable talent for innovation as a chemist-agronomist, and his forceful personality.

Reared on a farm in Ohio, he graduated from Otterbein College in 1917 to find himself farming to support his sisters and widowed mother while teaching high school science and pursuing graduate studies at Ohio State University. With the postwar collapse of farm prices, he accepted an appointment as an instructor in the Soils Department of the University of Missouri in 1920. Two years later his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Ohio State was awarded, and his reputation as a physical and colloidal chemist was already rising rapidly. In 1927, as a Guggenheim Fellow in the laboratories of H. Freundlich at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Physikalische und Elektrochemie in Berlin, and of G. Wiegner at the Technische Hochschule in Zurich, he developed concepts of the nature of soil colloids and techniques for evaluating their role in the acidic characteristics of soil.

Called back to Ohio State University as a full professor in 1930, he and his students expanded the application of physical and colloidal chemistry to oxidation-reduction potentials in soils and to the reactions of lime in soils.

In 1937 he moved to Cornell as professor of soil technology and head of the Department of Agronomy. He served as faculty representative to the Cornell University Board of Trustees, 1943-48. While building an expanded department, he taught dynamic courses in the physics and chemistry of soils as well as in soil fertility. The latter was, in fact, more nearly a course in philosophy for world agriculture. His lectures drew students from many disciplines and many countries, and their impact will not be forgotten by those who attended.

A trusted adviser to two deans of his college, he served on committees that recommended policies that are now Cornell traditions. A prime mover in development of the International Agricultural Development Program, he was a leading advocate for the Cornell project for rehabilitation of the College of Agriculture of the Philippines after its devastation in World War II.

Meanwhile, his influence had grown in his own country and abroad. The American Society of Agronomy sent him as its delegate to International Congresses of Soil Science in the USSR in 1930 and in England in 1935, and elected

him president in 1941-42. He was elected the first president of the Soil Science Society of America (1935-36) and was later to be president of the International Society of Soil Science (1956-60). He chaired the Colloids Division of the American Chemical Society (1936-37) and served as vice president (agriculture) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He served as acting assistant chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, in 1939 and soil scientist (consultant) to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1943-55). He chaired a Joint Land Grant College-USDA Committee on the National Soil Survey (1942-48) and was a member of the Agronomy Advisory Committee on Fertilizers, War Food Administration (1943-45). He was a member of the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Education, U.S. Department of State (1944), and chaired National Research Council Committees on Agronomy (1933-37) and on Training of Agricultural Research Workers (1944-46). He was a member of several other NRC committees and served NRC as a consultant on their Africa Foreign Aid Project. He was a member of the NRC National Agricultural Policy Board.

He was a member of the Visiting Committee on Biology, Brookhaven National Laboratory, and of the Committee on International Relations of the American Institute of Biological Sciences.

He was a member of the Standing Advisory Committee on Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and of FAO's Technical Research Committee, Freedom from Hunger Campaign. He served as an adviser to government bodies in Central and South America.

The above listing is incomplete but gives an impression of Richard Bradfield's involvement, as a Cornell professor, in affairs of his country and of the world. His major activities on the international scene, however, go far beyond the foregoing.

In 1941 Richard Bradfield was one of a party of three consultants dispatched to Mexico by the Rockefeller Foundation. They were to investigate the feasibility of an experimental program in the development of agriculture in an underdeveloped country. Their report was accepted and their recommendations put into effect. It was the opening gun of the green revolution. As consultant to the Rockefeller Foundation from 1941 to 1955, he was a principal adviser on the Mexican project, whose successes included breeding crop varieties adapted to the needs of Mexico and similar areas around the world, an achievement that was to win the Nobel Peace Prize for a member of the Mexico project team. By then, however, Richard Bradfield had been made the Rockefeller Foundation's regional director for the Far East (1956), and shortly thereafter he was elevated to the foundation's Board of Trustees.

Although still a Cornell professor, he was instrumental in the founding of the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines in 1960 and in the foundation's assistance projects in Viet Nam, Thailand, Indonesia, Taiwan, Burma, Japan, and the Philippines. He was a leader in the development of an international program for training agricultural scientists and extension workers in Southeast Asia at the University of the Philippines and in the initiation of the Rockefeller Foundation's Indian Agricultural Program. During this period plans were developed for programs that are now operative in Central and South America and Africa.

On December 31, 1961, his term as trustee of the foundation completed, he retired from his professorship at Cornell and took up residence in the Philippines to work on a project of his own. He had long insisted that small farmers in underdeveloped tropical climates could, by clever systems of overlapping planting, produce more abundant and better balanced food supplies for themselves and their nations. What was needed was an appreciation of agronomic principles as they would apply to multiple cropping, with concrete examples as models. He went to the field to show with his own experience, his own hands, and his own imagination how it could be done, thereby initiating the next wave of the green revolution.

In 1971, at the age of seventy-five, he left his successful development-demonstration project to reside, for a time, as a senior fellow at the East-West Food Center of the University of Hawaii. From there he went as a visiting professor to the University of Florida's Center for International Agriculture in Gainesville. Finally, in 1978, he retired to private life near the home of his eldest son, and on May 1, 1981, a few days after his eighty-fifth birthday, his heart abruptly failed.

His wife, the former Hannah Stillman, his six children, eleven grandchildren, one great-grandchild, and four of his sisters survived him. His remains were interred in West Jefferson, Ohio, whence he came.

Marlin G. Cline, Douglas J. Lathwell, Robert D. Miller

Alice Mary Briant

February 22, 1899 — March 14, 1988

The Ithaca and Cornell community lost an exceptional and unique member when Alice Mary “Molly” Briant died in the Ithaca Reconstruction Home on March 14, 1988 after an extended illness.

Born in Helsby, Cheshire, England, she was educated in private schools, receiving the general school certificate from Queen’s School in Chester. In 1925 she emigrated to Montreal, Canada, following an older brother. Between 1926 and 1938, she supported herself as a secretary. During the latter part of these years, she studied with a major in chemistry and received a B.S. degree in agriculture in 1938 from MacDonald College, McGill University. She began graduate studies at Cornell in 1938 and received both a Master’s and Ph.D. from Cornell.

From 1944 to 1962 when she retired, she served as a member of the faculty of the College of Human Ecology in the Department of Food and Nutrition. During that time she was a member of the graduate committee of more than 30 graduate students who were attracted to her because of her knowledge and ability in research methodology.

Her research interests were directed at studies of the effects of different flours, starches and cooking conditions on a wide range of products. She developed principles for cooking with New York State soft wheat flour, and did research on the quality and vitamin retention in cooked fresh and frozen vegetables. She considered statistical analysis of research data to be of prime importance in any research effort and encouraged and assisted many graduate students in the department as they worked on thesis projects. She was an early advocate of the use of sensory methods of analysis of food quality and worked towards standards for sensory evaluations as a member of the American Society for Testing and Materials Sensory Standards Committee. She actively participated in other professional organizations including the American Association of Cereal Chemists, the Institute of Food Technology, and the American Home Economics Association.

Her teaching activities involved teaching summer sessions at Cornell and other universities including Northern Illinois, Utah State, Washington State, and British Columbia, Canada. For several years after retirement, she continued to teach in summer sessions.

Among her talents, an outstanding quality was her ability to understand humans of all ages. She related well to graduate students, reached them on an intellectual level, encouraged them to think for themselves and helped them to set their sights high. Students considered Molly or “Miss B”, as they called her, an ideal major professor.

She permitted, even expected, a large amount of independence, but was available and willing to provide advice and assistance when appropriate. Her research assistants learned from her daily, though much of her teaching was indirect. Her zest for continued learning was contagious.

Miss B's sense of humor helped her and her students over the rough spots. She was interested in her students as persons and contributed to the development of their self-confidence. Although she was not effusive in her praise, she had her own ways of showing her approval. Today her former students agree that her influence was tremendous and long lasting.

Molly Briant had a consuming passion for nature in all its manifestations. She was proficient in identifying birds in the area and students remember visiting her at her home on Warren Road where birds were accustomed to eating from her hand. She was also cognizant of plant life and led many student expeditions to choice wild strawberry patches and to study early spring flowers. In retirement, these passions continued and took her on bird and plant tours in Africa, Australia, Central America and many countries in Europe.

Other pursuits of Molly's included woodworking, metal work, weaving and embroidery. Her standard of craftsmanship was of a very high level and many of her friends received examples which they treasure.

One aspect of Molly's life which few of her friends were aware of was the extent of her generosity to individuals and causes she deemed worthy of her help. She lived frugally but quietly, and unselfishly shared her assets with others.

Mary A Morrison, Kathleen Rhodes, Gertrude Armbruster

W. Lambert Brittain

August 10, 1922 — April 22, 1987

We have lost a friend; a citizen; a quiet, questioning intelligence; an extraordinary teacher; a modest man whose quest was individual development—his own and ours.

It was Brit's wish that his illness not be known. He wanted his relationships with others to be centered in living rather than on dying. So his death came as a shock to many colleagues and friends, even to some who had met with him in the final months of his life. Our silence and not knowing was a gift he prized.

He wrote his own obituary, leaving only the date to be filled in—so we read it with unusual care, recognizing that in it he has told of what he valued in his life. He said:

Cornell University professor W. Lambert Brittain, sixty-four, of Ithaca, died on Wednesday, April 22, 1987, at Tompkins Community Hospital after a long illness. He was born in Boston, a son of George and Sarah Stephenson Brittain.

He was a professor of human development and family studies in the College of Human Ecology at Cornell and was locally well known for supervising the Saturday art classes for children, which were offered at Cornell each year. Many of the activities from these classes formed the basis for new directions in the study of creativity and art for children.

Professor Brittain received a bachelor's degree from Syracuse University and a master's degree and a doctorate from Pennsylvania State University. He served with the U.S. Army in the Pacific during World War II, reaching the rank of first sergeant in the infantry.

He was active in community affairs and served as president of the Forest Home Improvement Association on two different occasions, as well as on committees for local school and civic groups.

In addition to his father, he is survived by his wife, Harriet Brittain of Ithaca; two daughters, Constance Bouchard of Wooster, Ohio, and Ann Brittain of Miami; three sons, David Brittain of Syracuse, Bruce Brittain of Ithaca, and Douglas Brittain of Detroit; two granddaughters; and two brothers, Oliver Brittain of Walpole, Maine, and Harvey Brittain of Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

There will be no memorial service and no calling hours. The family requests a period of privacy.

As a scholar, Brit studied creative processes in human development, directed theses, and wrote articles and books; as a teacher, he built situations in which persons could discover their own strengths and styles and stood ready to encourage successful discovery; as a citizen of the university and of its neighboring community of Forest Home, he was a persistent, dependable voice of reason, whether the question was one of tenure or of neighborhood traffic.

And his relationships have been marked by continuity as well as by quality: he was part of the Cornell faculty for thirty-five years, investing in its programs, careful for their excellence; he was available to students, supporting their efforts; and he lived with his family throughout those years in one house of his own design.

He was a gentle man and a gentleman. He knew who he was and what he cared about, and he arranged his life accordingly. Not surprisingly, then, he chose how he would use his remaining time: he visited his 103-year-old father in Maine with his family; he continued to work with his neighbors in Forest Home toward a civilized community; he met with his students; and he completed the eighth edition of the book that joins the vision of Viktor Lowenfeld with his own.

The book, *Creative and Mental Growth*, stands with the Saturday morning class as a remarkable legacy: the one descriptive, the other demonstrative, of Brit's respect for children, his enthusiasm for creative and intellectual activity, and his dedication to individual development.

In the preface he wrote:

It is only through children's interactions with adults that positive values are established and reactions to the environment are encouraged. It is this interaction that is crucial in learning; this is particularly true in the area of art expression. It is not the development of transitory skills that is important, but rather the development of a sensitive, creative, involved, and aware child.

Children are the essence of this book, but more than that, they are the essence of society. How children are cared for, nourished both physically and psychologically, gives an indication of the value society puts upon itself and its future.

We are grateful for this sensitive, creative, involved, and aware man.

Nancy M. Dodge, Henry N. Ricciuti, Helen T. M. Bayer

Elizabeth Loring Keyes Burckmyer

December 8, 1900 — January 30, 1985

Elizabeth Loring Keyes Burckmyer was born in San Diego, California, and spent her childhood on a small ranch in Claremont, California. After graduation from Pomona College in 1922 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, she secured an assistantship at Cornell. She received the Master of Science degree in 1924. From 1924 to 1925 she taught biology at West Virginia Wesleyan College. She was a member of Sigma Xi, Sigma Kappa, and Sigma Delta Epsilon. In 1925 she married Lawrence A. Burckmyer, who was an instructor in electrical engineering at Cornell, and took up permanent residence in Ithaca.

She felt it was her early training as a biologist and her interest and skill in making drawings from the microscope that led to her development as a scientific illustrator. While raising her family of two boys, she did illustrations for many types of publications; among them were fish drawings for the United States Geological Survey, Rural School Leaflets, textbooks, and most of the plant drawings for E. Laurence Palmer's *Fieldbook of Natural History*. Among her finest early works were the watercolor paintings for Liberty Hyde Bailey's *Garden of the Bellflowers*. She furthered her art training under the tutelage of Professor Kenneth Washburn.

In 1946 Elizabeth Burckmyer joined the Cornell staff as an instructor and assistant to Professor Clara Garrett, who taught the drawing courses offered by the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture in the New York State College of Agriculture. At the time of Professor Garrett's retirement in 1949 she was promoted to assistant professor, and in 1954 she became an associate professor of freehand drawing. From 1949 until her retirement in 1962 she had responsibility for the planning and teaching of the drawing courses. Professor Burckmyer continued to do illustrations for publications, among which were the drawings for Mary Geisler Phillips's book, *Makers of Honey*.

On her sabbatical leave in 1956 she traveled through Europe to sketch and paint. She came back with a portfolio of watercolors and drawings from France, Spain, Italy, Sicily, Lebanon, and Jordan. Of particular interest to her were the architecture and colorful costumes of busy marketplaces.

Although she came from a California ranch as an accomplished horse-woman and delighted Ithaca friends by instructing them in the art of western-style riding, it was Cayuga Lake and boating that were to become a source of enjoyment during the Ithaca years. The June 1929 issue of *Motorboating* carried as its lead article her account of a

thousand-mile trip she and her husband made in a twenty-one-foot open launch from Ithaca across Lake Ontario to Ottawa and back by way of the St. Lawrence River, Lake Champlain, and the New York State barge canals.

After both she and her husband, Professor Emeritus Lawrence A. Burckmyer, Jr., retired in 1962, they moved aboard a large motor sailboat with the idea of cruising for a while before settling down. It was to be their home for the next twenty years, as they followed the seasons along the inland waterway, moving north to Massachusetts in summer and south to Florida as winter came on. Professor Burckmyer kept a lively interest in sketching life along the waterways, filling sketchbooks and letters to friends with ink sketches of people, boats, harbors, and wildlife.

Those who had the privilege of knowing and working with Betty Burckmyer will remember her vitality and warmth and her excellence and dedication as a teacher. She always made time to be available to students and demonstrated a caring for their work. Her love of art, her strong feeling for its craft, and the need to acquire skills was communicated to all her students and other members of the various art study groups in which she participated, not only through her ability to teach, but also by the example of her finely crafted artwork.

Even though the years after retirement were spent mostly away from Ithaca, she maintained her contact with Ithacans and activities at Cornell.

She is survived by her husband and two sons, Lawrence L. Burckmyer and Peter Burckmyer, and four grandchildren.

Raymond T. Fox, Robert G. Mower, Robert J. Lambert, Jr.

Lawrence A. Burckmyer, Jr.

September 7, 1901 — April 7, 1988

Lawrence A. Burckmyer, Jr. (hereinafter referred to as “Burck”) was born in North Augusta, South Carolina. After prep-school work at Virginia Military Academy (where he was first in his class) he entered Clemson College, a short distance up the road from where he was born. Upon graduation with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1922 (again first in his class) he was highly recommended for an instructorship in the School of Electrical Engineering at Cornell and was offered an appointment, which he accepted for the fall term 1922. He became an assistant professor in 1929, an associate professor in 1942, and a professor in 1943. He retired early and became professor emeritus in July 1962.

During his teaching career Burck had only two sabbatic leaves. In 1947-48, he was with the Western Electric Company in New Jersey; in 1954-55 he was in the Du Pont Teachers Training Program in Wilmington, Delaware. Before early retirement he asked for a one-year leave of absence without salary even though he was eligible for a sabbatic. This was a measure of the man’s integrity because he felt that he might not come back to Cornell after the leave and that it would be wrong to ask for a sabbatic under such circumstances.

Burck’s numerous administrative responsibilities during his career included membership on a three-man committee appointed to administer the affairs of the School when it was without a director (1944-45). Also, he was in charge of the electrical engineering curriculum for the Steam and Diesel Programs of the Naval Training Program during World War II. This responsibility included the task of seeking out and hiring a teaching staff consisting of practicing engineers, active and retired, as well as developing the course material and a new laboratory. He was also in charge of an area responsible for electrical circuits and measurements laboratory, and machinery courses in the School.

While a member of the three-man committee in 1944-45 he was chosen as chairman of the Building Planning Committee for a new building to replace the facilities in Franklin Hall, Rand Hall, and the Old Heating Plant (converted to an electrical laboratory for the Naval Training Program). This proved to be a monumental task that took ten years to complete.

Burck started by making a complete survey of the space requirements known for the present and contemplated for the future. It was an outstanding job largely due to his efforts. Then came the first of many architectural designs that would satisfy these requirements. Many were discarded because their cost exceeded what the administration

felt they had available from a prospective donor. Eventually, all conditions were compromised and the move to the new building, Phillips Hall (given by Ellis L. Phillips '95), was completed in January 1955.

In addition to his efforts guiding the planning committee, Burck's tangible contributions to the new building were the design of the electrical laboratory benches used in all laboratories and the design of the electrical supply system for the laboratories and classrooms. With this system it is possible to connect any electrical supply anywhere in the building to any other place in the building, an extraordinary achievement. An audio system with similar capabilities was included in his design.

In both his measurement and machinery courses, Burck demanded not only precision in the laboratory but also precision in speech, along with clear thinking. While Burck's insistence on clarity, accuracy, and responsibility in their work seemed harsh to many students, it was really a great kindness. He considered it his duty to prepare the students for the expectations they were sure to face in the field of engineering. His thoughtful, professional approach and his courteous demeanor was a good example to them all.

The statement is made in a Centennial article concerning these courses:

"Scores of Electrical Engineering Alumni remember these courses as being very demanding and even painful. After entering their professional careers, however, many of these same alumni reported their appreciation of the value of these rigorous exercises."

For the laboratory course Burck wrote the text material for *Engineering Principles in Electrical Experiments* which was printed in photo offset form. His writing showed another Burckmyer characteristic — conciseness. Students and colleagues soon realized that Burck wrote one sentence where others would write two or three.

While active, Burck belonged to only one professional society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and was chairman of its subcommittee on Temperature Measurement and the Rotating Machinery Committee. He felt that he should participate only where he could make a reasonable contribution.

Burck was a member of the honorary societies, Eta Kappa Nu, Tau Beta Pi, and Sigma Xi.

Throughout his life Burck's recreation was his boats which he enjoyed with his family. In his younger years it was a thirty-foot single-masted motor sailer, the *Kestrel*, which he kept in immaculate condition (as he did his automobiles). In the summer months the family spent many hours on the *Kestrel* on Cayuga Lake and beyond. A picture of *Kestrel* under full sail appeared on Ithaca/Cayuga Lake publicity brochures for many years. An interview with Burck, and details of the innovations he made on *Kestrel* were featured in a major article in *Yachting Magazine*. This is a reflection of the thought and excellence he brought to everything he dealt with. At the time of

his retirement he acquired a cabin cruiser, the *North Star*, a larger boat with ocean going capability, on which he intended to live. He settled on the Marina at Marineland in Florida as the proper place to berth the boat. He and his wife, Elizabeth (retired as an associate professor emerita in ornamental horticulture at Cornell), continued to enjoy this form of living, with occasional trips out into the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf until they decided in 1984 it was time to go ashore. What eased the transition for Burck considerably was the fact that a suitable person appeared who offered to care for the boat and use it as Burck would.

They acquired a house in Palm Coast, Florida, not far from Marineland and were beginning to enjoy their new kind of living when Betty died suddenly in early 1985. Subsequently Burck went into a nursing home where he died.

Burck is survived by two sons, Lawrence L. of Peabody, Massachusetts and Peter A. of Somers, New York, both Cornell graduates; and four grandchildren.

True McLean, Robert E. Osborn, William H. Erickson

Walter Hagemeyer Burkholder

February 1, 1891 — January 31, 1983

Walter H. Burkholder was known affectionately to his many friends as “Burkie.” He was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he obtained his A.B. degree in botany and English from Wabash College in 1913. He then joined the Department of Plant Pathology [at Cornell] as a fellow to begin his doctoral program. This association with Cornell University continued forty-six years, until his retirement and appointment as professor emeritus on July 1, 1959. Burkie received his Ph.D. degree in 1917; held an appointment as investigator until 1921, when he was designated assistant professor; and was appointed professor in 1927.

Burkie began his scientific career investigating fungi that cause disease in plants. In particular he was concerned with diseases of beans. For his outstanding research he received a Meritorious Service Award from the Bean Improvement Cooperative, a national organization dedicated to improvement of bean crops. He became a world authority on bacteria that cause disease in plants. For many years Burkie was editor of the section on phytopathogenic bacteria in Bergey’s *Manual of Determinative Bacteriology*, a definitive reference work for bacteriologists. Over the years he assembled a large collection of plant pathogenic bacteria, which he made available to scientists all over the world. For many years he taught a section of the advanced graduate course on bacterial diseases of plants. His numerous research contributions ranged from fundamental studies on the physiology and taxonomy of these organisms to development of resistant bean varieties by which to control them and reduce losses sustained by bean growers. He was a member of Sigma Xi, the Society of American Bacteriologists, the Ecological Society of America, and the New York Academy of Sciences. He was a life member of the American Phytopathological Society and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Burkie was an avid reader of poetry and fiction and especially enjoyed light opera. He was a connoisseur of fine food and liquor, whose subtle delights he happily introduced to others. Burkie was also an outstanding person who exemplified the words *gentleman*, *scholar*, and *scientist*. He was a friend of students, whom he counseled and regularly entertained; of growers, whom he respected and was admired by in turn; and of people throughout the University community. He had such warmth of personality and good humor, such diverse interests and experiences, that people sought his company and simply enjoyed him greatly.

William F. Rochow, Leon J. Tyler, Roy L. Miller

Arthur Brotherton Burrell

February 20, 1902 — May 5, 1987

Arthur Brotherton Burrell died at his home near Peru, New York on May 5, 1987 at the age of eighty-five. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 20, 1902, the son of George W. and Evelyn A. Burrell. The family moved to east Cleveland where he attended public schools and graduated from Shaw High School in 1920. During the next four years he studied at Ohio State University, Columbus, and received a Bachelor of Science degree in horticulture with the class of 1924. At various times during summers in his undergraduate days at O.S.U. he worked in Ohio orchards and nurseries where he learned much about growing woody perennial fruits and the problems involved in growing apples.

In February 1925 he entered the Graduate School of Cornell University, where he majored in the field of plant pathology with minors in pomology and plant physiology. Dr. H. Earl Thomas, then a professor in the department and specialist on diseases of deciduous fruits, supervised Burrell's graduate studies.

Burrell completed requirements for a Ph.D. in plant pathology at Cornell in June 1931 with a doctoral dissertation entitled, "The Cork and Rosette Diseases of Apple in the Champlain Valley of New York". Shortly afterward in 1931, he was appointed assistant professor in the Department of Plant Pathology and professor in 1938. He retired in 1959 so that he could give full attention to and continue experimental work long in progress in his orchards in the Champlain Valley.

The story of his successful venture in apple growing in the Champlain Valley is briefly given here because it shows what a well-trained individual with courage, desire and determination can accomplish when faced with problems involved in growing apples, especially one known serious problem that awaited investigation.

In 1926 officials of the Champlain Valley Fruit Growers Association offered Cornell funds (fellowship) to support work on a long known apple problem known as "Cork" or Steven's disease which interfered with growth of apple trees and rendered the fruit worthless. Arthur Burrell, because of his experience and desire to investigate the problem, was chosen. In 1927, encouraged by Professor H.H. Whetzel of the Department of Plant Pathology, he rented a run-down orchard near Peru, New York for a period of five years where he was free to carry on necessary experimental work without interference. Working from April to mid-October each year he obtained results which proved to neighboring apple growers that their disease and insect problems could be brought under control. Burrell's tremendously important discovery was that the lack of available boron, at least in some Champlain

Valley soils, resulted in the development of the destructive Cork-Rosette diseases of apples. In addition to the discovery of the importance of boron, his studies concerned the importance of balanced nutrition, available soil moisture, beekeeping and pollination, concentrated spraying of trees for insect and foliage disease control and orchard management in general showing that all were important for success in growing apples. As a result of his research, some of it in collaboration with other researchers in the College of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, apple yields in the Peru area were doubled in five years. Burrell's orchards served as a laboratory over the years for demonstrating new scientific findings. These findings were largely responsible for the growth of the apple industry in the Champlain Valley. His discovery of effects of boron deficiencies also led to applications of boron to apple orchards in many parts of the world.

Professor Burrell was highly thought of by his peers. He was a member of the honorary societies of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Delta Gamma, and Sigma Rho. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He was well known for promoting agriculture in New York State for half a century as an investigator, scientist, educator, grower of apples and promoter of innovations in fruit farming. In 1960 he received a citation from the New York State Horticultural Society and in 1973 from the New York State Agricultural Society for his outstanding contributions to the apple producing industry.

He was a member of the American Pomological Society, the American Society of Horticultural Science, an honorary life member of the Quebec (Canada) Horticultural Society and active in the Audubon Society. He was a member and past president of the New York State Horticultural Society and the Northeastern Division of the American Phytopathological Society.

Professor Burrell was a member for several years of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations; a four-year member of the Advisory Council of the New York State College of Agriculture and Geneva Experiment Station; chairman for ten years of a Committee on National Legislation, Clinton County Farm Bureau; member of Governor Rockefeller's Advisory Council on Migrant Labor; member of the Advisory Council on Continuing Education, Plattsburgh State University College; and a member of the Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital Medical Center Corporation.

Burrell was an invited speaker at meetings over the years of the Horticultural Societies of the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Michigan.

For twenty years, Arthur and his wife, Virginia, took annually, as many as 300 students in the elementary grades of the Peru, New York Central School, on educational tours of the Burrell orchards and controlled atmosphere facilities during harvest. In June 1987 the elementary grades of the school held a memorial ceremony for Arthur Burrell and planted two apple trees on the school campus and placed a granite marker reading: "In Memory of Dr. A.B. Burrell". Also the Clinton County Historical Society in setting up a mobile exhibit for the Bicentennial Year Celebration selected ten people who have made major contributions to the development of the Champlain Valley area, and Dr. Arthur Burrell is one of those ten.

Professor Burrell is survived by his wife of fifty-six years, Virginia (Whiting) Burrell; a son George; a daughter Marjorie; a brother; a sister; two grandchildren, and two nephews.

Leon J. Tyler

Edwin Arthur Burt

October 11, 1892 — September 6, 1989

Ned Burt was born in Groton, Massachusetts, the son and grandson of Baptist ministers. He remembered his mother as a gentle and devout woman who taught him that the best form of religious faith is indispensable to the successful living of a life. His father he remembered in part as a zealot who early in his adult career determined, in order to demonstrate his faith in divine providence, to forswear dependence on a salaried income and allow God to provide for the material needs of his family as He saw fit. In the service of this ideal, Ned's father went to South China at the age of 45, to spend the rest of his life as a missionary for evangelical Christianity. One result of these decisions was that Ned spent several of his teenage years in China. Another that he acknowledged is that his own philosophical thought, although always deeply sympathetic to religious perspectives on the world, was marked from the beginning by a reaction against what he saw as the narrowness of his father's outlook.

Returning from China, Ned went from Mount Hermon School to Yale, where he majored in philosophy, and then to Columbia, where he earned his Ph.D. degree, and then to Union Theological Seminary, where he was awarded the S.T.M. degree. He first established his academic reputation with *The Metaphysical Foundations of Modern Physical Science*, published in 1924; the revised second edition, from 1932, is still in print and is still highly regarded. The book is a learned and fascinating account of the scientific revolution of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with a critical survey of the thought of a number of seventeenth-century thinkers on the question of how human consciousness, purpose and religious aspirations fit (or do not fit) into the world that that revolution progressively revealed. It owes its eminence partly to the author's perspective on this question, as pressing in 1990 as it was in 1690 or in 1924, and partly to its convincing demonstration that one cannot read intelligently those seventeenth-century thinkers (such as Descartes, Hobbes and Locke) classified in retrospect as major philosophers, without also reading the works of their contemporaries (such as Galileo, Gilbert, Boyle and Newton), now regarded primarily as scientists. This latter moral is one with which most contemporary historians of philosophy would emphatically agree.

Ned taught for two years at Columbia and nine at Chicago before joining Cornell's Sage School of Philosophy in 1932. He was asked on arrival to take on a course on the history and comparison of religions, a new field for him. He willingly complied, and soon made both the course and the field his own. The course, which had 12 students when he first taught it, regularly drew 300 by the time of his retirement in 1960. His writings during this time

included *Types of Religious Philosophy* (1939; rev. 1951) and *Man Seeks the Divine: a Study in the History and Comparison of Religions* (1957), as well as his edition of *The Teachings of the Compassionate Buddha* (1955). Work in this area changed his own life. He felt that as the teacher of such a course he owed it to his students to take them as best he could inside the perspective of each of the faiths studied; and the result of this exercise, he found, was to broaden his own outlook, both by highlighting the basic convictions that the major religions share and by encouraging a sympathetic appreciation of what was distinctive about each. It was in this spirit that he joined the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), and then, while in India in 1947, also took the vows of a Buddhist layman. His point, he explained, was to emphasize that his spiritual nourishment came from the East as well as the West. When he returned to India in 1953, he and his wife lived in a Hindu religious retreat. In 1966, just two westerners were invited to join in retracing the Buddha's footsteps in honor of the 2500th anniversary of his enlightenment; Ned Burttt was one of them.

Ned also accumulated numerous academic honors during his career. In 1941 he was named Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy. He was elected vice president of the Eastern (and largest) Division of the American Philosophical Association in 1952, and president in 1964. He also served as president of the American Theological Society. He was awarded an L.H.D. by the University of Chicago and the Nicholas Murray Butler Silver Medal by Columbia University; and he was welcomed as a visiting professor at Harvard, Stanford and the University of Hawaii.

Ned was married twice, first to Mildred Camp in 1916, and then to Dr. Marjorie Murray in 1951. He and his first wife had four daughters, of whom two, Virginia and Winifred, survive. But, because of the passage of time if for no other reason, it is the second marriage that is remembered best by most of the friends who survive him in Ithaca. Marjorie Murray Burttt had a distinguished career of her own. After graduating from Columbia Medical School with only the second class that included women, she worked for years as a pediatrician. Increasing interest in the emotional problems of children drew her toward psychoanalytic thought. Encouraged by her acquaintance with Anna Freud, she underwent analysis herself, trained as an analyst, and after her marriage to Ned practiced in Ithaca for 30 years (with adult patients as well as children), until well past her 90th birthday. Ned shared her interest, having undergone psychoanalysis himself in the 1940s. He found that it not only helped to resolve his personal conflicts but gave him new insight into the unconscious influences on his philosophical thought, thereby freeing him to pursue new directions. In her later years Marjorie regularly hosted an informal gathering of local

psychiatrists in their home on Willard Way. Ned often sat in on the discussions, and was respected for his own thoughtful contributions from his philosophical perspective.

This was far from being the only gathering to which Ned and Marjorie opened their home. Wednesday evenings were for Friends, and for any others who wished to gather for meditation and discussion. Most afternoons students and others could come for tea and, depending on the season, enjoy either croquet or the comfort of a warm fire. (Well into his 90s, Ned insisted on bringing the firewood up from the basement himself.) At the Burtts's any students found a home away from home. All remember the warm presence of both of the Burtts and their remarkable ability to see good in people, even while maintaining a realistic awareness of the less attractive sides of human nature. Ned was rarely content to confine these meetings to small talk, and was eager to discuss with anyone the most important topics on which they held views; he drew people into such discussions easily, partly through his quiet humor, partly through his obvious interest in, and openness to, any opinions seriously held, whether or not they agreed with his own.

Ned's writing did not end with his retirement and appointment as Sage Professor Emeritus, but its direction changed. He saw himself now as less of a scholar and more of a seeker, and so gave away most of his professional library. He continued his busy correspondence with friends and acquaintances around the world: he had spoken with Gandhi in the year before the latter's death, and maintained a life-long friendship with Archibald McLeish, a Yale classmate, among others. He described *In Search of Philosophic Understanding* (1965) as "a foil against which readers can test their own evolving philosophy," and addressed his reader personally: "I put into your hands a book which has been in the making a long time; and I hope you may find it a worthy companion in your search for philosophic understanding." He completed another book, *The Human Journey*, when he was 90, basing it on the Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectures he gave at the University of Calcutta. It was two years later that he published his final book, *Light, Love and Life*.

His own attitude toward life, and the warm affection of many friends, seemed to make the afflictions of old age more bearable to Ned than they are to many. He refused to let his loss of hearing bar him from discussion, and so often carried a child's "Magic Slate" on which others could write their questions and comments to him. Nor did he allow his increasing frailty to keep him from making at least one trip across the country, entirely by himself, while he was in his 90s. Marjorie's death in 1982 was a severe loss, but he mourned her partly by drawing strength from his friends, inviting any who wished to do so to join him for meditation in his home at eight every morning, the hour at which he found he missed her most. He continued until his final year to spend part of every day working

in his study. He died at home, in the company of friends and of his two daughters, just over a month short of his 97th birthday.

In the Foreword to his final book, Ned Burttt lamented discovering, in his 80s, that he had still not learned how to live. Most of his friends, while accepting his implication that learning must continue while life does, found that assessment too modest.

Stuart M. Brown, Jr., Nicholas L. Sturgeon

Orrilla Wright Butts

June 25, 1904 — March 21, 1987

Orrilla Wright Butts was one of those rare individuals whose personality radiated warmth and friendliness. She had a delightful sense of humor and a quick wit that often broke the strain of a tense moment. Those qualities, plus her sincere faith in people and in their ability to help themselves, inspired confidence and encouraged families to participate in cooperative extension programs. Homemakers and colleagues alike valued her vision, leadership, and ability to develop educational programs that met the needs of families—and particularly of women—of the depression and war-torn years. She was known to her friends and colleagues as Ril.

Ril came to the College of Home Economics in 1935 as an assistant professor in cooperative extension and assistant state leader of home demonstration agents to provide leadership for the home economics program in New York State. Later she was promoted to professor in extension, coordinator of extension in the College of Home Economics, and state leader of home demonstration agents.

Ril worked to strengthen the local leadership system in New York State, where college faculty taught groups of leaders who in turn taught others in the community. She encouraged local women to serve on county program advisory committees. She obtained much satisfaction in observing the personal development of people who assumed leadership roles.

Ril was one of Cornell's effective ambassadors to those from foreign countries seeking guidance in the establishment of an extension program. She was in much demand to talk to representatives from war-torn countries to discuss the involvement of the local people in developing educational programs to strengthen home and community living. In 1949, in recognition of her interest, Ril was selected as a visiting consultant in home economics for the United States army of occupation assigned to the food, agriculture, and forestry division of the British army of occupation in Germany. One of her many responsibilities was working with committees to plan for the establishment of two new home economics institutes (colleges of home economics) with Marshall Plan aid.

Ril's ability to work successfully with people played an important role in creating understanding of the legislative decision to separate the Home Bureau from home economics extension work. Her vision for educational programs based on resources of the College of Home Economics and for audience outreach was key in directing the extension effort. Ril also had the ability to gain support of faculty and administrators at state, county, and university levels to

focus programs for people in all socioeconomic groups. This effort is now the basis for the current home economics extension program.

Ril's special assignments while employed at the college included many community and statewide commitments. She served on the WGY radio and television planning committee during the station's pioneer effort to secure homemakers' participation. She was also an adviser to the New York State Council of Rural Women and the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus. She was a member of the University Committee on Adult Education, the Intra-College Committee on Extension Studies, and the New York State College of Home Economics Scholarship Committee. In addition, she wrote articles for publications, including *Forecast* and *Better Farms*.

In 1954 Ril represented the college at the ninth annual Conference on Citizenship, in Washington, D.C. The following year she received the Merit Award from the Cornell chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, a national honorary extension fraternity. At that time she was cited for her ability as a teacher, an organizer, and an administrator and for her forthrightness in meeting problems.

In 1957 secretary of agriculture Ezra Benson presented Ril with the Superior Service Award "for devoted and unselfish leadership, for faith in people and respect for their ability, for skill in the multitudes of human relationships that characterize the extension service."

Her alma mater, Rochester Institute of Technology, recognized her statewide leadership role by awarding her the Margaret Gillam award on October 14, 1972. The citation was "for outstanding professional contributions to the field of home economics through the extension service."

During her retirement she and her husband traveled widely, including spending a year abroad. Ril was an avid reader and a fan of the *New York Times* crossword puzzle. Ril enjoyed playing bridge and the people with whom she played. She served on the board of the Friends of the Tompkins County Library and on the board of the Service League. Ril was the widow of Professor George S. Butts, who predeceased her on June 25, 1975.

Ril was born in Perry, New York, the daughter of Allen James and Minnie Goodridge Wright. She earned a teaching certificate in 1924 from the Mechanics Institute in Rochester (Rochester Institute of Technology) and her Bachelor of Science degree in home economics in 1926 from the University of Rochester. She did postgraduate work at Cornell and Columbia universities.

Ril was a true friend and colleague and is greatly missed.

Helen Gertrude Canoyer

June 20, 1903 — February 25, 1984

Helen G. Canoyer, retired dean of the College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) and emeritus professor of household economics and management, was distinguished in academic and government circles as an administrator, educator, adviser, and trailblazer for women. During her Cornell deanship Canoyer instigated the evaluation of the College of Home Economics that eventually led to its reorganization as the College of Human Ecology. She also spearheaded the drive to build the new wing of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, which was dedicated in 1968, shortly before her retirement, and began an annual institute for community leaders that was held for many years.

Born in Melrose, Minnesota, Dean Canoyer attended secondary schools throughout the Midwest. She received her B.S., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from the School of Business Administration at the University of Minnesota, then served on the faculty there for more than twenty years as an assistant, associate, and full professor of economics and marketing. Dr. Canoyer was one of the first women to be awarded a doctoral degree in economics with specialization in consumer economics and marketing.

During World War II Dean Canoyer left her academic post to serve as an economic analyst in the food section of the War Production Board. She then held an appointment as an economist in the distribution division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, and in 1945-46 was the assistant chief, Division of Research and Statistics, Office of Alien Property Custodian.

In 1954 Dr. Canoyer, on becoming dean of the College of Home Economics, was also appointed the first woman faculty member of Cornell's (then) Graduate School of Business and Public Administration; she taught a course in the school's marketing program.

Dean Canoyer was dedicated to the development and maintenance of excellence in the three thrusts of the college: resident education, research, and extension. Her drive and energy resulted in strong growth in these three areas. Her interests were broad and eclectic and included education in home economics for both men and women. She enthusiastically encouraged young men to explore the field of home economics as a career.

One of her most compelling interests was in promoting the professional growth of women, as she saw society emphasizing more and more the dual role of women in homemaking and in work outside the home. She believed

that the basic changes that reshaped the living pattern in the home made it essential for more women to be equipped to make the complex adjustments resulting from this dual role.

This interest was intensified through her involvement in international programs of women's education. She was one of a group of United States educators who conducted workshops in East and West Africa on "Problems of Education of African Women Educators." The workshops were followed by a request from the government of Ghana for help from the faculty of the College of Home Economics. The resulting cooperative project, along with projects in Liberia and the Philippines, continued for several years and involved several faculty in the college.

Honored for her professional contributions, Dean Canoyer received the University of Minnesota's 1956 alumni achievement award "for her distinguished achievement record."

In 1962 President John F. Kennedy appointed Dr. Canoyer as chairperson of his Consumer Advisory Council. She oversaw the compilation of a council report that was later published. In 1963 she received a citation of appreciation from the American Home Economics Association for her service to the federal government and to peoples of other countries. The citation specifically referred to her chairpersonship of the Consumer Advisory Council, saying she had "steadfastly represented the interests of the consumer; established the value of home economics as a discipline fundamental to the welfare of the consumer; brought to other members of the association inspiration in professional service to the consumer; and cooperated with recognized leaders to determine and develop the means by which the consumer may be heard, may be protected, may speak, and may be informed." At that time she had just completed a term on the Commission on Federal Relations of the American Council on Education.

Other professional activities through the years included being a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Marketing* (1941-47); chairperson of the Land Grant Home Economics Study Proposal Committee; director of the American Marketing Association; director of the National Association of Consumers; director of Consumers Union; director of Grand Union; member of the American Council on Education; officer of the New York State Minimum Wage Board for Retail Trade; and member of the Council of the New York State Department of Commerce and Agricultural Advisory Committee.

She co-authored, with Professor Vaile, two books: *Income and Consumption* and *The Economics of Income and Consumption*. She also contributed numerous articles on home economics, cooperatives, and the role of land-grant colleges to a variety of professional journals. She was an accomplished speaker and was in frequent demand by both national and international groups.

Throughout her tenure at Cornell she was a dynamic and incisive leader. Her energy, drive, and vision contributed significantly to the present high status of the college.

She retired from Cornell University in 1968 and went to the University of Massachusetts to serve as dean of home economics. She moved to San Francisco in the late seventies, where she resided until her death, in 1984.

Urie Bronfenbrenner, Kathleen Rhodes, Jean McLean

Raymond M. Cantwell

September 21, 1927 — November 11, 1980

On November 11, 1980, the School of Hotel Administration lost one of its most loyal and dedicated alumni, Ray Cantwell.

Ray was a unique person: a self-made businessman who never lost sight of his early career struggles, who therefore always had time, sympathy, and understanding for those starting their careers. As a colleague he was a delight; he challenged, he provoked thought, he offered sage advice, he empathized. As a friend he was fun, a smiling Irishman in the best sense of the phrase, someone who always had time for a laugh.

When Ray Cantwell traveled, he read all the signs, climbed all the famous hills, found every historical site, snapped every picture, quizzed the guides and local citizens for every detail, and, on his return, shared his discoveries in the fashion of the great early explorers. He invested his life with the same qualities of enthusiasm, curiosity, and zest.

His was not an easy childhood. His parents died before he was eight years old. Although Ray received kind help and care from the nuns and loving support from his older brothers, he had to be self-reliant from the beginning. The decisiveness and independence he developed in those early years were sources of strength throughout his life. That strength was sustaining and generous—never harsh, never strident, never demanding.

Perhaps because of his early experiences, Ray had a profound respect for the importance of commitment to significant institutions. For Ray, the most significant of these institutions were his church, his school, and his family.

Ray was an active member of St. Catherine of Siena. His faith and devotion were unbreakable and steadfast. In an era when such devotion is often viewed by many as outdated, Ray never relented. From the church he derived a real sense of stability and meaning, and to the church he returned his gratitude and appreciation. His efforts were unceasing.

Ray was very proud of his association with Cornell. After serving in the Marine Corps, he came to Cornell as an undergraduate in the School of Hotel Administration. For several years after he earned his Bachelor of Science degree, he worked successfully in industry. In 1973, at mid-career, he returned as a graduate student and began

his teaching career here. Until his death last October, he worked devotedly and joyfully with both his students and his colleagues at the school.

Ray's role in the school was unique. None of us has ventured to think of replacing him; he is not replaceable. All of us have been enlarged by our contact with him. Ray pretended nothing; he was absolutely straightforward in speech and deed. His colleagues and students came to depend on his unswerving loyalty and support. He was friendly, charming, honest, humorous, considerate, vigorous, intelligent, hard-driving, and hardworking. He was a man of convictions, who did not shrink from arguing strongly for what he believed; yet he never left the scene without resolving conflicts and reaffirming his friendship, even with those with whom he disagreed.

Those of us who grieve for our colleague, our teacher, and our friend can only begin to imagine the grief of his family. A man who had no parents for so many years, Ray deeply loved and appreciated his wife, Mary Jo, and his children, Mark, Mary, Matthew, and Catherine. Sensing that his time was short, he felt an urgency to finish his work and to share joy with his friends and family. Never did he indulge in self-pity or pessimism. Mary Jo Cantwell has generously shared this memory of Ray: just before he went into surgery, he kissed his wife and children, and as the attendant wheeled him down the corridor, he raised his arms in a last optimistic salute— thumbs up.

Some people's lives touch the world like a feather. You hardly know they ever existed, and upon their departure from this earth it is difficult to locate the marks they made. Ray Cantwell's life caused a crater, and his death left an enormous void in all who knew him. To have known Ray is to have known a genuine human being. To his legion of friends he left a legacy. Each of their lives is richer today because Ray Cantwell touched them. We shall all miss this man who showed so much love for everyone he knew.

John J. Clark, William H. Kaven, Donal A. Dermody

Harry Caplan

January 7, 1896 — November 29, 1980

The death of Harry Caplan brings to a close a career that is surely one of the most remarkable in the history of Cornell University. To record that Harry Caplan was a distinguished scholar and a superb teacher, important though it is, does not begin to describe the depth or the breadth of the impact that he had on his university. To generations of Cornell people—students, faculty, staff, alumni, and their families—Harry Caplan was a friend and counselor. No brief statement can present an adequate picture of his career. It can only recall some of the facts and circumstances, and leave the portrait to be filled in from the reader's own recollections. All who knew him will have their own rich and individual memories.

Harry Caplan was born in Hoag's Corners, Rensselaer County, New York, and attended the public schools of Albany, New York, graduating from high school in 1912; he was valedictorian and won the prize in Greek. He graduated from Cornell in 1916. Among his undergraduate achievements were election to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year, the Barnes Shakespeare Prize, the Frances Sampson Fine Arts Prize, and awards in public speaking. His Master of Arts (1917) and Doctor of Philosophy (1921) were both Cornell degrees. He was graduate scholar in archaeology and comparative literature in 1916-17, fellow in Greek and Latin in 1917-18. His academic work was interrupted by service in the U.S. Army, 1918-19. His doctoral dissertation, written under the direction of Charles E. Bennett, was entitled "The History of the Jews in the Roman Province of Africa." Other Cornell teachers influential on him were H. C. Elmer and Lane Cooper.

His first faculty appointment was in the Cornell Department of Public Speaking, where he was an instructor from 1919 to 1923, a period when Cornell was dominant in the field of rhetoric and public address. In 1924 he moved from Public Speaking to the Department of Classics, in which he served until his retirement in 1967, as instructor, 1924-25, assistant professor, 1925-30, and professor, 1930-67. He was chairman of the department from 1929 to 1946, became Goldwin Smith Professor of the Classical Languages and Literature in 1941, and was appointed Goldwin Smith Professor Emeritus on his retirement in 1967. Though the dedication to Cornell that is implicit in this record was very real and very strong, Professor Caplan enjoyed also an extensive and prestigious connection with other universities, serving as a visiting professor in the summer session at Wisconsin (1925), Michigan (1932), Northwestern (1938), Stanford (1942 and 1948), Chicago (1945), and Columbia (1946). After retirement from Cornell, he held a series of visiting professorships: Mellon Professor at the University of Pittsburgh (1967-

68), Walker-Ames Professor at the University of Washington (1968), Ziskind Professor at Brandeis University (1968-69), and at Minnesota and Stanford in 1969. Much in demand as a speaker, he gave public lectures at more institutions and learned societies than can be listed in this account.

To the world of scholarship, Harry Caplan is known above all as one of this century's leading authorities on ancient and medieval rhetoric, and his publications in this field are marked by breadth of range and meticulous scholarship. His edition and translation, in the Loeb Classical Library, of the *Rhetorica ad Herennium* has been recognized as a model of editorial skill and judgment. The elegance of the translation and the combination of succinctness and informativeness in the introduction and notes make this volume a leading contribution to scholarly work on ancient rhetoric. The range and variety of his interests in rhetorical studies are suggested by the volume of his essays entitled *Of Eloquence*, edited by two scholars whose doctoral work he directed, Anne King and Helen North, and published in 1970 by Cornell University Press. Among his other publications are an edition and translation of Gianfrancesco Pico della Mirandola's *On the Imagination* (New Haven, 1930); a series of booklists of *artes praedicandi*, "treatises on preaching," most of them done in collaboration with H. H. King; several encyclopedia articles, such as "Rhetorica ad Herennium" in the *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, "Quintilian" in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and "Ars Praedicandi" in the *New Catholic Encyclopedia*; and numerous articles and reviews in learned journals.

His roster of professional honors and distinctions is long and illustrious. He was president of the American Philological Association in 1955, culminating many years of active participation as a director and officer of the association. In 1957 he was inducted as a fellow of the Mediaeval Academy of America. In 1962-63 he was a fellow of the Center for Advanced Studies, Wesleyan University, and in 1970 was awarded the honorary degree, D.Litt., by Wesleyan. He was an honorary fellow of the Cornell Society for the Humanities. The diversity of his interests is suggested by his membership in other learned societies, including the Modern Language Association, the Speech Association of America, and the Renaissance Society of America. He twice held Guggenheim Fellowships and twice was awarded research grants by the American Council of Learned Societies. A volume of studies in his honor, *The Classical Tradition*, edited by Luitpold Wallach and published in 1966 by Cornell University Press, contains thirty-eight studies by colleagues in Classics and other disciplines. On December 30, 1965, a special session at the convention of the Speech Association of America was held, with addresses in his honor.

To his Cornell students, colleagues, and friends there was a further dimension to Harry Caplan's life that transcends in importance his scholarly eminence, though it can in no way be separated from it. Harry Caplan was a great

teacher, one of the most admired in Cornell history. It was not only the wit and vivacity of his classroom manner, not only, even, the wonderful sense of engagement, of his personal interest in his students, a concern that all who have been his students recall and treasure; there was also a unique talent, springing from his combination of personal warmth and scholarly excellence, that made all his classes experiences in broad humanistic learning. Not that there were many digressions or that much time was taken for anecdotes; for, marvellous raconteur though he was in private conversation, his classes were on their subject, and he was a demanding teacher with a knack for getting the best out of students. It was more that his own broad interests and knowledge always illuminated whatever subject matter he was dealing with. His influence as a teacher extended beyond the classroom, and 121 Goldwin Smith Hall, Harry Caplan's office, was for generations of Cornell students, alumni, and colleagues a place to repair for advice, conversation, consultation, and reunion. It has been well described as "less an office than a way of life." It was, in fact, where Harry Caplan lived; a life-long bachelor of simple and regular habits, he lived in rooms that were only a place to sleep, and his office was the center of his daily life. He served on a multitude of faculty and university committees, and was an honorary member of two Cornell classes, 1924 and 1930. Of the many further honors and celebrations arising from his unique place in the life of Cornell, there is not space for full mention, but two demand notice: the Statler Hall banquet on the occasion of his retirement in 1967, attended by some one hundred and fifty friends from all over the country, the number limited by the available banquet space, and the Cornell Club of New York dinner in his honor on January 22, 1975.

On his retirement his office, 121 Goldwin Smith, was "retired" with him, to become the Classics Department office, and a roomy office was found for him in Rockefeller Hall, where he continued his scholarly and Cornell activities surrounded by his books and by the offices of the Arts College admission staff. There his influence on the Cornell scene continued unabated, as this picture of him as viewed by the admission staff suggests:

Perhaps what struck us most vividly about Harry Caplan during these years was the extraordinary number of friends who came to look for him. Cornellians of every age, from near or very far, stopped in the Admissions Office to look up their former professor, to chat with him about their careers and their families, or simply to be with him for a few moments of warmth and affection. Harry Caplan believed in Cornell traditions and in "legacies;" he took genuine pride in having played a major role in the education of many Cornellians, especially women, and enjoyed seeing again and again "these kids," as he sometimes called them, now with their children and often their grandchildren, sharing in their hope that these "kids" too would choose to continue with their studies at Cornell. Harry Caplan will be remembered for generations to come as the source and inspiration of that Cornell "legacy."

As might be expected in one of such strong human concerns, Harry Caplan was a man of deep family attachments, and kept in close and affectionate contact with his brothers and their families. It was while visiting at the home of his brother, Dr. Louis Caplan, in Seattle, Washington, that he became fatally ill, ending a career remarkable in the annals of his university and of his profession.

We hope that this sketch has succeeded in suggesting what is a very important fact about Harry Caplan's career: that, though many whose lives he touched deeply had only a slight contact with the fields of scholarship in which he was eminent, the two sides of his activity are really one; Caplan the scholar and Caplan the teacher and friend of Cornellians are inseparable parts of a remarkable person. His impact on the fields of learning in which he was engaged and on the generations of Cornellians whom he influenced depended alike on his personal warmth and concern and his devotion to humanistic study. Harry Caplan was an outstanding example of that combination of qualities that he admired in others and that constitute, to use a favorite phrase of his, *a vir humanus*.

Alvin H. Bernstein, Urbain J. DeWinter, Gordon M. Kirkwood

Jesse Thomas Carpenter

December 11, 1899 — September 15, 1986

Jesse came to the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell in the fall of 1947. Thus he joined that faculty in the years of its infancy, and he stayed until his retirement in 1966. As a bachelor when he came to Ithaca, he lived on the campus at 1 East Avenue, in the house where a number of venerable faculty members lived, until he married Dr. Martha E. (Patty) Stahr, assistant professor of astronomy, in August 1951. They had two children, Martha Alice and Sarah Margaret.

Jesse was born in Durham County, North Carolina, and attended Duke University, where he majored in history and economics, earning his A.B. degree in 1920. He spent two years as a high school principal and the following two years as an instructor of economics at Duke University. He earned an A.M. in government at the University of Iowa in 1925 and followed that with a Ph.D. in political science at Harvard University in 1930. It is to be noted, however, that from 1927 to 1942 he was an associate professor of political science at New York University, where at various times he taught public administration, constitutional law, municipal administration, and international law. While at NYU, he published *The South as a Conscious Minority* (NYU Press, 1930), which won the Mrs. Simon Baruch Prize in 1931.

Jesse's wartime service was first as a senior personnel research analyst in the Industrial Personnel Division of the U.S. Army. From 1943 to 1946 he served in military government, working with the U.S. Navy. Following his wartime service he was employed as a labor economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor in Washington, D.C., where he was in charge of the management section in the Union and Management Division of the bureau. While there, he produced a manuscript, "Employer Associations and Collective Bargaining," which was released by the Division of Industrial Relations in 1947.

It was that study that led directly to his appointment at Cornell to the faculty of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations and also to his first activity there. It resulted in publication by Cornell University Press, in 1950, of *Employer Associations and Collective Bargaining in New York City*. It was a very interesting and revealing book dealing with the multiplicity and variety of arrangements for collective bargaining in the City, particularly among small businesses and their respective unions. It revealed, something of a surprise to many, that negotiations were primarily done on an association basis as a way of equalizing power; that is, employers organized, too, in order to meet with their unions. Jesse described the development, composition, powers, internal organization, methods

of operation, and responsibilities of these employer associations. He showed the patterns of employer alignments for bargaining purposes and compared those patterns with structures prevailing among union organizations. He disclosed that multiple-employer bargaining lessened competition for workers by creating marketwide standards of employment and produced uniform interpretations of the master agreements. He analyzed grievance machinery and showed how multiple-employer contracts were enforced to produce peaceful settlement of local disputes, and he pointed up the opportunities for self-government that such arrangements supplied.

Jesse was also a teacher who, throughout his stint at the school, taught a very well organized course for non-ILR students, the predominant group being engineering students. The course was carefully developed and thorough in content and method in presenting industrial and labor relations. The directors of the various schools of engineering always spoke highly of that course.

Jesse and Patty spent a sabbatical year, 1954-55, in Australia on a Fulbright grant. His primary purpose was to study the Australian system of compulsory arbitration, hailed by some as an alternative to collective bargaining as we know it in the United States. His letters attest to his powers of insightful observation and are full of humor about life “down under” as he saw it.

Jesse was a person with diverse interests. He was a very competent contract bridge player and a dedicated gardener. He was a person whose basic goodness and integrity stood forth always. He was a man who stood by his principles.

During the time Jesse was completing work on his book on employer associations in New York City, Dr. Paul Abelson had been invited by the school to give a series of lectures, “The Evolution of Collective Bargaining and Agreement Administration in the Needle Trades.” This visit led directly to the acquisition of Abelson’s voluminous files, accumulated over the forty years he had served as adviser, negotiator, mediator, arbitrator, impartial chairman, or umpire in more than a score of different industries in the needle trades, and in several other industries as well. Without a doubt the Abelson papers are one of the most significant collections on the origins and development of collective bargaining in New York City, and Jesse took on the task of organizing and codifying the material, cooperating with Dr. Abelson personally during the latter’s remaining few years. Jesse at first had it in mind to write the biography of Dr. Abelson, who liked Jesse very much and was impressed with his sense of humor, industry, thoroughness, objectivity, and meticulousness. But as the work of organizing, codifying, and analyzing the papers went on, the project grew in size and complexity. Besides the gigantic archival task that Jesse undertook, the work he did led, even beyond his retirement, to the very meritorious and definitive book, *Competition and Collective Bargaining in the Needle Trades, 1910-1967* (published in Cornell Studies in Industrial and Labor Relations, 1972).

There are precious few books on collective bargaining that are better researched or more meticulously, fairly, and objectively written than this one. It is a great monument to Jesse's dedication to his work and the thoroughness with which he did it.

Donald E. Cullen, Maurice F. Neufeld, Vernon H. Jensen

Vance A. Christian

December 19, 1928 — November 5, 1984

On November 5, 1984, the School of Hotel Administration lost one of its most famous, respected, and dedicated teachers and alumni, Vance Christian.

“Teaching is my greatest joy,” Vance often remarked. “I like to see and be instrumental in developing success. What brings tears to my eyes is recalling some young man or woman sitting across my desk from me who has no idea of his or her potential, convincing the student that he or she has it, and then seeing that person years later as a leader in the hospitality industry.” By the time of his death, Vance had become, in the words of several colleagues, “the closest thing we had to a legend” at the Hotel School.

Born in New York City, Vance moved as a child to rural West Virginia, where his father was a country doctor choosing to serve those who were not fortunate enough to receive adequate medical attention. Vance’s father was his mentor—kind, gentle, patient, but with an underlying independence and iron resolve. Vance adopted his virtues and combined them with his strong opinions and theatrical manner of making his point.

Vance arrived in Ithaca in 1959 through a bit of good luck for him and for Cornell. After earning a chemistry degree at West Virginia State College, he had enlisted in the army and managed an army service club. Upon his discharge he had planned to enroll in the Harvard Business School, when a waiter working for him suggested Cornell. “I don’t want to go to hotel school and be a cook,” Vance recalled telling the waiter. When he reviewed the catalog and became aware of the school’s commitment to management, he changed his mind. He earned a second bachelor’s degree and a master’s degree at Cornell. He then joined the faculty as a lecturer in 1961 and was appointed an assistant professor in 1965, at that time one of only a few black faculty members at Cornell.

Over the years, Vance developed an international reputation as a concerned, caring, and demanding professional, who lived by the philosophy absorbed from his father—concern for people, hard work, independence, and leadership. On campus he developed and taught numerous food and beverage management courses, spicing each lecture and demonstration with strong opinions and a personalized phrase such as “in doing so” or “on the reverse side” followed by an all-knowing smile and a chuckle. His most popular course, “Introduction to Wine and Spirits,” attracted hundreds of Cornell students each semester. For his efforts and leadership in promoting beverage management in the curriculum, he was named the Villa Banfi Professor of Wine Education in 1978.

Students and former students making their way up the echelons of the industry sought out Vance for his sage advice. He became the mentor to a wide range of students, both domestic and international, and to many young faculty members. He took time to listen, to be concerned, and to become involved. The loan fund, which he established in his father's name, quietly assisted deserving students.

Within the industry Vance was well known and highly respected. By example he promoted hospitality-management education as a legitimate and demanding discipline. A black in an industry whose management ranks were almost entirely white, he said his color was not a problem. "I do not teach black management. I teach management. If people want to improve their business or make their personnel more efficient, they don't care who does it."

Vance carried the highest standards of hospitality education with him wherever he traveled throughout the world—Europe, the Far East, Africa, South America, and India. He personified Cornell to those he taught and encountered in distant places and to those government and industry leaders he advised. An established and reputable consultant and management adviser, he also contributed significantly to industry education and research as president of the Society of Wine Educators, as a member of the board of directors of the Culinary Institute of America, and as an active member of the Society for the Advancement of Food Research; the Council on Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional Education; the Institute of Food Technologists; and the Hotel Sales Management Association.

A bachelor most of his life, Vance's family was the students he taught and the faculty he befriended. Late in his life he married Nena, his steadfast companion through his long and slow illness. Vance never gave up. With deep, moving courage and hope, he talked and planned of coming back. He rose from his bed to lecture to his class and to travel for one last visit to Singapore to give his farewell seminar to the industry he loved.

Vance's passing leaves a void that cannot be filled. He touched our lives in deep and moving ways. A personal giant: tough, but soft underneath; demanding, but understanding; opinionated, but willing to reconsider his position. From humble beginnings to a humble end, Vance was laid to rest in a small country churchyard in rural Virginia beside his mentor, his dad.

Stephen Mutkoski, Normand Peckenpaugh, James Eyster

Charles Edward Cladel

August 27, 1906 — March 7, 1985

Charles Edward Cladel was born in New York City, the son of Edward and Louise Eberhart Cladel. He prepared for college in the New York City school system, graduating from the Evander Childs High School. He attended Columbia College for one year and then applied for admission to the Hotel Management Program at Cornell, at that time a division of the New York State School of Home Economics. He matriculated in fall 1925 and successfully completed his Bachelor of Science degree in February 1929.

He then entered the hotel industry as an accountant and worked for the firms Horwath & Horwath, Haskins & Sells, Howard Dayton Hotels Corporation, and the American Hotel Corporation. In 1933 he was invited by the late dean Howard B. Meek to join the faculty as an accounting instructor. He accepted this position and also began work on his Master of Science degree, which he completed in 1936. During this period he also prepared for the New York State certified public accountant examination and was certified in 1938.

Charles Cladel taught at Cornell for nearly forty years. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1940, to associate professor in 1945, and to full professor in 1953 and was granted the title of professor emeritus upon his retirement in 1972.

Drawing on his extensive previous work experience, Professor Cladel developed and taught specialized courses in hotel accounting, food and beverage control, and hotel front-office posting machines. In addition, he offered general courses in basic accounting, intermediate accounting, and auditing.

During World War II Professor Cladel made a significant contribution to the war effort by teaching all five of the school's accounting courses to a substantial number of army and navy personnel who were attending the special officer training program. This often entailed working in excess of seventy hours a week.

To keep in touch with the industry, Professor Cladel spent a number of summers working with Horwath & Horwath as a senior accountant. He also collaborated with the late Professor James Barrett in the design and installation of the first accounting system to be used at the Statler Inn and Club on the Cornell campus.

He married Mabel Elizabeth MacGregor in December 1935 in Johnson City, New York. They had two children: a son, Charles (1939), and a daughter, Nancy (1942). Eventually they were also blessed with four grandchildren.

During his undergraduate years he was a member of the Cornell Crew, Pi Kappa Phi fraternity, and the honorary societies of Phi Kappa Phi and Ye Hosts.

Professor Cladel was a member of the Kiwanis Club, a Mason, and a member of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. He was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Church and a former president of the Ithaca Chapter of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen.

Always possessed of community spirit, he worked on a volunteer basis for a number of local organizations as treasurer and accountant. Those who were fortunate to know him will remember Charlie Cladel as a contributor to society and his fellow man and as a true gentleman in every sense of the word.

After an extensive illness, during which he was lovingly cared for by his wife and family, he quietly went on his way, at home, in March 1985.

Richard A. Compton, Richard G. Moore, David C. Dunn

Benjamin E. Clark

October 3, 1914 — May 26, 1983

Benjamin E. Clark, professor emeritus of seed investigations, was born and raised on a truck farm in Southampton, New York. An early interest in plants led to his matriculation in the College of Agriculture at Cornell, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1940. He accepted a position as farm foreman in the Department of Seed Investigations at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, starting July 1, 1940, but after seventeen months he resigned to enter the U.S. Army. He had three years of active duty in World War II, including combat service in Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, and Germany.

After his discharge in November 1945, Ben returned to Cornell, where he studied under Dr. H. C. Thompson, receiving a Master of Science degree in vegetable crops in 1946. He then went to Michigan State College (now University) where he was Dr. Sylvan Wittwer's first Doctor of Philosophy student, receiving his degree in horticulture-plant physiology in 1948. In September of that year Ben returned to the Experiment Station at Geneva as assistant professor of seed investigations. He was promoted to associate professor in 1952 and to professor in 1956, retiring June 30, 1980.

In 1952 Ben was appointed head of the Department of Seed Investigations, a position he held until October 1968, when he was appointed assistant director of the Experiment Station and assistant director of research for the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. He remained in this position until February 1977, when he requested to return to field and laboratory research. During his tenure as assistant director of the Experiment Station he was responsible for preparation of programs, architectural planning reviews, and oversight of construction of several new buildings.

Ben established a reputation as an efficient and progressive researcher and administrator in correlating seed testing and seed law enforcement. He was soft-spoken and reserved—a very effective listener—and he had the ability to come up with concise and effective summaries and/or solutions to problems under discussion. Under his leadership new equipment and national personnel were added to the station's seed testing and seed research programs, and new programs were established in seed physiology and seed microbiology. He advised a number of students who were working for advanced degrees in seed technology at Cornell.

During his career Ben authored or coauthored more than one hundred scientific papers that significantly advanced our knowledge in seed science and technology. He conducted extensive investigations on development

of a supplemental cold test to determine the ability of seeds to germinate under unfavorable field conditions. This enabled seedsmen, growers, and processors to better predict field performance.

Ben promoted the use of high-quality seed, encouraging cooperation among the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative, Inc., Cornell Cooperative Extension, the Atlantic Seedsmen Association, and the Northeast Seed Control Officials. He worked closely as well with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets in implementation of the New York State seed laws. He was chairman of the New York Seed Law Revision Committee from 1953 to 1955 and, as such, wrote most of the present law. For many years he coauthored a seed inspection report that listed the quality and labeling of seeds sold within New York State the preceding year.

Ben was an active member of the Association of Official Seed Analysts. At various times he served as editor of its *Proceedings*; as chairman of the Editorial Committee; as vice president, president, and chairman of the Research Committee; and as chairman of several subcommittees and was a member of the legislative and constitution committees. He was presented the association's Award of Merit in 1968. He was a past board member of the Council of Agricultural Science and Technology. At the time of his death he was serving as secretary-treasurer of the New York State Seed Association, of which he was an honorary member. He belonged to numerous professional societies, including the American Society of Agronomy, the American Society for Horticultural Science, and Sigma Xi.

Ben's influence was felt far beyond the scientific community. He spent thousands of hours working with the Boy Scouts of America and with his church. In scouting he received the Silver Beaver Award, the highest honor given to scouters. He was a member of the executive board of the Finger Lakes Council, served as a member of the council's Membership Committee, and served as chairman of the Advancement Committee. He also had been active in many other phases of scouting throughout his lifetime in Geneva.

Ben was a member of the Board of Deacons, a member of the Session, and an elder at the First Presbyterian Church. He was president of the Board of Trustees before the church adopted the unicameral system. He had served as chairman of the Interpretation and Stewardship Committee and also as chairman of the Christian Education Committee. A number of years ago he had been active on the church's building committee.

He was also a member of the Finger Lakes Torch Club, an international discussion group.

Survivors include his wife, Sarah Wolstenholme Clark; a son, Christopher, associate professor of plant pathology at Louisiana State University; a daughter, Mrs. Constance Clark Smith, who lives in Randolph, New York; and four grandchildren.

Donald W. Barton, Gary E. Harman, Morrill T. Vittum

Gilmore David Clarke

July 12, 1892 — August 6, 1982

When Gilmore D. Clarke, professor emeritus, died in August 1982 on a cruise ship off the coast of Denmark, he had not been active at Cornell for more than thirty years. The results of educational programs he inaugurated and attitudes he fostered as professor of city and regional planning and as dean of the College of Architecture, however, are still clearly evident.

Clarke graduated from Cornell in 1913. Then in 1930 the University sought his help and he became a member, while in practice as a landscape architect, of the Architectural Advisory Council. This council had been newly formed to advise the president and the trustees in matters concerning the physical development of an expanding campus. The council, which Clarke chaired from 1939 to 1950, studied and made recommendations about many problems small and large. In 1948, for instance, it prepared a plan for the development of the campus, rearranging road patterns and suggesting possible locations for new buildings. The plan proposed that the College of Engineering be housed in new buildings at the south end of the campus, as it now is, a scheme that had been under discussion for some time.

In 1935 Clarke began to serve Cornell in another way, when he became professor of city and regional planning and then, in 1939, dean of the College of Architecture. There were no professors of planning at that time; in fact, planning was a newly designated field of study, and there were few professors of it anywhere. Under Clarke's guidance, with the help of funds from the Carnegie Foundation, the unique program in city and regional planning, which now has fifteen faculty members, was developed.

It is significant that when, as a landscape architect and civil engineer with a large practice, Clarke accepted the responsibility of a professorship, he came prepared. The notes he used in giving the original course in the history of city planning are still in existence.

Many other things about Gilmore Clarke's career as professor and dean are notable. The new field of study necessitated additional faculty, and because of the retirement of several important teachers in architecture and art new appointments in those fields had to be made—and the job was done well. The faculty in all areas was strengthened, and the foundations were laid for the change made in 1976, when the College of Architecture became the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning.

In certain ways, however, Clarke was not a usual dean. For one thing, he had accepted the post with the understanding that he would continue as a principal in his practice in New York and be in residence in Ithaca only three days a week. In fact, he never did become a completely academic person. Sometimes he would operate as if he were running his firm in the city. On one such occasion he fired on the spot, for cause, a tenured professor. When President Day heard this, he protested that it just could not be done; it was contrary to academic procedure. Clarke pointed out that the man in question knew nothing of academic procedure; he was only an architect.

Clarke entered Cornell in 1909, enrolling as a student of landscape architecture. Many years later he explained in conversation that the choice of landscape architecture was made while he waited to register. The pleasant fellow in line in front of him had decided upon that field as his major, and since it sounded interesting, Clarke went along. The choice proved perfect. By 1930, when he joined the Architectural Advisory Council, he had become an important figure in his profession, although his career had been interrupted in 1917 by World War I, during which he served with the Sixth Engineers, attaining the rank of captain. After the war he returned to practice and became superintendent of construction for the Bronx River Parkway in Westchester County, New York. A few years later, when the Westchester Park Commission was formed, he became chief landscape architect in charge of design and construction for the remarkable system of parks and parkways the commission was building. These parkways, the first roads designed especially for automobile traffic, developed features we are all now familiar with—limited access with separate roadways, curvilinear as they follow the contour of the land, for traffic in each direction. The designer became a prominent man.

Until his retirement from practice in 1972 Clarke was president of the firm of Clarke and Rapuano, which he and the late Michael Rapuano, a 1927 Cornell graduate, had formed in 1937. This New York City firm developed a large practice, executing commissions in many areas: college campuses, housing developments, and parks and parkways. Clarke was involved with this practice all the years he was spending three days a week in Ithaca. During World War II, however, the firm became involved with military installations for the government, and the volume of work became so large that in 1950 Clarke was obliged to resign as dean. At his request he was continued as a member of the faculty with the title of professor of landscape architecture, and in 1963 the University Faculty voted to grant him the title of professor emeritus.

There is much to be told about Gilmore Clarke as an impressive figure, tall and handsome; as a kindly and sympathetic listener to students and young professors; and as a protagonist, a man active in support of causes in which he believed. While chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts in Washington between 1937

and 1950, for instance, he fought endlessly to protect the Mall from threatened encroachments and carried on a dispute, reported widely in the press, with President Harry Truman over the balcony Truman added to the White House. Another such angry dispute involved Clarke with Cornell in the 1950s, when he disagreed with the decision to tear down Boardman Hall and build the present Olin Library in its location. However, time healed the wounds, and in 1965 Clarke returned to the campus to attend a reception given in his honor on the thirtieth anniversary of his establishment of the program in city and regional planning.

A list of the important positions Gilmore Clarke held, of important projects with which he was associated, and of the honors he received is very long indeed and may be found in many places. It seems suitable to note here, however, that he served terms as trustee of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Academy at Rome and on the Advisory Commission of the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University and that he was awarded the Doctor of Humane Letters by Yale University in 1940.

One more facet of this remarkably busy and effectual man must be mentioned—he wrote sonnets. One of these, included in a selection Published as *A Septet of Sonnets*, seems to sound a note on which a tribute to his memory might end.

On reaching seventy and five I've met
The winter of a long and busy life;
Apologies there be, for life is strife
And disappointments, sorrows and regret.
Success, I'm sure, is measured by the friends
We've made, not in our mere accomplishment,
For friends remain unto the end unspent;
Our works, done and undone, all have their ends.
Let me remembered be by friends I've made,
Unnumbered through the long eventful years
I've trod this earth, resisting countless fears
While following the tenets of my trade.
To be recalled by friends, have their respect,
For me is what I hope for, yea, expect.

Kermit C. Parsons, John A. Hartell

Robert Theodore Clausen

December 26, 1911 — December 31, 1981

Robert T. Clausen, professor emeritus of biology, was born in New York City, the son of Adam and Mary Blum Clausen. His early childhood was spent in that city and subsequently in Passaic, New Jersey, where he graduated from high school in 1929. His interest in natural history developed during his boyhood, and at various times during his early career he was concerned with birds, insects, reptiles, and amphibians as well as with plants, and he published on each of the animal groups.

Professor Clausen entered Cornell University in the fall of 1929, beginning an association that lasted until his death. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1933, having completed a dual major in vertebrate zoology and botany. His graduate work was carried on in botany and plant taxonomy under the direction of Professor Karl M. Wiegand. He received the Master of Arts degree in 1934, his thesis dealing with the fern genus *Botrychium* in northeastern North America, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1937, with a monograph on the family *Ophioglossaceae*. He became a member of the American Fern Society in his student years and served a three-year term as its president after receiving his doctorate.

On completion of his degree program, Professor Clausen continued his association with the L. H. Bailey Hortorium, where he had been employed as a graduate student, first as an instructor (1937-39), then as assistant professor of botany (1939-41). The latter title continued when he joined the Department of Botany in 1941. There he gained the rank of associate professor in 1944 and professor in 1949. In 1954 he also became curator of the Wiegand Herbarium. He served in this dual capacity until his retirement in 1977, when he was awarded emeritus status.

Professor Clausen was a superb though demanding teacher. Plant anatomy, which he taught for thirty-six years, is not a subject easily taught. He knew how to reach students. His lectures were logically and clearly presented but required close attention. In his unique way he was a marvelous storyteller, and he used that talent to bring his lectures to life. He was a man of incredible energy, and on weekday afternoons he would lead the class to such well-known natural history sites as McLean Bogs or South Hill Swamp. On weekends the forays were longer. He was ever present in the teaching laboratory and equally accessible to students outside for serious discussion. His influence on undergraduates passing through his courses was great, and many went on to pursue professional careers in botany. In recognition of his commitment to teaching, he received the Chancellor's Award for excellence in teaching from the State University of New York in 1974.

Professor Clausen's research interests covered a range of plant groups. In the late 1930s he pursued taxonomic studies in the ferns, published on several genera of aquatic plants, and began to develop an interest in the *Crassulaceae*. After joining the Department of Botany, Professor Clausen continued these interests, augmenting them with research in selected genera of *Leguminosae* and in *Cyperaceae* and the genus *Gentiana*. Many years were spent in a more general floristic manner, surveying parts of the glaciated Allegheny Plateau in New York and Pennsylvania. He was the acknowledged expert on the flora of the Cayuga Lake region of New York and held an honorary membership in the Torrey Botanical Club.

For over three decades, however, the major thrust of Professor Clausen's research centered on *Sedum* of the *Crassulaceae*, a large and difficult genus of over six hundred species. Meticulous and detailed studies of wild populations in the United States and Mexico and experimental studies on plants grown in the greenhouse and garden provided the basis of his approach. These studies, augmented by more-traditional herbarium studies, led to the publication of two major botanical works: *Sedum of the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt: An Exposition in Taxonomic Methods* (1959), and *Sedum of North America North of the Mexican Plateau* (1975). Until the time of his death he was actively preparing a third book, to be titled *Sedum of the Mexican Cordilleran Plateau*. His two published books about *Sedum* were not only monographs of significance, based on an intimate knowledge of the species studied but also statements concerning his taxonomic philosophy and methods.

Professor Clausen believed strongly in fieldwork, experimental approaches, and statistical analyses in taxonomy, and this belief influenced both his teaching and his own research. Fieldwork carried him from the Labrador Peninsula and British Columbia in the north to Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador in the south. Incidents other than those botanical abounded in his travels, and his stories, dryly but yet hilariously told, often punctuated his seminars and conversations. Because of its great richness in *Sedum*, Mexico held special interest for him, and had not illness prevented it, he would have spent the better part of 1981 in that country. As it was, during the last year of his life he contented himself with writing and with a continuation of his studies on garden and greenhouse plants. These activities were interspersed with periods of hospitalization for treatment of cancer, a disease that Professor Clausen endured for over half his professional career.

Published works constitute only one element of Professor Clausen's writings. As a boy he acquired the habit of keeping a diary, making daily entries. This habit continued throughout his life. His diary comprises thirty-two volumes, covering the period from 1923 until near his death. The journal, together with his field notes and letters

of significance, will be deposited in the Department of Manuscripts and Archives in the Olin Library of Cornell University.

Professor Clausen is survived by his wife, Edna Rublee Clausen, also a botanist, whom he married on January 31, 1942, and four children: Eric Neil, Joanna Margaret, Thomas Paul, and Heidi Elizabeth.

John M. Kingsbury, Charles H. Uhl, David M. Bates

W. Storrs Cole

July 16, 1902 — June 14, 1989

Professor W[illiam] Storrs Cole, a long-time student and professor at Cornell, died in Arizona on June 14, 1989, a month short of his 87th birthday. Storrs liked to tell people that he was raised on an Albany “poor farm,” a county home, and technically he was correct; but what he didn’t say was that his father was the chief administrator there. Storrs first came to Cornell in the early 1920s to study entomology in the College of Agriculture (where there was no tuition for New York residents); he received his bachelor’s degree in 1925. As an undergraduate, he took several geology courses. The summer after graduation, he started working with the Federal Bureau of Entomology on Japanese-beetle control; he described the experience as wandering the streets and backyards of Yonkers, New York, counting Japanese beetles and dodging goats. After about a month, he sat on a railroad track one hot afternoon staring across the Hudson at the Palisades, thinking there must be something in science that doesn’t move, fly, or chase you. These thoughts led him back to Cornell to pursue graduate work in geology, after an intervening year spent working on a farm.

One day in the spring of 1927, Professor G.D. Harris gave Storrs a small bottle of what looked like large grains of sand and told him that these were *foraminifera*, the coming thing in paleontology. Storrs was assigned to go to the library, dig out the report of the *Challenger* expedition (a famous oceanographic expedition in the late 1800s), and use this to identify as many of the samples as he could. That small bottle of samples started him on a life-long involvement with micropaleontology and the larger *foraminifera*. Only a month or so later, Professor Harris advised Storrs to get a train ticket for New York City at once: the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company was looking for a micropaleontologist to work in their Mexican operation, the Huasteca Petroleum Company of Tampico.

As Storrs recalled it, the job interview was conducted by two men, one of whom did most of the talking. After an hour or so he told Storrs he could have the job at \$250 a month plus transportation and a month’s vacation. This very generous offer left Storrs speechless, and during the ensuing silence, as he was getting his wits together, the quiet member of the pair said, “Offer him \$300 a month.” Storrs quickly accepted.

His Mexican activity was brought to a sudden halt about a year later by a serious attack of malaria. Storrs almost died, but after a six-week recovery and his month’s vacation, he was back at Cornell in late 1928 to finish work on his doctorate. He had completed all the course work before he left, and only had to write the thesis, which he based

on *foraminifera* he had collected in Mexico. Storrs remembered setting the type for his title page and printing it on Professor Harris' press on the third floor of McGraw Hall.

Having accepted an assistantship at Cornell, Storrs found himself working both for Professor Harris in paleontology and Professor von Engel in geomorphology. Aside from the one undergraduate course in glacial geology, he had no background in geomorphology, and yet he was now teaching all the laboratory sections for Professor von Engel. The work with Professor von Engel resulted in a well-known paper on Coy Glen (*Journal of Geology*, 1930, v. 38, pp. 423-36). At the same time, he was working on fossils from Florida and Maryland that resulted in several papers—one coauthored with Joseph A. Cushman, one of the pioneers of *foraminifera* study. These *foraminifera* papers, plus the Coy Glen work, were accepted by the department as his thesis and Storrs received his Ph.D. in 1930.

In 1931 Storrs became an instructor at Ohio State University. His primary responsibility was to teach geomorphology, but he also kept his work with *foraminifera*, making thin sections at home in the evening, literally in the kitchen sink. Eventually he became a full professor and acting head of the department. In 1946 he left to accept a position at Cornell, where he was the departmental chairman for 15 years.

In the late 1940s and through the 1950s, Storrs was associated with the U.S. Geological Survey, working on aspects of the Bikini Atoll Atomic Bomb Project. He was also a member of a team that was studying Guam, Saipan, Eniwetok, and Fiji during the 1950s. Part of these studies involved examining cores from holes that were drilled completely through the coral cap of Bikini and Eniwetok to the underlying basalt. Later, in 1966, he participated in the MOHOLE project on Midway Island; his task was to identify the *foraminifera* in the well samples as they were brought up.

Storrs retired in 1968 after twenty-two years on the faculty. He received much recognition for his professional achievements and leadership; he was a fellow and former vice-president of the Geological Society of America, and served as president of both the Paleontological Society and of the Cushman Foundation for Foraminiferal Research. In 1983, Storrs received the Cushman Foundation Award in recognition of his work. He published 100 papers during his active professional life.

In 1980 after the loss of his beloved wife Gladys, Storrs established the Gladys W. Cole Memorial Research Award of the Geological Society of America, to be used to support geomorphologic field work in the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico. In their later years, Storrs and Gladys Cole spent most of their free time in the Arizona desert, where she painted while he collected *Kachina* dolls and studied Hopi Indian life.

Note: Much of the description of Stores' early years has been extracted from the recently published "Cornell Geology Through the Years" (Cornell Engineering Histories, v. 2, 1989) by William R. Brice.

John W. Wells, Shatter S. Philbrick, Arthur L. Bloom

Reginald C. Collison

May 3, 1884 — June 25, 1983

Reginald “Rex” Collison’s life span was ninety-nine years.

Reginald C. Collison was born in Prospect, Ohio, on May 3, 1884, and died in Geyserville, California, on June 25, 1983. He received his B.S. degree in agriculture from Ohio State University in 1908 and his M.S. degree in 1909. He had a year of graduate study in chemistry and plant physiology at Columbia University in 1917. He was appointed an assistant in agricultural chemistry at Ohio State in 1907, instructor in 1908, and assistant in animal nutrition at the Ohio Experiment Station in 1909.

Professor Reginald Collison’s entire career in New York was in research in soils, with emphasis on their selection and management for fruit crops. That research was centered at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York. After his appointment in 1912 as an assistant chemist, he was project leader with the title of chief in research, first, in the Division of Agronomy, until it was discontinued in 1929; then in the Division of Horticulture; and last, in the Division of Pomology. From 1943 until his retirement, in August 1945, he was a professor of pomology.

His New York career in agronomic and pomological research from 1912 to 1945 had many projects, including such unusual ones as development of high-nicotine tobacco for insecticides and the preparation of artificial manure from straw. But his three major projects involved (1) lysimeter research from 1914 to 1942; (2) experiments on fertilization and the nutrition of New York’s major tree fruits, small fruits, and grapevines; and (3) soil management of fruit plantings with emphasis on control of runoff and erosion by tillage, cover crops, sods, and mulches.

Professor Collison’s research was enriched by his awareness of advances he could apply to his projects. Examples are his use of Russian lysimeters beneath apple trees, his use of randomized blocks and the analysis of variance in his 1927 experiments on tree fertilization, and the 1929 use of direct tree injection in the study of tree nutrition problems.

Professor Collison’s research was a major part of the foundation for the decisions on soil management and fertilization of New York’s plantings of tree fruits and small fruits, such as strawberries and blueberries. He traveled throughout the United States studying and observing soil management practices and research in the various states.

Professor Collison was a member of Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, Acacia, the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science Society of America, and the American Society for Horticultural Science. He was a member of the Regional Advisory Committee, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and technical project leader, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

He married Mary E. Gates of Geneva. They had two daughters. Mrs. Collison died on August 11, 1970. Professor Collison is survived by one daughter, eight grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

For many years the Collisons were leaders in the Bahai community of Geneva. It emphasized the spiritual unity of mankind. When Professor Collison retired from the station, he and Mrs. Collison moved to Geyserville, California, where he began a training in lay missionary work. In his three decades of missionary endeavors they traveled extensively, primarily in Africa, finally returning to their home in Geyserville.

Paul J. Chapman, Nelson J. Shaulis, Carl S. Pederson

L. Leola Cooper

January 11, 1903 — April 23, 1989

L. Leola Cooper, retired professor of household economics and management died April 23, 1989 in Sun City, Arizona. Leola Cooper was born in Watonga, Oklahoma, to J.S. and Ladema Cooper. She grew up in central Oklahoma and was graduated from the Norman, Oklahoma, High School in 1921. She attended the University of Oklahoma, receiving the B.S. degree in home economics in 1924.

Between 1925-28 she taught home economics in high school and began graduate study at the University of Chicago for the masters degree, which she received in 1931. In 1928 she began teaching at the Milwaukee Vocational School, where she remained until she resigned in 1946 to accept a position as assistant professor with the New York State College of Home Economics in the Cooperative Extension Program in the Department of Household Economics and Management at Cornell. Leola was a home-management specialist; her primary interests were in the work centers of the home—the kitchens, the storage areas—the locales of household production frequently neglected by builders and architects.

This was a most timely appointment. The post World War II housing boom for both new and remodeled homes had created a growing demand for help with planning kitchens and/or other work centers in the home. The research on the Cornell Kitchen was well underway and faculty members were involved in time and motion studies of household work. Leola “took the findings to the field.” She was a good teacher, very popular with the county extension home economists because she was particularly skillful at translating the technical language and findings of research into practical suggestions. She did most of her teaching in the counties, leading work shops, running kitchen conferences, and consulting with Extension staff and others on the local scene. Her practical common sense approach to problems at hand, her sense of humor, as well as her wealth of knowledge of the field made her a very popular teacher.

Early in her professional career, Leola Cooper adopted the pattern of studying with the experts. In addition to her University of Chicago M.A. degree, she attended summer sessions and/or did sabbatic study at Columbia University, the University of California at Berkeley, Purdue and Ohio State.

During the fifteen years she was at Cornell she wrote several popularly received extension bulletins and leaflets dealing with household storage and related problems. Several of these were reprinted many times. She developed a

set of slides and other creative teaching tools that were used in teaching kitchen planning long before the general shift to visual aids.

Leola had a sense of color and design that came through in her teaching, her home and her wardrobe. Her enthusiasm for line and color was still evident in the last months of her life. She was fortunate in being able to live among her own things at Camelot Gardens until almost the very end. Those of us who worked with her or did graduate study in household economics and management at Cornell during Leola's tenure have warm memories of her friendliness, generosity and hospitality, especially her "Kentucky Custards" at holiday time. Several Ph.D. candidates were recipients of her thoughtfulness and skill as they received Cornell doctoral hoods which she had made especially for them when they finished their graduate studies.

Responding to the need to care for her aging father, Leola Cooper took early retirement in 1962. Although he passed away before she could finalize her move back to Kentucky, she located on the property of a cousin, living there for nine years and renewing acquaintances with a host of kin folks.

During this time she traveled extensively, often visiting former Cornell University graduate students in far off lands. A colleague remarked on how congenial she was as a traveling companion. In 1971 a chance visit of the pair to Sun City, Arizona resulted in a move to the Southwest where they each purchased a home in the Sun City development. There Leola lived near other Cornell retirees, one of whom had lost her sight. The latter reported to friends here that "Leola Cooper became my eyes."

Leola Cooper was a member of the American Home Economics Association and of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the extension honorary. She is survived by one niece, Wanda Young of Salina, Kansas, several cousins and other relatives plus many friends. A brother, Crawford Cooper, preceded her in death in 1975. She was buried in the family plot in Keval, Kentucky with a grave side memorial service held in late April.

Mildred Dunn, Kathryn Walker, Gwen J. Bymers

Morris A. Copeland

August 6, 1895 — May 4, 1989

Morris A. Copeland died on May 4, 1989, in Sarasota, Florida, where he had retired following a long and varied career in government and academia. He was born in Rochester, New York, in 1895; attended Amherst College (A.B., 1917); and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago (1921). Amherst honored him with its Doctor of Humane Letters degree in 1957. His close attachment to his alma mater was reflected also in the generous endowment he provided for its Copeland Colloquia Program, which supports cross-disciplinary studies.

Morris began his teaching career at Cornell in 1921, serving successively as instructor, assistant professor, and professor, an appointment he held until 1930. During 1927-29, he was on leave, teaching at the Brookings School of Economics and Government and working at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington. It was during this period that he began an association with the National Bureau of Economic Research that continued until 1959 and resulted in two published works, the latter his path-breaking *A Study in Moneyflows in the United States* (1951).

In 1930, Morris accepted a professorship at the University of Michigan, which he held until 1936. In 1933, he began what proved to be a six-year term as executive secretary of the Central Statistical Board; between 1939 and 1944 he served, successively, as Director of Research at the Bureau of the Budget and Chief of the Munitions Bureau of the War Production Board. For the next five years, he worked on his moneyflows research, now with substantial funding from the Federal Reserve Board. He returned to Cornell in 1949; in 1957—the year he also served as president of the American Economic Association—he was appointed to the Robert Julius Thorne Chair, which he held until his retirement in 1965.

Morris' retirement was short-lived. He accepted posts as visiting professor at the University of Missouri for 1966-67 and at the State University of New York (Albany) for the two following academic years.

Morris' crowning achievement was undoubtedly his work on moneyflows, for which—working largely alone, in his small, book-filled office on the second floor of Goldwin Smith—he completed the manuscript, containing both the conceptual framework and the initial empirical estimates. Together with Simon Kuznets' national income accounts and Wassily Leontief's input-output analysis, it constitutes one essential component of the triad of accounting frameworks by which we comprehend macroeconomic magnitudes and processes. The national income and product accounts cover only transactions involving final goods and services; input-output analysis

adds the intermediate transactions carried out within the production (business) sector. Copeland's flow of funds encompasses both, and adds the purely financial flows—i.e., the transactions involving exchanges of financial instruments. The U.S. Federal Reserve System and countries all over the world assemble these data on a current basis, and use them in their economic forecasting.

That work was, however, only the most important manifestation of Morris Copeland's constant insistence that if economics was ever to validate its claim to be a science, it would have to frame its theoretical propositions in forms capable of empirical verification, and devote at least equal energy to that empirical testing. This, in turn, explained his life-long efforts to develop the relevant statistics, not just in his work on moneyflows but also, among other contexts, in his six years with the Central Statistical Board.

In these views, he was firmly in the institutional tradition, with which he consistently identified himself. He shared with the institutionalists also the conviction that "economic laws" are valid only in specific, historical institutional contexts, which are themselves subject to constant evolution. Not surprisingly, therefore, he published not only in economic journals but also in professional journals of psychology, philosophy, statistics, political science and accounting.

Not surprising, also, these convictions entailed a skepticism of the tendency of main-stream economists to find support in "natural economic laws" and "invisible hands" for a laissez-faire political philosophy. He summed up these broader concerns in his American Economic Association Presidential Address, "Institutionalism and Welfare Economics," where he emphasized "the significant divergences between what is profitable and what is in the public interest" (AER, 1958, p. 12), and championed governmental interventions to bring the two into closer harmony. He strongly supported collective bargaining to compensate for the fact that "the wage system imposes upon its employees the obligation of subservience," (p. 14) despite his recognition that "collective bargaining may leave the interests of an important group of third parties, viz., the consumers, quite inadequately protected" (p. 16). In his view, "when a conflict of interest develops between our free enterprise system and the objective of developing and strengthening our bill of personal rights and liberties, it is the free enterprise system that must yield" (p. 16).

For all his skepticism, however, Morris Copeland also recognized the enormous advantages of *Our Free Enterprise Economy*—the title of the little book he published in 1964. He begins his Presidential Address with an apt summation of his views.

We in the West are proud—and justly proud—of our free enterprise economic system. Nonetheless...

Morris' professional work tells only part of the story. He made a deep impression on generations of students and colleagues. His graduate students, particularly, remember vividly, with both affection and enormous respect, his dogged use of the Socratic method; his persistent challenge of generalizations based on pure deduction; his "prodding examination of the basis on which you thought you knew something to be true"; his rare combination of a thorough grasp of the traditional theory with his own insistent empirical and institutional orientation. One writes:

*I went through Chamberlin's **Theory of Monopolistic Competition** with Chamberlin himself, at Harvard, then with Morris, at Cornell: you wouldn't know it was the same book! The one, a direct exposition, the other enormously illuminating, stimulating and original—but it took me a semester and a half to catch on.*

He slowly worked his way through the great works with questions, questions, questions...And what questions!

They remember also his eminent approachability, his personal and social courtliness while he subjected them to intense intellectual challenge.

Morris Copeland was opinionated, disputatious, some might even say cantankerous. He was also a giant.

Fred Kahn, George Staller, Tom Davis

Lowell Clem Cunningham

August 3, 1903 — February 20, 1983

Professor Emeritus Lowell C. Cunningham died at the Broadmead Retirement Home, Cockeysville, Maryland, February 20, 1983. The Cunninghams had moved from Ithaca to Broadmead in 1980, after fifty years of active and productive association with Cornell University and the Ithaca community.

Lowell C. Cunningham was reared on a livestock and grain farm in Vermilion County, Illinois. He received the Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture in 1926 and the Master of Science degree with a major concentration in animal husbandry in 1927 from the University of Illinois. His professional career started in LaSalle County, Illinois, where he was an assistant agricultural agent from 1927 to 1930.

In 1930 L. C. Cunningham entered the Graduate School at Cornell University as a graduate assistant in the Department of Agricultural Economics. In 1932 he was appointed an extension instructor and embarked upon an economic study of New York dairy farming, which proved to be the basis for his distinguished career as a dairy economist. He received his doctorate from Cornell in February 1934.

In July 1934 Dr. Cunningham was appointed assistant professor of farm management with primary responsibilities in extension teaching. This was the beginning of a thirty-five-year career as a Cornell professor concentrating on the economic problems of the dairy industry. His work in the early years focused on applied research and extension work with dairy farmers. In the later years he also supervised graduate students and taught an advanced course in farm management. He retired June 30, 1969, and was made an emeritus professor.

The major thrust of Professor Cunningham's work was determining the factors that affect the successful management and operation of dairy farms and the effective use of associated agricultural resources. His research was based on the collection of data from individual dairy farmers in order to determine the factors affecting costs and returns in producing milk. His economic studies were used extensively in developing milk-pricing systems in New York and elsewhere, and he was often called to present testimony and economic information at public hearings. The findings from his research also provided the basis for developing an index of the costs of dairy farming that continues to be used as an important economic indicator.

His early experience as an extension agent gave Professor Cunningham an excellent understanding of cooperative extension and provided the basis for working closely with extension agents throughout his career. He developed

a strong commitment to the importance of coordinating research and extension efforts. Agents were involved in the early stages of planning his applied research studies. He had an equally strong commitment to getting research results to agents, teachers, and farmers promptly. Plans for extending the results were incorporated in his research project statements.

Professor Cunningham was alert to the need of extension agents, teachers of agriculture, and agribusinessmen to obtain current economic data and to improve their understanding of economic issues. He worked closely with these groups to provide teaching materials and in-service education. He was recognized for these efforts in 1968, when the Association of Teachers of Agriculture made him an honorary life member, "in appreciation of the service, cooperation, and assistance rendered to the association." His annual dairy outlook statements were widely used and much appreciated by both agricultural professionals and farmers.

With his highly integrated research and extension program, Professor Cunningham was requested to serve on many state and regional committees. He served on milk-pricing committees for the New York milkshed, was a longtime member of the College Feed Survey Committee of the commercial feed industry, served on the Northeast Regional Farm Management Research Committee, and was active on the College Interdepartmental Dairy Industry Committee for many years. On committees he was especially adept in challenging both old and new ideas, thus adding much to the soundness of decisions made.

Preparing clear, concise economic articles and publications was one of Dr. Cunningham's outstanding talents. He coauthored a book, published numerous research and extension bulletins, and authored more than one hundred articles in professional journals and trade magazines. He was an effective communicator on radio and television. His best known bulletin was *Commercial Dairy Farming in New York*, for which he received a national blue award from the American Association of Agricultural College Editors.

Tours to farms and business firms were used as part of the teaching methods both in Professor Cunningham's extension programs and in his classes. He placed great emphasis on the management experiences of the farmers and the direct interchange with them and students. His tours were carefully planned and organized, included appropriate reference data, and provided for farmer and student interaction; and events were held to a precise schedule. These tours were enjoyed and appreciated by all who participated.

Retirement did not bring an end to Dr. Cunningham's career. He held a Fulbright lectureship in Trinidad for one year, accepted several short-term assignments abroad, and hosted visitors and conducted tours for the

International Agriculture Program in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences until 1980, when he left the Cornell community.

Lou Cunningham was a person with great drive, energy, and enthusiasm; high standards of performance; and a dedication to serving mankind. He was committed to the seeking out of all relevant facts and then presenting and defending them in the best way he knew how. His impact on the dairy industry and the agriculture of New York State and the nation will be felt for a long time.

In addition to his productivity as a professor of farm management, Lou Cunningham found time for nonprofessorial activities. His family, home, and garden ranked high among his priorities. He swam regularly as a health measure, was an avid bridge player, enjoyed athletic events, and was active in church and community affairs. His nearly fourscore years were full and productive, bringing enrichment to his family, friends, colleagues, and mankind.

He is survived by his wife, Marie Crouch Cunningham, who was a loyal helpmate and supporter in all his professional activities for nearly fifty years, and by their three sons, Jay, Robert, and Lynn, all graduates of Cornell.

George J. Conneman, Bernard F. Stanton, C. Arthur Bratton

Otis Freeman Curtis, Jr.

January 28, 1915 — July 18, 1988

Otis Freeman Curtis, Jr., emeritus professor of plant physiology, Department of Horticultural Sciences, had 73 years of association with Cornell at the time of his death. He was born in Ithaca, the son of Otis F. Curtis, Sr., professor of botany at Cornell, and spent his boyhood here. He received his B.A. degree from Oberlin College in 1936, but came back to Cornell for his Ph.D. degree, which he received in 1940. Otis took a job as junior plant physiologist and instructor at the University of California at Los Angeles from 1940-42. From 1942 to 1946 he was associate physiologist with the United States Department of Agriculture Guayule Project at Salinas, California. He then joined the Department of Pomology of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, where he stayed until he retired in 1980.

Ote, as he was known, worked primarily in herbicides for fruit crops. He tested many new herbicides that were being developed at that time and also worked in techniques of applying herbicides. He was a regular speaker at the New York State Horticultural Society meetings and the County Fruit Schools on herbicides, and was well-known and appreciated by county agents and fruit growers. He served for many years on the Northeast Weed Control Committee and in the Northeast Weed Science Society. He was awarded a Certificate of Merit of that organization for a paper on "Weed Control in Peach Nurseries with Terbacil."

Otis had several cooperative projects with a number of entomologists and plant pathologists on the effect of various pesticides on the growth and yield of apple trees. In particular, he worked with Dr. Siegfried Lienk on the effect of various levels of mite infestations on the yield of apples. He also worked on techniques of crop forecasting in apples.

Otis was a member of numerous professional societies: American Society for Horticultural Science, International Society for Horticultural Science, Council for Agricultural Science and Technology, Weed Science Society of America, and Sigma Xi. He was interested in university governance, and was a member of the University Senate 1972-74, and the Faculty Council of Representatives 1974-77.

His other greatest interest was barbershop singing. He was very active in the Geneva Chapter SPEBSQSA for 38 years. He was area counselor, president of the local organization, and held several other offices in the group. He sang bass in several quartets. Otis was elected to the National Hall of Fame of the club in 1978.

Another great interest of Otis and Elizabeth, his wife, was the American Indian Program of the Save the Children Foundation. They visited reservations in the south and the southwest and worked in support of the Indian Tribes.

Otis is survived by his wife Elizabeth; his two children, Cynthia (Mrs. Timothy Volin) and Otis F. Curtis, III; his sister, Mrs. Frank Walkley; and four grandchildren.

Otis was a warm and friendly colleague who served the Department of Pomology well. He was always willing to discuss a problem, whether it had to do with herbicides or statistics. He loved the out-of-doors and knew many wild plants. He was a great help in identifying wildflowers.

Robert C. Lamb, Roger D. Way, Donald W. Barton

Trevor Rhys Cuykendall

November 30, 1905 — June 4, 1985

Trevor Rhys Cuykendall came to Cornell from the University of Denver as a graduate student in physics in 1929 and retired as the Spencer T. Olin Professor of Engineering Emeritus in 1972. During the major part of his long tenure at Cornell, Trevor Cuykendall played a central role in developing and sustaining the excellence of the innovative curriculum of engineering physics in the College of Engineering.

Finishing his doctoral research in the field of high-energy X-ray physics, he showed an early interest in areas of engineering that were strongly based on physics, such as photoelastic modeling of structural shapes, on which he worked with Professor S. C. Hollister. However, it was in his work at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, and then at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, during the war years that he came to realize the need for a new type of engineering curriculum. During those years he worked very closely with hundreds of young engineers and physicists on widely varying projects that required background training in both engineering and physics. He quickly sensed that very few of his co-workers were properly trained for the demands set by the fast pace of the war-time effort. He realized that generally a combination of engineering and physics training would continue to be in demand long after the war. This realization was the basis of his deep commitment to the development of engineering physics and its undergraduate teaching and administration.

Returning to Cornell in 1946, Cuykendall found this same understanding among the other physicists who were returning to Cornell from their war work. With the effort given direction by Lloyd P. Smith, chairman of the Department of Physics, and the strong support of S. C. Hollister, then dean of the College of Engineering, a Department of Engineering Physics, with Lloyd Smith as director, was established in the College of Engineering. They saw this course of undergraduate study, an engineering curriculum combined tightly with physics and mathematics, as the necessary basis for the postwar education of future engineers, who would have to deal with an ever innovative, changing, and expanding technology.

Trevor Cuykendall and Henri Sack were co-opted as the primary faculty members in the establishment of the new department. In their complementary ways, and with a small group of faculty members from physics-, chemistry-, mathematics-, and science-oriented faculty in the College of Engineering, they developed a unique undergraduate program that set the highest standards of excellence, combining a strong core of courses in the physical sciences and mathematics with engineering courses. Trevor Cuykendall was director of the Department of Engineering

Physics from 1956 to 1962. Under his guidance the department grew, taking on new faculty members in areas of solid-state physics and nuclear engineering, strengthening the teaching in the undergraduate program, and establishing a strong graduate Field of Applied Physics. He taught several key courses and was particularly active in the development of the program in nuclear engineering and research in reactor physics. Through his efforts the TRIGA reactor was brought to Cornell as a teaching and research tool, which was housed in a building specially constructed for it, the Ward Laboratory.

Nationally he played a significant role in promoting the teaching of reactor physics and nuclear engineering as a consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission and as the chairman or member of a number of the commission's committees and panels on nuclear engineering education and training. From 1962 to 1966, when engineering physics and materials science were one department, he became the associate director in charge of the undergraduate curriculum and student advising. In 1967, when engineering physics and materials science and engineering were separated, he again became the director of engineering physics. He continued to guide the undergraduate program until his retirement in 1972. During this period of leadership he made engineering physics a strong, unique program that to this day continues to attract many of the best undergraduate students in the College of Engineering.

His outstanding success in pursuing his commitment, in guiding students and faculty members alike, was due in large part to his "unflappable" personality—to the knowledge whereof he spoke, to his unfailingly quiet, encouraging sympathy toward everyone. Unobtrusively persuasive and always helpful, he is and shall be forever cherished with affection by all who have been fortunate to have entered his sphere of influence.

We will also remember his joy in the beauties of nature, especially his native Rocky Mountains. His love of the varied American landscape was beautifully expressed in the paintings of Muriel Fetterly Cuykendall, Trevor's first wife, who died in 1968. Some of her paintings now add warmth and character to the engineering physics student lounge in Clark Hall. Muriel Cuykendall, a physician for many of the public schools of the district, is remembered with Trevor and their children, Mary and Robert, for the friendly hospitality they shared with their many friends and colleagues.

Trevor and his second wife, Helen, moved to Englewood, Florida, shortly after they both retired from Cornell. There she cared for him through his later years of declining health and long illness.

Paul L. Hartman, Lyman G. Parratt, Benjamin M. Siegel

Arthur Gordon Danks

December 10, 1906 — July 1, 1989

Born to a farm family at Allamuchy, New Jersey, Gordon Danks had an early introduction into the field of animal care. His father was a widely known breeder and judge of dairy cattle and sheep. It is therefore quite understandable why Gordon would select veterinary medicine as his lifetime pursuit. This choice was strengthened by his admiration of Dr. Neil Gordon Darby, the farm veterinarian.

His secondary training was obtained at Blair Academy, Blairstown, New Jersey, after which he acquired a B.S. degree at Pennsylvania State College in 1929. He interrupted his education during the year 1926-27 to lease and operate a 100-acre dairy farm in northern New Jersey. This confirmed his desire to obtain a veterinary degree.

He entered Cornell in 1929 and, because of his advance training, was able to finish his course work in three and one half years. During this time he served as student assistant in physiology and helped in two other departments from time to time. Since his classroom obligations were completed in midterm, he was permitted to assist in the Small Animal Clinic during the second semester of his final year. He was awarded the D.V.M. degree in June, 1933.

Upon graduation he spent a year in general practice at Allamuchy, New Jersey. In 1934 he obtained an appointment as instructor in the Department of Surgery and Medicine at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

It was in Kansas that he met and married Bernice Sutherland. To this happy union in due time were added four children. They are Mrs. Gary Homer (Marguerite), Gordon Sutherland, Edward Robert and Paul Douglas.

Dr. Danks remained at Kansas State until July 1936 when he accepted an appointment as instructor in Large Animal Surgery at Cornell. From 1936 to 1948 he rose through the ranks to a full professorship. In addition to his clinical and teaching duties he became active in the affairs of the *Cornell Veterinarian*, a unique veterinary publication with world-wide circulation.

With the January issue of 1938, he became the assistant editor to Dr. D.H. Udall. When Dr. Udall resigned in 1939, Danks took over the editorship. At that time he was the youngest editor of a major veterinary publication in this country. He held this position until 1942 when the pressure of clinical teaching forced him to relinquish it. World War II was in progress, the curriculum had been accelerated, and Dr. Frost was on sabbatic leave. Danks was the only person of faculty rank in the department and his schedule was tight in order to meet all his commitments. In the autumn of 1942 he published a new revised edition of Williams's *Surgical and Obstetrical Operations*.

In 1948 he left Cornell to become the director of the Department of Surgery and Medicine at the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois. He was disappointed with his choice, and after a brief period moved to the University of Pennsylvania as professor of animal husbandry and manager of the New Bolton Farm at the School of Veterinary Medicine.

His return to Cornell in 1950 occurred shortly after the death of Dr. J.N. Frost. For the next twelve years he served as professor and head of the Department of Veterinary Surgery and director of the Large Animal Clinic. During that time he was forced to abandon his surgical activities because of a physical disability.

He was appointed the first director of College's Student Administration in 1962 and remained in that position until he retired in 1970. He was granted emeritus status that same year.

Gordon Danks's contributions to veterinary medicine covered a broad spectrum. His written offerings were sound and concise, and were primarily in the field of clinical veterinary surgery. He was a good teacher and instilled professional discipline in his students. His services were widely sought for programs of veterinary organizations throughout the country, and he received many attractive offers from other colleges including the deanship at one veterinary college. He served the American Veterinary Medical Association as a member of the Research Council and as a trustee on the Group Insurance Trust. The A.V.M.A. awarded him Gold Star membership. At the state level, he was president of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society in 1973 and elected a distinguished member in 1981. He was also voted "Veterinarian of the Year" by the State Society in 1964.

The Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association elected him president in 1967, and in 1976 the New York State Agricultural Society awarded him a distinguished service citation.

His fraternal affiliations included Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and Alpha Psi. Gordon had a wide acquaintance with veterinarians across the country and visited with many of them during trips that he made after retirement. His was an encyclopedic knowledge concerning the veterinary graduates from Cornell, and many questions about our alumni were referred to him.

During his active years he often served as a consultant to the dean, especially during the construction of the east campus and during the establishment of the student administration service. For his distinguished alumni service he was presented the Daniel Elmer Salmon Award in 1986. In his declining years, his veterinary activities were severely curtailed. but in spite of the long illness his interest remained, as illustrated by his attendance at the alumni breakfast in June, 1989.

Charles Douglas Darling

July 7, 1905 — August 23, 1986

Doug was born in Walkerton, Indiana, the second son of a Canadian-born Presbyterian minister, Charles David Darling, and an American mother, Gertrude Peebles Darling. As church ministers then and now frequently receive different parish assignments, Doug's early schooling was in many places. His longest childhood home was in Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated from high school and entered Lafayette College, from which he graduated summa cum laude in 1929 and was honored by membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He entered the University of Pennsylvania Medical School that same year, received his medical degree in 1933, and immediately entered a two-year internship at the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia.

Colleagues of Doug's in medical school and during internship days remember his great interest in music, especially his talents with the piano. His interest in music continued throughout life. One of his classmates remembers going with Doug to operas many times in Philadelphia. At Cornell Douglas and his wife regularly attended the concerts in Bailey Hall.

Following his internship he became school physician at the George School for two years. While there, Doug met Ruth Walton, the daughter of the director of the school, whom he later married in the summer of 1938. Doug became a member of the staff of the Princeton Student Health Service for the following two years, marking the beginning of Doug's interest in, and understanding of, young people. In the course of his medical education, in medical school and during his internship, Doug made the acquaintance of, and established the beginning of a lifelong friendship with, Dr. Joseph Hughes, director of the Pennsylvania Institute in Philadelphia, whose influence was to nurture Doug's interest in mental health and the emotional problems of young people. While still on the Princeton staff, Doug enrolled as a summer extern in psychiatry at the institute. So great was his interest in the mental health field that he accepted the invitation of Dr. Dean Smiley, head of the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine at Cornell, to join (in 1938) the staff of that department as lecturer in mental health and adviser to students with emotional problems.

About the time Doug arrived at Cornell there appeared on campus concern that the university had no control over the medical care of ill students. After two years of investigation and debate among university officials, the trustees took action. In July 1940 the university assumed responsibility for clinical care of students and delegated that responsibility to a newly appointed clinical director, whose duty was to organize a medical staff to provide

both ambulatory and hospital care for ill students. As the service was short of clinicians and Doug had a solid background in medicine, he was requested to serve along with others as an attending physician for all hospitalized student patients, as well as act as counselor to student patients with emotional problems. That was a time when a residency program in medicine was begun at the direction of the board of trustees. Doug added to the program by sharing in the total educational program of those young physicians. Later, when the residency program was expanded by arrangement with the staff of Tompkins County Hospital, Doug's contributions to the educational program were of even greater significance.

Before the clinical department was fully developed, and because of the war, physicians in the newly formed department were assigned additional medical responsibilities by the Cornell administration: for the personnel of the Naval Officer Training Program, the Army Student Corps, the Air Force Officer Training Program, the Army Student Training Program, and other short-term military programs on campus. Those responsibilities were in addition to providing clinical care for some four thousand civilian students. The medical facilities and staff were fully occupied from 6:00 to 8:00 a.m. and from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. with military sick call. The hours between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. were the hours for ambulatory visits by civilian student patients. Douglas Darling, although eager to develop a mental health division, recognized the priorities of war time, and shared the clinical load with his medical colleagues. Needless to say, he had patients with serious emotional problems from both the military and civilian groups in addition to his sick-call patients.

After the war Dr. Darling was able to continue the development of the mental health division. With administrative support he recruited psychiatric social workers and clinical psychologists. He spread his expertise to the larger community by establishing a local Mental Health Society and by encouraging other colleges and universities to develop strong mental health divisions via the American College Health Association and through state and national psychiatric associations, of which he was a contributing member. He continued his general medical interests through membership in the Tompkins County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the American Medical Association. He was in demand by public health officials to participate in programs in mental health.

During that time Doug kept his contact with Dr. Joseph Hughes at the Pennsylvania Institute. He seldom came back from a visit to Philadelphia without the urge to strengthen the mental health program at Cornell. Even before the war the problem of suicide attracted his attention. As the years went on, his interest in suicide became stronger. Together with one of his clinical psychologists, Leif Braaton, he pursued the subject in several scientific papers

and, with the cooperation of his medical colleagues at Cornell, devised a system to help identify students with suicidal tendencies. The implementation of that system put a burden on the mental health staff at Gannett Clinic, but it worked. The last years Doug was at Cornell, the student suicide rate was very low.

Doug's career in psychiatry did not end with his retirement from Cornell in 1969. He opened an office for private practice from 1969 to 1977. Although failing health restricted his activities, he continued to see some former patients and a few new ones at his home until 1983. When further failing health forced him into complete retirement, Doug continued his intellectual pursuits although seriously ill. In fact, he wrote and published a booklet of poems during that time, which he enjoyed distributing among his friends.

Friends and former patients alike will miss this genial, talented man. Those professionals who worked with him during his active years will remember him as the one who developed high standards for the treatment of emotionally disturbed students at Cornell.

Doug is survived by his wife, Ruth, who was affiliated with Cornell in several capacities—as a research assistant, as a member of the staff of the Office of the Dean of Men and Women (1959-77), as the coordinator of disabled students (1977-79), and as the acting dean of students (1979-80). Douglas Darling is also survived by his daughter, Barbara. His son, Charles Douglas Darling, Jr., died in a motor vehicle accident in 1958.

Ralph Alexander, Blanchard Rideout, Norman Moore

Melvin G. deChazeau

March 20, 1900 — November 28, 1985

Without the efforts of Melvin G. deChazeau, one of the small group of academic entrepreneurs who guided the then Graduate School of Business and Public Administration in its early years, it is unlikely that there would be a Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell today. Known affectionately as “the Silver Fox” by three decades of students, Mel was an academic in all the best senses of the word and a tower of strength to the new institution. As the “first among equals,” he provided the continuity and institutional energy that sustained the school through its early, lean years.

Together with such colleagues as Paul O’Leary and John Hutchins, in economics; Arthur Nilsson, in finance; David Thomas, in accounting; Frank Gilmore, in business policy; and Edward Litchfield, Miller Hillhouse, and Paul VanRiper, all in public administration, Mel established the atmosphere of excellence in research and teaching that distinguished the school from the outset. By the quality of his mind and the force of his personality Mel was a true leader of the school. He assumed formal leadership as acting dean when Paul O’Leary’s term ended. Afterwards he was the perennial chairman of the school’s policy committee.

Mel and those of his colleagues who constituted the senior faculty of the school had an unusual talent. They facilitated growth and change in the school with statesmanlike attitudes: younger colleagues trained in different, more-quantitative ways were welcomed as team teachers in the basic courses in the curriculum “because that made the courses better courses.” The senior faculty members gave of themselves unselfishly to the school. In many ways Mel gave of himself the most. He gave to his students and to the school countless hours that he could have used to enhance further his national reputation. Nonetheless, through his teaching and research Melvin deChazeau, along with Joel Dean, was recognized as a founder of the newly emerging field of managerial economics. The less-talented of the students in his managerial economics class sometimes facetiously referred to the course as “the mystery hour.” At the same time, students and alumni alike appreciated the course as one of the most important in providing the foundation for analytic thinking by managers.

For more than a decade Mel represented the university at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), then headed by his longtime friend and Harvard classmate Arthur Burns. At NBER the two men did much of the fundamental work on business cycles.

Mel recognized that few things in real-world economics are simple. He had the ability first to understand problems

in their complexity and then to reach a reasoned judgment about their true significance, whether within the firm or at a public policy level. These qualities came through in his monumental works on the steel industry (with Dougherty and Stratton) and on the petroleum industry (with Alfred Kahn). The latter, *Integration and Competition in the Petroleum Industry*, was recognized at the time of its publication as the definitive work on the structure and performance of that industry and earned a full, highly favorable review article in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

Mel treated us, his junior colleagues, with great courtesy as equals and encouraged us to speak our minds on all matters academic. It didn't take us long, however, to recognize the gap between his intellect and our own.

With Mel as a friend, we had a friend for life. The friendship extended deeply into our families and his. Mel had great personal grace but could appear brusque and imperious at times. When that did occur, Eunice was always there with sweetness, intelligence, and deep humanity, providing the leavening that permitted Mel's inner warmth to re-emerge. We can still recall his distinctive laughter, which so often echoed through McGraw and Malott halls and in our homes and his home on the Knoll.

Melvin deChazeau was born in 1900 in Olympia, Washington. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Washington and his Ph.D. degree in 1930 from Harvard University. He justly took pride in the fact that he, as a westerner from the University of Washington, had graduated first in his doctoral class at Harvard—a class that included Arthur Burns and a number of other distinguished economists. Mel served his country during World War II as a senior official of the War Production Board. Later he served as a senior economist and as liaison between the Department of Commerce and the President's Council of Economic Advisors. Before coming to Cornell, he taught at the University of Virginia and the University of Chicago. He is survived by his wife, Eunice; his daughter, Marian Holmes; his son-in-law, David Holmes; and his grandchildren, Melvin, Rebecca, Jessica, and Robert Holmes.

We remember Mel with deep respect and great affection. The Johnson School—and the field of management education in general—owes a great debt to him and to his fellow pioneers.

Harold Bierman, Edward Flash, Seymour Smidt, Alan McAdams

Herrell Franklin DeGraff

August 12, 1908 — January 4, 1986

Herrell DeGraff, professor emeritus, died at his home, 12 Burns Road, Brooktondale, New York. Much of his life was spent as a participant and leader in the Cornell community. He was born and reared in the town of Murray, Orleans County, New York. After high school he operated a farm on a share basis, worked as an equipment salesman and office manager, and sold investment securities. At the age of twenty-five, with a wife and young daughter, he enrolled as a freshman in the College of Agriculture, working nights at a commercial dairy farm. He completed the B.S. degree with an outstanding academic record in 1937. He completed his M.S. degree the following year and the Ph.D. degree in 1941, when he was appointed to the Cornell faculty as an assistant professor. He spent the first year of his tenure in postdoctoral study at the University of Chicago to develop a new course in agricultural geography. He was promoted to associate professor in 1942 and to full professor in 1947.

For ten years his course in agricultural geography provided incoming freshmen with a broad, worldwide perspective of agriculture. He was a dynamic teacher and tireless leader in the agricultural community, highly sought after as a speaker at both state and national meetings. He was the second person to be voted the Professor of Merit Award by the college seniors and for several years was the faculty representative on the Cornell Board of Trustees. Expanding his interests to include international agriculture after World War II, he served as a Rockefeller Foundation fellow in Mexico and as a consultant to the Rockefeller Foundation Development Program in Mexico and Colombia. His friends remember well during the late 1940s that he would habitually return to his office late at night, following some speaking engagement “out in the state,” to prepare for the next day’s lecture. Though he was involved in many peripheral activities, it was in the classroom where his skills reached their zenith. His classes were always filled to capacity, and although his subject matter was aimed at the freshman and sophomore level, it was a rare graduate student that did not sit in on his lectures.

In 1951 he was chosen to be the first holder of the H. E. Babcock Memorial Professorship in the Graduate School of Nutrition, an endowed chair. His appointment was based on his original work in food economics. He held that position until 1962, when he became president of the American Meat Institute in Chicago, a position from which he retired in 1973. During much of that period he continued to serve Cornell as chairman of the College of Agriculture’s Advisory Council. On his frequent return trips to Ithaca he spoke as a guest lecturer in various

courses dealing with the food economy. On retirement from the American Meat Institute Professor DeGraff returned to Ithaca, where he resumed many of the community interests he had left in 1962.

For several years he served as a senior lecturer in marketing and food economics courses, and he renewed his involvement with the Tompkins County Hospital Board of Managers. He served as president of the hospital board during the years when it made the decisions to build a new building and to become a nonprofit public corporation. For many years before leaving Ithaca in 1962 he had also served on the hospital board of managers. Because of his long and continued interest in Cornell, and because of his outstanding achievements as a teacher of many years, the faculty voted him professor emeritus. Indeed, few faculty members over the years have served Cornell so faithfully and so well.

Professor DeGraff's wife, Gladys Pool DeGraff, died in 1977. They are survived by a daughter, Sara K. DeGraff, and a son, Peter H. DeGraff.

Wendell G. Earle, Robert S. Smith, Bernard E. Stanton, Max E. Brunk

Herbert Dieckmann

May 22, 1906 — December 16, 1986

Herbert Dieckmann, the Avalon Professor of the Humanities emeritus, died in Oak Hill Manor Nursing Home in Ithaca at the age of eighty. He was an internationally acknowledged authority on eighteenth-century French literature and in particular the work of Denis Diderot. Born and educated in Europe, he was also a fervent, demanding, generous teacher, whose influence greatly contributed to the growth and increasing sophistication of Romance studies in America during and after the war. His spirited intellect, his learning, his devotion to the highest ideals of research and teaching, and his tireless giving of himself will long be remembered by at least three generations of his students and colleagues. We join his family in their sorrow and in honoring his memory.

Many cultivated European readers of the eighteenth century failed to recognize in Diderot a figure of the stature of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Buffon. In large part that was because Diderot left so many of his singular and compelling works unpublished during his lifetime. On learning, at the age of sixty, that the publication of a new, unexpurgated edition of the *Encyclopédie* he had struggled to produce would soon be undertaken in Russia, Diderot wrote to a correspondent: “[Thus] I shall not die without having imprinted on the earth a few traces that time will not erase!... When I received your letter, I was busy preparing an edition of my complete works; I let the whole matter drop. I cannot undertake both projects at once; let us do the *Encyclopédie* and leave it to some good soul to gather up my scraps and tatters after my death.” In the two centuries intervening, many good souls and many learned minds have labored to bring Diderot’s works into print; none has contributed more to that achievement than Herbert Dieckmann, who devoted the major part of his long and productive scholarly career to the establishment and elucidation of Diderot’s texts. At this writing his efforts are just coming to full fruition in the thirty-three-volume critical edition of Diderot produced by an international committee of some seventy scholars and now officially designated (after Dieckmann and his friend, the French general secretary of the editorial board) the Dieckmann-Varloot edition. Though Diderot was the most personal of writers, he gave precedence over his own works to the *Encyclopédie*, which he called “an establishment raised up for humanity.” Herbert Dieckmann was a kindred spirit; he gave his life over, not to the display of his own uncommon mental powers (great erudition, philosophical acumen, wit, imagination, and a poetic awareness of evanescence), but to teaching others and to rescuing the work of Diderot from misunderstanding or oblivion.

Herbert Dieckmann was born in Duisburg, Germany, in North Rhineland. He was the son of Gottfried Dieckmann, a businessman not especially friendly to the life of the intellect, and his wife Amanda (née Wehrhahn-MacDonald) of Scots and Latin-American ancestry, known for her beauty and sense of fashion. Herbert learned English early from his Scots grandmother, and he attended a classical *Gymnasium* in Duisburg. When he was sixteen, his mother unexpectedly died in the course of routine surgery; his whole life was to be marked by that bereavement. He studied in Heidelberg and Munich (with the philosopher Karl Jaspers, among others), spent a year in Paris, and in 1930 finished his doctorate in Bonn under the direction of the great Romance philologist Ernst Robert Curtius.

In 1930 Herbert Dieckmann was married to Liselotte Neisser, a scholar of German philology. He was to have been appointed a *Privatdozent* in Bonn, but his wife's Jewish extraction, and his own well-known political activities on behalf of socialist and Evangelical Church groups, made it seem unwise to accept a post in what was rapidly becoming Hitler's Germany. The Dieckmanns spent the year 1933-34 in Rome under the sponsorship of the Dutch Emergency Council for Refugees, and then both took teaching positions at the Turkish State University in Istanbul. In Istanbul they had as friends and colleagues two illustrious representatives of the Germanic school of Romance philology, Erich Auerbach and Leo Spitzer, who were both, like the Dieckmanns, to end their careers in the United States.

In 1938 Herbert Dieckmann undertook the long trip to Baltimore to attend the annual Modern Language Association meetings and was offered an assistant professorship at Washington University in Saint Louis, where in due course he became professor and chairman of Romance languages. Though technically an "enemy alien" during the war, he gave instruction in Italian to American servicemen. He was naturalized in 1945. In 1948-49 he spent the year in France on a Fulbright fellowship and, in a chateau in Normandy, rediscovered the Fonds Vandeul, the largest and most important collection of Diderot manuscripts, which for many years had been lost to scholarly view.

In 1950 Dieckmann was appointed to Harvard, where he succeeded the legendary André Morize and eventually became the Smith Professor of French and Spanish, serving for several years as chairman of the Department of Romance Languages. In that same year he and his wife separated, and they were divorced a few years later. Liselotte Dieckmann continued to teach German at Washington University and remained a dear friend not only to Herbert but to his second wife Jane (nee Marsh), whom he married in 1959, and to the two children of that second marriage. In 1956-57 Dieckmann was invited to lecture on Diderot at the College de France (a signal honor for a foreign scholar of French literature). Those lectures provided the substance of his best-known book, modestly entitled

Cinq Leçons sur Diderot. At Harvard Dieckmann continued to demonstrate his uncompromising insistence on high principle and his devotion to teaching of an open, personal sort. He made noteworthy appointments that helped to revitalize Romance languages and took measures to rationalize and modernize the teaching of French literature.

To the delight of his friends in Ithaca, in 1966 Herbert Dieckmann accepted a professorship at Cornell, where he became the Avalon Professor of the Humanities the next year. He seemed to take special pleasure in the intellectual exchanges of a small, relatively tranquil, informal department that included younger colleagues (among them the three authors of these lines) whom he had known at Harvard. His teaching continued with undiminished (even renewed) vigor. On the cover of the April 1975 *Cornell Alumni News* a stunning photograph by Sol Goldberg shows Herbert teaching in a seminar room in Olin Library. Inevitably the scene appears somewhat posed (on the blackboard, in Herbert's energetic, expressive hand, one reads the title of the course rather than the more immediate, fragmented jottings that would naturally occur); but nothing masks the fire in Dieckmann's eyes, the controlled energy of his gesture of offer and exposition, or the eagerness in his face.

Dieckmann formally retired in 1974 but continued to teach at Cornell and elsewhere. At various times he held visiting professorships at Aix-en-Provence, Berlin, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Konstanz, and Pittsburgh. On his retirement he was honored by a lecture given (at Dieckmann's suggestion) by Paul de Man (once at Cornell but by then a professor at Yale), a younger colleague whose views on philosophy and writing offered the most serious of challenges to Dieckmann's own. It is typical of Herbert's open-mindedness and his integrity that he should have proposed de Man, and not some renowned *dix-huitièmiste* or an obedient disciple. In the late seventies, with characteristic self-effacement and devotion, Herbert busied himself with preparing the text and annotations of yet another much-needed edition: the voluminous exchange of letters between his teacher Curtius and such French writers as André Gide and the critic Charles Du Bos. (That edition, completed by Jane Dieckmann, poignantly represents the sentiments of European-minded artists and intellectuals in a France and a Germany divided by two world wars.) It was about that time that Herbert felt the first crippling effects of Alzheimer's disease: he, who had remembered the least details and made intellectual capital of them, had forgetting thrust upon him. He entered a nursing home in 1981 and lived out the rest of his life in a gradual decline.

The most spectacular scholarly episode of Herbert Dieckmann's eventful life was his rediscovery of the Diderot manuscripts. He himself has told that story with wit and feeling in a carefully elaborated paper that he twice gave as a lecture but was reluctant to have printed, since he himself necessarily appeared as the chief protagonist. In

that talk he apologized for the “painful oddity” of speaking in the first person. (The paper has recently appeared in French translation.) At Diderot’s death one set of manuscripts he had carefully prepared went to Catherine the Great, who had bought his whole library as a way of providing him with financial support. Another set (autographs and scribal copies) remained with Diderot’s only surviving child, Angélique Vandeuil, who hoped with her husband’s help to produce a complete edition of her father’s works. That edition never appeared, and throughout the nineteenth century such editions of Diderot’s works as were published were for the most part prepared from clandestinely made copies of the Hermitage manuscripts. In 1929 some of the Vandeuil manuscripts were exhibited at the library of the Chambre des Députés, but their location and ownership were unaccountably not made public.

In 1931 and again in 1938 Herbert Dieckmann made fruitless attempts to ferret out information from librarians and from a scholar-bibliophile who himself hoped one day to produce the great edition. In 1948, with a combination of sleuthlike flair, help from a handful of individuals, efficacious charm, and sheer pertinacity, Dieckmann established contact with the owner of the manuscripts. Herbert was able to persuade Baron Le Vasseur not only to allow him to spend time in the family château consulting the precious and much-deteriorated papers but even to take them to the United States. There, in the unbelievably short span of two years, Dieckmann was able to prepare and publish a meticulous history and critical inventory of the many loose pages of Diderot’s autographs and the fifty-six bound volumes of excellent scribal copies of his works (often corrected in Diderot’s hand). By the time Dieckmann found the collection, many pages had already been lost, and at least twice the whole *fonds* had narrowly missed complete destruction: once because German engineers undertook to build a V-2 launching platform on the estate, another time because occupying American soldiers inadvertently set fire to the château. With the help of the French national librarian, Julien Cain, Dieckmann undertook negotiations that ended with the sale of the manuscripts to the Bibliothèque Nationale. For the first time in nearly two hundred years the manuscripts Diderot had left to his daughter became generally available to the scholarly public.

Throughout that prolonged effort Dieckmann was sustained not only by his strong feelings about truth and scholarly probity but also by a consuming love for the departed Diderot as he is revealed in the manuscripts he has left us. Diderot’s “fine, delicate” handwriting, Dieckmann writes in his *Inventaire du Fonds Vandeuil*, “not only testifies to great sensitivity, I might even say a sort of tenderness, but also reveals a deeply artistic temperament, an exquisite sense of beauty in composition and form.” Those are precisely the qualities of Dieckmann’s own French prose at its best. Many qualified scholars find themselves quite baffled by Diderot’s hand; Herbert could not only decipher it with uncanny speed and accuracy but also, as it were, live in it.

Besides the *Inventaire* and *Cinq Leçons sur Diderot*, Herbert Dieckmann also published his two dissertations (on Claudel and Diderot), along with some sixty articles that brought a new animation to studies in the French Enlightenment. But it is in the introductions to his flawless critical editions of Diderot, in dialogue with the texts of his beloved author, that he communicates the most of himself and his own humanity. His hundred-and-fifty page introduction (or supplement?) to the *Supplément au Voyage de Bougainville*, for instance, is a model of the learned genre and much more besides. In reading that essay, one is first struck by Dieckmann's way of writing out, in decorous and objective scholarly language, the drama and poetry of loss: Diderot's text is ever threatened by entropy; this edition can transcribe certain words only because it was prepared from a microfilm made before the edges of the manuscript further crumbled; most everything, despite our best efforts, falls away. Diderot was in his late fifties when he wrote the *Supplément* and still in the backwash of what Dieckmann calls "a passion of one's ripe age... when apprehensions and fears of old age already cast a threatening shadow." Himself in his late forties, writing at a time of crisis and reorientation in his own life, Dieckmann meticulously describes (by anticipation, as it were) the affective and ethical conflicts that pervade the *Supplément*, most of them turning on the themes of constancy and desire, sex, and marriage. He argues that it is impossible to decide to what degree Diderot was conscious of writing out his own life in the representation of these tensions and complexities; such conscious awareness as he may have had is only manifest in sudden flashes, by fits and starts. Denying any independent value to his own commentary, Dieckmann writes, "to be sure, the text is always superior to any exegesis." And yet he adds that only exegesis can bring the text to life, "as teaching shows us every day."

Herbert Dieckmann is survived by his first wife, Liselotte Dieckmann, and their daughter, Beate Goree (a son, Martin, died in 1983); by his second wife, Jane Dieckmann (who has prepared one volume of the Dieckmann-Varloot edition and continues her collaboration in that enterprise), and their daughters, Katherine and Judith; and by two sisters in Germany, Helga Fischer and Gisela Tribull. He was decorated a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur; he held an honorary Doctorate of Letters from the University of Exeter (England); and he was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and several honorary societies. Hugo Friedrich and Fritz Schalk published a volume of essays by several hands to honor him on his sixtieth birthday. Those richly deserved honors say less about Herbert than do the admiration and gratitude of his friends, colleagues, and students, among them most of the eminent Enlightenment scholars of France, Germany, and the United States. He did not die without leaving ineradicable traces.

David I. Grossvogel, Alain Seznec, Edward Morris

Mabel Doremus

October 19, 1905 — October 9, 1988

A native of Nebraska, Mabel Doremus was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1928 with a Bachelor of Science degree in home economics. In 1937, she received the Master of Arts degree also in home economics from Columbia University.

Education was highly valued in the Doremus family. Mabel's mother was the first woman to graduate from Middlebury College in Vermont. She taught school in New Hampshire and then in Nebraska. Mabel's father was widely known in educational circles in Nebraska, and of the five children in the family, four followed professional careers in education.

Mabel began her career as a teacher in the Nebraska public schools, starting immediately upon graduating from high school with a year as an elementary school teacher. Upon graduation from the university, she spent eight years as a high school home economics teacher before joining the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension Service. There she served as a specialist in food and nutrition, a position she held for 14 years.

Mabel Doremus joined the Department of Food and Nutrition in the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University in 1950 as an assistant professor and cooperative extension specialist. She was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1953. When she retired in 1966, she was named professor emerita.

Mabel made many contributions through her publications on foods and nutrition. One area in which she excelled was food preservation. During the World War II years in Nebraska, Mabel wrote bulletins, leaflets, lessons and articles on the subject. While at Cornell, she co-authored the "Handbook For Freezing Foods," a comprehensive 60-page bulletin that continues to be widely used in New York State and nationally. She also authored numerous consumer information publications on nutritionally important foods.

In New York, Mabel served on the governor's committee on emergency preparedness, contributing especially in the area of emergency feeding. During a sabbatical leave, she conducted a pilot study of young homemakers in Onondaga County to learn about the special interests of this audience of cooperative extension programs.

Mabel had high standards of workmanship in the handling and preparation of foods, which she stressed in her teaching. She was eager to have the leaders and agents she taught become good teachers, and she was confident that the subject matter was worthwhile. She was an effective department extension leader, a member of Epsilon Sigma

Phi, Extension's honorary fraternity, an active member of the New York State and American Dietetics and Home Economics Associations, and of the American Association of University Professors.

Mabel imparted her positive attitude, cheerfulness and zest for life to her colleagues and to the homemakers with whom she worked throughout the state. Her keen sense of humor enriched many departmental and college functions. "Good company" describes Mabel, whether you were a colleague sharing a long trip to a county in the corner of the state, a partner or competitor in solving a word puzzle, or one of the Friday night out-to-dinner group. Friends delight in recalling her recitations of childhood verses or citations from the classics. Her yarns of her Nebraska childhood, her travel, or her teaching and extension experience still bring a smile and a reminder of the way of life of a woman who was truly liberated—long before that term came into common use.

After retirement, Mabel's involvement in community activities increased. An active Presbyterian, she served on a number of church committees, was a deacon and was among the active supporters of an interdenominational group, Area Congregations Together (ACT). Through the Kitchen Cupboard, ACT continues to provide weekly supplies to families and individuals in emergencies. Mabel was also an active member of the Ithaca Women's Club.

Mabel was predeceased by two sisters and two brothers, and is survived by a nephew, Robert Doremus of Schenectady, New York; by a niece, Ann Nicholson of Dallas, Texas; and by several great-nieces and great-nephews.

Charlotte Bruce, Mary Wood, Mildred Dunn

George Burton Du Bois

June 20, 1906 — September 25, 1988

George Du Bois was the right person in the right place for Cornell University when he returned to his alma mater in September 1947 as an associate professor in the Department of Machine Design in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. World War II was over and a new era for engineering education was beginning. The sudden and great increase in the number of students had to be met by a concurrent increase in the faculty. At the same time, curricula were being completely revised to incorporate the many significant technological advances made during the war years and to meet the demands of a rapidly expanding industrial economy. George's eighteen years of industrial experience, in what we would now call "hi-tech" industries, were invaluable in the education of mechanical and administrative engineering students and in the continuing education of new, young instructors and assistant professors who came to Cornell with minimal contact with industry.

George was born and raised in Newark, New York, where his father, John Edmund Du Bois, was the editor and publisher of a semi-weekly newspaper. His early contact with printing and paper-handling machinery and with power and sailboats at the family's summer home on an island in Sodus Bay, combined with an innate curiosity as to why and how things work, made it inevitable that he would become an engineer.

He entered Cornell University in 1923 in a six-year program combining arts and sciences with engineering. He majored in mathematics and physics in the Arts College, and in the automotive option in mechanical engineering. He received the A.B. degree in 1927 and the M.E. degree in 1929.

He was a member of Delta Upsilon, the Society of Automotive Engineers, and Tau Beta Pi.

George was employed by the Sperry Development Company, Brooklyn, New York, for two years before entering what would be the focal point for the rest of his career—the field of aircraft engines. He worked for the Lycoming Division of Aviation Manufacturing Company, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for five years, rising to the position of project engineer for a new 200-hp radial engine. He then joined the Engine Division of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Wood Ridge, New Jersey. At Wright he served as project engineer on a number of increasingly larger and more powerful engines until in 1945 he was put in charge of the rear section design group. In 1946, he was put in charge of the reciprocating engine design group.

At Cornell George's extensive, up-to-date knowledge and experience in design, manufacturing, and experimental testing and development were quickly put to use in many ways—from the development of the terminal, all-inclusive course in a new four-term sequence of required courses, to the development of new elective courses in automotive engineering, creative design, and design for manufacturing, to the securing of a major award from the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA, now NASA) for research on high-speed plain bearings.

His contributions to creative design were widely recognized in industry, as well as in academia. He served as a consultant to several companies, including the A.C. Division of General Motors Corporation, the Procter and Gamble Company, and the Corning Glass Works. Reunioning alumni often bring up the names of professors whose ideas have had the greatest impact upon their professional lives. Professor Du Bois—and his approach to creative design and design for manufacturing—comes up frequently. Many alumni have said that they still keep their sets of his mimeographed notes close at hand.

A research effort of the magnitude of the NACA project was most unusual for a university in 1948. It involved, initially, the design and development of a bearing test machine with many unique capabilities. The scope of the research soon expanded to include theoretical studies, along with the analysis of the experimental data. The theoretical developments in the early 1950s by the late Professor Fred W. Ocvirk, related to the short-bearing approximation, are known and used throughout the world. The design procedure that was developed by combining experimental results with theory is still the simplest and best approach to the design of “short journal bearings.” The project continued for more than a decade with Professor Du Bois in charge, and directly involved in the details, throughout the entire period.

George was a “gentleman” in every sense of the word. He was always considerate, accommodating, very patient and forgiving. In the course of numerous, often somewhat heated, departmental and course group discussions, he was always the first to suggest what frequently became the reasonable compromise. He was interested in students as individuals; he enjoyed working with them on special project investigations, and he served enthusiastically for many years as faculty advisor to the Student Branch of the Society of Automotive Engineers, and as an alumnus advisor to Delta Upsilon fraternity.

Professor Du Bois was a registered professional engineer in the State of New York. While at Cornell he joined the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and for a number of years served as secretary of the Fluid Film Section of the ASME Lubrication Activity. He was elected to the honor societies of Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi. George was promoted to professor in 1951 and to professor emeritus in 1971.

Professor Du Bois is survived by his wife, Evelyn Davis Du Bois; a stepson, Dr. Melzar T. Richards of Ithaca; a cousin; two nephews; and a niece.

Dennis G. Shepherd, Robert L. Wehe, Richard M. Phelan

Henry Hugh Dukes

September 9, 1895 — June 8, 1987

One of the golden eras in physiology ended with the passing of Henry Hugh Dukes on June 8, 1987, in Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. Dukes was born in Saint George, South Carolina, on September 9, 1895. After obtaining a B.S. degree at Clemson College, he attended Iowa State College, where he received a D.V.M. with honors in 1918. His M.S. degree was earned while he filled positions as a teaching fellow and assistant professor at Iowa State and as an assistant state veterinarian of South Carolina.

He returned to Iowa State in 1921 after practicing in Greer, South Carolina, for one year. During the next eleven years his title changed from instructor to assistant professor of veterinary physiology to assistant professor of veterinary research.

Two important happenings occurred in Hugh Dukes's life in 1927 that probably set the tone of his career: he married Mary Alice Kent, his lifelong companion, and he began writing the manuscript for his famous textbook, *Physiology of Domestic Animals*.

The book was completed at Cornell in 1933, and Comstock Press assumed the publishing with the third edition. It received worldwide acclaim and has been translated into several foreign languages.

When Dukes arrived on campus in October 1932, he began to develop an innovative method of teaching physiology. It was called the lecture-demonstration method, which he developed with the help of Professors Howe and Grantham of the Department of Physics. Soon graduate students from other parts of the campus were attending the lectures along with the veterinary students.

The popularity of his course finally reached a point where the numbers were overwhelming. Dukes admitted later that at one time he was on the committees of forty graduate students. Gradually other staff members assisted him. Eventually summer courses were given to teachers of physiology in other schools and colleges so that they too could apply the lecture-demonstration method.

By that time Dr. Dukes had established himself as a distinguished physiologist and gave lecture demonstrations in this country and abroad. In 1953 he went to Brazil to lecture and received an honorary degree at Rural University. That same year Iowa State University awarded him the Alumni Merit Award, and Michigan State University

honored him with the Centennial Award in 1955. At Clemson an honorary D.Sc. was awarded him in 1966. The honors, awards, and citations that he received during his career fill five typewritten pages.

He retired in July 1960, whereupon former Dean William A. Hagan wrote to him from Ames, Iowa: "Since I had a hand in your appointment at Cornell... I should like to say now that I am very pleased at the outstanding record you are leaving. You certainly built a department that put the veterinary college on the map."

But to Dukes retirement only meant a change of direction. He immediately embarked on a career of lecturing. He covered elementary and secondary schools as well as colleges. His lectures, "Demonstrations in Living Biology," were seen by nearly a hundred thousand persons. For that work he received the Distinguished Physiologist award from the American Association of Veterinary Physiologists and Pharmacologists in 1973.

Because of his preeminent position in the world of veterinary physiology it was altogether fitting that he was invited to give the inaugural Sir Frederick Smith Memorial Lecture at the Royal Veterinary College, University of London, in 1965.

Recently an endowed fund was established at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine on the occasion of H. Hugh Dukes's ninety-first birthday. It will be used to perpetuate the Dr. H. H. Dukes Prize in Experimental Physiology that is awarded annually to a veterinary student demonstrating evidence of scholarship in the field of physiology.

A. Gordon Danks, Robert H. Wasserman, Ellis P. Leonard

Lewis Hudson Durland

January 5, 1908 — September 1, 1982

Lewis H. Durland was born at nearby Watkins Glen, the son of Charles Mortimer and Clara Johnson Durland. His death at the age of seventy-four, following a courageous fight against cancer, brought to a close a very full life as investment manager, financial consultant, corporate director, enthusiastic sportsman, and loyal Cornellian.

After attending schools in Watkins Glen and Middletown, New York, Lew entered Cornell as a freshman in the fall of 1926, in the era of the racoon coat, bathtub gin, and the Stutz bearcat. While an undergraduate at the University he was a member of the Chi Phi Fraternity, where he also served as an alumni adviser until his death. He was a member of Quill and Dagger Society and the Mummy Club. He also was manager of the baseball team and was elected to the honorary Aleph Samach Society. He received the A.B. degree in economics in 1930 and set forth to make his way in the world at the very bottom of the Great Depression.

Following up his interest in baseball, for three years Lew was on the road as a salesman for a local sporting-goods emporium. Then followed three more years in local banking and brokerage businesses.

Lew joined the University staff as an investment assistant in 1936. The following year he became secretary to the former and very distinguished Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees. He was named assistant treasurer in 1939 and was elected treasurer of the University in 1948. On June 30, 1973, he retired as treasurer and was named treasurer emeritus of the University.

During the twenty-five years of Lew's stewardship of the investment portfolio supporting the University's endowments, that portfolio grew in market value from 45.2 million dollars to 332 million dollars. The *New York Times* on September 24, 1972, cited Cornell as an "example of enlightened endowment management," noting a 43 percent appreciation in its capital fund over the previous four years. According to the *Times* only one mutual fund had exceeded this record. Under his direction the unit share plan was established in 1963, providing a more uniform and fairly stated system of accounting for the University's endowments. In 1968 the unrestricted portion of the portfolio was transferred to a new capital fund whose investment objectives successfully broke away from the orthodox trust concept, with its conservative investment precepts, to the modern concept of total return, with its emphasis on maximizing the return, whether from dividend or interest income or from capital appreciation. In addition to managing Cornell's investment portfolio, Lew found time to become one of the early trustees of the

College Retirement Equities Fund (CREF), thus making a substantial contribution to the protection of college and university retirement plans across the land from the ravages of inflation.

Lew's outside business interests were extensive. He was a director of the present First Bank and Trust Company of Ithaca from 1941 until 1978 and served twenty-five years as chairman of that board. He also served as director and/or as financial consultant to a number of regional and nationwide business corporations.

Through his stature and financial acumen, Lew became a friend and adviser of many business leaders among the alumni of the University. He combined these associations with his deep interest in Cornell to make an important contribution in obtaining major gifts and bequests for the University. He served as a trustee and director of the Griffis Foundation, which had been established by Stanton Griffis, Cornell class of 1910. In conjunction with that foundation he established the Lewis H. Durland Fund at the University. Among other programs the fund provides major support to the Anne Carry Durland Alternatives Library in Anabel Taylor Hall in memory of a deceased daughter.

Throughout his extended career as a member of the official Cornell family, as a corporate director and financial consultant, or simply as a friend, neighbor, or family member, Lew was widely known for his characteristic good humor and his penchant for attacking problems with both imagination and pragmatism. He was always good social company and he always made a contribution in whatever situation he became involved.

Robert T. Horn, Deane W. Malott, Neal R. Stamp

John M. Echols

March 25, 1913 — June 16, 1982

When John Echols and his family arrived at Cornell in 1952, he had already had a distinguished career. In completing his doctorate in linguistics at the University of Virginia and in subsequent study, he mastered a full dozen tongues, specializing in the Germanic languages and, with that powerful intellectual curiosity that always fueled his scholarship, encompassing Hittite as well. (Fortunately for Cornell, his love affair with Hittite later yielded place to the attractions of the Indonesian languages.) During World War II he had served in Naval Intelligence, first in Washington, and from 1944 to 1947 as assistant naval attaché in Stockholm—one of the many places where he was at home in the local language. Then, as deputy director of the language program in the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, he was challenged to prepare its first Indonesian language program so that our foreign service officers could finally learn to speak the language of the world's fifth most populous country. So well did he fulfill that difficult assignment that in the course of a single year—1952—the American Council of Learned Societies invited him to prepare an Indonesian-English dictionary, the Ford Foundation asked him to organize and direct an English-language teaching project in Indonesia, and he was invited to Cornell as associate professor of linguistics and Asian studies, in charge of instruction in Indonesian, Malay, Javanese, and Malayo-Polynesian.

Once settled in Ithaca, with his enormous energy Professor Echols was able to carry forward all three endeavors to success. Very quickly he established himself as one of the foremost authorities on Indonesian languages and literature. He developed new methods for teaching Indonesian languages, and his students went on to form the main cadres for its instruction in this country and in Australia. English teaching in Indonesia owes him a similar debt. And he also pioneered the teaching in this country of Southeast Asian literature in translation. As a valued member of the Department of Modern Languages, where he was promoted to full professor in 1957, he also taught courses in linguistics, Dutch, Swedish, and Norwegian and served as external examiner for these languages at other institutions throughout New York State.

John Echols never much liked administration, but at Cornell he did considerably more than his share—serving as chairman of the Department of Asian Studies from 1956 to 1961, and as associate director of the Southeast Asia Program from 1961 and of the Modern Indonesia Project from 1955 until his retirement four years ago. Towards all of them he had a strong sense of responsibility and was vital to their growth and success.

Outside of teaching he focused most of his scholarly efforts on producing what have become the standard Indonesian-English (1961; revised edition, 1963) and English-Indonesian (1975) dictionaries and was in the process of compiling a third edition of his Indonesian-English dictionary when he died. He was devoted to this staggering task, which he enjoyed despite his fondness for quoting those who disparaged such work—a Dutch colleague who chided him with, “What crime have you committed to be saddled with this?” and the French scholar who remarked that “the worst criminals should neither be executed nor sentenced to forced labor but should be condemned to compile dictionaries.” In a more serious vein, he frequently acknowledged that without the help of his wife, Nancy, he could never have seen these projects through. And it is certain that her cheerful and supportive involvement in the typing and other tedious aspects of this work made it possible for him to do so.

There was yet a third major contribution John Echols made to Cornell. It was as much a labor of love as were his teaching and dictionaries, but it was not a function of his academic appointment nor supported by any foundation grant. This was his prodigious input in building up the University Libraries’ Southeast Asia collection. In this sustained thirty-year effort he gave constant support to its curator, Giok Po Oey, and was crucial to making the collection the strongest in existence. Working late into the night, he maintained an enormous correspondence with hundreds of scholars and collectors around the world to enlist their help in acquiring rare and ephemeral items. It is entirely appropriate that the collection has been given his name.

Professor Echols was a member of many professional associations, including the Linguistic Society of America, the American Anthropological Association, the American Oriental Society, Societas Linguistica Europea, and the Indonesia Council of the Asia Society. He acted as consultant to institutions in this country and abroad, among other things serving as external examiner in linguistics and Malay studies at the University of Malaya and assessor for appointments to its Department of Malay Studies. He wrote an extraordinary number of articles and reviews in the fields of Indonesian languages and literature, being an especially conscientious reviewer for the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*. To the *Encyclopedia of World Literature in the Twentieth Century* he contributed articles on Dutch as well as Indonesian authors. He translated and edited A. S. Tselekin’s *Old Javanese (Kawi)* and as well edited *Modern Indonesian Literature in Translation* and half a dozen bibliographies. He received many honors. He was awarded fellowships from the Ford, Guggenheim, and Rockefeller foundations and from the National Endowment for the Humanities; he served as president of the national Association for Asian Studies; he was representative for North America of the Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal, Land en Volkenkunde; and he was one of only eight people to be elected honorary member of the Malaysian branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

But this recognition aside, what does his work all add up to? One can fairly say, we believe, that his career has built a bridge between this country and Indonesia and that over it there is a heavy two-way traffic. Thanks to his development of language programs in the United States and in Indonesia and thanks to his unrivaled dictionaries, communication, verbal and printed, between peoples of the two countries is enormously greater than would otherwise have been the case. And it is to the John M. Echols Collection—now a magnet for scholars from all over the world—that Indonesians as well as other Southeast Asian, European, Japanese, and Soviet scholars come to carry out research in a collection unmatched in their own countries.

While the fruits of Professor Echols's work are known far beyond Ithaca, his modesty and unassuming mien will, we believe, have obscured these accomplishments for many of those who have known him here. He was refreshingly unpretentious, and his accomplishments were achieved quietly and without fanfare.

Above all he will be remembered here for the qualities of his character and the ways in which he affected the lives of so many people. Some of his many friends will recall his exhaustive and precise bibliographic knowledge and, similarly, his ability to keep in mind the name of practically everyone he ever met. Some will remember his low-key, deliberate, and reticent manner of conducting business or his generosity and patience with his students. Others will remember his delight in music—the classical operas, operettas, and chamber works—as well as his enthusiasm for a wide range of sporting events. All will remember his equable temperament, the breadth and liveliness of his range of interests, his absolutely irrepressible sense of wry humor, and his inability to overlook the possibility of a pun. None will forget his deep concern for the welfare of those around him and his spontaneous impulse to help them.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy Doner Echols; two daughters: Jane E. Libbey, of Largo, Florida, and Renny E. Staples, of Newfane, New York; two grandchildren: Dorinda and Brooke Libbey; a brother, Edward C. Echols, of Exeter, New Hampshire; a sister, Mrs. William B. Patterson, of Waynesboro, Virginia; and nephews.

Knight Biggerstaff, Harold Shadick, Lauriston Sharp, Oliver W. Wolters, George McT. Kahin

John Einset

August 15, 1915 — March 11, 1981

John Einset, born in Lofthus, Norway, came to Geneva, New York, in 1924 with his father, Olav Einset, who was a member of the research staff in the Department of Pomology, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. John was educated in schools in Norway, Geneva, and Ithaca. He was graduated from Cornell with a bachelor's degree in 1938 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1942. His Ph.D. studies were in cytogenetics with Professor L. F. Randolph.

Interest in pomology, for Professor Einset, had its beginning at Geneva, where, as a boy, he worked picking fruit in the Experiment Station orchards. He joined the staff of the Station's Department of Pomology in 1942, and, upon his retirement in 1973, Cornell appointed him professor of pomology and viticulture emeritus.

Professor Einset was one of the outstanding fruit cytogeneticists and fruit breeders of the world. From his laboratory came a series of papers on the ploidy of apple cultivars that will always mark a milestone in the study of chromosome numbers of fruits. His discoveries of cytochimeras in apples, grapes, and other fruits represent a classic contribution to horticultural science. His studies on the cytogenetics of the genus *Rubus* led to a new understanding of its hybridization. In addition to his full-time duties at the Experiment Station, he taught a course in cytogenetics at the University of Rochester in 1947-48.

Professor Einset was a very successful fruit breeder, as the cultivars of grapes and apples which he introduced can attest. His efforts in fruit breeding resulted in several new cultivars and potential cultivars which will have an impact on the grape industry for many years to come. These efforts climaxed in 1972 when he introduced 'Cayuga White' the first grape bred by the station exclusively for the wine market. Other new grape cultivars which he introduced were 'Canada Muscat' and 'New York Muscat' (1961), and 'Suffolk Red' and 'Lakemont' (1972). He also cooperated in introducing six new apple cultivars: 'Wayne,' 'Niagara,' and 'Spigold' (1962), 'Empire' (1966), and 'Jonagold' and 'Spijon' (1968). The very high quality apple, 'Spigold' resulted from his cytological studies. Thomas Jefferson once said, "The greatest service which can be rendered any country is to add a useful plant to its culture." In introducing several excellent new fruit cultivars, John Einset has rendered yeoman service to his country.

Although Professor Einset was primarily a specialist in cytology, genetics, and fruit breeding, he added the role of generalist in the third decade of his career. In that role he was an author of reports on growth-regulator trials on seedless grapes, on grafting of mature grapevines, on cultivar and seasonal effects on wine quality, and on

the cultivar–site problem for vineyards. He was a consultant for out-of-state commercial vineyards. The broader application of his many talents was a real service to his colleagues and to fruit production in New York State.

As head of the Department of Pomology from 1953 to 1971, Professor Einset was a capable and forward-looking administrator. He made changes in the department's organizational structure which are still retained. He believed that the research personnel should carry on the research, while he did many lesser administrative chores that another chairman might have assigned to someone else. He encouraged intradepartmental cooperation and kept the department morale high. As head of the Department of Pomology, Professor Einset was a fine leader. This was primarily by example, but also by his encouragement, and by his understanding of both the wide array of projects and of the people conducting them. He emphasized projects through which the department could contribute to the understanding of the production of New York fruits.

Professor Einset was a firm believer in the value of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association to the department and worked very hard to ensure the well-being of the association. As department head he was automatically the association's secretary-treasurer and did everything in his power to maintain it as a strong, viable organization and to expand the services it provided to the fruit industry in New York State. On his retirement he was made an honorary director of the association.

Professor Einset's talents were well recognized not only in New York but also nationally and internationally. Nationally, the American Society for Horticultural Science presented to him the 1953 Gourley Award for the year's best scientific paper in pomology and in 1970 elected him a fellow of that society; and in 1978 the American Society of Enologists recognized him as an honorary life member. Internationally, the Rockefeller Foundation sponsored his collaboration in research and teaching at the University of Chile in 1959; and in 1967 he was chosen as a Fulbright research scholar to consult in horticulture at the National Agronomical Station in Portugal.

Through the publication of more than seventy scientific papers, and through his skillful administrative contributions, Professor Einset made a lasting impact on the scientific and agricultural communities for which he so eagerly worked.

Dr. Einset's hobby was the great out-of-doors—hunting and fishing. He was competent at both and travelled widely on hunting and fishing trips. His other hobby, at which he also excelled, was the making of wine.

Professor Einset had many ties to his native land: his father returned there after his retirement; he had two sisters living there; and his wife, Hjördis, was a native of Norway. He made frequent trips to that country.

Surviving are his wife, Hjördis R. Einset; three sons: Dr. John W. Einset of Riverside, California, Peter O. Einset of Amherst, New York, and Erik Einset of Teale Beach, Geneva; a daughter, Mrs. Anne Einset Vickrey of Menlo Park, California; a granddaughter, Rebecca Anne Vickrey of Menlo Park, California; a brother, Dr. Eystein Einset of St. Joseph, Michigan; and two sisters: Helga E. Skodvin of Oslo, Norway, and Ingeborg E. Sekse of Hardanger, Norway.

Robert C. Lamb, Nelson J. Shaulis, Roger D. Way

Lynn A. Emerson

July 20, 1890 — April 1, 1985

Lynn A. Emerson was born in Twin Lakes, Minnesota, on July 20, 1890. He died in Portland, Oregon, on April 1, 1985, where he had been living in a retirement home for an extended period of time.

Lynn received a degree in electrical engineering from the University of Minnesota in 1911, did part-time graduate study in the School of Education at the University of Chicago from 1923 to 1925, and received a Ph.D. from the New York University School of Education in 1932.

After receiving his engineering degree, he worked in a number of businesses, where he gradually became interested in industrial education. Because of his interests he went into the teaching of vocational education in private and public schools. In 1918 he was state supervisor of vocational education in Maryland. At Joliet, Illinois, he was director of vocational education at Joliet Township High School and Junior College. Later he accepted the position of director of the Y.M.C.A. Schools in New York City and then became assistant superintendent of schools in Yonkers, New York.

Professor Emerson joined the Cornell faculty on January 29, 1938, as a professor of industrial education in the College of Agriculture. In September 1944 he was appointed assistant dean of the College of Engineering but continued his duties as professor of industrial education.

He was appointed a professor of industrial and labor relations in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations on April 1, 1946, and served first as assistant director of extension and subsequently as associate director of extension. Prior to Martin P. Catherwood's appointment as dean of the school after Irving Ives's resignation, Professor Emerson served on the Committee on Administration of the school.

Professor Emerson gained wide recognition as one of the outstanding authorities in the United States in the fields of industrial, vocational, and technical education. He made a substantial contribution to both the resident teaching and adult education of the school in those subjects. He also served frequently as a consultant to the state and federal governments.

Professor Emerson retired from the School of Industrial and Labor Relations on March 1, 1955, and was appointed professor emeritus. He then accepted a position as a consultant with the Foreign Operations Administration project in Israel, which was administered by the Research Foundation of the State University of New York. His

duties included advisory service with representatives of the Ministry of Labor of the Israeli government and with school officials and leaders in the vocational education field.

He is survived by five children, all Cornellians: Mary Bragg, of Sunset, South Carolina; Margaret Emerson, of Kensington, Maryland; Ruth Zilk, of Milwaukee, Oregon; Helen Barbano, of Mitchellville, Maryland; and Robert Emerson, of Sharon, Connecticut.

Felician F. Foltman, Maurice Neufeld, Philip J. McCarthy

Jennette Evans, M.D.

January 1, 1892 — August 23, 1981

Jennette Evans was born in Canaseraga, New York. The daughter of a minister, she spent her early years in rural communities of upstate New York. She attended Cornell University, graduating with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1914. She taught at the Greigsville Consolidated School for a year, then moved to the High School of Commerce, Springfield, Massachusetts, where she taught general science and home economics for three years. She then attended Cornell University Medical College and received the Doctor of Medicine degree in 1922, at a time when it required unusual determination for a woman to complete such studies. This was followed by a rotating internship at the Syracuse Memorial Hospital. She was licensed to practice medicine in New York State in 1923.

In 1923 Dr. Evans returned to her alma mater in Ithaca as assistant professor of hygiene and medical adviser of women, a post she held until 1943. During this period she taught courses in hygiene and Physical and Mental School Health Problems. Though she held an academic position, her advice was often sought on matters of a more clinical nature. She kept up her interest and proficiency in patient care by taking postgraduate courses at the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis, the Mayo Clinic, the Phipps Clinic of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, and other institutions.

In 1943, following organization of the newly created health service by Dr. Norman Moore, with its orientation toward student medicine, Dr. Evans's responsibilities changed and she became assistant professor of clinical and preventive medicine; in 1948 she was promoted to associate professor. In accordance with her new responsibilities in clinical medicine she spent several summers at the Cornell University Medical College studying the newly developing field of vaginal cytology, first under the direction of Dr. Ephraim Schorr, then with Dr. George Papanicolaou, for whom the Pap test was named. She applied the techniques of this field to the study of variant menstrual cycles and their hormonal treatment. She personally carried out most of the technical procedures, as evidenced by the staining jars and slides in a corner of her office. She maintained an interest in general medicine and was valued as a consultant to the Women's Physical Education Division. She was a member of the American Medical Association and the New York State Medical Society.

Throughout her academic and clinical career, Dr. Evans was known for her deep concern and caring attitude toward her students and patients. She retired in 1962, returning briefly in 1966 to help during a period of staff depletion. Following retirement she was awarded the title of associate professor emerita.

She enjoyed choral music and during her earlier years on the campus was a member of the Sage Chapel Choir. After retirement she followed her artistic interests by the study and practice of drawing. She appreciated flower gardens and took particular delight in the Minns Garden on campus. She continued to live at her house on Wait Avenue until declining health would no longer permit the independence she enjoyed.

Dr. Evans is remembered for her empathy with students and her bright smile, friendliness, and helpfulness to students and colleagues.

Dr. Evans was the widow of James S. Webb, who died in 1959. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Virginia Richmond, of Oneida, New York; a twin brother, Paul Evans, of Burlington, Vermont; three grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Paul H. Darsie, M.D., Marjorie F. Doris, M.D., Raymond Haringa, M.D.

William Hursh Farnham

October 28, 1896 — August 14, 1985

William Hursh Farnham, a former dean of the University Faculty, acting dean of the Cornell Law School during World War II, and a member of the law faculty from 1926 to 1964, died in Ithaca on August 14, 1985. He was eighty-eight years old.

Bill Farnham was born in Buffalo, New York, on October 28, 1896. He lived there until he came to Cornell, where he received his A.B. degree in 1920. Bill's undergraduate studies were interrupted by World War I, during which he served as a commissioned officer with the American Expeditionary Force in France. He thereafter did postwar relief work in Romania, where he was made chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Romania.

Returning to Cornell, Bill was awarded the LL.B. degree in 1922. He then became an associate in the Buffalo law firm of Kenefick, Cooke, Mitchell and Bass for four years, teaching part-time at the University of Buffalo.

Bill joined the faculty of the Cornell Law School in 1926 as an assistant professor and was promoted to full professor in 1930. In 1929-30 he was on leave of absence from Cornell to pursue graduate study in law at Harvard. While at Harvard he served as the Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow and was awarded a Doctor of Juridical Science degree in 1930.

Bill's principal field of professional interest throughout his long teaching career was the law of property. For many years he taught the first-year course in personal property and the introductory, intermediate, and advanced courses in real property. His lectures were meticulously prepared and carefully delivered. Behind them lay years of preparation and scholarly research. Anyone visiting his office was immediately struck by the sight of shelf after shelf of loose-leaf notebooks, each crammed with the result of patient investigation into every nook and cranny of the law of property.

Bill was a splendid teacher, whose office door was always open to students who sought his assistance and advice. The esteem in which he was held is reflected in the words used by the class of 1959 in dedicating to him that year's *Barrister*, the Law School yearbook.

To WILLIAM HURSH FARNHAM:

For the example of his dignity, his kindness and thoughtfulness in and out of the classroom; his love for the law he teaches; his steadfast performance of duty and his deep and abiding loyalty to his Alma Mater throughout thirty-four years on the Cornell Faculty.

Over the years, Bill Farnham made several comprehensive studies for the New York State Law Revision Commission, some of which resulted in important remedial legislation. They dealt with such subjects as the clearing of land titles from the threats posed by long-dormant “possibilities of reverter” or “powers of termination,” and inadvertent improvements to the land of another. While the average landowner does not often encounter problems of that sort, the consequences can be devastating in terms of confusion, controversy, and cost, and the relief afforded by the corrective legislation resulting from Bill’s studies has been beneficial indeed. In addition to his work for the Law Revision Commission, he served as legal adviser to the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources.

Bill did not abandon his research upon retirement. Until his health forced him to call a halt, he continued to do important work on the subject of water law. As legal consultant to the Cornell University Water Resources Center, he devoted nearly ten years to an intensive study of New York State’s water law. His efforts culminated in 1974 with the publication of *Modernization and Improvement of New York’s Riparian Law*, a significant contribution to the legal literature on the subject.

In addition to his role as teacher and scholar, Bill Farnham made important contributions to Cornell in the field of academic administration. He twice served as secretary of the Law School, first from 1926 to 1929 and again from 1936 to 1940. From 1942 to 1945 he was the acting dean of the Law School. In that capacity he kept the school in session on a year-round basis, providing the foundation for managing the influx of the large number of veterans in the late 1940s. He brought qualities of openness, fair-mindedness, and efficiency to his administration in Myron Taylor Hall.

Bill’s career in academic administration culminated in 1952, when he became dean of the University Faculty. He served in that post until 1957. During that period he provided outstanding leadership in strengthening the faculty’s role in the governance of the university. He presided with care and precision over the faculty’s complex committee system. He also saw to it that the faculty viewpoint on basic questions of educational policy was clearly and effectively communicated to the president and the Board of Trustees of the university. That ability was especially important because during his deanship the fundamental question of control over student affairs came into sharp focus.

Bill was a person of broad and diverse interests. He loved to play contract bridge with his wife Bess as his favorite partner. His interest in athletics also deserves special mention. For years he was a regular user of the squash court in Myron Taylor Hall. He was also an ardent sports fan. Students accustomed to his reserved manner in the

classroom were astounded at the gusto with which he cheered a Cornell team on to victory. At home one of his favorite pastimes was following major-league baseball, and he knew the names of the players as well as he knew the titles of the leading cases in the law of property.

As teacher, scholar, and administrator, Bill Farnham was a perfectionist. Yet he remained very much a warm, courtly, and gracious human being. His great personal integrity was evident in all that he did. He was devoted to his family, and the times he spent with them at their cottage on the shores of Cayuga Lake were among the happiest of his life. The church was another important influence in Bill's life, and he was active over the years in the affairs of the Congregational Church in Ithaca. At a service held on August 17, 1985, in the church sanctuary, colleagues and friends from both the Cornell and the larger Ithaca communities gathered to pay tribute to his memory.

Bill is survived by his wife, Bessie Cowden Farnham of Ithaca, and three children—Faith Farnham Koppers of Charlotte, North Carolina; the Reverend William M. Farnham of Allentown, Pennsylvania; and Dr. Janet Irene Farnham of Ossining, New York—nine grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Bill's colleagues and many friends will greatly miss him.

Harry G. Henn, Robert S. Pasley, W. David Curtiss

Harold Feldman

June 22, 1917 — May 11, 1988

Harold Feldman was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, a son of immigrant parents, and grew up during the Great Depression. His father was a leader within his community of Jewish socialists. Harold received a B.A. in psychology and an M.A. in social work from the University of Minnesota, interrupted by four years of military service. After the war, he entered the graduate program in psychology at the University of Michigan, receiving his Ph.D. in 1952.

In 1948 Harold Feldman came to Cornell as instructor in the College of Home Economics; he retired (nominally) in 1980 as emeritus professor of human development and family studies. His active career as teacher, researcher, and advocate began while he was a graduate student at Michigan and continued without significant interruption until his sudden death while attending the convention of one of his favorite organizations — the Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family.

Three words sum up Harold Feldman's approach to college teaching: informal, innovative, and involving. He had little use for the laboratory tradition in psychology, which he regarded as a futile attempt to imitate the natural sciences. He saw psychology as the study of interpersonal relationships, and teaching as an exercise in applied group dynamics. From the beginning of his career, he excelled as a leader of discussion groups, the more controversial the topics discussed, the more Harold enjoyed the process. And his students enjoyed it too.

As a teacher, Harold saw his task primarily as one of provoking thought rather than expounding a subject. He liked to bring in living examples of whatever kind of human relationship his course concerned — people who could describe their own experiences from their own point of view. And he liked even better to expose his students directly to the life situations that shaped these experiences. One of the key features of his course on families in poverty was a weekend spent by each student in the household of a poor family.

In most of Harold's courses, students kept journals in which they recorded and analyzed their experiences while taking the course. One of his explicit goals was to encourage emotional as well as intellectual growth. Another aim was to challenge conventional ideas and conventional wisdom. He loved to tell jokes and make outrageous puns — perhaps to demonstrate that language itself can often be stood on its head.

The serious side of Harold's teaching is reflected in his choice of subjects and in his basic social philosophy. He was a tireless advocate for oppressed social groups — minorities, women, the elderly, the poor. Especially noteworthy

was his pioneering work in women's studies at Cornell. In 1953 he began offering a large introductory course called "The Modern Woman: Her Personal Relationships". Fifteen years later, he helped plan a course on the female personality taught by Joy Osofsky in what is now the College of Human Ecology.

The Cornell Women's Studies Program grew out of this course, and Harold served for a number of years as the only male on the program's board of directors.

In his research, as in his teaching, Harold was again a pioneer. His special contribution lay in the kinds of questions he chose to investigate. He continually pushed himself, his students and colleagues, and in time the entire field, to break with traditional molds and search for fresh and important new perspectives. Two decades ago, while most of his colleagues were still asking how the family situation might affect the child, Harold was asking how the children affect the marriage relationship. When most developmental psychologists were focusing on the period of childhood and adolescence, Harold's research was dealing with developmental issues throughout the entire life cycle. While much of the research in our field was focused on the "problems" of family living — probing the roots of failure and pathology, as seen in such phenomena as broken homes, mental illness, school failures and juvenile delinquency, Harold's studies focused on the "people who made it" (as he put it) with the cards stacked against them: black teenagers in inner-city broken homes who were doing well in school; mothers in poverty who managed to get off of welfare; couples who were coping successfully with problems of having to take aged parents into their homes. Much of this work was done in collaboration with his wife, Margaret Feldman, a full partner both in his research and its translation into policy and practice.

In all of his research projects Feldman was particularly effective in getting his students actively involved, in farming out interesting thesis problems to them, in inviting them to co-author publications with him, in encouraging them to present papers at professional society meetings, and in goading them to think about the policy implications of their research findings.

Harold's abilities, interests, and social philosophy made him an active participant in community affairs at the local, state, national, and international level. He served as president or vice-president of the Ithaca Family Society, Challenge Industries, and Planned Parenthood. He was local co-chairman of Shirley Chisholm's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. In 1965, at the request of his Dean, he organized an Interdepartmental Research Group on Poverty which laid the basis for subsequent efforts by College of Home Economics faculty members on behalf of poor families in New York City.

At a national level, Harold became most visible in 1972, when he became president of the Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council on Family Relations. In 1978, he was a visiting scholar at the American Home Economics Association's Center for the Family. In 1985, he characteristically invented a new social form as he and his wife Margaret became co-presidents of the New York State Council on Family Relations.

After his retirement in 1980, he focused on concerns of the elderly and their middle-aged children. He spent about half of his time in Washington, where, jointly with his wife, he worked with the staffs of the White House Conference on Aging, the House of Representatives Select Committee on Aging, the National Council on Aging, and the Villers Foundation.

Early in his Cornell career, Harold had developed international interests. He held a Fulbright Scholarship in 1956-57 at the University of Ceylon, and in 1964-65 he was visiting professor at the University of Ghana. During his Ghana stay, he helped home economics faculty and students at the University Training College in Winneba organize a program of research on Ghanaian family life. He participated in several international conferences on family policy and family life. At one time or another he gave talks in France, England, Sweden, Italy, Ceylon, India, Ghana, Togo, and Sierre Leone.

But whatever enterprise Harold was engaged in — be it teaching, research, or social action — his participation (indeed sometimes it seemed as if it were only his mere presence) would bring the situation to life. People would begin to talk to each other, to come up with their own original ideas, and then to move easily from words to actions, as if that was what they had intended all along.

Nowhere was his legacy more manifest than in the memorial service held in his name. It was characteristic of Harold to have left instructions that upon his death there should be no mourning, but a celebration of life. And that's what it was. In a church filled to overflowing with people from many parts of the community, a Dixieland sextet ushered in spontaneous statements from those he loved and who loved him in return. Family, friends, colleagues, students (past and present), neighbors, politicians, and mere strangers whom he had moved by a friendly greeting — all testified to his special gift of empowering others in fulfillment of their own lives.

Edward C. Devereux, John S. Harding, Urie Bronfenbrenner

Karl Herman Fernow

October 12, 1893 — March 30, 1983

Karl Herman Fernow, professor emeritus of plant pathology, died on March 30, 1983, at the age of eighty-nine, ending a seventy-one-year association with Cornell.

Dr. Fernow was born in Washington, D.C., on October 12, 1893. He enrolled in the College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1912 and received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1916. During his undergraduate years he was active in athletics, winning three letters in varsity crew. In addition, he was a great lover of music and an able musician. He was a member of the University Orchestra from his freshman year until 1931, his specialty being the cello. He continued playing the cello for many years as a member of string ensembles.

Dr. Fernow became interested in potato diseases while working as a special field assistant in Steuben County during the summers of 1919 to 1922. In 1922 he was appointed an inspector in the seed potato certification program, a joint effort between the Department of Plant Pathology and the New York Seed Potato Association. He became an instructor the following year, and after completing his Ph.D. degree in 1925, was appointed an assistant professor. He spent his entire career at Cornell, being appointed an associate professor of plant pathology in 1947, a full professor in 1957, and emeritus professor in 1961.

Dr. Fernow was a pioneer in the field of seed potato certification and potato diseases. His doctoral thesis, entitled "The Interspecific Transmission of Mosaic Diseases," was published as Cornell Memoir 96 at a time when very little was known about plant viruses. When he joined the faculty, he was placed in charge of the seed potato certification program, a position that he held until his retirement in 1961. Over his long career he lectured on virus diseases of potatoes to two generations of potato growers and 4-H clubs, prepared field demonstrations and exhibits on potato diseases, and published many bulletins and articles. He taught a short course about plant diseases to winter course students from 1925 until it was discontinued in 1942.

In 1932-33 he spent a sabbatical leave studying potato diseases in Germany and in 1948-49 worked for the Colombian government on inspection, potato diseases, and related problems. As head of the potato certification program Dr. Fernow instituted numerous innovative ideas to improve the fledgling program. He conceived the idea of growing representative samples of seed lots in a southern winter test so that disease content and other factors pertinent to seed productivity could be obtained before the next growing season. This procedure is used today throughout North America by most seed potato certifying agencies. He was one of the first agricultural

scientists to use tuber indexing as a method of detecting and controlling seed-borne pathogens. The rindite gas treatment, which he devised to break dormancy of potato tubers prior to the winter test, is widely used in present-day programs.

In the early days of seed potato certification, virus diseases and their mode of transmission were poorly understood. As different virus diseases were identified, the picture started to clarify. One of the most difficult to diagnose was spindle tuber, a disease identified by both Dr. Fernow and another scientist working independently. For many years this disease was thought to be caused by a virus. Dr. Fernow, using the tomato challenge bioassay, which he developed, established that mild strains of the causal agent gave cross-protection to severe strains on inoculated tomato plants. It wasn't until 1971 that a plant virologist, using Fernow's isolates, discovered that spindle tuber was actually incited by a previously unidentified pathogen, which was named "viroid." Other early researchers worked briefly on spindle tuber but turned to other disease problems because of conflicting and inconsistent data. Dr. Fernow, however, continued with great persistence and tenacity, conducting greenhouse and field experiments with this disease until well past his eighty-sixth birthday.

Dr. Fernow was a widely recognized authority on potato diseases, especially those caused by viruses. He made outstanding contributions to the identification and control of this broad group of plant pathogens. His keen powers of observation, accurate diagnoses, and sound judgment in making recommendations for disease control were well known throughout the country. He authored numerous papers and abstracts in scientific journals, particularly the *American Potato Journal* and *Phytopathology*, as well as many extension bulletins. He was also recognized as a leader in the development of sound seed certification policies and procedures.

A quiet, modest man with a dry sense of humor and a master of the one-liner, he was always succinct and direct. He established a potato inspection service of unimpeachable reputation, and his sincerity and integrity were never questioned by the people he served.

Dr. Fernow was elected an honorary life member of the Potato Association of America in 1955. He was also a member of the American Phytopathological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Scorpion, Sphinx Head, Mandolin Club, and Helios.

Dr. Fernow was married in 1923 to Lucy Kephart, a native Ithacan. They had three children, David, Mary Elizabeth, and Leonard, and eight grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his wife, Lucy, and his son Leonard.

William F. Mai, Leon J. Tyler, Edward D. Jones

Myron Gustin Fincher

November 25, 1898 — March 2, 1981

Dr. Myron G. Fincher was born on a small farm at Corfu, New York, November 25, 1898, the youngest of five children. He began his education under the able tutelage of an older sister who was a graduate of the Brockport Normal School. His formal schooling began at the second grade level. Upon graduating from high school at the age of sixteen, he spent the next year and a half working in a machine shop and on his father's farm.

His great fondness for animals, particularly horses, brought him to Cornell and the New York State Veterinary College in 1916. He was appointed instructor in the Department of Medicine when he graduated in 1920. By 1925 he had obtained his Master of Science degree in spite of the rigorous schedule he was obliged to maintain as a clinician in the Ambulatory Clinic.

Dr. Fincher spent the academic year 1926-27 at a large horse breeding establishment in Kentucky to gain experience with the reproductive problems of this species. At the conclusion of his stay, he was offered a large salary to remain on a permanent basis, but he preferred to return to the college.

He became an assistant professor in 1926 and a professor in 1938. On the retirement of Dr. Udall in 1942, Dr. Fincher was appointed head of the Department of Medicine and Obstetrics and director of the Ambulatory Clinic, a position he held until his retirement in 1965.

In 1943-44 he served as acting dean of the New York State Veterinary College and repeated this duty for a few months in 1945. As a result, he was invited to accept the deanship at Texas A&M and later at the University of Minnesota. Both of these offers he declined. He had previously refused a professorship in medicine at Ohio State University, but in 1940 he served as acting professor of medicine at that institution.

Besides being listed in *Who's Who*, he held membership in Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Phi Zeta. The New York State Veterinary Medical Society selected him as the Veterinarian of the Year in 1963 because of his long and distinguished service to the profession.

He was the recipient of the Borden Award from the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1954 and served on the Executive Board of that organization from 1956 to 1965. Both the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association and the New York State Veterinary Medical Society honored him as president. He held memberships in many professional organizations, including the United States Livestock Sanitary Association.

During his long career of service to the veterinary profession, he published over 124 articles on diseases of domestic animals and was widely sought as a consultant. When he was called to the farm of Governor Thomas E. Dewey in 1946, he found the dairy herd severely affected with mastitis. Mr. Dewey became very interested in this disease and encouraged the legislature to appropriate money to set up the New York State Mastitis Research and Control Program. Dr. Fincher was appointed to the directorship with the authority to set up six laboratories throughout the state and to select a staff for each unit. This program became internationally recognized as the best approach to the control of bovine mastitis. For almost 20 years Dr. Fincher carried the responsibility for the directorship in addition to his other commitments.

In 1960 he spent a year in Peru, Uruguay, and Brazil as a specialist for the International Education Exchange Service for the U.S. Department of State. He had been a Fulbright lecturer at the University of Thessaloniki in Greece the year before and had received an honorary Doctor of Philosophy degree, a rather unusual honor at that university.

On January 31, 1965, he retired seventeen months prematurely so that he could accept an assignment in Nigeria. At that time he had served the college for more than forty-four years. As head of the Department of Medicine and Surgery he helped in establishing a new veterinary college at Ahmadu University in Northern Nigeria during 1965-67. On his return from Nigeria, he accepted an assignment with the Veterinary Medical Division of the United States Food and Drug Administration.

Finally, in 1973, he went to Citanova-Marche, Italy, to help organize an equine breeding farm. Here, on the shores of the blue Adriatic, he was back with his first love, horses. He wrote to a friend: "It is like a paid vacation to watch a band of young horses race down a country lane from the pasture to the box and oats."

While highly interested in research of reproductive diseases and disorders of horses and cattle, he was intensely concerned with the clinical application of the fruits of the laboratory. As a teacher and clinician, he was highly regarded by both students and colleagues. There was an aura about him best described as strictly professional. He performed his duties with dispatch and his clinical teaching with dignity, but there were no shortcuts in quality, dress, or demeanor. His code for neatness and cleanliness set a high standard for students: Colleagues will always remember him as a great gentleman.

He is survived by his wife, Evelyn Davis Fincher, whom he married June 25, 1924, and his three daughters, Joyce Coye, Esther Hays, and Myra Tennant.

Edward S. Flash

February 23, 1921 — January 27, 1987

Edward S. (Ned) Flash was a modest man who contributed greatly to the university community. It was a measure of his modesty that during his lifetime those of us who knew him only in particular roles could not fully appreciate the magnitude of his contribution. That began to become clear at his memorial service at Sage Chapel. Cornellians, Ithacans, and others came in such large numbers that one could not help being awed by the outpouring of love and respect from so many of such different ages and such diverse backgrounds. They paid tribute to a man who was unique.

Ned Flash (B.A., 1949; M.P. A., 1950; Ph.D., 1961—all from Cornell) was a Cornellian through and through. He was a gentleman, personifying grace, elegance, and dignity in all that he did. His accomplishments flowed daily from his being Ned—in his concern for students, in his commitment to fair play, and in willing participation in the uncelebrated tasks that made the living and working of others easier.

After he had earned his first two Cornell degrees, Ned worked for six years in Washington, D.C., first with the Department of the Navy, aiding in its relations with Congress; then on a personnel task force for the second Hoover Commission; and finally as director of training for the District of Columbia government. Then, returning to Ithaca for doctoral studies in public administration, he worked part-time as director of admissions, placement, and student and alumni affairs in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration. After receiving his Ph.D. in 1961, he became a member of the faculty of the school, now the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management, and was a member of that faculty for the rest of his life.

Ned was exceptionally conscientious in all his undertakings. Whether it was a brief task force, a long committee assignment, or very long service as library adviser, he was willing to undertake the study and detail work necessary to do the job well. He was truly exceptional in his treatment of colleagues. Every kind thought and generous impulse was acted on immediately. One staff member recalls how he not only said thank you when receiving help, but that months later he would write a note or make a call to repeat the thanks and to say again how much he had been helped. Inevitably he was called on to do more than his share of committee work for the university. His work as chairman of the Faculty Committee on the Professional and Economic Status of the Faculty was particularly important.

From 1966 through 1982 Ned directed Cornell's Education for Public Management program, a continuing education program for midcareer federal government officials. He was active in consulting, including doing an analysis of long-range planning for the *Apollo* and post-*Apollo* programs of NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center. His doctoral study of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and the relationship between knowledge and power grew into a book, *Economic Advice and Presidential Leadership*, published by Columbia University Press. His growing concern with the conflict between environmental issues and economic development is reflected in a significant case study, *The Battle of Cow Green*. At the time of his death he had almost completed a book on the cause-and-effect relationships in the development and execution of public policy.

Since his primary professional interests were in public administration, Ned was deeply disappointed when his school decided to drop the formal degree program in that field. That decision went against his firm conviction that those who aspire to leadership in government need specialized education in the administrative methods peculiar to the governmental process. Nevertheless, to no one's surprise, his dismay at that decision did not diminish his love for Cornell, his contributions to the school, or his sense of humor, although the latter continued to surface as a deluge of outrageous puns.

Ned developed some of the most innovative courses at the Johnson School: "The Management of Governmental Systems," studying the manner in which legislators, political executives, bureaucrats, and judges interact to make decisions, and "Effective Management Consulting," in which students undertook real-life consulting tasks. Building on his governmental experience, he assembled teams of students to work as consultants with local businesses and public offices as well as Cornell offices. This course was enormously time-consuming but very valuable and well regarded by the participants.

In a quiet way Ned was a sincerely religious man—one who practiced his faith in the acts of daily living, turning his whole life into a continuous affirmation of his faith. He was active in Cornell United Religious Work, especially with the Episcopal group. To those who knew him it was not surprising that the Episcopal group had a fall-term project to help him prepare for a new course on ethics in the Johnson School. Such interweaving of academic work, religious life, and social activities was typical of the fabric of the life of this man.

Ned's last class was the first lecture in that new course, "Ethics of Managerial Power," an appropriate epitaph for a man whose entire life was a course in ethics, and who, at sixty-five, was still eager to grow and contribute in new ways to his university and his school.

Ned was unsurpassed in his devotion to Cornell. He maintained close ties throughout his life with many of his friends from undergraduate days and added to that group the generations of students who regarded him as a friend as well as a teacher. Ned was an oarsman at Tabor Academy as well as at Cornell, exhibiting the intense loyalty peculiar to that sport. He was an avid cruising sailor with a strong preference for saltwater rather than fresh. Although his sloop, *Fanfare*, bore Ithaca on her transom, her home port was in Maine, and Ned loved that beautiful, if often foggy, coast. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps in the South Pacific in World War II and after the war as a captain in the Marine Reserve.

Ned's sailing companion, navigator, and wife was Dora Grabfield Flash, a senior lecturer at Cornell's School of Hotel Administration. They have two children, Dorothy and Stephen, both Cornellians married to Cornellians, and one granddaughter, not yet a Cornellian.

Ralph Bolgiano, Dick Conway, Alan McAdams, John McClain, Betsy Ann Olive, Seymour Smidt

Edward W. Foss

December 4, 1914 — January 28, 1988

Edward Wilbur Foss, professor emeritus of agricultural engineering, died on January 28, 1988 at the age of 73. He retired from Cornell in 1980 after thirty-two years of active and dedicated service to Cornell.

Professor Foss was born in Laconia, New Hampshire and received a bachelor's degree from the University of New Hampshire. Ed earned a master's degree from Cornell in 1947. He was on the staff at the University of New Hampshire from 1942-45 and the University of Maine from 1945-1948. In 1948 he became professor of agricultural engineering at Cornell.

Ed came to Cornell to teach the farm shop and woodworking courses. In this capacity he served as teacher trainer for vocational agricultural teachers emphasizing teaching farm mechanics. He quickly broadened his interests and became involved with research and extension activities. His deep and abiding interest in forestry and the development of logging equipment for the small woodlot owner was paramount. He and his graduate students developed many labor saving devices to mechanize the woodlot operations. These included the logging arch, fence post sharpener, a small portable sawmill, firewood bundler and a combination log delimeter and debarker. Ed and forestry professor Fred Winch became involved in extending valuable information to the woodlot owners by preparing extension publications and conducting meetings, demonstrations and exhibits.

Professor Foss was given additional responsibilities in agricultural engineering extension when he was assigned the rural housing program. This was an appropriate program area for Ed because of his background in farm shop, forestry and in having had the experience of building several houses. Ed's boundless energy, dedication, foresight, and prolific mind produced many practical publications to help homeowners with sound housing decisions. When many of the responsibilities of the agricultural engineers in rural housing were transferred to the College of Human Ecology, Ed's interest turned to new programs. One of these areas was community resource development. This was uncharted territory for agricultural engineering and it was necessary to explore new ways of applying engineering knowledge to the development of resources in local communities. The development of recreational facilities was one area where Ed produced many educational publications and programs. Another area of Ed's interest was in the preparation and dissemination of educational materials for the civil defense and disaster relief programs.

Ed was also very active in the farm safety program with the New York State Rural Safety Council. One of his important programs with the Safety Council was to organize and conduct workshops for members of the central

Organization of Farm Mutual Cooperative Fire Insurance Companies. He developed and for several years taught one of the first agricultural engineering safety courses ever offered in the United States. He also served as a consultant in farm safety.

Professor Foss anticipated the problems with the disposal of sewage and other waste from small communities, recreational parks and camps, rural housing developments and with the disposal of solid wastes. He innovated new programs by developing program materials to help groups and community leaders in making important decisions with regard to these problems.

Another of his strong interests was youth development programs. He contributed greatly to the revision of the New York State 4-H Fire Safety Program and the initiation of a Farm Tractor Certification Program for youth.

Ed was always concerned with the improvement of community educational facilities. He served as an active member of the Ithaca Board of Education, the Board of Cooperative Educational Services, and was very effective in promoting economical and well designed building projects. Ithacans can be grateful to him for the tax money saved by his careful review of building ideas and plans.

Professor Foss was awarded lifetime membership in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and was active for many years with the National Fire Protection Association, the National Safety Council and Alpha Zeta and Phi Sigma honorary societies. He was honored with several citations and commendations for his civic and professional services by New York State, Tompkins County and communities in Florida.

Ed was a very active, energetic and dedicated person and a prolific writer. He seemed to have a compulsion to be “involved”. His interests were very broad and he contributed to many program areas in agricultural extension with his drive, determination, expertise and inexhaustible energy. He was a tireless worker who always had plans for more work than he ever had time to complete. Above all Ed was an excellent co-worker, very active in civic affairs and an ideal Rotarian — service above self.

In retirement the Fosses moved to Florida to be near their son. Ed is survived by his wife of forty-nine years, Elizabeth Peabody; two daughters, Joan Elizabeth, and Linda Foss Ecker; and a son, John.

Edward O. Eaton, Everett D. Markwardt, Wesley W. Gunkel

Frank S. Freeman

October 11, 1898 — December 4, 1986

In his essay on “The Cornell Tradition,” the eminent historian Carl Becker, characterized a Cornell professor as “a man who thinks otherwise”; Frank Samuel Freeman, a member of the faculty for almost four decades, was such a man. In the sphere in which he did most of his scholarly work, the study of individual differences in human abilities, Freeman was also a man ahead of his time. Thus he could not know that, in a volume recently published presenting new approaches and findings in research on human intelligence, his name appears among those acknowledged as the forerunners of the recent scientific advances in this domain.

Born in St. Louis on October 11, 1898, Freeman received both a bachelor’s and the doctorate degree from Harvard University. While in college, he married Esther E. Worthington, who only briefly survived him. After studying with Kurt Lewin in Berlin, and working as a psychologist in a children’s hospital in Massachusetts, Freeman came to Cornell in 1925 as an instructor in the Department of Education in the College of Arts and Sciences. In those days of E.B. Titchener, psychology was a pure science that had no place for anyone tainted by applied interests.

While in education, Freeman began a close association with Robert M. Ogden, who was influential in introducing Gestalt psychology and psychologists to America. During this time, Freeman collaborated with Ogden in the second edition of the latter’s book, *Psychology and Education*, which applied the principles of Gestalt psychology to education and learning.

Although Freeman did not become a member of the Department of Psychology until some years after Titchener’s death, it was in that discipline that he made his major scholarly contributions. His pioneering book on *Individual Differences*, published in 1934, still stands as a classic in the field and anticipates present conceptions of psychological development as a process of ongoing interaction between an active organism and its environment. A text on *Development and Learning* (1942) was a masterful and lucid compendium of research on development from birth through adolescence, integrating cognitive, emotional and social domains. Perhaps his best known work reflected his enduring interest and ability to move from science to application. Entitled *The Theory and Practice of Psychological Testing*, it presented its subject matter not merely as a technology but as an implementation of theoretical ideas evolving over time. The work went through several editions and translations, including Japanese.

Freeman’s writing was distinguished by its clarity, grace of style, and ability to make complex ideas readily understood. These same qualities characterized his teaching, but there he added a rarer and richer gift: any student

who showed a sign of curiosity or intellectual commitment might soon discover that he or she had acquired a wise, generous, albeit somewhat gruff and exacting mentor who opened new doors to learning through a delicate balance of challenge and support, seasoned by a redeeming dash of humor.

As a psychologist, Frank Freeman was also a leader in the development of his profession. Because of his experience as an accomplished clinician as well as a scholar, he was appointed as the first chair of the New York State Board of Examiners in Psychology. In recognition of that service, he was awarded Certificate No. 1 for the practice of psychology in New York State.

In addition, Freeman was an active participant in the workings of the University Faculty, serving on a number of boards and committees. He was also one of the founders of a teachers' union for Cornell faculty.

But those of us who had the good fortune to have known him as colleagues and students will remember him most for his commitment to scholarship, disciplined thought, and their dedicated transmission to the next generation.

Paul M. O'Leary, T.A. Ryan, Urie Bronfenbrenner

Walter Hoyt French

June 19, 1897 — November 20, 1980

Walter Hoyt French was born on June 19, 1897, in Oak Park, Illinois, and first came to Cornell as an undergraduate. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1920, remained for his Doctor of Philosophy degree, which he received in 1924, rose through the ranks to become professor of English, and continued to teach at Cornell until his retirement. His deep attachment to his department and to Cornell is suggested by his description of himself in *Who's Who* as having been a member of the Cornell English Department since 1917, when one presumes he must have chosen to become an English major.

Professor French's main area of interest and research was medieval studies, and his chief publications were in that field. His *Middle English Metrical Romances*, which he edited in 1930 with Charles Brockway Hall, held the field for many decades as the only scholarly collection of Middle English romances. Reissued in 1964, it is still regarded by many scholars as the best. His *Essays on King Horn*, published in 1940, a study of various aspects of that Middle English poem, made suggestions about its nature and origins that contemporary medievalists still find exciting. Others of his publications explore problems in Chaucer and in Old English as well as in Middle English poetry.

Professor French's academic interests and activities ranged well beyond his area of specialization, however; he taught courses and published articles on modern American poetry, and taught and supervised courses in expository writing. Although he viewed much modern writing with considerable suspicion, he cast a more benevolent eye than many on the then still fledgling program in creative writing. In addition, he for many years administered the Graduate Program in English, virtually single-handedly supervising the selection and admission process, assigning students to advisers, keeping student records, and the like. Apart from his literary pursuits, Professor French maintained an intense interest in music. He is reported to have had such knowledge and keenness of ear as to enable him to listen to entire Beethoven symphonies in his head. And it is further reported that he not infrequently preferred such listening to the sounds of scratchy recordings. Professor French was a member of the Medieval Academy of America, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Kappa Phi.

In public, Professor French was generally formal, serious, and reserved, a man admired chiefly for his high principles and fair-mindedness. He is remembered as well by people who worked closely with him and under him for his courtesy and human concern.

Robert E. Kaske, Walter J. Slatoff, Stephen M. Parrish

Herbert Lester Gilman

October 26, 1895 — October 27, 1982

Born on October 26, 1895, at Woodbury, New York, Herbert L. Gilman received his early education in the Brooklyn schools and graduated from Richmond Hill High School in 1913. During the summers of his boyhood he frequently rode in a horse and buggy with his uncle, who was a country practitioner. These experiences led to his choice of veterinary medicine as a lifelong career.

He entered the New York State Veterinary College at New York University in the fall of 1913. After one year he transferred to the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell and received his D.V.M. degree in 1917.

Upon graduation he was commissioned as a 2d lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps, United States Army, and stationed at Headquarters Staff, 77th division, at Camp Upton, New York. Later he was moved to the Auxiliary Remount Depot and promoted to 1st lieutenant in April 1918. He was also stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, and at the Veterinary Base Hospital at Camp Lee, Virginia. In January 1919 he was discharged from the service and began practice in Glen Cove, Long Island. But practice did not offer the challenge he had expected, so he turned to research.

He had married Edwina Julian Haggard of Cleveland, Tennessee, on December 27, 1918, and they moved to Ithaca in the fall of 1919, where he began his graduate work under W. L. Williams, V.A. Moore, B. F. Kingsbury, and R. R. Birch. A Master of Science degree was awarded in 1920 and a Ph.D. in 1922. During this time he held the position of instructor in obstetrics. In 1922 he was made assistant professor of research, in 1938 professor of research, and in 1949 professor of bacteriology.

In the early years he was associated with Dr. W. L. Williams. Later he became a researcher with Dr. R. R. Birch. Dr. Gilman conducted the laboratory work and Dr. Birch supervised the fieldwork. Nearly forty papers on brucellosis were produced as a result of this collaboration. An orderly and systematic worker, Dr. Gilman controlled the accuracy of the state laboratories for the blood testing of cattle for brucellosis from the time the work was begun. He also manufactured the official antigen for New York State without receiving a single complaint. In addition, he was one of two referees for the standardization of brucellosis testing for the Official Research Workers in Animal Diseases of North America.

During his professional career Dr. Gilman investigated most of the reproductive diseases of cattle and published over sixty papers bearing on this work. He is credited with much of the pioneering laboratory work on brucellosis, vibriosis, and trichomoniasis. As a result of his extensive research on reproductive diseases and sterility in dairy cattle and specifically for his investigations regarding bovine brucellosis, trichomoniasis, and vibriosis, he was the recipient of the Borden Award from the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1956.

He was an active member of several professional and honorary societies, serving as president of the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association in 1954 and as chairman of the section on research of the American Veterinary Medical Association for a number of years. He was also active in the New York State Veterinary Medical Society and in the Official Research Workers in Animal Diseases of North America. Besides being a Past Master of Hobasco Lodge No. 716 F. and A.M., he held membership in the honorary societies of Phi Zeta and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Gilman retired in June 1962 after devoting forty-five years to the New York State Veterinary College and the veterinary profession. Because of his great love of the Thoroughbred horse and “the sport of kings,” his friends and colleagues helped him celebrate with an outing and dinner at the Finger Lakes Race Track.

The Gilmans moved to Miami, Florida, for their sunset years and were able to enjoy about twenty years in retirement together. At the time of his death Herbert was eighty-seven. He is survived by his wife, Edwina.

Dorsey W. Bruner, James H. Gillespie, Ellis P. Leonard

John Daniel Gilpatrick

February 24, 1924 — March 3, 1982

The untimely passing of John Daniel Gilpatrick on March 3, 1982, evoked the following appropriate tribute by an internationally known plant pathologist in Great Britain: “Besides his scientific wisdom and his broad, yet detailed knowledge of apple diseases and their control, his quiet friendliness and concern for others has greatly impressed us. He will be greatly missed both as a scientist and as a man.” All who knew John and worked with him professionally concur in this appraisal.

John D. Gilpatrick was born February 24, 1924, in Rumford, Maine. His family moved to Canada, where, in addition to his public school education, he earned the Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture at McGill University, MacDonald College, Quebec, in 1946 and his Master of Science degree at the University of Alberta in 1948. He earned the Doctor of Philosophy degree in plant pathology at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1961-

Prior to joining Cornell University, Dr. Gilpatrick had more than fifteen years of professional experience in applied agricultural research through his associations with Shell Development Company in California, the Squibb Institute for Medical Research in New Jersey, and the Chemagro Corporation in Kansas. As technical representative for Chemagro, John resided in New York State and became involved with many Cornell scientists at Ithaca and Geneva in cooperative research on chemicals for disease, insect, and mite control. He was appointed assistant professor in the Department of Plant Pathology at Geneva on January 1, 1968, and was promoted to associate professor with tenure in 1971.

Dr. Gilpatrick accepted his responsibilities to promote research for the benefit of the fruit-growing industry in New York State with serious dedication. His research integrated the impacts of climatic conditions, fruit tree development, fungus inoculum pressures, and fungicidal modes of action in special protective and eradicated spray programs for the most effective control of major fruit diseases. In New York State these included apple scab, apple powdery mildew, cedar-apple rust, cherry leaf spot, fire blight of pears and apples, and brown rot of peaches, cherries, and prunes. Evaluation of fungicides and programs was made with varied ground-spray equipment and with aircraft. The underlying aim of the research was the most effective commercial control of orchard diseases with the least number of sprays through the growing season. With a colleague, Dr. Gilpatrick initiated the single application treatment (SAT), whereby a single orchard spray of the fungicide difolatan in the spring, as the first

leaf tissue became visible from apple fruit buds, gave effective control of apple scab until after bloom. Usually four or five sprays are applied during this period.

In 1969 there was a dramatic and unprecedented failure of the widely used fungicide dodine to control apple scab in New York State. Dr. Gilpatrick and a colleague developed specialized techniques in proving the cause to be the unusual development of resistance on the part of the apple scab fungus *Venturia inaequalis* to the fungicide. In the history of plant pathology this was the first proven case of a crop-destroying fungus developing resistance to a major fungicide used in agriculture. This, together with later discoveries at Geneva and elsewhere of resistance of disease-causing fungi to benzimidazole fungicides, opened a major new area of concern and studies for plant pathologists worldwide.

Dr. Gilpatrick's contributions from research on disease control were well recognized by fruit growers and by extension personnel and industry representatives whose concern it is to advise people in agriculture on improvements in food production. Added to this, his great efforts aimed at the prevention of further erosion of a diminishing reservoir of fungicides needed for plant disease control brought him further national and international recognition. Dr. Gilpatrick's research on fungicides provided valuable information for annual updating of official state recommendations on disease control.

The extensive research program conducted by Dr. Gilpatrick at Geneva was possible only through the infusion of more than \$300,000 in grant funds that he secured to augment statutory support. Much of the funding came from cooperating chemical industries, from federal (CIPM—Consortium for Integrated Pest Management) support for research on apple diseases and pests, and from BARD, a cooperative United States-Israel project dealing with fungus resistance to fungicides.

Dr. Gilpatrick was a longtime member of the American Phytopathological Society (APS) and an aggressive worker on the society's Chemical Control Committee. He was chairman of an APS-sponsored symposium, "Resistance of Plant Pathogens to Chemicals," in 1976 in Kansas City; served on the editorial committee of the APS-sponsored publication *Fungicide and Nematicide Tests*; with colleagues prepared a comprehensive report, "Integrated Pest Management for Northern Deciduous Tree-Fruits," for inclusion in *Pest Management Strategies in Crop Protection*, volume 2, compiled by the Congress of the United States, Office of Technology Assessment; and chaired a committee that prepared a unique treatise entitled *Contemporary Control of Plant Diseases with Chemicals—Present Status, Future Prospects, and Proposals for Action* for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under contract with APS.

On the international scene, Dr. Gilpatrick served as a member of the Panel of Experts on Pest Resistance to Pesticides and Crop Loss Assessment in the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations World Health Organization. He participated in their meetings in Washington, D.C., in 1976 and in Rome, Italy, in 1978. Valuable information was made available to scientists worldwide through publication of the panel deliberations and conclusions in the *FAO Plant Protection Bulletin*.

Because of his expertise and the research conducted by Dr. Gilpatrick, he was invited to lecture and teach laboratory techniques on resistance at a special school convened at the Agricultural University at Wageningen, the Netherlands, in August 1980 and 1981. He also participated in the third International Congress of Plant Pathology in Munich, Germany, in 1978; the ninth International Congress of Plant Protection in Washington, D.C., in 1979; and the 1981 British Crop Protection Conference in Brighton, England, in November 1981.

Dr. Gilpatrick took his first sabbatic leave in 1974 to conduct research on apple and pear diseases at the Volcani Center of the Agricultural Research Organization in Israel. In 1980 he spent another sabbatic leave with the Ciba-Geigy Corporation in Basel, Switzerland. Here, his research was focused on the mode of action under certain environmental conditions of a new family of fungicides whose activity against disease-causing fungi is through vital inhibition of ergosterol synthesis.

In 1946 John Gilpatrick married Kathleen E. Weiss, affectionately nicknamed Twink. John was a devoted family man, always ready to meet the many challenges as the family grew to nine children. He set an enviable example of providing all the ingredients necessary for the health and well-being of the family and, additionally, for their formal education and character development. He and his wife became enthusiastically involved in the many extramural interests of the children; this included years of participation with their sons' and daughters' athletic pursuits, particularly in baseball and basketball. John is survived by his wife; six daughters: Sally Wash, Nancy Greenstreet, Leslie Wood, Rebecca, Jennifer, and Amy; three sons: Robert, Steven, and Thomas; one brother, Claude; one sister, Laura Gates; and six grandchildren.

George S. Abawi, Rosario Provvidenti, Michael Szkolnik

Rose K. Goldsen

May 19, 1917 — August 2, 1985

Our colleague Rose Goldsen grew up in pre-World War II Newark, New Jersey, in a warm, supportive family that propelled her into a community life with an outgoing and gregarious personality. Her freshly extroverted manner probably aided in satisfying and also in arousing Rose's curiosity about interpersonal and sociological matters. Certainly it was the basis of her gifts as an interviewer and as an artist in the use and interpretation of the sample survey.

She received a B.A. degree from New York University in 1943, an M. A. degree at Yale University in 1944, and her Ph.D. degree (again at Yale) in 1953. Her doctorate was delayed in part because she began her long career at Cornell in 1949 as a research associate (and, later, senior research associate) and in part because in 1950 she wanted to finish a book, *Puerto Rican Journey*, which she co-authored with C. Wright Mills and C. Senior. The collaboration began a long association and debate with Mills that lasted until his death. At Cornell she was promoted to associate professor and then to full professor.

Her first Cornell-based book was *Occupations and Values*, co-authored with Morris Rosenberg in 1957, followed in 1960 by *What College Students Think*, written with Morris Rosenberg, R. M. Williams, Jr., and Edward A. Suchman, which contains, among other things, a serious study of the values of the Cornell students of the period.

Rose had a long and fruitful career as a consultant and was particularly active as a program adviser in the social sciences to the Ford Foundation in Latin America from 1968 to 1972. During that period she also taught at the University of the Andes and at the National University of Colombia. The careers of a generation of Latin American students were aided and shaped by Rose's work. She became a warm friend and delighted observer of Latin American people and an admirer of Latin cultures, just as she had earlier enthusiastically adapted herself to lecturing at the Universities of Rennes and Bordeaux in 1957-58 as a Fulbright scholar and at the University of Buenos Aires as a visiting professor in 1962-63. Her longest consultancy was related to a career-long interest in public opinion (on which she lectured brilliantly at Cornell) and the mass media. From 1978 to the time of her death Rose served on the Academic Advisory Board of the National Citizens Committee on Broadcasting.

Rose became a national and local activist on the issues of educating citizens to the promise and perils of television. This led to her book *The Show and Tell Machine* (published in 1978)—also the title of her newspaper column. She

also conducted a long-running and lively weekly radio program, "Blowing the Whistle on Broadcasting." She reported that her field had become the analysis of "the institutions that form human consciousness."

Rose wrote short stories that were published in *Praxis* and *Cornell Review*. Her strong interest in writing also emerged in her regular teaching of a well-received freshman writing seminar.

In recent years Rose's intellectual interests broadened and moved away from her early emphasis on, and faith in, social science education and method. She returned to earlier personal religious practices and was a lively and stimulating member of her congregation.

As her colleagues, we felt the criticism (but enjoyed the debates and discussions) that Rose in later years came to direct toward systematic social science. Her sudden and early death was all the more sad to us because it occurred when her lifelong interest in broad policy issues and social analysis was being newly ignited by working in the Cornell-in-Washington program.

We miss Rose. We miss her as a deeply liberal and caring colleague and as a fellow citizen with whom we shared so much of the history of this brutal and exciting century. We often resonated to those events with a shared sympathy.

Her many friends, who saw her lovingly and personally to her rest, have put it rather well:

Rose made everyone feel more alive. She often said she had the best job in the world. Students flocked to her classes, to her office, to her afternoon sherry hour. After being exposed to her probing questions, her buoyant laugh, and her deeply personal concern, students wandered away smiling, challenged, touched. And back they came, especially in the last months of her life, to tell Rose how much she had meant. Rose was a person of strong moral and intellectual convictions strongly expressed, but the warm blast of her affection overwhelmed mere differences of opinion. For her students, colleagues, and friends Rose Goldsen stretched horizons and warmed hearts. We rejoice in having been part of her remarkable life.

William W. Lambert, Bernard C. Rosen, Robin M. Williams, Jr.

James Lawrence Gregg

August 26, 1899 — July 16, 1986

Jim Gregg came to Cornell in 1948, after having had a distinguished career in industry. He joined the then School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering as a professor of metallurgy. The metallurgical engineering program later became a part of the larger Department of Materials Science and Engineering, from which he retired in 1967.

Jim was born in Belton, Missouri, on August 26, 1899. He was a direct descendant of Daniel Boone. In 1923 he graduated from the Missouri School of Mines with a degree of Bachelor of Engineering and a major in engineering metallurgy. The various companies for which he worked include Illinois Steel Company, Gary, Indiana, as a metallurgical observer (1923-24); Western Electric Company, Chicago, Illinois, as a metallurgical engineer and then department supervisor (1924-29); Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, as a research metallurgist (1929-34); and Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, as a research engineer (1934-44) and assistant to the vice president (1944-48).

His most important area of specialization was in the development of ferrous and nonferrous alloys. He continued to contribute in this important area by serving as a consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission (later the Department of Energy) during his Cornell days. Although technical publications were not particularly emphasized for the career of an engineer before World War II, he managed to author and coauthor five books in the area of his specialty while continuing his responsibilities in large projects. Those books are *The Alloys of Iron and Molybdenum* (McGraw-Hill); *The Alloys of Iron and Tungsten* (McGraw-Hill); *Arsenical and Argentiferrous Copper* (Chemical Catalog Company); *The Alloys of Iron and Copper*, with B. N. Daniloff (McGraw-Hill); and *Metallurgy*, with C. G. Johnson and R. S. Dean (American Technological Society). Even by today's standards the volume of his effort is impressive.

Jim came to Cornell because of his interest in teaching. At that time research was not carried out on a large scale in the College of Engineering. He was able to draw on his broad industrial experience and became a well-liked and admired teacher. His devotion to undergraduates was well known, and an undergraduate scholarship has been established in the department in his memory. The metallurgical program had only a small number of students, and before the death of his wife, Ada, it was his custom to invite the entire class to his home for dinner several times a year. One of the writers (Che-Yu Li), then a graduate student, was also invited.

The forming of the Materials Science Center at Cornell in 1960 represented the beginning of expanded research activities in the area of materials science. After several departmental reorganizations, Jim became a member of an enlarged Department of Materials Science and Engineering. During the period of reorganization much debate as to the goals and the structure of the department went on. Although Jim was not personally active in research at that time, he participated effectively in the transition process by providing a balanced perspective from both the industrial and educational viewpoints. He recognized that research and graduate education were going to be increasingly important in engineering at Cornell and other major institutions, and he provided important advice on how best to implement that transition while still maintaining a strong and dynamic undergraduate program. He was completely unselfish and worked well with all of us who were much junior to him in age. Often he had to listen to us patiently, and he always gave his full support. The success of the department today owes a great deal to his wisdom and his contribution during those formative days.

Jim loved the outdoors and was an avid fisherman and hunter. He enjoyed life and was always considerate of his colleagues and friends.

After his retirement Jim moved to Sarasota, Florida, and lived there until his death on July 16, 1986. He was active during his retirement and was a member of the board of directors of the Sarasota Harbor Condominium Association and the Sarasota Yacht Club.

Jack Blakely, Arthur Ruoff, Che-Yu Li

H. Victor Grohmann

January 3, 1903 — November 27, 1981

H. Victor Grohmann graduated from the School of Hotel Administration in 1928 and was an ardent supporter, friend, and contributor to Cornell and the hotel school for the rest of his life.

Vic's accomplishments and involvements over the years since graduation have truly been legendary among hotel school graduates, and a discussion of him and his efforts on behalf of the school was to be expected whenever Hoteliers gathered. He personally helped hundreds of graduates in job searches; in fact, his interest in assisting fellow alumni, young and old, resulted in the establishment in New York City of a placement service for hotel school graduates. He provided the office space and paid for the salaries and administrative costs associated with this office for thirty-five years, in addition to giving thousands of hours of his own time.

Professor Grohmann taught for forty years at the School of Hotel Administration, including the Center for Professional Development sessions during the summer periods. He was the first Howard B. Meek Visiting Professor and was able to teach and to counsel students with an intense commitment that was truly extraordinary, considering his other interests and responsibilities.

Vic liked teaching and was very impressed with the students he met over the years. They, in turn, appreciated being taught by an active, successful businessman. Vic's ability to combine careers and to be accepted as a very successful, contributing member of each group was one of the most remarkable aspects of his personality. He was always able to get things done. His willingness to help others was so ingrained that he took it for granted that others would also want to help worthy causes. Without Vic's telephone calls to general managers of hotels situated where Cornell athletic teams needed lodging, the Athletic Department budget would have had to bear thousands of dollars more in lodging costs.

Vic always felt he owed a great debt to Cornell. He had transferred from Rutgers to study agriculture but soon became interested in the curriculum offered by the School of Hotel Administration and switched his course of study. His interest in entrepreneurial activities can best be described by a note from him: "My last two years I worked in the student union, and I sold programs at athletic events, cereal, stationery, flowers, and used cars. I was holding so many jobs, when I graduated and got a nine-to-five position, I didn't know what to do with all the time off."

After graduation he worked in several hotels but always had a yearning for creative work. He therefore switched jobs and joined an advertising agency. Just a short while later, in 1931, he and a coworker decided to open their own agency. The fact that the country was in the throes of a deep depression didn't deter them; they believed the agency of Needham and Grohmann would have something special to offer clients. The agency grew steadily and has for many years been one of the preeminent agencies in the hotel, resort, and travel field. Housed at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, in New York City, it has long represented Rockefeller family properties such as Rock Resorts and Rockefeller Center, in addition to some of the most prestigious hotels in the world.

His identification with Cornell was constant throughout his lifetime. He was the founder and first president of the Cornell Club of Bergen County, he was president of the Cornell Club of New York, and he was president of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen.

Vic's devotion to his alma mater and his willingness to do so much was brought to bear as a member of the University Board of Trustees. He served ten years on the board and was awarded the Presidential Cornell Medal for distinguished service.

A brief statement of Vic's accomplishments in areas other than his business and Cornell activities may serve to assist H. Victor Grohmann's many friends and associates to fill in their own portrait of this remarkable individual. He was a trustee of the United States Travel Data Center and chairman of the United States Travel Data Fund. He served on the board of Discover America Travel Organization for twelve years and was an official of the American Hotel and Motel Association. In addition to his other activities, Vic always found time for local community affairs and served on an amazing array of committees. He was president of the Community Chest in New Jersey, chairman of the Tenafly, New Jersey, Senior Citizen's Housing Committee, and a member of the Mayor's Advisory Committee.

Many readers may associate Vic more with sports than with any of his other activities. He was certainly deeply committed to sports, both as a participant and a fan. He played football in high school and swam at Rutgers. When he transferred to Cornell, he played football, and since there was no swimming team, he organized one and acted as coach. He later played semiprofessional quarterback and halfback for the Atlantic City Tornados. Vic served on the athletic board at Cornell and spent many years with promising high school athletes, extolling the virtues of a solid education at Cornell. Among those he recruited was Ed Marinaro, who went on to all-American and professional football fame.

Vic was a fine, forthright gentleman who believed in hard work and commitment and who adhered to principles that some may regard as traditionally, perhaps uniquely, American. At his retirement gathering—at age seventy-eight—he said of his life, “It’s really been the American dream.”

He is survived by his wife, Margaret Elizabeth (née Haver), of Sussex, New Jersey; a daughter, Gwendolyn DesCognets ‘56, of Lincoln, Massachusetts; and two sons: H. Victor Jr., of Lakeville, Connecticut, and William, of Amherst, Massachusetts.

Robert A. Beck, Vance A. Christian, Paul L. Gaurner

Donald Jay Grout

September 28, 1902 — March 9, 1987

From 1945 to 1970 Donald Grout guided Cornell's music and musicology. He still inspires our combinations of performing, composing, investigating history and theory, relating music to other arts and sciences, and teaching all these activities together. His excellence in each of them was as extraordinary as his energy and versatility. His books keep bringing Cornell recognition from readers around the globe, and they remind many scholars and teachers of distinctive ways of combining musical practice and theory. For example, although Professor Grout had retired from teaching before our graduate program in historical performance of eighteenth-century instrumental music began, he had provided the necessary nourishing environment with his farsighted strong support of the library, of the modest collection of musical instruments, and especially of young faculty members and their diverse interrelated interests. The best students in the program find in Grout's writings characteristic helpful hints toward the dynamic equilibrium they seek.

When Donald was born, his family was living in Rock Rapids, Iowa, but in 1906 they moved back to Skaneateles, New York, where they originated. About that time his mother began to teach the four-year-old boy to play the piano. By the age of twelve he was a good musician: for the next four years he was organist of the Skaneateles Methodist Church. In 1919 he entered Syracuse University. He became the organist of the First Universalist Church of Syracuse and occasionally in the next years also played at the Strand Theater, accompanying silent films. After he graduated in 1923, as valedictorian of his class and with philosophy as his major subject, he went to Boston for further study at the Boston University School of Theology. In about six months he dropped that program to concentrate on music.

Through the 1920s Grout taught piano and played organs at various churches in Boston, carrying his study of performance to the point of a second prize in the Naumburg Competition in 1932. Meanwhile he began graduate work in music at Harvard, which led to a master's degree in 1932 and the Paine Travelling Fellowship for 1933-35.

Grout's scholarship was thus founded on his thorough musicianship together with a philosophical training. He liked to define *musicologist* as "a musician with an education."

On his first trip abroad he pursued studies in the history of opera at Strasbourg, Paris, and Vienna, particularly with Théodore Gérold, J. G. Prod'homme, and Robert Haas. But he always gave greater credit to Archibald T.

Davison, the Harvard choral conductor, and Otto Kinkeldey, the first American professor of musicology (at Cornell 1930-44) as his models of teaching and scholarship in music.

He traveled westward in 1936 to be visiting lecturer at Mills College in Oakland, California. Then he returned to teach at Harvard and Radcliffe (and occasionally to play the organ at the Memorial Church). With his dissertation, “The Origins of the Opéra Comique” (1939), he won the doctorate, and for three more years he was instructor, tutor, and director of graduate studies in music. By 1942, when he left Harvard for a brief tenure at the University of Texas at Austin, he had begun writing *A Short History of Opera*.

This major work on opera, published in 1947 by Columbia University Press, he revised and enlarged for a second edition in 1965, and he left a third edition under way. Though concise, it needed at least two volumes to coordinate its dauntingly comprehensive critical array of specialized research. Not only is this Short History continually cited by scholars of opera, it stands as a model, unique in America up to its time, for handbooks of other genres—sonata, oratorio, and perhaps eventually symphony, concerto, quartet, and even jazz.

In 1944, again in 1949-50, and many times thereafter through 1976, Grout served on the Executive Board of the American Musicological Society (AMS). From 1948 to 1951 he was editor in chief of the society’s Journal. His devoted skill and energy enabled the society to bring out volumes two through four with speed, tact, and elegance.

On his second European sojourn, in 1951-52 with Fulbright and Guggenheim fellowships, Grout collected films of all extant Renaissance sacred music in choirbooks, planning a systematic study of text underlay. Though he never brought this study to publication, it contributed to his teaching and to his perspectives as historiographer, consultant, and impresario of international collaborations.

During his first term as president of the AMS (1952-54) Grout began planning to bring to America the Congress of the International Musicological Society—a bold plan fulfilled during his second term (1960-62). The International Musicological Society elected Grout president in 1962-64, then vice president in 1965-67, permanent member of its directorium, and honorary president of the Répertoire Internationale des Sources Musicales. His concerns extended to the music of continents around the globe: he was an active trustee of the Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation in Berlin. Almost as a matter of course he joined the national musicological societies of France, Holland, and Italy and became a member and honorary fellow of the Central Institute for Mozart Research in Salzburg, a corresponding fellow of the British Academy, and a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium. These memberships indicate the extent to which he represented American musicology abroad.

In 1960, almost as a by-product of Grout's teaching and editing and organizational work, he completed his *History of Western Music*, the monument that makes him probably the most well known of all historians of music writing in any language. Published by W. W. Norton, the book has renewed its use in a second edition in 1973 and a third in 1980. Readers of any chapter of this book are grateful for Grout's skillful organization of vast ranges of learning, here even more vast than in the opera volumes. At the same time, readers sense the depth and warmth of his love for a great deal of music, old and new—songs he sang, all kinds of instrumental music he played at the piano or organ, and choruses he conducted.

His last book was another by-product, this time of an enterprise of scholarly teamwork that he organized to edit from manuscripts all the extant operas of Alessandro Scarlatti. These operas, almost unknown since the early eighteenth century, are often referred to as essential links in the development of techniques and styles between Monteverdi and Mozart, and a closer knowledge of them will illumine understanding of the whole development. From 1970 to 1986 the Harvard University Press published two of these operas edited by Grout himself and seven more edited under his supervision by scholars, including William C. Holmes, a Cornell colleague of the years 1962-68. The slim book with the modest title *Alessandro Scarlatti: An Introduction to His Operas* records the lectures Grout gave in 1976 as the Ernest Bloch Professor at the University of California, Berkeley.

Grout's writings include more than twenty essays, lectures, articles, and reviews. Although the musicological topics are mostly too specialized for a wide audience, an exceptionally alluring one is *Mozart in the History of Opera*, the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Lecture at the Library of Congress, 1971, published as a booklet at the library in Washington. Grout's wit and wisdom shine in this lecture on a topic central to all his work, radiating to all the world.

At Cornell Grout directed the Sage Chapel Choir from the time he came in 1945 until 1952, and after that he often conducted choral performances and open readings, in some of which an orchestra joined. On such occasions he amazed everyone with the efficiency of his rehearsals and the excitement of the performances. The most elaborate production, for the Bach bicentennial year 1950, was the *Passion according to Matthew*, with its double choir and orchestra, soloists, and children's chorus.

He served as chairman of the Department of Music in 1947-51, 1953-58, and 1961-62. As a matter of course he represented the Field of Music in the Graduate School and presided over the Special Committees of nearly all doctoral candidates. When the professional programs in composition, leading to the Master of Fine Arts and Doctor of Musical Arts degrees, were established, he was ordinarily an important member of those Special

Committees, representing musicology as a minor subject for composers like Richard Monaco and Paul Chihara. From 1962 on he was the Given Foundation Professor of Musicology.

He gladly taught at every level. He welcomed students with no previous study of music into courses he invented for them. He contributed to the progress of every undergraduate for whom music was a major subject. He inaugurated the Collegium Musicum. He provided graduate students with strenuous introductions to bibliography and paleography, as well as advanced seminars. In one term he taught four courses, and in many terms three, while presiding, conducting, editing, and writing his *History*. Later, as the faculty grew and matured, he enjoyed teaching interdisciplinary courses such as one on the operas of Wagner with Professor Eric Blackall. In 1970 he appeared as guest pianist and lecturer on Chopin in another course. His expectations could be scary, but he made allowances for the weaknesses of any student who worked steadily with honest effort. He helped several learn to write about music with clarity and grace. He inspired many to surpass all they had supposed they could do before they encountered him. In the first years after retiring he often joined small groups of students at lunch for informal but serious discussions of many kinds of music in contexts of general history and literature. Even in the last decade of his life, when illness slowed him down, he welcomed students and colleagues who came to visit him at Cloudbank, his home overlooking Skaneateles Lake. On some of these visits he played piano duets or accompanied a singer: his precision and style kept partners doing their best.

Donald died peacefully at Cloudbank, where his wife, Margaret; their daughter, Martha; and her husband and children were all close by. At the funeral service on March 12 the family and the Skaneateles congregation were joined by many devoted friends from Cornell and further away. The greetings of Professor Thomas A. Sokol, current chairman of the Department of Music, were read. Then, on April 26, a service of homage at Sage Chapel brought the family and Cornell together again. Here Professor H. Peter Kahn's ink drawing "Recollections of the Grout home on Dodge Farm Road," printed on the program cover, reminded us of many similar collaborations. Professor Donald R. M. Paterson, the university organist, offered a prelude and postlude by Bach. The Cornell Chorale, conducted by Tom Sokol, sang the kyrie from Ralph Vaughan Williams's Mass in G Minor. Readings from the Bible by the Reverend Richard Strauss were followed by remarks by William Austin, Harold E. Samuel, Susan Davenny Wyner, and Don Randel. Dr. Samuel, returning from Yale, where he is the music librarian, recalled the generosity of Donald and Margaret in the years of his graduate studies. Susan Davenny Wyner, now a professor here, recalled Donald's part in her undergraduate program with a double major in English and music. Among others joining this homage were Robert Palmer, professor emeritus, and Sir Keith Falkner, a professor at Cornell

for a decade before he returned to London as director of the Royal College of Music, where he often brought Grout, Hsu, Sokol, and other Cornell musicians to help him propagate the kinds of practical scholarship and scholarly performance that Grout cultivated at Cornell.

At the time of his retirement Donald and Margaret Grout gave the Cornell Music Library over two thousand books, scores, and films. These have been kept, with a few other rare items, in the “Grout Room” of the Library, where Grout himself used to hold seminars.

A new gift by Margaret Grout in 1987 established the Donald Jay Grout Memorial Scholarship Fund for graduate students in musicology. With the collaboration of other donors this fund will speed many students’ scholarly travels as well as their reading and writing, singing and playing, and teaching and endless learning—a most appropriate tribute to Donald’s enormous influence.

John Hsu, Don M. Randel, William W. Austin

Henry E. Guerlac

June 14, 1910 — May 29, 1985

Henry Guerlac was a born Cornellian. His maternal grandfather, Francis Miles Finch, was a distinguished Ithaca jurist, who drew up the charter for Cornell University and served on its first board of trustees. His mother, Helen Finch, was an accomplished pianist, who fostered her only child's considerable musical talent by forbidding him to touch her piano. His father, Othon Guerlac, a French journalist sent from Paris to cover the Klondike, sensibly stopped when he reached Ithaca and became a professor of French at Cornell. Although Henry's grandfather had gone to Yale, there never seemed to be any doubt that he would go to Cornell. He was, in fact, to spend almost all his life in Ithaca and most of his professional life as a teacher at his beloved alma mater.

As a youth Henry took full advantage of the many joys of Ithaca. He was an enthusiastic Boy Scout, studying birds with Louis Fuertes and entomology with Chester Bradley and learning to identify poison ivy in the winter. His early schooling was in Ithaca, but a year in a French lycée helped revive the French that had been his first language. It was in France that he first made contact with the great thinkers of the Enlightenment, whose literary style, liberal values, and inquiring minds were to serve him ever after both as models and as subjects. In 1982 the French government awarded him the Legion of Honor for his contributions to the understanding of French science and culture.

In 1928 Henry Guerlac entered Cornell as a premedical student, partly as a gesture of independence from a humanistic background. When he was elected to Sigma Psi, the honorary science society, in his senior year, his father was mildly impressed but predicted, "You'll be back."

In 1932 Henry received his B.A. degree and stayed on at Cornell to take a master's degree under James Sumner, Cornell's first Nobel laureate. In the intervening summer he went to Woods Hole, Massachusetts, where he extended his biological knowledge and sharpened his experimental skills. His master's thesis marked his first excursion into the history of science, for he wrote a small history of narcosis, beginning with the researches of Claude Bernard, as background for his own work. Another summer at Woods Hole followed, during which he read and was excited by L. J. Henderson's *The Fitness of the Environment*.

Determined to study under Henderson, he hitchhiked to Cambridge, knocked on Henderson's door, presented his first reprint, and offered himself as a graduate student. In autumn 1933 he became an assistant in Harvard's Fatigue Laboratory, acting, somewhat to his surprise, more often as a subject than original investigator. Gradually

he moved into biochemistry and then into history. Election to the Harvard Society of Fellows gave him the freedom to make the final jump. It was, again, Cornell, acting upon him at a distance, that provided the decisive impetus. As he later wrote: "A love of European history had been instilled in me by my father, whose closest friends on the Cornell faculty were men like Preserved Smith, George Lincoln Burr, M. L. W. Laistner, and Carl Becker. I wanted to be trained in the historians' craft."

In 1941 Henry Guerlac was awarded the Ph.D. degree in European history (not history of science, although he took some courses from George Sarton), having written a dissertation on the Engineering School of Mézières, France, under the Old Regime. That August he married Rita Carey, another Ithaca Cornellian and a classicist, whose Latin and scholarly training was occasionally useful to his own researches.

The course of those researches for the next twenty years had been set during a trip to Europe in 1939 to gather material for his thesis. While in Paris, he learned of unpublished Lavoisier manuscript material and determined to bring it to light and use it in the study of Lavoisier's work. He arrived back in New York the day after World War II began, so that work had to be deferred until after 1945.

In 1941 Henry took up an appointment at the University of Wisconsin as an assistant professor, charged with setting up the first independent Department of the History of Science. After Pearl Harbor he tried, unsuccessfully, to enlist and then accepted the position of historian with the Radiation Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He spent the war years there, where he was author-editor of the official history of United States radar, soon to be published as *Radar in World War II*.

As he was finishing his radar history, Cornell offered him a new position in the Department of History; his primary responsibility would be to teach a required course in the history of science for all junior and senior engineering students. In 1946 he came back to Cornell as a full professor. In 1964 he was named Goldwin Smith Professor, a title he held until his retirement in 1975, when he became professor emeritus.

These bare outlines of Henry Guerlac's career cannot begin to do justice to his eminence. A few words must be said about his achievements as scholar, as teacher, and as devoted supporter of the humanities and of learning.

It is given to few scholars to found a new field of intellectual endeavor. Henry Guerlac was one of those fortunate people. He and the Russian émigré Alexandre Koyre, in Paris, raised the history of science from an uncritical chronicle to the stature of intellectual history. Koyre showed that science was deeply involved with philosophical questions that could not be ignored if the modern world was to be understood. Henry insisted upon and illustrated

the necessity of placing these ideas in real historical context. Henry was the first historian of modern science systematically to use manuscript and other archival materials to reveal the backings and fillings and turnings, the hesitations, the downright errors, of scientists. Unlike Sarton, who saw the history of science as the steady forward march of reason, Guerlac knew that scientists were and are human, subject to all the foibles and defects of humanity.

In some seventy beautiful and lapidary articles and five books on Lavoisier and the chemical revolution and on Newton's physics, Henry taught the whole profession of historians of science how to do real history, using manuscripts, published articles, philosophy, technology, and all other subjects that could cast light upon his subject. Someone once wrote that God is in the details. Henry knew this was also true of history. It was in recognition of his scholarly leadership that he was twice elected president of both the History of Science Society of America and the Académie Internationale d'Histoire des Sciences.

Henry Guerlac was a brilliant teacher of both undergraduate and graduate students. It is no mean feat to hold an audience of 350 reluctant engineers, dragooned into a required course, enthralled day after day. To many of those who took History 165-166, this was their favorite subject, to be remembered with admiration and affection years later at reunions.

For graduate students, working with Henry Guerlac was like living on the slopes of Mount St. Helens. Ideas flashed through his head like lightning around a volcano, and a half hour with him left one almost exhausted from the intellectual stimulation he provided. After an evening seminar in his library at 3 Fountain Place, his graduate students found it impossible to sleep for hours afterwards, as they mulled and considered all the insights and criticisms that had accompanied their presentations. One of his older students recently remarked that a talk with Henry left her eager to go out and write the four or so books that his ideas had suggested to her in ten minutes. These students have gone on to hold major positions at Imperial College, London; Vassar; Johns Hopkins University; the University of Washington; the University of California at Berkeley; York University in Toronto; the New School in New York; Cornell; and the Institute for Advanced Study.

Henry's intellectual energies could never be confined to the classroom. At Cornell he was a founding and active member of a faculty group called the Vicious Circle, devoted to intellectual discourse and penetrating mutual criticism of one another's ideas. One of the cofounders recalls Henry as a reincarnation of an Enlightenment *philosophe*, knowledgeable in an incredibly wide range of subjects, careful in his discourse, and thoroughly in love with the cut and thrust of intellectual debate.

Henry's concern for the intellectual world was manifest in two important innovations at Cornell. When former president James Perkins was trying to discover a way of honoring academics that would not break the Cornell tradition of not conferring honorary degrees, Professor Max Black and Henry and Rita Guerlac put together the plan that led to the creation of the Professors-at-Large program. This program is unique, for both the elected professors and the whole Cornell community benefit from it.

One of Henry's most lively concerns was the Society for the Humanities, of which he was director from 1970 to 1977. He was instrumental in bringing many distinguished humanists, senior and junior, to Cornell, either as Fellows or for individual lectures or as participants in conferences. His own range of interests, his concern for interdisciplinary studies, and his international distinction made him an ideal selection for this important position. During his directorship the Society's international reputation grew markedly, and Cornell's visibility increased as a center of humanistic studies. Important conferences were organized—on humanistic aspects of the problems of the city, on historical thought in America, on Petrarch, on the Scottish Enlightenment—with speakers from off campus as well as from Cornell.

Perhaps the most important event during Henry's directorship was the Society's move, in fall 1973, from Wait Avenue to its present location, an event made possible by an immense amount of work on Henry's part, first to save the house from demolition and then to use it most efficiently and, with Rita's help, to furnish it in a manner appropriate both to its past traditions and its present uses. In this he was assisted by a group of loyal alumni that he called the "Friends of the Andrew D. White House." The general plan of activities inaugurated by the first planning committee and the first director, Max Black, was continued by Henry and expanded in various directions. He instituted a new category of Visiting Fellow, for scholars supported by outside funds who wanted to spend time at Cornell; he established the annual Invitational Lecture given by a Cornell humanist; and he inaugurated a freshman humanities course, "Science as Literature," which developed into a popular and highly appreciated course. Above all, he created an ambiance of warmth and vitality in which ideas could thrive and be freely exchanged. At times he worried about the financial future of the Society and how long it could last. The present flourishing slate of the Society, soon to embark on its third decade, is a tribute and memorial to his devotion, hard work, and imagination.

Finally, Henry was influential in creating at Cornell a center for research in the history of science. By great good fortune, his arrival in 1946 coincided with that of Felix Reichmann, one of the finest acquisitions librarians Cornell has ever had. Together they built up a fabulous collection that brings scholars to Ithaca from all over the world.

Henry Guerlac was born in the last year that Halley's comet appeared and died just as it began its next close passage to the sun. It was, of course, Isaac Newton who provided Halley with the astronomical science that permitted the determination of the comet's period, and it was on Isaac Newton that Henry spent the last years of his scholarship. We may, therefore, perhaps be permitted to paraphrase Newton and suggest that those who follow Henry Guerlac in the history of science at Cornell will indeed be standing upon the shoulders of a giant.

Eric Blackall, Milton Konvitz, L. Pearce Williams

Cedric Hay Guise

July 25, 1890 — November 23, 1982

Cedric Guise, professor emeritus of forestry, was a native of Findlay, Ohio, the son of Perry and Carrie Hay Guise. After attending the University of Michigan for two years, he came to Cornell in 1912 to start a forty-eight-year association as student, teacher, writer, and administrator.

Professor Guise studied in the Department of Forestry, receiving a B.S. degree in 1914 and a Master of Forestry in 1915. Immediately he assumed some of the extension duties as the successor to Frank B. Moody, one of the first extension foresters in the country.

After a two-year stint as instructor for the U.S. Army School of Military Aeronautics during World War I, Guise returned to the department in 1919 to start a teaching career in forest management. He became professor of forestry in 1933 and continued teaching until 1937. With discontinuation of professional forestry instruction, Guise spent the next seven years as professor of personnel administration for the College of Agriculture but returned in 1944 to head the reorganized department. Many forestry alumni returning to Fernow Hall recall Guise's great interest in forest management and his concern with the demise of professional forestry education at Cornell. Nevertheless, he gave wholehearted support to the new Department of Conservation from its inception in 1948 until his retirement in 1954. He taught a course in farm forestry, the forerunner of today's woodland management, and he helped teach the first general conservation course, now known as principles of conservation. Students recognized his teaching with the Professor of Merit award in 1954.

Professor Guise was the first director of the Arnot Forest and served intermittently in that position for seventeen years. He was responsible for obtaining a boundary survey, acquisition of new parcels, and planning work projects for a Civilian Conservation Corps camp. The latter included building and improving the excellent road and bridge network that remains in use today. Finally, he was responsible for hiring the first resident manager in 1952. Thus Guise provided the fundamental necessities for making the forest a viable research and teaching area.

The college took advantage of Guise's administrative ability, calling him from retirement to help coordinate the Cornell-Los Baños Project on a part-time basis from 1955 to 1960. This project eventually culminated in rebuilding the war-ravaged and poorly administered University of Philippine's Colleges of Agriculture and Forestry. Guise personally inspected the forestry situation and documented the need for a strong forest administration unfettered by politics, a new and improved physical plant, a curriculum directed more toward professional than technical

training, and better research. His efforts led to an eventual contract with the College of Forestry at Syracuse for implementation of reforms.

In furtherance of forestry education Professor Guise made numerous other contributions. He compiled forest school statistics on enrollments and degrees. They were published for sixteen years in the *Journal of Forestry*. He authored the text *The Management of Farm Woodlands* and coauthored two other texts. He collaborated with Dean Graves of Yale as cochairman of the Forest Education Inquiry, which led to closer ties with European foresters and educators. He was an active member of the Ostertag Committee, which had a broad impact on New York forestry. As one of his major goals he helped establish forest instruction areas as a part of the developing Cornell Plantations.

A lifelong bachelor, Guise had numerous civic and other interests. He helped in the development of the Village of Cayuga Heights and served many years as treasurer. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. An avid and very good golfer, he was a charter member and, for many years, president of the Ithaca Country Club. He was fond of dogs and collected oriental rugs.

Age was slow in catching up with Ced Guise. He lost most of the sight from one eye and eventually gave up golf, but he walked his spaniels daily through the Heights. It was a pleasure to meet him on some byway a mile from home and reminisce. He was a gentleman and a friend.

William J. Hamilton, Jr., Fred E. Winch, Jr., Robert R. Morrow

George Gordon Gyrisco

March 25, 1920 — July 14, 1989

George Gyrisco was born in the town of South Hadley in western Massachusetts. He was the son of immigrant parents, and the first member of his family to obtain a college degree. The American dream was very real to George. He never took for granted a system that provided an opportunity for study in an area of one's passionate interest. Motivated by this outlook, he entered Massachusetts State College and earned the Bachelor of Science degree, *summa cum laude*, in 1943. At that time, his alma mater enjoyed preeminence in entomological training at the undergraduate level, a staging area for promising graduate students. George was greatly influenced by several members of this distinguished faculty. His devotion and respect for them continued undiminished as a positive force throughout his professional career. Years later, as a mature faculty member, he enjoyed reminiscing on his undergraduate experience with a freshness of events as if they had transpired only recently.

George was awarded the Ph.D. degree by Cornell in 1947, and joined the entomology faculty following graduation. He advanced rapidly through the ranks to full professor in 1954. In 1962 he was appointed department head. His early professional career coincided with the surge of agricultural technology following World War II. He became a leader in the newly emerging subdiscipline of forage entomology, a specialization in support of the livestock industry, the largest component of the state's agricultural enterprise. He addressed the complex challenge of evaluating new insecticides for use in control of forage insect pests. This involved intricate research into the food chain of the dairy cow, with special attention to the metabolic fate of pesticide residues as potential contaminants of dairy products. George was relentless in his efforts to provide experimental data as a basis for formulating sound programs of insect control. In the sensitive areas of public safety, pesticide use, and the environment, George was committed to the fullest sharing of data as a matter of public trust.

George was an early advocate of biological control. His pioneering research in this area provided alternatives to the intensive use of insecticides in forage insect control. His innovative leadership in the subdiscipline of forage entomology laid the foundation on which current concepts and technologies have been developed.

George was unusually effective in the dual role of training students and advancing research. His training style involved close partnership between professor and student in the research experience, and the rigor, enthusiasm, and institutional loyalty to the Cornell tradition. George supervised the graduate studies of thirty-five students, a number virtually unequalled in the annals of the department. Many of his students have taken their place as

leaders in the field and continue to feel a bond with fellow students who shared the Gyrisco training experience. As one student remarked: “George shared with us. He shared his enthusiasm, his intellect, his philosophy, his home, and on occasion, his wallet. What more could a student have asked?”

To many graduate students Thanksgiving in Ithaca came to mean turkey at “GG’s.” His home was always open to them. In this giving, as in all his dedication, he had the unflagging support of his wife, Valerie.

George was an avid sports fan, one who rooted for the Big Red as a joyful expression of institutional loyalty. His interest beyond the campus included the community youth program, his home, and his garden. He served for many years as scoutmaster of Ithaca Troop 5, BSA. His green thumb was evident in the success of his flower and vegetable garden. His pride and joy was his extensive planting of daffodils. The slopes of their property on Twin Glens Road abounded in spring color. Through George’s characteristic modesty and generosity, bouquets of gorgeous daffodils graced the desks of his departmental associates each spring. His sense of sharing went beyond his graduate students. It included all those who joined with him in advancing the cause of Cornell.

For many years George waged a courageous struggle against a debilitating illness. It was commitment to students and institutional loyalty that evoked his Herculean effort. He disdained disability retirement, and persevered to the normal retirement schedule and emeritus status in 1985.

George seemed never to have lost the awe or enthusiasm of an undergraduate discovering academic freedom as a way of life, and the university as a unique institution in support of those seeking to discover and to share. And on the lighter side, there was the Big Red athletic program. All of this and heaven, too!

George will be remembered for his passionate devotion to Cornell, his professional contributions (two hundred publications), his loyalty to family and youth of the community. His most enduring legacy is the group of students who fell heir to his philosophy. They are the worthy guardians of their mentor’s commitment to intellectual honesty, civility, and academic freedom.

George is survived by his wife, Valerie; daughter, Jill; sons, Geoffrey and Glenn; a sister, Betty; and several nieces and nephews.

Edward H. Smith, Haruo Tashiro, Arthur A. Muka

Emilie Towner Hall

December 11, 1910 — November 9, 1981

Emilie Towner Hall brought a wealth of newspaper experience to Cornell when, in 1953, she accepted the position of editor in the New York State College of Home Economics, now the New York State College of Human Ecology.

In this position she was responsible for developing journalistic material for the extension, teaching, and research audiences interested in home economics. In 1962 she became assistant professor on the college faculty and taught a course titled Preparation of Publications to undergraduate students. Professor Hall suffered a stroke in the fall of 1967 that forced her to retire at that time.

She was born in New York City on December 11, 1910, and shortly thereafter moved with her parents to Avoca, New York, Steuben County, where her father owned and edited a weekly newspaper. She graduated from Miami High School in 1928 and subsequently attended Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia. She later received her baccalaureate degree from Ithaca College.

Emilie Towner's marriage to A. James Hall took place in 1930 in Tampa, Florida, where the couple lived until 1933. From 1933 to 1944 she published, with her husband, the *Avoca Herald* in Avoca, New York. She was also a freelance correspondent and photographer for five Gannett newspapers in Elmira and Rochester and for two Buffalo newspapers, the Associated Press, and the United Press as well as for two photographic syndicates. Most of her feature articles were focused on agriculture and rural life.

When her husband entered the United States Navy in 1944, Mrs. Hall moved to Ithaca as associate editor of the *Cooperative Digest* and helped establish the *Co-op Power*, magazines owned and published by Roy H. Park, now President and owner of the Park Communication Group.

She then became a writing associate of the late Howard E. Babcock, former general manager of the GLF Cooperative Exchange. He was also a Cornell trustee and chairman of the Board of Trustees. She later wrote an extensive biography of Mr. Babcock, which was used in connection with the establishment in 1951 of the H. E. Babcock Professorship of Food Economics in the Graduate School of Nutrition at Cornell. Professor Hall has the distinction of being published under her own by-line in *Life*, *Time*, the *Christian Herald*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Country Gentleman*, and several other well-known professional and popular magazines. She had a special versatility in adjusting her editorial material to her audiences, and her unique background in journalism was unusual for a woman of her generation.

Professor Hall was a member of the New York State Home Economics Association, the American Home Economics Association, Epsilon Sigma Phi, American Women in Radio and Television, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, and the International Society of General Semantics.

One cannot conclude this memorial statement without referring to the personal characteristics that contributed to her many professional achievements. She possessed a charming, cultured manner, an ever-patient disposition, and a sincere interest in the overall objectives of the college with which she was associated. These attributes, together with her devotion as wife and mother, were reflected in her outstanding personality and in the integrity of her writing.

In 1977 Professor Hall's husband retired from his position in Ithaca as president and publisher of the *American Agriculturist* magazine, with which he had been associated for thirty-one years. The couple then moved to their condominium in Cocoa Beach, Florida. It was in the hospital there that Professor Hall died on November 9, 1981. She is survived by her husband of fifty-one years, who will remain in Florida, and two sons: A. James Hall, Jr., vice president of a printing press manufacturer in Seattle, Washington, and Lt. Col. Michael S. Hall, Ithaca, who is air commander of the 174th Tactical Fighter Wing, New York Air National Guard, in Syracuse. Both sons are Cornell graduates. Professor Hall also leaves a sister, Mrs. Charles Palmer, of Bath; five grandchildren; and one great-grandson.

Vera A. Caulum, Mary B. Wood, Mary K. Bloetjes

Goldan O. Hall

June 11, 1897 — June 15, 1981

Professor Hall was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia. After serving in the U.S. Army as a lieutenant from 1917 to 1919, he graduated from the University of West Virginia in 1921 with the degree Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. For about a year afterward he held an appointment as instructor in poultry husbandry at that university until he came to Cornell in 1922 for post-graduate study.

Here, his qualifications and ability were soon recognized. He was appointed as instructor in 1923 and assigned to teach a course in poultry breeding and judging, at the same time pursuing his post-graduate studies. A Master of Science in Agriculture degree was followed by a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1926. By that time he had established a reputation as an excellent teacher and was appointed an assistant professor. Thereafter he climbed the academic ladder by the usual rungs and was appointed to a full professorship in 1944.

Professor Hall was affectionately known in his department simply as "G.O." Because of his ability as a teacher, other courses were pressed upon him, including those in judging, marketing, and farm poultry. G.O. loved to work with students. No adviser ever took the responsibilities of that role with a more gladsome heart.

One of his specialties was the coaching of poultry-judging teams. At that time, teams of student judges from several eastern agricultural colleges competed annually at some central place. The fine art of estimating from external characteristics which hens had laid the most eggs had been highly developed. In some classes, the birds were also judged for perfection in conformation, plumage, and other standards of their breed. During G.O.'s years of training the Cornell teams, they competed in twenty-five contests, placing first in fourteen of them and second in six. In two of these contests, members of the Cornell team ranked first, second, and third in individual scoring.

In 1942 G.O. was awarded the prize for excellence in teaching and extension by the Poultry Science Association. He was faculty adviser to the Poultry Club from 1939 until his retirement. He also served on four faculty committees of the College of Agriculture. He was elected an honorary member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the honor society of the College of Agriculture. In West Virginia he had helped in the development of camps for members of 4-H clubs, an interest which he maintained after he came to New York.

Professor Hall's interests in research were chiefly in breeding and marketing. These were combined when it was found that variations in the quality (firmness) of albumen in eggs were partly genetic in origin. With his graduate

students and others in the department, he published some forty scientific articles on variations in egg production and in egg quality. In his high-fecundity strain of White Leghorns, one hen established what is probably still a world's record by laying (in trapnests) 1,515 eggs in eight years.

G.O. was coauthor of two books: *Judging Poultry for Production* (1930) and *Poultry Management* (1952). He was a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, Poultry Science Association, World's Poultry Science Association, and Sigma Xi. At Cornell he belonged to Scabbard and Blade, Lambda Gamma Delta, and Kappa Sigma.

Professor Hall was predeceased two years earlier by his wife, Melissa. Old-timers will recall that both were loved for their unfailing assistance with departmental parties and picnics.

G.O. retired in 1955 and moved to Orlando, Florida. He is survived by two daughters: Nancy (Mrs. D. Rosenberg) of Washington, D.C., Berta (Mrs. F. M. Chupp) of Binghamton, New York; a son, James H. Hall of Bay City, Michigan; nine grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

Randall K. Cole, Edward A. Schano, Frederick B. Hutt

James Morton Hamilton

June 26, 1901 — February 20, 1987

James Morton Hamilton was born in Sutton West, Ontario. He received his B.S. A. degree from the University of Toronto in 1924. In 1929 he was awarded his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin, where he majored in plant pathology. He became an American citizen in 1934.

Jim joined the Department of Plant Pathology as an associate in research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva in 1930. From 1930 to 1936 he was in charge of fruit disease control investigations at the Poughkeepsie Laboratory in the Hudson Valley. He was transferred to Geneva in 1936 and was promoted to chief in research (professor) in 1939. He served as head of the Department of Plant Pathology from 1951 until shortly before his retirement. He was made professor emeritus of plant pathology on his retirement in 1967.

While headquartered in the Hudson Valley, Jim developed fungicide programs for the control of apple scab, black rot, and cedar-apple rust. After his transfer to Geneva he continued his field experiments on the control of apple diseases and initiated research on fungal and bacterial diseases of pears, peaches, and cherries.

In the 1930s Jim pioneered the development of greenhouse-laboratory facilities and techniques for research on fungicide action in relation to disease control. With great persistence and detail he formulated and developed many of the major concepts of how and why fungicides control plant diseases. His investigations established the parameters of fungicide activity: protection, eradication, redistribution, and systemic action.

Jim and his colleagues established that particle size was critical to the effective performance of fungicides and that retention and redistribution of fungicides on the plant foliage and fruits were important for obtaining maximum disease control. He also discovered that certain fungicides were capable of killing disease organisms after they had become established in the tissues of the host plant, a phenomenon later to become known as the “after-infection” phase of disease control.

Jim developed rapid, inexpensive methods of evaluating possible new fungicides and bactericides in the laboratory and greenhouse, thereby eliminating the need for more-expensive field testing of materials that were ineffective or phytotoxic. Those accomplishments brought him worldwide recognition in the field of fungicide evaluation.

His research findings in the 1930s made major contributions to the development of the organic fungicides that replaced the highly injurious lime-sulfur and Bordeaux mixture fungicides. His research resulted in the discovery

of ferbam, which in laboratory and field tests was found to be effective for the control of apple scab and cedar-apple rust. He later demonstrated it to be highly effective for the control of Botrytis of stone fruits, peach leaf curl, and cherry leaf spot. His researches were responsible for the introduction of the dithiocarbamates, dodine, and glyodin. These findings have led to more-effective disease control in orchard fruits and resulted in increased yields of superior-quality fruits worth millions of dollars to the fruit industry of New York and neighboring states.

Jim was extremely critical and objective about his fungicide evaluations and was often unusually frank in his remarks about their effectiveness, or lack thereof, in his presentations of his research findings at the pesticide conferences held annually at Ithaca and at grower and scientific meetings. Although much of his grant funds for fungicide evaluations came from commercial companies, he did not hesitate to lambaste new fungicide candidates that showed little or no promise.

During his tenure Jim published 103 scientific papers and numerous popular articles on fungicides and disease control. He frequently delivered his research findings directly to the growers at extension meetings, which were usually well attended.

In 1967 he received the Award of Merit, the highest honor the Northeastern Division of the American Phytopathological Society can confer on one of its members. On his retirement Jim was cited by the New York State Horticultural Society for a “lifetime of productive research in solving orchard disease problems.” Jim was a member of Phi Sigma, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, the New York State Horticultural Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Phytopathological Society.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Blaine (Jean Ann) Moore of Gananoque, Ontario, and several nieces and nephews.

Rosario Provvidenti, Michael Szkolnik, Alvin Braun

Kurt Loewus Hanslowe

October 15, 1926 — July 7, 1983

Kurt L. Hanslowe was born on October 15, 1926, in Vienna, Austria. He died of cancer on July 7, 1983, at his home. He is survived by his wife, Nannette Reese Hanslowe, and three children, David, Nicholas, and Theodora.

At age thirteen, on the eve of World War II, Kurt left Vienna and came to live in the United States in Greenfield, Massachusetts. He became a United States citizen in 1948. He was a graduate of Mt. Hermon School in Massachusetts; of Yale University (Calhoun College), with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1947; and of Harvard University, with the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, in 1951. From 1951 until 1958 Kurt served as assistant general counsel of the International Union of United Automobile Workers in Detroit. During this latter period he also completed courses at Wayne State University Graduate School. He came to Cornell in 1958 and for the next twenty-five years served as a member of the faculties of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations and the Cornell Law School.

During his distinguished academic career Professor Hanslowe served as a visiting professor at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, at the University of Texas, the University of Utah, the University of Vienna, and the University of Michigan. He was also a consultant to several agencies of the State of New York, including the Department of Labor, the Law Revision Commission, and the Public Employment Relations Board.

In addition to his academic commitments as teacher and scholar, Kurt Hanslowe was a highly respected and successful labor mediator and arbitrator. The impressive list of labor arbitration panels of which he was a member included the American Arbitration Association; the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; the New York State Public Employment Relations Board; and several New York State panels, including the Civil Service Employees Association, the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, and the United University Professions.

Professor Hanslowe was an outstanding classroom teacher and a productive legal scholar. The subjects he taught included administrative law; equity; criminal justice; law and psychiatry; science, technology, and law; jurisprudence; and his first love—labor law. His courses were popular and widely elected by the students, and he

generously shared with them his own exceptional professional knowledge and skill, as well as his rich practical insights and experience. Professor Hanslowe brought to teaching a deep and caring concern for his students. The generations of students, drawn from both the School of Industrial and Labor Relations and the Law School, who studied under him will long remember him with admiration and affection.

Professor Hanslowe's published writings were characterized by thorough research, careful documentation, and a lucid and graceful style of presentation. *Cases and Materials on Labor Law: Collective Bargaining in a Free Society* (2nd ed. 1979) with 1982 Case Supplement, which he co-authored with Walter Oberer and Jerry Andersen, is one of the country's leading casebooks in its field. His books, monographs, articles, and book reviews, totaling some fifty in number, constitute an impressive treatment of important issues and developments in industrial and labor relations and represent a significant contribution to the literature in this field.

Kurt Hanslowe's success as a labor arbitrator rested in large part on the fact that both parties to a dispute—employers and employees alike— recognized that he was an eminently fair and open-minded individual. Management and labor equally trusted Kurt to consider and weigh carefully their respective claims and positions and then to render a balanced and reasonable decision in the matter. As a result of his broad academic as well as practical involvement in the field of industrial and labor relations, Kurt had an unusual capacity to penetrate to the heart of a case. His opinions and awards were models of clarity and objectivity.

Finally, any recounting of Kurt Hanslowe's life would be incomplete if it failed to recognize the breadth of his interests and the outstanding personal and human qualities that he possessed. His colleagues generally regarded him as one of the best-read members of the law faculty. His love of music, particularly opera, deserves special mention. He had an excellent bass voice and loved to sing. He shared his interest in music with his wife, Nan, herself an accomplished musician.

Personal integrity ranked high among Kurt's human qualities and characterized everything he did. He was warm and compassionate in his relations with others. He was always willing to take time out of his own busy schedule to help a colleague or friend or to support a worthwhile cause. He had a wonderful sense of humor. As Dean Peter Martin recalled at the Sage Chapel service in Kurt's memory: "Kurt's seriousness and caring and good judgment were all enhanced by his great good humor. He used it not against individuals but against such proper enemies as pomposity, pettiness, bureaucracy, narrow vision. And he turned it liberally on himself, as illustrated by the following memorandum that he sent to an earlier dean of the law school:

“I am advised [it reads] that the fire marshall has determined that the occupant of my office (me) is remiss in his housekeeping practices and that a report [must] be made of action taken to correct [the] situation. I am here-with taking such action by requesting a housekeeper, and you are hereby requested to treat this memorandum as my petition for such assistance.”

On October 15, 1983, Kurt’s birthday, his family and friends gathered in the courtyard of Myron Taylor Hall, where a silver linden tree was planted in his memory. Dean of students John Lee Smith spoke not only for those present but for all who had known Kurt, when he said: “It is singularly appropriate then that we honor him today. . . for his courage in the face of suffering, for his dedication and devotion to excellence, for his deep sense of duty, for his profound moral integrity, and for his love of all living things. . . by dedicating this tree as a living memorial to his life. His life surely will transcend his lifetime, and this tree will be for us and those who follow a constant reminder of who he was, and is, and ever will be. We shall never pass this way without being reminded of him and that special grace he bestowed upon all those whose lives he touched.”

Kurt Hanslowe was indeed a man for all seasons.

James A. Gross, Robert S. Summers, W. David Curtiss

C. Arnold Hanson

April 24, 1913 — June 29, 1983

When C. Arnold Hanson left Cornell in 1961 to become president of Gettysburg College, a tribute from his colleagues described him as having “played a conspicuous role in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.” In retrospect that description was, and remains, true on a number of levels.

The son of working-class Swedish immigrants, Hanson took nine years to earn his B.A. degree from the University of Akron while working full time as production worker, then as supervisor, for B.F. Goodrich and Company. He taught for three years at Akron while pursuing graduate work at the University of Chicago. For the next three years he served as executive officer of a minesweeper in the Pacific.

Having enrolled in 1945 as the first graduate student in Cornell’s newly established field of industrial and labor relations (ILR), Hanson was awarded its first Ph.D. degree in 1948. He was among the first scholars to examine labor arbitration awards as a means of understanding labor relations problems. To early generations of ILR graduate students, many of whom went on to teaching posts around the world, he was a model of academic achievement. He demonstrated the respect for higher learning and for the institutions that support it that is often found in those who had to struggle for their right to be participants.

Upon receiving his doctorate Hanson was appointed to the school’s expanding faculty. In 1949 he became director of the ILR school’s Office of Resident Instruction, graduate field representative, and professor—posts he retained until his departure in 1961. In meeting the demands of this formidable array of positions, Arnold Hanson helped shape the decisions that determined the nature and composition of the school’s undergraduate and graduate student bodies and curricula. His success as an academic policy maker and administrator was the result of an enormous outlay of hard work and the respect of his colleagues. Their acceptance, in turn, was earned by consistent demonstrations of wisdom, courtesy, and personal integrity.

In 1957 Hanson was appointed dean of the University Faculty in the context of high tension between president and faculty regarding their respective orbits of authority. He proved a true and effective representative of faculty interests, a well-organized administrator of the dean’s office, and a creative force contributing to campus comity. His departure for Gettysburg was a loss to all elements at Cornell.

He served with distinction as Gettysburg's president until he retired in 1977. His life was a model of service to American academe, and Cornell is richer because so much of his service was performed here.

John McConnell, John P. Windmuller, Frank B. Miller

Leigh H. Harden

June 22, 1907 — May 3, 1989

Leigh H. Harden served twenty-five years as admissions director for the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and Cornell University prior to his retirement in July 1970. In recognition of his outstanding contributions to the College's Office of Admissions, Professor Harden was awarded the title of professor in personnel administration emeritus. Harden was a key contributor in the development of a unique admissions process in which each entering student is matched to an individualized curriculum.

Other admissions areas which received significant help from Harden included improved procedures for pre-registration in courses; development of detailed profiles and statistical reports about entering students; preparation and teaching of students in an orientation course; and, of utmost importance, patient and objective private counseling of hundreds of perspective students and their parents, many of whom subsequently expressed personal gratitude for this help.

Harden was born in Lane, South Dakota, farm-reared and rurally educated. The Harden family traveled widely and Leigh was attracted to the strong agricultural program at the University of Minnesota. He entered the baccalaureate program and received his B.S. degree with distinction in 1932. After a stint as a high school teacher of vocational agriculture and after marriage to Melba Webster, Leigh returned to the University of Minnesota as a graduate student and later as an assistant to the dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics. He obtained his master's degree in 1938 and continued work in the Ph.D. program, completing all course work and passing qualifying and language examinations. Harden's interests in college and university administration were broad as evidenced by his appointment in 1944 as Director of the Bureau of Veterans Affairs for the entire University of Minnesota. In this role, he worked on a project of educational adjustment for servicemen returning home during the latter stages of World War II.

An opportunity to join the administrative faculty in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University materialized in 1945. At the urging of a Minnesota colleague who had attended Cornell, Harden accepted an invitation to become Director of Admissions and quickly initiated several innovative programs in the admissions area. His initial appointment was that of assistant professor in personnel administration. Leigh was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1949 and to full professor in 1955.

Harden authored several articles dealing with problems in agricultural education, guidance, and student counseling at the college level. He was a member of the New York State Personnel and Guidance Association, the State Association of College Deans and Personnel, the American College Personnel Association, the State University of New York Admission Officers Association, Alpha Gamma Rho, Alpha Zeta, Phi Delta Kappa, and Gamma Sigma Delta.

In all his professional activities, Leigh Harden was known as a fair, yet exacting, administrator. His complete integrity in dealing with the diverse demands of college admissions was never in question. His fellow faculty members, the athletic administrators and coaches, and the university's administrative staff held Leigh in high esteem. Certainly his 25 years of service bore strong testimony to his important role as a molder of the entering classes and, ultimately, of the outstanding alumni of Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Science.

In his retirement, Harden found comfort and pleasure in his family, his gardening, and his church. In his garden, gladiolus was his particular favorite. He was a member of the Enfield Valley Grange, a former 4-H Club leader, a participant in the Tompkins County Senior Citizens Council, and a member of the American Association of Retired Persons. Especially close to his heart was his longtime membership and Trustee activities in the Bethel Grove Bible Church.

Leigh is survived by his wife Melba Webster Harden, of Ithaca; one son, Gary; one daughter, Beth; seven grandchildren; two nephews, several nieces; grandnieces, grandnephews; and cousins.

Russell Martin, S. Reuben Shapley, Herbert L. Everett

Clifford R. Harrington

May 16, 1915 — May 11, 1986

Clifford R. Harrington had a long and distinguished professional career in cooperative extension work. After graduating from Cornell in 1936, he served as an agent in several New York counties. In 1947 he joined the Cornell faculty as an assistant state leader of county agricultural agents and associate professor in extension. He was made a full professor in 1950 and associate state leader of county agricultural agents in 1954. Cliff became state leader of county agricultural agents in 1958 and was named associate director of cooperative extension in 1963. He retired in 1972 and was designated professor of extension administration emeritus by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University.

As a county extension agent, Cliff was outstanding in the programs he developed and conducted, in the training he provided to new staff, and in the way he developed leadership in individuals, communities, and organizations he worked with.

As an extension administrator, he provided inspiration, support, and leadership to agents and faculty members in their endeavors to strengthen their educational programs. Through the 1960s he devoted his skills to addressing some of the major social problems on the American scene, always striving to improve social and economic opportunities for people. He continued his efforts after retirement by serving many of the agencies and organizations of the area—FISH, Hospicare, Planned Parenthood, Friends of the Library, Ithaca City Club, and his church.

Public affairs education was strong among Cliff's interests. He took a leading role in developing the "operation advance" approach to public affairs education, which differed from other efforts of its kind. Educational materials were prepared to increase the confidence and competence of local leaders and citizens as they sought to alleviate the many public problems with which they were faced. To accomplish that goal, printed reference materials were provided to small discussion groups that were organized throughout the state.

Because of his objective and understanding nature, Cliff was sought out for advice and counsel by all kinds of people—young and old, male and female. He had the ability to propose various solutions to a problem and to ask the right questions at the right time, which assisted others in reaching an acceptable decision of their own. His position brought him in contact with people from many walks of life—farmers, homemakers, bankers, lawyers,

legislators. He was at ease with all of them and they with him. He was held in high regard by all with whom he came in contact. If one were to characterize his style, one would say, “low-key, easygoing, but most effective.”

Cliff’s views and philosophy of life were broad. While his professional interests were in agriculture, his activities and concerns expressed deep interest in other areas. He had a great love for reading—reading to broaden his perspective and outlook on life, reading to open up areas unknown to him, reading to learn the ways of other people. He was never content with the status quo. He liked to travel and see new places. Life offered many challenges to Cliff, and he made the most of each one.

He is survived by two daughters, two sons, seven grandchildren, a sister, and four brothers. His wife, Olga, died in 1968. His passing leaves a huge void in many of the agencies, the organizations, and the church that he so ably served, but the results of his efforts in cooperative extension and elsewhere will long be reflected in the many lives he so profoundly influenced during his distinguished career.

C. A. Bratton, R. D. Martin, W. E. Worth

Baxter L. Hathaway

December 11, 1909 — March 29, 1984

In 1946, when he was thirty-six, Baxter Hathaway left the security of an associate professorship at the University of Montana to accept the risks of an untenured assistant professorship at Cornell and the challenge of developing a creative writing program within the English department. By the fall term of the following year, the new program had been approved and instituted; the series of courses that Baxter taught or supervised in 1947 still constitute, both in philosophy and structure, the undergraduate creative writing program. A nationally distributed magazine of new fiction and verse was such a key element in Baxter's plans that he and his wife, Sherry, and other members of the Cornell community launched the magazine with their own money and kept it going with various fund-raising events.

During his early years at Cornell, Baxter had to struggle against pedagogical resistance to creative writing courses within the department. At one point, in 1953, the popular success of the writing courses brought a reaction that threatened the program's very existence. In that year, the program, with only one member of the faculty (Baxter himself) with a rank above instructor, attracted half of the major students in the English department. Ultimately the problem—Baxter referred to it as “a bad situation all around”—was resolved through curricular reform and a general strengthening of staff. When Baxter retired from teaching in 1976, he left to the University the legacy of a nationally respected writing program, composed of undergraduate seminars in the sophomore, junior, and senior years and a graduate component leading to the M.F.A. degree, as well as *Epoch*, a magazine recognized by editors of the annual prize anthologies and readers of contemporary literature for its ability to discover talented new writers and for the general quality of its contents.

Soon after his retirement from Cornell, Baxter, always an innovator, began a new career as publisher, editor, and indeed as printer; he and Sherry established Ithaca House, a venture in publishing and in exhibiting and selling paintings and other works of art. Like *Epoch* and the creative writing courses at Cornell, Ithaca House quickly became an important means for the encouragement of talent in the visual arts as well as in the fields of poetry and fiction. In addition, Baxter for several years edited *The Cornell Review*, a quarterly of essays and creative work published by the College of Arts and Sciences. The editorial offices were on the second floor of the Ithaca House quarters on Plain Street, in downtown Ithaca, and he divided his time among the flatbed press and fonts of type in the basement, his desk in a corner of the gallery on the first floor, and *The Cornell Review* offices on the floor above.

Devoted for nearly four decades to the written work of others (at Montana he had taught creative writing and been in charge of the composition courses), Baxter still managed to engage in research that resulted in significant contributions to scholarship, for the energizing tension between scholarly or critical endeavor and creative writing that came to characterize the Cornell English department was part of his own nature. His published works include *A Transformational Syntax* (1967), a study of the grammar of modern American English; and *The Age of Criticism* (1962), a major investigation of sixteenth-century Italian philosophers and literary theorists who were influential in later critical discourse. He also wrote a rhetoric and experimental grammar, *Writing Mature Prose* (1951), and he edited, among other volumes, two books of stories written by Cornell students and a selection of stories from the first fifty issues of *Epoch*, published in 1966 under the title *Stories from Epoch*. Although his support of emerging writers and his study of critics of the past often took precedence over his own creative interests (in 1936, as a graduate student at the University of Michigan, he won Hopwood awards in both fiction and poetry; the novel that won the fiction award, *The Stubborn Way*, was published the following year), Baxter wrote poems for most of his life without striving much for their publication. A small selection of them, *The Petulant Children*, appeared in 1978.

Whatever his achievements, Baxter seemed to have an eternity of time at his disposal; always he was ready to go off to the Straight, to the Johnny Parsons Club, to Noyes Lodge, and later to the Temple of Zeus for a cup of coffee, to talk about serious and frivolous matters with students and colleagues. He delighted in taking an opposing position in such talks, simply for the sake of the argument. At the weekly *Epoch* editorial sessions, Baxter had the patience to consider the value of a metaphor in a poem or the dimension of a character in a story until the subject was properly disposed of. *Carpe diem* sentiments never had applicability to Baxter; for him, life seemed to flow on forever—which must have meant that on some level the extinguishing of his own life was something he didn't fear. Meanwhile—and here's the miracle—he not only wrote his books and poems, fought for his program, edited manuscripts, talked at length with students in conferences, prepared his lectures, and attended nearly every reading given by Cornell students and visiting poets, but had time left over for some fancy humming or for looking at birds and other aspects of the natural world that delighted him.

In an issue of the *Ithaca Times* published shortly before Baxter's death and largely devoted to his life and accomplishments, A. R. Ammons, a longtime member of the Cornell writing staff, gives a succinct description of what the founder of the program was like:

*Baxter named his own way in the title of his early novel **The Stubborn Way**. If conviction, persistence, determination, and courage are the good sides of stubbornness, then Baxter was commendably stubborn and faithful in his work at Cornell. Carrying on many pursuits at once—teaching, writing, editing—he fashioned a creative writing program much ahead of its time and one of the models for the creative writing courses now offered in almost every English department in the country. But programs as such were not Baxter’s chief end: programs were for him instruments by which to announce values that he admired in persons. These values he found in mastery of knowledge, flexibility of thought, innovative dissent, and any changing that seeks out and defines what endures.*

Baxter is survived by his wife, one daughter, two sons, an elder brother, and nine grandchildren. We want them all to know that we, too, miss him deeply.

James McConkey, Walter Slatoff, Scott Elledge

Jay Eldred Hedrick

July 17, 1909 — June 10, 1981

Jay Hedrick, professor emeritus of chemical engineering, died on June 10, 1981. He was born in 1909 in Meredosia, Illinois; he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in chemistry from Illinois College, and his Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in chemical engineering from the State University of Iowa at Ames. Jobs were scarce in 1934, even for a Ph.D. chemical engineer, but Jay found employment with the Iowa Coal Laboratory, with the Iowa Public Health Department, and then, for five years, as instructor in chemical engineering at Kansas State College, where he directed research projects on petroleum and coal. Many of the present-day proposals for coal utilization were studied and evaluated by Jay in the late 1930s.

A few months before Pearl Harbor, Jay left Kansas to join Shell Oil in San Francisco as technical supervisor (and later as senior engineer and senior technologist). For eight months in 1944-45 he was on leave from Shell to work at the War Production Board in Washington. At the end of the war he was very happy to return to San Francisco; so when Shell moved its offices to New York City in 1949, Jay reluctantly went along but began to look for something new—preferably an academic position in a semirural area.

At this time, Fred H. “Dusty” Rhodes, director of the School of Chemical Engineering, was looking for a senior professor with industrial experience. Once Jay learned of this, things moved quickly. In September 1949 he joined the chemical engineering faculty, bought a house in Cayuga Heights, and became an Ithacan for the rest of his life. Jay claimed that what Dusty really wanted was someone to join (and be fleeced at) his weekly poker sessions: “I fitted right in,” said Jay. “I was a lousy poker player.”

Jay taught a variety of chemical engineering courses during his twenty-six years at Cornell, mostly in process economics, commercial development, and chemical product marketing. He served on numerous committees of the school, college, and University, among them the Centennial Planning Committee, the University Council, and the University Lectures Committee. For some years he was faculty adviser to the student chapter of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. From 1953 to 1956 he was assistant dean of the College of Engineering (“I was a mouse,” he said, “learning to be a rat.”); but when Dean S. C. Hollister retired, Jay elected to leave administration and return full-time to the less rodentlike world of teaching.

For many years Jay was a consultant to Shell Oil and other organizations, chiefly on matters of product development, commercialization, and marketing. He retired in July 1975 and was named professor emeritus, but he continued to

come to his office in Olin Hall nearly every day and kept up an active program of consulting and research. He was a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Chemical Society (chairman, Cornell Section, 1952), Alpha Chi Sigma, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Sigma Xi, and Tau Beta Pi; and a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists. He is listed in *Who's Who in America*.

His first wife, Mary Ellen, died in 1957, leaving him with four children— a boy and three girls. A few years later he married Betty Cook and had another daughter when he was fifty-five. He once threatened to write a book called “My Fifty Years in the PTA.” When he died he had eleven grandchildren, all girls.

Phrases that come to mind in describing Jay are warm-hearted, friendly, informal, helpful, knowledgeable, and keenly interested in current affairs. He went out of his way to help young professors get started. He always tore up his lecture notes when a course was over, to insure that next year's would be up to date. He never lost interest, even after retirement, in the condition and potential developments of chemical commodity markets. Toward the end of his life he assembled detailed genealogical information about his family for presentation to his children. He was an excellent conversationalist; he loved to talk, and did so with authority, on a wide range of subjects. He was also noted for his delightful sense of humor.

But most outstanding of Jay's qualities was his courage. Beset by cancer even before he retired, he endured four major operations and recovered remarkably from them all. He was always cheerful and forward-looking, never gloomy; he exercised faithfully and, with his wife Betty, rode his bicycle several miles a day around the streets of Cayuga Heights. His attitude toward his illness was extraordinary.

Jay Hedrick was an effective teacher, a knowledgeable researcher and consultant, a respected colleague, a truly good neighbor, and a beloved and loving husband and father. We will all miss him greatly.

Blanchard L. Rideout, Charles C. Winding, Julian C. Smith

Charles Roy Henderson

April 1, 1911 — March 14, 1989

Charles R. Henderson came from Iowa to Cornell in 1948 as associate professor of animal breeding. Three years later he was promoted to professor and head of the Animal Breeding Division of the Animal Science Department. Under his leadership the Division soon grew to be of outstanding renown, with Professor Henderson (“Chuck” to all who knew him) himself publishing some 171 papers during his 29 years up to retirement, and training some 70 graduate students who came to him from all round the world. The attraction was not experimental work on planned breeding programs. It was Chuck’s own prowess at using statistical analysis of (usually dairy) production records for identifying animals from which to breed successive generations that are likely to be superior in terms of the yield of economically important products such as milk, meat, wool, and eggs.

Charles Roy Henderson was an Iowan through and through, born and raised on a farm in Coin, Page County, Iowa. He obtained his three degrees from Iowa State College (now University): a B.S. in animal husbandry, 1933; an M.S. in animal nutrition, 1935; and the Ph.D. in 1948. From 1935 to 1940 he held a series of positions of increasing responsibility with the Iowa Extension Service. Then in 1941 he became an instructor at Ohio University, and in 1942 he joined the U.S. Army, rising to major and Commanding Officer of the Army Medical Nutrition Laboratory in Chicago before ending his term of duty in 1946. He then went back to Iowa State College and in two years, before coming to Cornell, earned his Ph.D. in animal breeding, with a minor in statistics.

Chuck’s arrival at Cornell coincided with the early growth of the technique of artificial insemination in dairy cattle. The idea that this technique could be a means of increasing milk production per cow was Professor Henderson’s. It depends upon selecting those bulls for use in artificial insemination (by means of which they will each sire thousands of cows) which can be expected to sire cows that will be high producers of milk, indeed preferably higher than their dams. Professor Henderson’s forte was his outstanding and lifelong ability at developing reliable methods for using dairy cow production records to this end. This involved developing (and continually improving) new statistical procedures, the mathematics underpinning them, and the techniques for adapting them to an ever-changing array of computers. The result was a series of constantly-improving methods for establishing numerical evaluation of the genetic worth of animals as parents of a next generation, be they dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry. Chuck Henderson’s prime interest was in dairy cattle, and the resulting world-wide increases in per cow milk production that can be attributed to his methods. Nevertheless, his methods are also applicable to

increasing the productivity of all agricultural livestock and are widely used throughout the world. In this work he was a young and rising star when he came to Cornell in 1948. His first lecture one fall began with the remark that “When I see a herd of cows I don’t see horns and hooves, I see a mean and standard deviation.” He quickly grew to be the shining light that blazed around the world insofar as improving livestock production through breeding was concerned. Moreover, although he formally retired from Cornell in 1976 and became professor emeritus, he never retired from being innovative and developing new ideas. In the succeeding 13 years he published a book and more than 50 papers.

Professor Henderson was highly successful not only in applying statistical procedures to the genetic problems that interested him, but also in developing new statistical procedures themselves, notably in the extension of analysis of variance that is known as variance components estimation. Indeed, his landmark 1953 paper in “Biometrics” on this topic has been designated by the Institute for Scientific Information as being one of the most frequently-cited papers in the scientific literature. Perhaps even more important than this was his single-handed development in the early 1950s of a prediction procedure that has come to be known acronymically as BLUP — best, linear, unbiased prediction. It is the backbone of his achievements in evaluating genetic merit, which is widely known throughout all the animal breeding world. Along with Henderson’s “mixed model equations,” which are so convenient for calculating it, BLUP is equivalent to, and came long before, equivalent procedures in statistics in the framework of Bayes, Stein and shrinkage estimation that are now so widely recognized. In this context, Henderson the statistician, through his intense interest in animal breeding problems, was years ahead of his time.

Chuck’s statistical expertise also attracted numerous faculty and students seeking help in the analysis of research data, especially data from which many intended observations were missing or were unobtainable in the first place. Many biologists, engineers, and social scientists were numbered among his Cornell clientele in his capacity (but by no means his official duty) as a consulting statistician.

Numerous awards came to Charles R. Henderson: among them were Senior Fulbright Research Scholar to New Zealand 1955-56; from the American Dairy Science Association, the Borden Award (1966), the National Association of Animal Breeders Award (1977), and the J.L. Lush Award (1982); from the American Society of Animal Science, the Animal Breeding and Genetics Award (1966), the Morrison Award (1971), and Fellow (1981); Fellow of the American Statistical Association (1968 – one of only four people with Ph.D. degrees in animal science to have received this award, the other three all being his students); The Herman von Nathusius Medaille of the German Society of Animal Production (1981); and election to the U.S. National Academy of Science (1985). He also received

the Henry A. Wallace Award for Service to Agriculture from the College of Agriculture (1984), and the Alumni Research Award of the Animal Science Department (1985) of Iowa State University.

Over the years and particularly after 1976, Professor Henderson accepted many invitations to present seminars, conference papers, and short courses in all corners of the globe: Australia, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Scotland, Sweden, and Switzerland as well as all over the U.S.A. In what was an active and productive retirement he had two long visits to the University of Guelph in Canada where his book was published; and he held visiting professorships at the University of California, Davis (1981), Kyoto University, Japan (1985), and Ohio State University, (1987); and he had five lengthy sojourns on the faculty of the University of Illinois at Urbana, where he was at the time of his death.

Although Chuck was an enthusiastic and veteran supporter of Cornell hockey, his lifelong interest in athletics was in track and field. This started, perhaps, when he won all three of the 12-and-under, the 14-and-under, and the 16-and-under races at a Page County Farm Bureau picnic; the next year's races were for 10-12, 13-14 and 15-16 year olds! Subsequently, when on the Iowa State College track team, he was part of the 4 x 220 yards relay team that set an indoor (6 laps to the mile) world record of 1 minute 31.8 seconds in 1932, and in 1933 he set an Iowa State College field house record of 51.7 secs, for the indoor 440 yards that stood for more than thirty years. Also, his best time for the outdoor 440 yards was 48.6 sec. when the world record stood at 47.4.

Charles R. Henderson is survived by his wife, Marian; two sons, Charles Jr. and James, all of Ithaca, New York; and by his daughter, Elizabeth Henderson of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Robert W. Everett, E. John Pollak, Shayle R. Searle

Mary Frances Henry

December 1, 1883 — October 2, 1981

With the death of Mary Frances Henry, professor of home economics emerita, on October 2, 1981, at age ninety-seven, the New York State College of Human Ecology (formerly College of Home Economics) lost the last of the women and men who had experienced most of the early history of home economics at Cornell and had made significant contributions to its development. During the first years of its existence (1900-1925) home economics education was an integral part of the College of Agriculture, beginning with a reading course through correspondence, study groups, and winter courses under the direction of Martha Van Rensselaer. In 1907 Flora Rose, with an advanced degree in nutrition from Columbia University, joined the staff, and plans were developed for a four-year curriculum with a major in home economics. Several years elapsed before the program became a reality, but a survey course in foods and nutrition, open to any student in the University, was particularly popular in those early years. The years 1912-13 became a milestone in the history of home economics at Cornell as the department moved into its first building. It was at this time, 1913, that Mary Henry came to Cornell to study nutrition under Miss Rose.

Mary Henry was born in Denver, Colorado, on December 1, 1883. The first two years of her undergraduate study had been at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts. Returning home because of family responsibilities, she finished her degree at Colorado College, Colorado Springs. For several years Miss Henry taught English and history in high schools in Wyoming and Colorado. Coming to Cornell as a special student in 1913, she was a student teaching-assistant under Miss Rose. Miss Henry's potential as a faculty member was recognized by Miss Rose, who urged her to pursue advanced study at Columbia University. After graduate study at Cornell and Columbia, Mary Henry accepted appointment as an instructor at Cornell in 1915. She taught for the next seventeen years (1915-32), then relinquished teaching at the time of her appointment as assistant director of the college.

During the years that she taught, Mary Henry developed a five-hour course in nutrition, required of all students in the College of Home Economics. In the twenties the science of nutrition was relatively new and growing. Miss Henry's enthusiasm for the study of nutrition was felt by the students in her classes. Nutrition came alive as each student was required to keep a daily food diary with an evaluation of the known food components. The application of nutrition requirements to one's own daily life was a lesson learned as an undergraduate that has been retained through life by many of Miss Henry's students.

An advanced course for students planning a career in hospital dietetics was Diet and Disease. The principles of diet therapy of that time were taught. In addition, students were introduced to the literature; readings were required in the medical journals and publications as well as nutrition articles. Miss Henry encouraged students to read with an analytical mind, to evaluate the content of the materials being read, and to be thoughtful in the acceptance of information.

The goals Miss Henry set for students were high. She expected students to perform to their full potential. Inspiration to reach the goals was gained from her counsel and guidance. A person with dignity, she was respected by all students. Her relationship with them was reserved, but a quick, wry sense of humor surfaced in conversation and class.

With the appointment in 1932 of Flora Rose as the director of the New York State College of Home Economics, Mary Henry became assistant director (1932-40), then acting director (1940-41) following Miss Rose's retirement. She was named assistant dean with Dean Sarah Blanding in 1942. While having responsibility for various technical aspects of the director's and dean's office, Miss Henry had special responsibility for the administration of the resident instruction area of the program. She served as chairman of the Committee on Resident Educational Policy, of the Committee on Undergraduate Admissions, and of the Counseling Service.

As chairman of the Educational Policy Committee, Mary Henry was a dominant but not domineering leader in the determination of the educational development at Cornell during World War II. This leadership resulted in major changes in the undergraduate program in the late forties. In this development of new educational goals, her vision of the future was always seen against the background of the past, so that progress was evolutionary in character. She did not have a crisis approach to decisions that needed to be made.

One outstanding characteristic of Dean Henry's was recognized by those who worked closely with her and is strongly evident when one reads committee records and college reports written by her or under her direction. Her sensitivity both to people and to words was acute. She was indefatigable in her search for appropriate phrases to convey the flavor of the feelings of the faculty as well as the action being recorded.

Paying tribute to Mary Henry at the time of her retirement, Dean Blanding wrote of her coworker:

Mary Henry has been a distinguished member of this faculty for over thirty years. During all of these years her penetrating mind, her fine educational philosophy, her sound judgment, her sympathetic understanding, and her real devotion to the profession of home economics in its finest and broadest sense have permeated every division of the college's work.

Former students and faculty colleagues treasured Mary Henry's friendship. A person of patience, warmth, and gentle humor, she was a delightful mentor. Generous of her time, sometimes overgenerous of her energy in listening to ideas, complaints, and criticisms of others, she was still implacable in her honesty and in her willingness to sustain a position she believed in.

After her retirement she was able to renew her longtime interests in reading of political affairs, informal essays, and poetry. She could quote extensively from the latter, both serious and whimsical. Taking great pleasure in small things—a bird call, a colored pebble, a line of waving poplars— she would delight her friends by capping such a discovery with appropriate verse.

Mary Henry was predeceased by three sisters and three brothers. She is survived by several nieces, nephews, grandnieces, and grandnephews.

Jean Failing, Bernice Hopkins, Catherine Personius

John Parker Hertel

December 11, 1909 — November 18, 1986

John Hertel, professor emeritus, died at his home, 130 Crest Lane, Ithaca, New York. He was born in 1909 in Trout Run, Pennsylvania, and was reared in the rural community of Ralston, Pennsylvania. He came to Ithaca in 1930 and received his B.S. degree from Cornell in 1934 and his Ph.D. in agricultural economics in 1938.

His professional career centered in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell. He served the college in farm management and personnel administration for three and a half decades. That service included major contributions as secretary of the college with responsibility for the records and registrar areas, as a member of the Admissions Committee, as secretary of the Petitions Committee, and as leader of the advising, scholarship, and foreign student-exchange programs. For many years he offered the introductory orientation course for entering students. He advanced through the academic ranks and was made professor in 1948. In 1967 he was appointed to the post of associate director of resident instruction. In January 1972 he was named professor emeritus by the Cornell University Board of Trustees.

During his tenure in the Office of Resident Instruction John Hertel influenced and, in many cases, shaped the lives of students. College alumni recall with admiration and appreciation interviews with Professor Hertel, who never hesitated to “lay down the law” for the good of both the individual and the institution. Many a life was changed as a result of those inspirational talks for which he was known so well. It can be said that he helped mold the college into the outstanding school it is today.

In another setting John was an alumni member and an active adviser to the Alpha Zeta fraternity. He was a frequent visitor to the AZ house near campus and enjoyed many meals and programs with the brothers. In addition to his work with Alpha Zeta, John was an elected member of Sigma Xi, the scientific research society, and Phi Kappa Phi. He was recognized by the agricultural college honor society, Ho-Nun-De-Kah, for his sustained interest and advice. He was active, too, in community affairs. As a charter member of the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club he contributed to diverse programs supporting community projects and recognizing community leaders in Tompkins County. John was a dedicated member of Forest Home Chapel.

Phrases that his colleagues and friends find most appropriate in describing John Hertel are concerned and compassionate, forthright, fair, astute, analytical, a man of action, and a man of his word.

He is survived by his wife, Martha Warren Hertel; five daughters—Maryjean Yengo of Webster, New York; Peggy Cooney of Laramie, Wyoming; Nancy McCreany of Boston, Massachusetts; Edith Hertel of Waterford, Connecticut; and Lucy Staley of Skaneateles, New York; two sons—Thomas Hertel of Lafayette, Indiana, and Timothy Hertel of Ithaca, New York; and nine grandchildren.

Charles E. Palm, Stanley W. Warren, Herbert L. Everett

Gustave F. Heuser

July 7, 1893 — May 27, 1981

Gustave F. Heuser was one of the first students of Professor James E. Rice, the Father of the Poultry Industry. Heuser, the third person in the world to receive a Doctor of Philosophy degree in poultry science, began research in poultry nutrition at Cornell in 1916. His early work was the start of nutrition research in poultry science at Cornell. This work has continued through the years by Heuser, his colleagues, and his successors, resulting in world-wide recognition of Cornell's contribution to research in this field.

Heuser entered Cornell University in 1911, obtaining the Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture in 1915, the Master of Science degree in 1916, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1918. In 1916 he was appointed instructor of poultry husbandry; he was named an assistant professor of poultry nutrition in 1918 and professor in 1922. Professor Heuser was engaged in teaching, extension, and research in poultry nutrition. For many years he taught a course in poultry nutrition, and he authored the textbook *Poultry Feeding*. Heuser published his first scientific paper in 1920 and proceeded to author or coauthor more than 200 technical and semitechnical articles during his career.

Dr. Heuser was a strong advocate and a moving force in the development of scientific poultry production around the world. He served as secretary-treasurer of the World's Poultry Science Association from 1923 until his retirement in 1957. In addition, he was editor of the *World's Poultry Science Journal* from 1945 to 1957, and of the journal *Poultry Science* from 1936 to 1941. As secretary-treasurer of the World's Poultry Science Association, he attended World's Poultry Congresses in many countries around the world and served on several committees of that organization. During the 1920s he initiated poultry research at Darlington Hall School and Farm in Totnes, England. In 1951 the government of France conferred on him the declaration *Officier du Mérite Agricole* in recognition of his leadership in poultry science.

Dr. Heuser was also a member of the American Poultry Science Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of University Professors, Sigma Xi, and Acacia. He served on the College Poultry Feed Conference Board from 1924 until his retirement. He was a master in Hobasco Lodge 716 F. & A. M. in 1934, and he served as a representative of the Masonic Temple Corporation, Ithaca, from 1939 until his retirement.

Gustave F. Heuser saw the poultry industry develop from a collection of small barnyard flocks to the large, technically sophisticated industry that exists today. That development came about, in large part, as the result of the efforts of Heuser and his colleagues who pioneered research in poultry nutrition. From his early work with L. C. Norris on rickets in chicks, through the discoveries of the various factors of the vitamin B complex, to the recognition of the importance of proteins and amino acids, Gustave Heuser's efforts and quiet counseling will be remembered by his colleagues and his many undergraduate and graduate students.

Richard E. Austic, Gerald F. Combs, Jr., Milton L. Scott

Forrest F. Hill

December 30, 1900 — October 20, 1988

For 25 years, “Frosty” Hill contributed to Cornell as a teacher and administrator. He came to Cornell as a graduate student in 1923 after having completed his bachelor’s degree at the University of Saskatchewan. He was appointed as an assistant professor in 1929, and within a year was promoted to full professor, an indication of his status within the faculty.

Hill’s teaching career at Cornell was interrupted in the 1930s by a succession of appointments to the Farm Credit Administration in Washington. He and W.I. Myers (later to become Dean of the College of Agriculture) were asked by President Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau to help rescue farmers from the financial crisis then facing agriculture. From 1933 to 1938, Hill served as special assistant and deputy governor of the reorganized farm lending agency. The new organization successfully refinanced millions of farm loans and helped bail out local banks whose assets were tied up in farm mortgages. In 1938, Hill succeeded Myers as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

In 1939, Hill returned to Cornell as professor of land economics and devoted his energies to teaching and directing the work of graduate students. He became involved in studies designed to identify areas of New York State where farming was likely to remain unprofitable because of poor soil, unfavorable terrain, and inadequate rural services, including poor roads. Frosty was as much concerned with families displaced from agriculture as with land that had been made obsolete because of technical changes in farming. Successive generations of his graduate students were sent out to find out what was going on in rural areas of the state, and to identify those characteristics of land contributing to success or failure in farming.

Frosty had a colorful way of making points. His lectures were filled with metaphors and witty comments. Students forgot details of land tenure laws and credit arrangements, but they remembered his description of impoverished hill farms producing mainly “poverty grass and goldenrod.” The principal function of poor soil areas he quipped, was to “hold the world together.” Upland farms often commanded an excellent view of the valley below, but students were reminded that “you can’t pay off the mortgage with a view.”

Graduate students looked forward to informal sessions in Frosty’s office during which the breadth of his interest in social as well as economic issues became apparent. He was noted for his quick response to questions, often formulating an answer before the student had quite finished asking the question. Graduate students also

appreciated the invitations to breakfast at the Hills' home where the conversation ranged widely and always with good-humored comments from the professor. Talking with Frosty was as stimulating to colleagues as it was to graduate students because of his quick mind, wide-ranging interests and enthusiasm. He possessed a remarkable capacity to identify what was relevant to a particular problem, and to synthesize ideas.

In 1943, Hill became head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, a position he held for nine years. During this period, he continued to serve on a number of special commissions, including one which recommended a new pricing formula for milk, and another which dealt with the future of Ithaca and the surrounding areas. Frosty also was a member of a distinguished group of agricultural economists who were asked to recommend changes in existing farm policies. In 1949, he was elected President of the Farm Economics Association (later to become the American Agricultural Economics Association), and in 1966 was named as a Fellow of the Association, in recognition of his contributions to the profession.

In 1952, when President Malott asked Hill to become Provost of the University, the only instructions given to him by President Malott were "to work with him while he was on the campus and to act for him while he was away." Frosty carried out these instructions energetically and in a manner that pleased the President, the faculty, and the Board of Trustees.

In 1955, Hill left Ithaca to head the Overseas Development Program of the Ford Foundation. He was recruited for this position by Rowan Gaither, a family friend and colleague dating back to the early days of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington. Gaither was then president of the Ford Foundation. Frosty was persuaded that more ought to be done to improve the technology of food production, especially in Asia. He convinced the Ford Foundation that they ought to join forces with the Rockefeller Foundation in funding an international research program devoted to rice. This took the form of constructing and staffing the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines. The success of IRRI in developing new high-yielding varieties of rice led Hill to propose establishing additional international research centers, including one in Africa and another in South America. He served for a number of years on the governing boards of two of these centers. Buildings have been named in his honor at both IRRI and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria.

Hill was an innovator in seeking funds for the international centers as well as in creating them. He recognized at an early stage in their development that funding requirements for the centers would soon outrun the capacity of the Ford and Rockefeller foundations to support them. Hill's leadership was instrumental in bringing together a small group of internationally-minded individuals at the Rockefeller Foundation Conference Center in Bellagio,

Italy, to discuss funding arrangements. This led ultimately to the formation of a consortium of donors that now provide most of the support for the international centers.

Frosty found the challenge of attempting to increase food production stimulating and satisfying. After retiring from his position as vice-president of the Ford Foundation, he remained active for 10 years as a consultant to the Foundation and traveled widely on special assignments, usually accompanied by his wife, Lillian, a trained geneticist, and occasionally by his daughter, Peggy.

After retiring from the Ford Foundation, Frosty returned to Ithaca. Friends continued to enjoy his company at informal dinners in the Rathskeller and delighted in hearing his fund of stories, including many based on his recollections of growing up on a wheat farm in Saskatchewan.

Frosty's influence extended well beyond his tenure as a professor at Cornell. Several of his students have become distinguished members of the profession, including one who is now Director of the International Food Policy Research Institute, and another who is vice-president of the World Bank.

Few individuals have been able to achieve success in so many different areas including teaching, administration, and innovation in international research. He will be remembered as a great conversationalist and a delightful companion.

Frosty is survived by his daughter, Margaret Hill, of Fayetteville, New York.

Randolph Barker, Daniel G. Sisler, Kenneth L. Robinson

A. Miller Hillhouse

December 8, 1902 — December 2, 1986

A. Miller Hillhouse earned an undergraduate degree at Davidson College, a law degree at New York University, and an M. A. in economics from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He was the director of research for the Municipal Finance Officers' Association in Chicago. There he met municipal bond authority Carl Chatters, the executive director of that organization, and established a friendship with him that was to last a lifetime. Chatters encouraged him to write his first book, *Municipal Bonds: A Century of Experience*. Published in 1938, when many local governments were experiencing financial distress as a result of the depression, the book continues to serve as a resource for practitioners in the field of municipal finance.

During World War II Hillhouse was budget officer of the National Housing Agency in Washington, D.C. Following that he was involved in military government. He served as chairman of a four-power finance committee in Austria under United States general Mark Clark and helped get the Salzburg Festival going again after the war. He also served with the United States military government in Germany under General Lucius Clay and with the United States High Commission under John J. McCloy. His reputation for fairness in those posts was acknowledged by German and American officials. In Germany he became acquainted with Ed Litchfield, who enticed him, in 1952, to join the faculty of what was then the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (B & PA) at Cornell (now the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management).

At Cornell Hillhouse taught courses in municipal finance, municipal administration, and municipal capital budgeting to students in business and public administration. He also taught municipal finance to city-planning students in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning.

He was active in several roles among public finance professionals. He served as an adviser to New York State controller Arthur Levitt. As a result of his presence at Cornell, the *Federal Accountant* was edited here for a time. One of his best-known works is *Public Finance: Concepts and Practices*, published in 1968, the year he officially retired.

Jerry Hass recalls that Miller had “a twinkle in his eye and a wry sense of humor.” He wrote humorous verse to mark special occasions as an antidote to frustration and as a means of comment on private or public affairs. Those efforts, he wrote,

Serve for the writer
A psychological escape
Perhaps better than a binge
Or getting into a scrape.

The objects of his humor included a newly revised curriculum for the school (“It’s enough to cause the students, if not the professors, to riot”); Joe McCarthy (Senator Josie Joe / Disguised Don Quixote); and above all, himself (Trousers baggier / Eyebrows shaggier / Shoulders saggier). Miller’s verse was a regular feature of many B&PA ceremonies. One especially notable effort was “The Tribe of B&PA,” a spoof of Longfellow’s “Hiawatha” in which each verse was a portrait of a faculty colleague. Miller assembled his collected verse in a privately printed volume in 1975 entitled *Just for Fun—Nothing More*.

Miller’s retirement from Cornell marked the end of one career and the beginning of another. He moved to Georgia, where he researched, wrote, and published two books, *Gravemarkers in Burke County, Georgia* and *Pierre Gibert, French Huguenot: His Background and Descendants*, an undertaking that he conceived as a tribute to the area in Georgia where he grew up and for which he had great affection.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Cheek Hillhouse, now of Danville, Kentucky; two daughters, Helen and Margaret; and five grandchildren.

Alan McAdams, John McClain, Seymour Smidt

Helen Paine Hoefer

October 3, 1904 — July 30, 1982

Helen Paine Hoefer will be remembered by her colleagues, students, and friends for her warm personality, skill in teaching, and independence of thought and action. Her strong interest and participation in government, education, and community organizations at all levels throughout her life have left a legacy of unusual achievement.

She was reared on a fruit farm near Medina, New York, and was graduated from the College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) at Cornell in 1927. College honors included being chosen for a semester to attend the Merrill Palmer School of Child Development in Detroit and membership in Sedowa, Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, and Pi Lambda Theta. In 1938 she married Albert Hoefer, then assistant state 4-H Club leader.

Mrs. Hoefer began her professional career as a home economist with the Buffalo Niagara and Electric Utilities Company. She then was employed as a cooperative extension home demonstration agent in Wyoming and St. Lawrence Counties. These were the depression years, and extension programs in home economics were concerned with salvaging, repairing, remodeling, and “making do.” It was also the period when extension began the intensive training and use of local volunteer leaders in county Programs—a method of teaching that was to become a key feature of extension work in home economics in the years that followed. Local leaders sharing their knowledge and skills made it possible to reach more homemakers.

Mrs. Hoefer’s rural background, tactful approach, and understanding of the educational process contributed to her success as a home demonstration agent.

In 1935 she was appointed assistant state leader of home demonstration agents, with an office at Cornell and responsibility for personnel, program, and finance in several counties. During the depression and war years cooperative extension was called on to work closely with many state and national organizations established to assist people during those difficult times. Mrs. Hoefer represented extension on several such planning committees, including the Rural Electrification, Rural Fire Prevention, and Nutrition programs.

After receiving her master’s degree in education from Cornell in 1947, she transferred to the Department of Home Economics Education and was appointed an associate professor. She designed a unique curriculum to prepare undergraduates for positions in cooperative extension. This program included a practicum in selected counties under the supervision of faculty and extension agents.

As Lucinda A. Noble, presently director of cooperative extension in New York State and a former student of Mrs. Hoefler, states: "Mrs. Hoefler was highly respected and loved by her associates and students. She was a pioneer in planning and initiating field study experiences in extension education." Another student recalls that she was a memorable and skillful teacher who never forgot an individual. She writes, "Mrs. Hoefler seemed to have a delight in people and encouraged most of us to produce above our usual capabilities."

Because of the success of this new program, a committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges became interested in developing a similar curriculum in other institutions. As a result, Mrs. Hoefler in 1954 prepared *A Planning Guide for an Undergraduate Program for Extension Workers*.

Mrs. Hoefler also taught courses to acquaint students with community organization and resources, teaching and learning theories, the preparation of educational materials, and informal teaching procedures.

Because of her strong belief in the importance of lay leadership, she worked with a team of faculty members conducting training sessions for leaders in local units of the P.T.A. and other state organizations. She and a colleague wrote the extension bulletin *When You're a Leader*, used widely by educators in lay leadership programs all over the United States. For her contributions to the P.T.A. Mrs. Hoefler was awarded honorary life membership in the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers.

During the spring of 1949 Mrs. Hoefler went to Germany as a consultant to the Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Branch of the military government of the United States. She worked with the British and Germans to develop a home economics program "which would bring useful and sound information to all families."

In order to spend more time with her husband, she resigned in 1956 from the University. Her retirement made it possible to help plan several of the college institutes and to work on community projects in which she had an abiding interest.

She served as a member of the Board of the State Home Economics Association and was active in the College Alumni Association. Later, as president of the Alumni Association, she helped to get funds for the addition to Martha Van Rensselaer Hall and for various scholarships.

Before her retirement she served as president of the Ithaca and Regional Councils of the Camp Fire Girls and was elected to the National Council, later receiving the Gulick Award for outstanding service. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and the Ithaca Cornell Women's Club and the boards of the City Federation of Women's Organizations and the Women's Republican Club.

As a member of the League of Women Voters she participated in urban renewal studies and in a campaign to revise the Ithaca charter. Because of her interest in government she was asked to run for the County Board of Supervisors and became its first woman member. She served on the legislative, civil service, and salaries committees and was chairwoman of the health and insurance committees.

She was a member of the County Hospital Board of Managers, the Mental Health Board, the Greater Ithaca Planning Board, the Resource Development Committee, and the Human Service Coalition and was chairwoman of the Social Planning Council.

As legislative chairwoman of the American Association of University Women she participated in the struggles to establish the local Board of Cooperative Educational Services and the Tompkins-Cortland Community College. Governor Rockefeller appointed her to an eight-year term as a founding trustee of the college. Her long experience in education and community service contributed greatly to its remarkable success.

She was a charter member of the board of Challenge Industries. Also active on many committees working to enhance the lives of our aging population, she was a member of the board of the Senior Citizens Council and the County Office for the Aging at the time of her death.

Her pioneer efforts encouraged other women to seek and accept service on public boards. Many who were in government sought her help because of her experience, knowledge, and tact.

She will be greatly missed by her family, by the communities in which she worked, and by her Cornell and extension associates. Her competence and cheerful ways enhanced the lives of all who knew her.

Her husband died in 1977. She is survived by two sons, Albert, Jr., of Ithaca and David of Binghamton; her brother, Kenneth Paine of Agawam, Massachusetts; five grandchildren; and two great-grandsons.

H. Irene Patterson, Hazel E. Reed, Helen B. Vandervort

Melvin B. Hoffman

November 19, 1903 — February 21, 1988

Melvin Butler (Pete) Hoffman was born in Blythewood, South Carolina and spent his early boyhood on the family farm. He quickly developed a passion for whatever was at hand, be it work or play, school or the world around him, in a family of two older half-brothers and two younger brothers and two younger sisters.

Pete attended the local school that provided instruction through the 10th grade. At the age of fifteen he sat for the South Carolina College Entrance Examination which he not only passed successfully, but was awarded a scholarship to Clemson College where he enrolled the fall semester 1918. After graduation in 1923 he worked one year for the Federal Horticulture Board in Texas. He then moved to Michigan State where he worked with the noted peach breeder, Dr. Stanley Johnson, and received his M.S. degree in 1926. Following graduation he was appointed to the position of instructor in horticulture at West Virginia University, a post he held until coming to Cornell University as a graduate student in pomology under Dr. A.J. Heinicke in 1931. Early in his graduate career at Cornell he teamed up with other graduate students — L.P. (Jack) Batjer, Frazier Cowart, J. Winston Neely, Charles Palm, Michael Peech and T.J. Peele — to rent an apartment on Stewart Avenue. This was their home during their years of graduate study and preparation for a variety of highly successful professional careers. Friendships and strong ties developed among that group, lasting throughout their lifetimes. The Depression was in full swing, and the frugal management of the apartment often fell to Pete, the senior member of the group. In addition to the serious side of graduate student life in the mid 1930s, there were occasions for relaxation and fun which Pete often recounted. His picturesque southern expressions were entertaining and good for a laugh!

Pete married Helen Kallenberg in 1934. They had two children: a son, Robert, and a daughter, Mary Louise; and, later, two grandchildren.

Pete's background of experience, professional competence, and dedication to fruit growing, led to his appointment as extension instructor in pomology at Cornell prior to receiving his Ph.D. in 1934. He stayed on in the department after receiving his degree and was made assistant professor in 1936. During his early tenure at Cornell he was one of the very few extension workers in the United States who held a doctorate.

Because of the Depression and loss of many trees due to the severe winter of 1933-34, there was a sharp decline in the number of commercial fruit plantings in New York. The decline in tree numbers was more than offset by a marked increase in average yield per acre so that total fruit production was maintained at a high level. The

larger yields were due primarily to improved cultural practices based on research in which Pete was involved and which he advocated as extension fruit specialist. His thesis research on photosynthesis in apple leaves led to the development and use of fungicides that controlled diseases as effectively as lime sulfur resulting in greater efficiency of the foliage on the trees. The pioneering studies on soils suitable for fruit production, with which Pete was closely associated, resulted in the orchard location service as an extension activity that brought about the concentration of new fruit plantings on the better soils and sites. The work on soil management and mineral nutrition of fruit plants paved the way for foliar analysis as a supplement to soil analysis. Leaf and soil analyses as a service to growers was established under Pete's direction. The research on chemical thinning of apples, to which he made major contributions, was widely applied throughout all apple growing regions and has helped to bring about annual production and increased hardiness of the trees. Before the 1960s, apple production fluctuated widely from year to year. Since the advent of very early fruit thinning, production has been relatively stable from year to year. He was also involved in developing sprays that would prevent the preharvest drop of apples. Chemical thinning and preventing preharvest drop of apples doubled the average yields of marketable fruit in New York.

Pete was appointed associate head of the department in 1944 when Dr. Heinicke moved to Geneva as director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1960 Pete was appointed head of the department when Dr. Heinicke retired, and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1970, when he was named professor emeritus.

As department head, Professor Hoffman enthusiastically supported basic research on physiological, anatomical, and biochemical phases of production and storage problems, as well as applied research. He also supported new plantings of apple trees propagated on size controlling rootstocks. Soon after becoming department head, he was asked by the college administration to work with Professor John Einset at Geneva to review the pomology departments at Ithaca and Geneva, to assure that their programs were coordinated to provide the best total program for the fruit industry of the state.

In addition to his extension, research, and administrative positions, he annually taught an upper-division course for undergraduate and graduate students.

As an extension specialist, Pete enjoyed the confidence of all fruit growers. He was respected for his good judgment in suggesting practices that were based on a thorough knowledge of experimental evidence. His method of communication was down to earth, delivered with his southern accent and his famous sense of humor. Growers in all sections of New York felt that they could not conduct their fruit-thinning practices in the spring until they had their briefing sessions at the twilight meetings. Growers from as far away as Missouri would call Pete at

home for specific chemical fruit-thinning recommendations for their individual orchards. He was called upon for consultation and talks in other states. He travelled widely and kept up with the latest developments in other fruit producing regions.

In recognition of his contributions to the fruit industry through research and extension accomplishments, Pete received a special citation from the New York State Horticultural Society in 1969. He authored or co-authored more than forty research and technical papers where he presented his experimental work. In addition, he wrote numerous extension publications and articles for trade journals.

Pete was elected a fellow of the American Society of Horticultural Science in 1968 in recognition of his outstanding professional achievements. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, The American Institute of Biological Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and is listed in the *American Men of Science*.

Pete Hoffman lived a full life — one that touched many people. He loved his family. Professionally he excelled. Much of New York's stable and sound fruit industry reflects the research and the guidance he gave to the growers. He provided leadership not only to the fruit industry itself, but to the Department of Pomology as professor and chairman. Pete's contributions as a professional and humanitarian were substantial. He did much to encourage the work of graduate students and colleagues. Melvin Butler (Pete) Hoffman was respected by all of those who knew him.

G. D. Blanpied, Charles E. Palm, Loyd E. Powell, Louis J. Edgerton

Solomon Cady Hollister

August 4, 1891 — July 6, 1982

Solomon Cady Hollister, retired dean of the College of Engineering and professor emeritus of civil and environmental engineering, made extraordinary contributions in his service to both Cornell University and the engineering profession.

Born in Crystal Falls, Michigan, and raised in the Pacific Northwest, “Holly” (as he was called since his college days) was self-educated to a considerable degree, as many great men have been. He often cited the “pioneer” aspects of his boyhood, when he learned to work with various tools, machines, and materials, as the roots of his aptitude for engineering. He enrolled at Washington State University in 1909 and worked his way through college, taking considerable time off to earn money as a surveyor and engineer. Largely because of his very keen interest in a correspondence course in reinforced concrete that he took from the University of Wisconsin and from his many hours of self-study from books authored by Wisconsin professors, he decided to transfer to Madison, where he completed his final one and a half years and received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1916. He also met his wife-to-be, Ada, at Madison.

He entered engineering practice in 1916 and also taught at the University of Illinois for one year. In 1918, at the age of twenty-six, he was appointed chief designer and head of the Research Branch of the Concrete Ship Section of the U.S. Shipping Board. In this capacity he was responsible for several major innovations in reinforced concrete that led to the construction of the world’s first practical large seagoing concrete vessels. In the 1920s he was a consulting engineer in Philadelphia, designing mainly in reinforced concrete; in 1929 he received the first Wason Research Medal from the American Concrete Institute (ACI) for his innovative design, construction, and testing of a skew-arch bridge built in Chester, Pennsylvania.

Holly also took particular pride in his design of the thirty-foot diameter welded steel penstocks for the Hoover Dam, one of the major projects on which he consulted in the 1930s. His research and consulting activities over seven decades contributed greatly to diverse areas of engineering, including concrete technology, structural welding, and the design of thin-shell structures such as boilers, ships, penstocks, and pressure vessels.

After four years on the faculty at Purdue University, Holly came to Cornell in 1934 as professor and director of the School of Civil Engineering. He was appointed associate dean and then dean of the College of Engineering in 1937, a position he held for twenty-two years until his retirement in 1959. During his tenure as dean, Holly rebuilt

the faculty, curriculum, and physical plant of the College of Engineering and thereby thrust Cornell into the top echelons of engineering education in the United States.

His concerns about the curriculum required intensive faculty participation, of course, and his longer-term plans for the character of engineering education were enlightened and fit well the needs of the time. The major step he initiated was to move the college into a five-year undergraduate curriculum. He also brought the School of Chemical Engineering into the college and instituted a new School of Engineering Physics and the Graduate School of Aeronautical (later Aerospace) Engineering. By wise selection and encouragement of faculty he attempted to accelerate the research program, which he visualized as essential for the vitality of the college. In this same period he established the Engineering College Council to provide advice on college affairs as well as support for the execution of his plans for the college.

But from the very start the major problem faced by Holly was that of facilities. Once he had convinced the central administration not to place the new college facilities in the area on the gorge north of Sibley and had succeeded in placing Olin Hall at the south end of the campus, he was “off to the races.” As a development officer he was an outstanding success—and the Engineering Quadrangle at the south end of the campus gives testimony to this fact. Almost single-handedly he was responsible for raising about \$50 million, primarily from prominent alumni who are now commemorated by the various buildings. Moreover, as a tribute to his intellectual and developmental skills, the Olin family, who provided the funds for the new civil engineering building, asked that it be named Hollister Hall in his honor.

For a period after the war he was vice president of development as well as dean of engineering. After retirement in 1959 he maintained an active role in professional and educational affairs, particularly at Cornell, as a university trustee (1959-64) and as a member of the Engineering College Council until his death.

Holly's breadth of interests and capabilities was widely recognized by requests for his assistance to help resolve problems of national and international importance. In this regard he served on the second Hoover Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; chaired the Board of Consultants on the Isthmian Canal Study; was a member of a Department of Defense committee of business and scientific leaders to advise the National Security Council on defense systems; and was a member of the steering committee for the study of Africa south of the Sahara undertaken by the National Academy of Sciences. He also served as a member of many other professional and public commissions, including the Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council (now the American Association of Engineering Societies); the Committee on Specialized Personnel, Office of

Defense Mobilization; the Advisory Committee on Engineering Sciences for Selective Service; and the Advisory Committee for the National Registry of Engineers and Scientists.

He gave freely of his precious time for these important national activities. From these experiences Holly especially treasured the friendship he developed with Herbert Hoover during and after their work on the second commission. He admired Hoover particularly as an engineer become public servant.

Holly was dedicated to strengthening and improving the quality of engineering education. At the national level he aggressively exploited his leadership positions as chairman of various committees of the Engineers Joint Council for Professional Development to achieve these ends. While president of the American Society for Engineering Education in 1951 he established a committee that in 1955 produced a major study (known as the Grinter Report) that outlined future directions for engineering education. The principles set forth in this report continue to guide engineering education today. He also served as chairman of the Special Committee on Education of the American Institute of Architects, which recommended changes in architectural curricula.

A national figure in the profession as well as in education, Holly was the recipient of numerous awards and honors, including election to the National Academy of Engineering and the Hall of Fame of Engineering Educators of the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE). He served as president of the American Concrete Institute (ACI) in the early 1930s and was the recipient of the Lamme Award of ASEE in 1952.

Holly was awarded honorary Doctor of Engineering degrees from Stevens Institute of Technology, Purdue University, and Lehigh University and an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin. He was elected to honorary membership in no fewer than six national professional societies: American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society for Mechanical Engineers, American Concrete Institute, American Institute of Architects, American Society for Engineering Education, and Chi Epsilon (civil engineering honor society). He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a life member of both the American Society for Testing and Materials and the Structural Stability Research Council. To be honored by civil engineers, mechanical engineers, and architects reflects the unique breadth of this man. He received the Turner Medal of the ACI in 1979, and Holly's last award came in spring 1982, when he received Washington State University's Alumni Achievement Award for "brilliance and boldness in pioneering the field of reinforced concrete and in bringing prominence to his profession."

Dean Hollister contributed articles to several handbooks and texts and authored many technical papers and articles on structural mechanics, structural engineering, construction materials, and educational matters. He consulted with many companies and was a director of Raymond International, Inc. In one of his many hobbies, paleontology, Holly's scholarship was also recognized. He was a research associate and president of the Paleontological Research Institute in Ithaca and contributed scientific papers and one book to the literature of this field.

Holly always had a strong interest in the history of science and engineering, and two major contributions to Cornell came out of this interest: the Hollister Collection of rare books in engineering and science, which resides in the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections of the Cornell Library, and the history of science program in the College of Arts and Sciences, in which Holly played a key role during its formative stages.

In the 1960s and 1970s he continued to be active in an amazing variety of projects: high-level consulting on many difficult problems, including large power plants; development of improved equipment for football players; research on high-strength concrete; advising faculty and graduate students; participating in civil engineering faculty meetings and curriculum development; and developing materials for his book on marine fossils—to cite but a few of his many interests and activities.

Holly was a famous man, a distinguished man, a good man, a man of great achievements: he was one of the few Renaissance men we have had the privilege of knowing well. He was an artist, a paleontologist, a musician, an analyst, an avid reader, a creative designer, a visionary educator, a most effective promoter, and a great engineer. The Engineering Quadrangle and the revitalized College of Engineering at Cornell are testimony to his dedication to Cornell and to his achievements. We have lost a good friend and a patient adviser.

Dean Hollister is survived by his wife of sixty-three years, Ada, of Ithaca; three children: John G. Hollister of Rockford, Illinois, David G. Hollister of Seattle, Washington, and Elizabeth H. Zimmerman of Madison, Wisconsin; ten grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

John F. Abel, Walter R. Lynn, Andrew Schultz, Jr., Richard N. White

Edwin Ray Hoskins

May 20, 1891 — November 8, 1982

Edwin Ray Hoskins, professor emeritus of education, died November 8, 1982, at the age of ninety-one. Born on a farm near Auburn, of New York farmer parentage, he was the fifth generation to own or supervise the ancestral farms, Hoskins Homesteads, of Scipio Center. He was a graduate of the Moravia Training Class, and after having four years of teaching experience in rural schools of Cayuga County, New York, graduated from Moravia High School, class of 1914. He served in the 78th Army Division during World War I, returning to study at Cornell University, where he earned his B.S. degree in 1919, his M.S. in 1924, and his Ph.D. in 1933.

During the 1920s he was a teacher of vocational agriculture, a high school principal, a critic teacher in the Trumansburg Central School (then a Cornell practice center affiliated with the Department of Rural Education), and an itinerant teacher trainer in agricultural education. In 1931 Mr. Hoskins was appointed by the Department of Rural Education in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University as teacher trainer in agricultural education. He was promoted to assistant professor of rural education in 1933 and subsequently to associate professor and professor. On retirement from state service on January 31, 1955, he was appointed professor of rural education emeritus.

Professor Hoskins was a thirty-year member and past president of the Association of Teachers of Agriculture of New York, past member of the Advisory Council of the New York Association of Future Farmers of America (FFA), and a member of long standing in many professional, fraternal, and farm organizations. He was also active in department, college, and University committee work and activities. Professor Hoskins was engaged in preparation of graduate and undergraduate teachers of vocational agriculture at Cornell for over thirty years. During that time he was particularly concerned with youth in rural areas. His understanding of, and appreciation for, the American farmer and his problems earned for him the well-deserved respect of his professional colleagues.

His experience in management of farms and teaching in rural schools before entering college led to his desire to aid rural youth in discovering, analyzing, and solving certain basic problems. He set and maintained high standards of service to all rural youth, especially to out-of-school groups. His writings and publications related to rural youth and leaders of rural youth, dealing with specific problems of vocational education in agriculture.

During the decade of the 1940s his activities and responsibilities varied as related to the war and postwar periods. He was a member of the editorial managing board of the *Agricultural Education Magazine* and served as the North

Atlantic regional representative to study the effectiveness of the Institution-on-Farm Training Program (IOF) for veterans. He was later appointed national chairman for the completion of this study and in 1951 launched the national study to determine the effectiveness of the program. He gave considerable time and attention to supplying emergency teachers during the war period and to the retraining of veterans during the postwar period in an effort to supply more qualified teachers of vocational agriculture and leaders for the IOF program.

He conducted a study of rural military veterans in 1944 to determine their educational and economic needs for readjustment to civilian life; he was responsible for the adult education section of the Intermediate District study in ten Upstate areas in 1945. Much time and effort was also given to development of cooperative relationships with some sixty secondary schools in establishing the apprentice teaching programs.

Following his retirement Professor Hoskins was free to travel and served abroad, first in India and later in the Philippines. His work in India at the Agricultural College in Poona with the Kansas State College project in reference to developing a program for extension education at the college combined his interests and expertise in vocational education with farm management. This Ford Foundation-funded program involved development of supporting facilities and an associated training program at Cornell University for professors affiliated with the Agricultural College.

During his career at Cornell Professor Hoskins influenced the lives and careers of many. In 1978 many of them contributed to the establishment of an Ag Quad tree in his honor. The sugar maple stands today outside Stone Hall as a living memorial to his dedicated life of service to education of rural youth.

Professor Hoskins was the widower of Ethel Williams Hoskins, who died in 1952. He is survived by two sons, Earl W. Hoskins of Wolcott and Edwin Paul Hoskins of Sidney; a daughter, Angie Gilchrist of Manasquan, New Jersey; eight grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

Marvin D. Clock, Helen L. Wardeberg, William E. Drake

George James Hucker

August 19, 1893 — May 18, 1988

George Hucker was raised on a farm near Cascade, Iowa. He obtained his A.B. degree from Lenox College in 1915, his A.M. degree from Columbia University in 1916, his Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1924, and an honorary degree from Hobart and William Smith Colleges in 1964. Following overseas service during World War I as a lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, he joined the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1919 as an assistant in research. He retired from Cornell in 1963 as professor of bacteriology.

Dr. Hucker was a very productive researcher. His early studies dealt with the microbiology of cheese manufacture and sanitation in dairy plants. Later, his interests were extended to the microbiology of frozen vegetables and to the sanitation problems associated with these foods. His more basic research was concerned with the taxonomy of the different genera of *cocci* that are important in foods. He contributed to a number of editions of Bergey's *Manual of Determinative Bacteriology* and his publication with Carl Pederson on the genus *Leuconostoc* served as the definitive taxonomic reference for many years. His name remains well known to most bacteriologists due to his improvement, the Hucker modification, of the Gram stain. He authored over 200 papers during his 44 years at Cornell.

George Hucker was characterized by his colleagues as a mover and a shaker. In his profession, his unusual organizational and promotional talents were applied on local, national and international levels in the fields of bacteriology, dairy science and public health. Perhaps his greatest contribution was being one of a small group of scientists who founded the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT). Hucker served as the first secretary-treasurer of IFT and was elected its president in 1947. IFT is now the principal professional society for food scientists, with a membership exceeding 24,000.

Dr. Hucker was equally active in community affairs. He served on Geneva General Hospital's board of trustees for 15 years and on the board of directors of the Rochester Regional Council of Hospitals. He was president of the Geneva Historical Society for ten years and was largely responsible for the addition of a \$100,000 wing to the Society's museum. His many contributions were recognized by the naming of an exhibition room in his honor.

He also is a former president of the Geneva Community Chest, the Geneva Country Club, the Finger Lakes Torch Club, the Geneva University Club, and the Geneva Rotary Club. He served as district governor of Rotary International, and was honored by being appointed a Paul Harris Fellow.

Dr. Hucker's hobbies were photography and the collecting of early American and English silver. As a talented photographer, he made documentaries for the Ontario Day Care Center, the YMCA, the historical society, and Rotary's camp for crippled children.

Dr. Hucker is survived by his wife, Marjorie.

Paul J. Chapman, Willard B. Robinson, Don F. Splittstoesser

Margaret Louise Humphrey

June 22, 1905 — December 20, 1983

Margaret Louise Humphrey, professor emerita, died on December 20, 1983, after a long illness, in Charlotte, North Carolina, where she had lived since 1975. She was a member of the faculty of the College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) from 1933 to 1967. After retirement she taught in the State University College at Buffalo from 1968 to 1971.

Miss Humphrey joined the faculty of the Department of Textiles and Clothing in the fall of 1933, when the college was just settling into Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, the new building. For faculty and students who came to Cornell in the postwar years Margaret provided a link with the past as an excellent chronicler of events, frustrations, and achievements during the administrations of director Flora Rose, assistant director Mary Henry, and later, the college's first dean, Sarah Blanding. Margaret helped us to appreciate the work of the early builders of the college and to gain insight for future directions.

Miss Humphrey had other qualities. She had talent as an apparel designer that was widely recognized. Her keen insight was sought in the development of the professional program, and several advanced courses that she developed contributed immeasurably to the students' professional placement. She inspired students to develop their abilities to the fullest potential and as an able teacher helped them acquire the technical skills essential to careers in designing, retailing, or teaching. Views of her students' stunning apparel designs delighted many audiences, including our New York State citizens who came to Farm and Home Week.

She participated over the years in building the Cornell Costume Collection. From her private collection she donated valuable examples of Czechoslovakian national costume and costumes designed by Hollywood designers for well-known films. The Hollywood designs were collected during her sabbatic leave, when she worked as a practicing designer with Don Loper and other Hollywood designers.

Miss Humphrey received her preparatory education at the Ward-Belmont School, in Nashville, Tennessee. Her baccalaureate degree was from the University of Wisconsin in 1929, and her M.A. degree was from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1933.

Margaret, daughter of Charles and Eva Humphrey, was born and reared in Ironwood, Michigan, where her remains are interred. She is survived by her brother, Charles, of Ironwood.

James Hutton

November 30, 1902 — October 29, 1980

Born in Airth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, son of a sea captain, James Hutton came to the United States as a young boy. He graduated from the Walton, New York, High School in 1920 and received his Bachelor of Arts degree at Cornell in 1924, having been elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year. His Master of Arts, in 1925, and his Doctor of Philosophy, in 1927, were also Cornell degrees. Except for a year as instructor in Greek and Latin at Columbia University (1926-27), he was a member of the Cornell faculty for the rest of his life: instructor 1927-29, assistant professor 1929-38, professor from 1938 on. In 1961 he was appointed Kappa Alpha Professor of Classics, and on his retirement in 1973 was named Kappa Alpha Professor emeritus. He served as chairman of the Department of Classics from 1946 to 1952. From 1927 to 1943 he was also a member of the Department for the Comparative Study of Literature, in association with Professor Lane Cooper.

As a student and in the early years of his teaching career, Hutton was much influenced by Lane Cooper, who was at the time a dominant Cornell figure in the study of literature. Cooper was the director of his doctoral dissertation, “The Influence of the Greek Anthology,” and to Cooper he no doubt owed in some measure the great breadth of his scholarly training and his concern for both classical and post-classical literature, with an emphasis on the links between them. But his style as a teacher stood in marked contrast to the authoritarianism of Lane Cooper. Hutton’s way of teaching was to encourage students to produce their own views and then to help them on their way by means of deft criticism and correction, offered gently but firmly, and by suggesting further territory for exploration.

James Hutton combined extraordinary erudition with discriminating literary judgment. The erudition was never on conspicuous display, but no one could know him or his work for long without coming to realize the astonishing range and precision of his knowledge. At the center of his scholarly interests was the influence of the classics on later European literature, and this interest is reflected in much of his published work as well as in the distinguished course, *Humanism in the Renaissance*, that he gave for many years. Many of his students would give foremost place to his skill as a critic and interpreter of such ancient authors as Homer, Pindar, Aeschylus, Virgil, and, very conspicuously, the poets of the Greek Anthology. Still other students have particularly vivid memories of his course entitled *Modern Writers on Art*, and others again would give first mention to the course that he gave—an

inheritance from Lane Cooper on Cooper's retirement—on Greek and Latin literature in translation, a seminar-style course for undergraduates that for many years attracted some of the most gifted Cornell students.

In the scholarly world he is known first and foremost for his two great studies of the influence of the Greek Anthology: *The Greek Anthology in Italy* (Cornell University Press, 1935) and *The Greek Anthology in France and in the Latin Writers of the Netherlands to the Year 1800* (Cornell University Press, 1946). These two volumes alone are sufficient to ensure James Hutton lasting renown as an authority on the European tradition of classical literature, but they give no adequate impression of the diversity and comprehensiveness of his literary studies. His numerous articles and reviews deal with literary subjects ranging from classical antiquity to the twentieth century. Some of these articles are minor classics, such as the essay entitled "Spenser's 'Adamantine Chains': A Cosmological Metaphor," which was his contribution to *The Classical Tradition* (1967), a festschrift for his friend and colleague of many years, Harry Caplan. Another conspicuous example is "Some English Poems in Praise of Music," in *English Miscellany 2* (1951), a 63-page study of sixteenth and seventeenth-century English poems on music, tracing the history of the tradition of the harmony of the spheres that lies behind this poetry. Even some of Hutton's reviews deserve notice as significant essays on their topics, such as his searching review of Gilbert Highet's *The Classical Tradition* (*American Journal of Philology*, 1952). It should be added, moreover, that in everything that he wrote Hutton was a stylist of elegance and lucidity.

A selection of his essays, including three previously unpublished, appeared shortly after his death, in a volume entitled *Essays on Renaissance Poetry*, edited by Rita Guerlac (Cornell University Press, 1980). Left finished except for minor revisions, and to be published in 1981 by W. W. Norton & Co., is a translation, with extensive introduction and notes, of Aristotle's *Poetics*. He left also a large and very valuable unpublished study of peace poetry in the Renaissance.

A scholar and critic of international reputation, Hutton was in steady demand as a reader and adviser to literary projects of university presses. He served as an editor of *Cornell Studies in Classical Philology*; contributed to the *Catalogus Translationum et Commentariorum*, edited by P. O. Kristeller; was involved in numerous other scholarly enterprises; and served many times as a critic and reviser of the work of his friends and colleagues at Cornell and elsewhere, a service performed as an act of friendship and concern for the advancement of scholarship. This service was really an extension of his role as teacher, and the same careful and erudite criticism was enjoyed by a large number of graduate students in the preparation of their essays and dissertations in many fields besides Classics—Comparative Literature, Medieval Studies, English, and Romance.

Apart from a sabbatic year spent in Europe in the thirties and one or two trips to Scotland, Hutton seldom departed far or for long from Ithaca, and then usually to attend a meeting of a learned society. He was a member of the American Philological Association, serving on its board of directors from 1959 to 1963, of the Modern Language Association, and of the Renaissance Society of America. From 1944 to 1950 he was a member of the Committee on Renaissance Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies.

His other chief destination on leaving Ithaca was his beloved farm in North Lansing, with its spacious and handsome early-nineteenth-century house, where for many years he spent summer vacations, adding a measure of leisurely gardening to his customary literary pursuits.

Though quiet and unassuming in his way of life as in his personal manner, he was accorded many honors, including a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1958-59. On his retirement he was presented, by a group of old friends and colleagues, with a volume of studies entitled *Poetry and Poetics from Ancient Greece to the Renaissance* (Cornell University Press, 1975). He kept up an active correspondence with scholars in various fields, in this country and abroad, and retained a strong interest in Scotland, the country of his birth.

A life-long bachelor, he lived with his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hutton, and they shared a house for many years with Lane Cooper. After the death of his mother and of Lane Cooper, he continued to live at 123 Roberts Place, with his cousin, Mrs. Margaret Green. Frail health as well as his natural inclination for a quiet life led him to stay mostly at home during the last years of his life, but to his visitors as to his correspondents he continued to be a lively and companionable friend, with the same enthusiasm for literature and scholarship, and the same delightful combination of grace, wit, and learning that commanded the admiration and the affection of his colleagues and his students over the years.

Robert E. Kaske, Edward P. Morris, Gordon M. Kirkwood

Joseph Olmstead Jeffrey

November 6, 1902 — February 12, 1982

After forty-four years of devoted service to Cornell engineering students, Professor Jeffrey retired in 1969 to the status of professor of materials science and engineering emeritus. This is one of the longest periods of teaching in the college. Upon retiring from Cornell he began a second career as an active and dynamic consultant at Morse Chain. He was fortunate to remain healthy and vigorous during this period except for a few illnesses in the past two years. His many friends and former students mourn his passing.

He was born in Auburn, New York, and studied at the Trinity Boys School in New York City. Subsequently he attended Cornell University and received the Bachelor of Science degree in mechanical engineering in 1925. In the same year, he was appointed instructor in experimental engineering, where he specialized in the mechanical testing of materials. He received his Master of Mechanical Engineering degree in 1935, and in 1937 was made an assistant professor and then in 1941 associate professor of experimental engineering. Because of a reorganization in the College of Engineering, in 1942 he became an associate professor in the Department of Engineering Materials and in 1944 professor of engineering materials. Following World War II, another reorganization in the College of Engineering led to the formation of a new Department of Engineering Mechanics and Materials, located in Thurston Hall, and Joe became a professor in this department. In 1963 yet another reorganization created the Engineering Physics and Materials Science Department, in which he was also a professor. This was a period of dynamic growth in the materials area that led in 1965 to the formation of the present Department of Materials Science and Engineering, where he continued his service to the University.

For many years Joe was the leading teacher of the properties of materials and of the testing of materials at Cornell and influenced the careers of thousands of engineering students. He was an active practicing engineer as well and held industrial positions at International Motors, Curtis Airplane Corporation, General Electric Research Laboratories, and the Morse Chain Company. His activities as consultant for several companies resulted in a constant flow of interesting materials problems into the classroom.

Joe had many outside interests. He was an active bowler and member of the Ithaca Yacht Club. He was a member of the Ithaca Garden Club and its civic development committee, the City Club of Ithaca, and the hospital landscape project. Joe and his wife, Dottie, were childless, which made them all the more devoted to the well-being of the Cornell student body. Dorothy died only a few days after Joe.

Professor Jeffrey was a meticulous and dedicated teacher. In the lengthy laboratory classes that were common in his day, he knew the details and idiosyncrasies of every machine. He was kind to students and genuinely interested in their welfare. However, he had high standards. In his dealing with other faculty members he was always diplomatic and calm. He was a member of the American Association of University Professors, the American Society of Engineering Education, the American Society for Metals, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Tau Sigma, and Atmos.

Following his successful career at Cornell, Professor Jeffrey served with the International Executive Service Corps at Arya Mehr University in Teheran, Iran, where he helped develop a materials curriculum and laboratory and helped devise ways in which the university could carry out applied research programs with Iranian industries. He also became the first executive secretary of the Cornell Society of Engineers and served in this position from 1969 until his death.

John Kern, of Morse Chain, says that Joe's fearlessness during tension tests on chains was greatly admired. When the other people involved were hiding behind screens or elsewhere, in readiness for the break, Joe was right up there with pieces of chain flying all around him.

Joe Jeffrey was an effective teacher, an excellent practicing engineer, a good neighbor, and a loving husband. He will be remembered with deep affection.

Harry D. Conway, Richard M. Phelan, Arthur L. Ruoff

Orvis F. Johndrew, Jr.

December 11, 1909 — September 19, 1981

Orvis F. “Scotty” Johndrew was a caring, sharing, gentle man, devoted to his family, to Cornell University, and to student athletes.

Scotty was born in Rochester, New York, on December 11, 1909, and received his primary and secondary education there. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from Cornell in 1935 and a Master of Science degree in 1950. Shortly after graduation in 1935 he married his college sweetheart, Janice Berryman. They have two daughters: Mrs. Jack (Pat) Gaskin, of Gainesville, Florida, and Mrs. Gary (Judy) Fenstermacher, of Blacksburg, Virginia, and five grandchildren.

Scotty’s interest in sports permeated all his academic and professional career. Following graduation from Cornell he taught vocational agriculture and coached track and basketball at high schools in Breesport and Hammondsport, New York. Later he became head of the Poultry Department and director of athletics at the New York State Institute of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cobleskill. As director of athletics he was also coach of the basketball team. Some of his fondest memories were of the six years at Cobleskill, during which time his teams defeated Niagara University and Long Island University, teams that were the powerhouses of the East.

Scotty next was called to the Marketing Practices Section of the Poultry Branch, United States Department of Agriculture. While in Washington and later at Cornell, he was responsible for initiating and developing productive studies of poultry and egg marketing methods and facilities. As a leading contributor to the Northeast Regional Extension Egg Marketing Research Group, he was author and coauthor of a variety of publications. These interpreted market research and were very valuable as extension publications relating to egg and poultry marketing.

While in Washington, Scotty’s interest in things athletic continued. As an outlet for his energy, he became a tennis enthusiast. With his long arms and legs, his competitive spirit, and his athletic ability, he soon excelled in this sport. His interest in tennis continued into his Cornell years, and numerous Cornell Poultry Science Department round robin matches were the result of his efforts.

Scotty was knowledgeable, innovative, and enthusiastic regarding the poultry industry and sports. His coming to Cornell was “hand in glove” in many ways. Professionally his poultry experience and his tact kept him in constant

demand by producers and commercial marketing firms. It was at his instigation that the New York State poultry industry trade organization.

SPICE, was formed. SPICE is visible and viable evidence of Scotty's unique ability to bring people together to do things.

In sports Scotty soon became a confidant of Ned Harkness and a parent to Cornell hockey players. It is not by accident that some of Cornell's best hockey teams were developed when Scotty was working with Ned. Later, when Ned left Cornell, Scotty focused on lacrosse, assisting Richie Moran in his efforts, and proudly wore the watch presented to him by the Cornell national championship team of 1971.

Scotty was a competitor. And, even though occasionally incapacitated to the point where he needed a cane in order to get around, he still attended the practice sessions, thereby setting an example of fortitude for the national championship teams of 1976 and 1977.

Scotty enjoyed being with people and was sincerely interested in their welfare. Consequently he was very much involved in community affairs. He was an especially dedicated Rotarian, faithful in attendance and in his hearty support and enthusiastic involvement in Rotary activities.

Scotty was a charter member of the Sunday Morning Coffee Club. For eighteen years he and Joe Zeilic, Pete Maxson, and Art Muka would meet to review the week in sports. The group originally met at Bill Krantz's Community Corners restaurant. When Bill closed his Corners restaurant, the group moved its summer sessions to the Moakley House and winter meetings to the Sheraton. The group has grown and now includes longtime friend and colleague Line Fields, large-animal veterinarian at Cobleskill and at Cornell during Scotty's sojourn there; George Pfann, football all-American; Hollis Davis, agricultural engineer; Charlie Foote; Howard Sinsabaugh; Ben Mintz; Guy Torbert; and Marty Stiles—all well-known Cornell sports enthusiasts.

Scotty was a modest and unassuming man who had great love for Cornell. This love and respect, and his genuine humility, made his appointment as professor of poultry science emeritus in his words, "one of the proudest moments of my life, and I will cherish this appointment as long as I live."

Now it is we, Scotty's family, his colleagues, his student athletes, his friends, who will cherish his gentle manner, his heartfelt concern, and his kindly counsel as long as we live.

Charles E. Ostrander, Milton L. Scott, Edward A. Schano

Herbert H. Johnson

July 16, 1931 — October 1, 1989

Herbert H. Johnson came to Cornell in 1960 after earning B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from Case Institute of Technology, and teaching for three years at Lehigh University. He joined the then Department of Mechanics and Materials as an assistant professor of materials. The “Materials” portion of this department was combined with the Department of Engineering Physics in 1962, and finally the Department of Materials Science and Engineering was formed in 1965. He was a member of this department until his death. Materials science was born and flourished during the Herb Johnson period, and he played a major part in its development.

During his career at Cornell, he served as department head from 1970 to 1974, and then as director of the Materials Science Center until 1984. His honors included membership in the National Academy of Engineering. He was also a fellow of the American Society for Metals (ASM), a Case Scholar, a Campbell Lecturer for the ASM, and a councillor of the Materials Research Society.

Johnson maintained an active research program in the mechanical behavior of solids; in recent years he was concerned mainly with hydrogen embrittlement of steel and the influence of hydrogen on metal fatigue. The symposium volume, “Fourth International Conference on the Effects of Hydrogen on Material Behavior,” held in Jackson Lake Lodge, Moran, Wyoming, September 12-16, 1989, has been dedicated to him. He was a consultant to a number of industrial, government and academic organizations.

He was active on national committees related to materials science. He served on the Council of Materials Science of the Department of Energy. As chairman of the Solid State Sciences Committee of the National Research Council he guided the recently completed study “Mankind’s Science and Engineering for the 1990s”.

Herb enjoyed teaching and working with young people. His carefully prepared lectures contained many anecdotes of applications of materials in industry. He cared deeply for the students. When one of his students suffered a broken leg in athletics and was on crutches, Herb drove to his house every morning and brought him to school. Again, when one of his students had to take Herb’s class and another class was scheduled at the same time, and passing both classes was required for graduation, he arranged two special tutorial sessions for her weekly so she could make it through on schedule. Even when his illness was severe, he still met regularly with his students until hospitalization made that impossible.

William B. Streett, Dean of the College of Engineering, had remarked that “Herb was one of those special people who excelled in everything he did. He was often called upon to conduct special studies, to serve on committees, and to apply his talents to the solution of problems in the college and the university, and he always said yes. His death is a severe loss for Cornell.”

As faculty members we found Herb always ready for scientific discussion and always helpful with any kind of problem we had.

Herb had an enjoyable family life with his wife, Marguerite, and his five children (two sons and three daughters). He is survived by them, his mother and brother, and a granddaughter.

After his family and materials science, Herb loved football. He was a dedicated fan of the Cleveland Browns.

Herbert Johnson made profound contributions to the study of hydrogen embrittlement of steel, to the field of materials science in general, and to the people around him. He was a true friend and colleague, and is greatly missed.

Harry D. Conway, Che-Yu Li, Arthur L. Ruoff

John Raven Johnson

August 9, 1900 — May 25, 1983

John Raven Johnson came to Cornell's chemistry department as an assistant professor in 1927. Although only twenty-seven years old, he had already developed a deserved reputation as one of the nation's brilliant young chemists. He had taken his Ph.D. degree at the University of Illinois in 1922, spent two years abroad doing research at the Collège de France under a prestigious American Field Service fellowship, and spent three further years at Illinois as an instructor, where, among other things, he coauthored with his teacher and friend, Roger Adams, a widely used laboratory textbook on organic chemistry.

Jack Johnson (as he was known to all his friends) brought to Cornell the new organic chemistry that Illinois had become famous for. He quickly put into place a lively program of research and attracted large numbers of graduate students. He also restructured Cornell's courses in organic chemistry and taught them superbly. Since, in addition, Johnson was a lively-minded and personable man with many friends, it is not surprising that in 1930, when he was barely thirty years old, he became a full professor at Cornell.

During the decade of the 1930s Cornell brought from the outside another half-dozen young chemists, most of whom, like Johnson, stayed at Cornell. In combination, and with the addition in 1940 of the great Peter Debye, they helped change the face of Cornell's chemistry department. Johnson was a central figure in this new generation of Cornell chemists. He became the implicit leader of the organic chemistry group and greatly influenced subsequent hirings in the field. He quickly received outside recognition, becoming a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1948. In 1952 he became the Todd Professor of Chemistry at Cornell, thus occupying the only chair available to chemistry at the time.

Johnson's research bridged the old and the new in organic chemistry. He and his students gave much effort to devising syntheses and determining structures of important molecules in the best tradition of organic chemistry. His work on the synthesis of gliotoxin is especially well known. However, Johnson was also interested in new and unusual types of organic molecules and did pioneering work on organo-boron compounds and on the chemistry of furan derivatives. Finally, he was an early student of the mechanisms by which complex organic molecules undergo change from one form to others.

Jack Johnson was an early and valued senior consultant to the research groups of the Du Pont de Nemours Company, which was the major chemical concern of the United States. This close association continued even after his retirement from Cornell.

In the period 1941-45 Johnson became deeply involved with the scientific aspects of the United States wartime development efforts. He was an early participant in studies on the synthesis of new chemical explosives and also contributed to the vigorous United States search for new antimalarial agents. From 1942 to 1945 he served in London, England, as the scientific liaison officer for chemistry of the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development. For his wartime services he received the U.S. Medal of Merit.

Jack Johnson returned to Cornell when the war ended and resumed his career of supervising the research of graduate students, teaching large classes of students of organic chemistry, and consulting with the Du Pont company. In 1951 he served for a year in West Germany as special consultant on scientific matters for the U.S. Department of State. In 1965 Johnson retired from Cornell and he and Hope, his wife of thirty-six years, moved to their beloved home in Vermont. His life became increasingly restricted, but he remained engaging and intellectually lively up to his death in May 1983. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Keith and Leonard.

Jack Johnson's Cornell colleagues and his many students and other friends will remember him with admiration and affection as one of the important figures in the development of Cornell into the great research university that it now is.

Albert W. Laubengayer, William T. Miller, Richard F. Porter, Frank A. Long

Frances A. Johnston

June 22, 1901 — May 27, 1984

Frances Johnston's association with Cornell began in 1946, when, as an assistant professor, she joined the Department of Food and Nutrition in the New York State College of Home Economics. At that time her responsibilities were primarily with research and the graduate nutrition program. Her active professional career with the college continued for the next nineteen years. During that period, and afterwards as a professor emerita, she exerted a profound and lasting influence on the caliber and scope of nutrition programs at Cornell.

Professor Johnston was born in Troy, Ohio, where she received her high school education. After a year at Mt. Holyoke College, in Massachusetts, she completed her Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry in 1923 at Western College, in Ohio. In 1926 she received the master's degree in home economics-nutrition from the University of Chicago, where her primary interest was in the factors affecting appetite in preschool children. Following graduation she accepted a position for one year with a biochemist in the Northwestern Yeast Company, in Chicago. During the summer of 1928 she taught at Wittenberg College of Wittenberg University, and from 1928 until 1936 she held the position of assistant professor at Wesleyan College, in Delaware, Ohio.

Returning to Chicago to study for her Ph.D., she worked with Dr. Lydia J. Roberts on the iron requirements of children. She received her doctoral degree in 1941 and remained in Chicago as a research associate until 1946, when she joined the faculty of the Department of Food and Nutrition at Cornell. She was promoted to associate professor in 1949 and to professor in 1955, holding simultaneously a membership on the faculty of the School of Nutrition. At the time of her retirement, in 1965, she was made a professor emerita.

Professor Johnston remained in Ithaca after her retirement until 1979, when she moved to Scottsdale, Arizona, where she died on May 27, 1984, at the age of eighty-two.

Continuing her research on iron requirements after coming to Cornell, she focused primarily on young children, adolescents, and young adults. Extending her research to include the availability of iron from selected foods, her studies were among those used in the evaluation and establishment of the recommended dietary allowances for iron by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. Her research also included studies on the effect of adaptation to long-term low-calcium intakes on human calcium requirements. She continued her research on human requirements to include the requirement for Vitamin B₆, an area in which very little research had been done previously.

Professor Johnston's work was conducted primarily with human subjects, although in her later research she also used experimental animals, particularly for pilot work needed to establish methods and to select metabolic products for analysis. Research using human subjects presented particular problems in that she had to develop methodology for both the conduct of the study and analytical procedures. Her work led to improvements in the methods and procedures needed for work with human subjects. In 1977 the Division of Nutritional Sciences remodeled the laboratory area in which she had pursued her research and dedicated it as the Frances A. Johnston-Charlotte A. Young Human Metabolic Research Unit in honor of two of the faculty members who had advanced human metabolic studies at Cornell.

Professor Johnston's original career choice had been chemistry, but she found that there were more opportunities for women in nutrition. In her research she was able to combine both interests. Her high laboratory standards and attention to detail provided excellent training for her students. She participated actively in her laboratory work, instructing the students and technicians personally in the various methods used. Although her studies were so well planned they almost seemed to run by themselves, nevertheless she made it a point to be present at every meal to determine the progress of the study and to encourage the subjects on the strict dietary regimens. During one summer, when she conducted studies with adolescent girls, she obtained the cooperation of colleagues in providing the girls with diverse activities, thus helping to assure the success of the study. Because of her concern for others both academically and personally, she received excellent cooperation from her students and from her human subjects alike.

During her active career at Cornell Professor Johnston was adviser to some thirty graduate students at both the M.S. and Ph.D. levels. Most of her teaching and research responsibilities were with the graduate program. In addition to the students in her laboratory, she worked with all nutrition students in the various seminars offered. Although reserved, she came to know her students well, and many remember the short afternoon break for tea that she routinely prepared. She was often affectionately referred to by her students as Miss J. Because of Dr. Johnston's dedication and teaching abilities, her students received excellent training professionally and in interpersonal relationships. Many have assumed leadership positions in academia in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere.

Professor Johnston was also quick to offer support to new faculty members when they joined the department and was open to the pursuit of new ideas and programs. She was also ready to help to assure the success of a new venture. She did not hesitate to establish her own ideas in a quiet and gracious way, but she was also able and anxious to encourage the development of others.

During the period of her distinguished tenure at Cornell, she published some fifty scientific papers, most of which were co-authored with her students. In 1951 she received the Borden Award from the American Home Economics Association for her outstanding research in nutrition. She was a member of several professional societies: the American Institute of Nutrition, the American Home Economics Association, the American Dietetics Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as well as honorary societies including Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, and Sigma Delta Epsilon.

Each year, with other colleagues in the department, she prepared Thanksgiving dinner for those faculty and graduate students who were too far from home to share the holiday with their families. This hospitality might include as many as twenty-five or thirty sitting down together on the festive occasion. Professor Johnston was also generous with her lake cottage, and visits there provided a welcome relief from the hot summer days for many faculty members.

Because she was a person who was deeply interested in the community in which she lived, upon retirement Dr. Johnston became very active in many community projects, contributing both financially and with personal involvement. She worked quietly but effectively, and her example influenced the community. She was forward-looking, quickly recognizing community needs and encouraging and supporting the activities of others while taking little credit for herself. Shortly after retirement, as a member of a committee of the Presbyterian Church, she became one of the principal organizers of the Meals on Wheels program in Ithaca, a joint project involving the Tompkins County Health Department, the hospital dietary department, and local churches who supplied the volunteers. She approached the project as she would a research project and evaluated similar programs in other areas in the state and nationwide. The organization and structure of the program was uncomplicated but provided for emergencies. The program was effectively instituted in 1967 and is still in operation in much the same way today. Those who were associated with her in her community endeavors speak of her as a friendly, warm, outgoing but quiet person who had a profound impact on the organizations to which she contributed.

Both during her active professional life at Cornell and as a professor emerita, Frances was a good friend and benefactor of Cornell. She established a Nutrition Research Grant in 1950 and made gifts to support research in both the Department of Food and Nutrition and later in the Division of Nutritional Sciences. Some of this support is still available. Many graduate students can be grateful for her generosity in supporting graduate fellowships: the Katharine Wyckoff Harris Fellowship for students in human nutrition, food, and food-service programs and the Grace Steininger Fellowship. She made a generous commitment that will help the building expansion in the

Division of Nutritional Sciences and has established a major trust for the benefit of the University, for which she was honored in 1982. The American Association of University Women named a scholarship in her honor in 1980.

Professor Johnston was predeceased by a brother, Edward, and is survived by her sister-in-law, a niece and nephew in Arizona, as well as six great-nephews, two great-great-nephews, and one great-great-niece.

She will be remembered by her friends and colleagues as a gracious, thoughtful, considerate, and unassuming person with a pleasant sense of humor; by the community for her encouragement, recognition, and support of community endeavors; and at Cornell for her research contributions and her continued interest and support in the development of an outstanding nutrition program.

Catherine J. Personius, Malden C. Nesheim, Mary A. Morrison

William Kirby Jordan

May 24, 1923 — October 11, 1988

Bill Jordan was an outstanding teacher, colleague, and friend. A complete Cornellian, he earned all three degrees here before being appointed to the faculty in the Department of Dairy Science in 1950. He was a patient and understanding advisor to many students, both undergraduate and graduate. His teaching was done with precision and effectiveness during his 37 years on the faculty. In all that he did, Bill set a standard of excellence for the department.

Professor Jordan had a long-term interest in the engineering aspects of food-processing. He and his students worked on detecting and describing the fleeting events occurring during operations such as homogenization and direct steam injection heating. His interest in safe processing led to work on the interaction between metal surfaces, food soils, and hydrodynamics of the cleaning solution. Bill enjoyed teaching and research in the area of ice cream manufacture. He was a key element in the expansion of his department from dairy science to the more general food science.

Bill had sabbatical leaves in Sweden, Ireland, England, and the Dominican Republic. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi. He also served on numerous campus committees and was Field Representative for Dairy Science, 1966-69, and for Food Science, 1984-1987.

Bill's devotion to his profession extended beyond the classroom and the laboratory. Throughout his academic life, he participated in professional societies and associations. A major national commitment was his service on the 3-A Sanitary Standards Committee from 1959. He was chairman of the Central New York Institute of Food Technologists, and president of the New York State Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians. He was recognized for his service to the dairy industry by the latter association by being given the Emmet R. Gauhn Award in 1982.

Bill's first love was his family. He and Esther met as students at Cornell and had an unusually close and loving relationship for over four decades. Their four children reflect the love, humor, and concern for the natural order of things that characterized the Jordan home. His devoted companionship and care throughout Esther's long illness was a beautiful tribute to their love for each other.

Nothing pleased Bill more than the opportunity to relax by spending a few days caring for the land and trees around him. The physical labor of felling a tree or establishing a pond was a welcome counterpoint to the intellectual

demands of the professorial workday. When not working on his land, he could be found tinkering with a piece of machinery. His ancient Volkswagen buses were legendary.

Bill was, above all, a gentleman. He was never heard to say anything disparaging about another person. He saw good in everyone. This trait made him a pleasure to know and a success in his work with others. It also led to a concern for the welfare and progress of others far beyond that for himself.

These were his values. We were fortunate to have shared them.

David K. Bandler, John W. Sherbon

Louis William Kaiser

May 12, 1906 — December 18, 1981

Louis William Kaiser was called to Cornell at a time when radio was becoming an increasingly important tool in adult education. Pioneering work of some twenty years in the use of radio in agriculture and home economics had preceded him here, but he was not a stranger in these areas. Because of the growing sophistication of radio, the need was felt for someone with broad experience and knowledge to direct and develop the educational programs.

Kaiser came out of the world of commercial radio in 1945 to become assistant professor and head of radio services in the newly created Department of Extension Teaching and Information (now the Department of Communication Arts). This was a joint department of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Behind him were sixteen years of broad experience in radio broadcasting and administration.

He served Cornell and the people of New York State for twenty-five years through his courses in radio and television and his extension radio services, helping students prepare for and develop their careers in broadcasting, and as faculty adviser for Cornell's student-owned and operated radio stations, WVBR-AM and WVBR-FM.

His interest in radio developed early. He recalled staying up late many nights as a boy, listening clandestinely to broadcasts. It was a thrill in those days to hear from such far-off places as Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Charlotte, North Carolina.

Though born in Cortland, New York, Kaiser's formative years were spent in Syracuse, where the family had moved and where he attended the New York State College of Forestry for two years. He was later to complete his education through night courses and on weekends at Ithaca College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts in Television and Radio in January 1949.

His professional career began in 1927 as an announcer at WSYR, Syracuse, and he was soon advanced to chief announcer and studio director. An early achievement was the development of an agricultural radio program featuring the county 4-H clubs. In 1930 he moved to Buffalo as chief announcer and program director of WBEN, where he originated, produced, and announced a daily farm program over a period of six years. Local farm leaders and extension staff participated, providing a steady, reliable voice for agriculture in western New York. This was an innovation for radio in those days because most farm programs were devoted solely to weather, crops, and market reports.

When the *Buffalo Evening News* became affiliated with WEBR in 1936, he was named station manager to reorganize and train the newly acquired staff. On completion of this assignment he was made director of the combined WBEN-WEBR radio news service.

The challenge of putting a brand-new station on the air brought him back to Syracuse in 1940 as manager and program director of WOLF, where he employed and trained a complete radio staff. He left the station in 1942 to enlist in the United States Army Air Corps as a 2nd lieutenant, serving as special service officer at Muroc, California. Honorably discharged in 1944 with the rank of captain, he reentered the broadcasting field as a supervisor at WFBL in Syracuse.

From this post he joined the college faculty to become, in addition, extension radio specialist and radio farm director of the Cornell-owned stations, WHCU-AM and WHCU-FM. In his various capacities Kaiser was responsible for the production of radio programs for farmers and homemakers of the state and for special manuscript services to extension agents.

Effectiveness of this work is indicated, for example, in a 1948 report showing radio briefs sent twice weekly to forty stations and sixty-eight thousand letters received in one year from listeners requesting one hundred twenty-seven thousand Cornell bulletins. Operational advice during the crop season and tips for stations giving daily weather forecasts were typical features. Over seventy stations cooperated at various times.

A survey conducted several years later among farm broadcasters and county agricultural agents indicated that stations across the state annually gave more than three thousand hours of radio time to agriculture. The operation headed by Kaiser involved tape-recorded programs to some one hundred stations and agents; a weekly syndicated manuscript service to the stations; an exclusive weekly script on commercial farm-subjects to agricultural agents; and a comprehensive monthly script featuring Cornell research to all the state's broadcasters.

During his career he arranged for several nationwide broadcasts from Cornell by the three major networks—CBS, NBC, and ABC—and participated in each. In the late 1940s, when television was relatively new, he helped to plan programs over WRCB-TV Schenectady—one of the first stations in the state to televise regular farm and home programs. As other television outlets developed, he enlisted cooperation.

Lou was concerned with keeping up in the technology of the communications industry and advanced the transcription service by more personalized attention to the individual stations. He also made early use of one-camera closed-circuit television, tape recorders, and videotape.

Kaiser had a good relationship with students, supportive of the view that personality is part of the magic of teaching. He guided students on field trips to stations where they could observe inner workings and behind-the-scenes operations by the professionals. As faculty adviser to WVBR, he provided advice and counsel to students for almost two decades. In appreciation the Cornell Radio Guild presented to him a plaque, the first citation of its kind in the Guild's thirty-year history. Some of his advisees and students in the radio writing and broadcasting courses became farm program directors and managers of stations in New York and elsewhere.

Among other awards, one of special meaning came in 1962 from the National Association of TV and Radio Farm Directors for "thirty-five years of service to agriculture through farm broadcasting." He was a charter member. Kaiser also held memberships in two radio-affiliated national fraternities—the Collegiate Iota Beta Sigma (a life member) and the honorary Alpha Epsilon Rho.

A kind, warm, and friendly person, he had a broad range of interests and hobbies. He enjoyed sports as both a participant and a spectator and was a competent bowler in the University league. He liked to fish. He collected stamps and coins. Over a span of twenty years he compiled a list of post offices and postmasters of New York State in the period from 1789 to 1850. Some of this research was done in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

But by far his most compelling hobby was as a bibliophile. He became a specialist in local and regional history and western Americana. His three-thousand-volume collection contained numerous rare first editions, including the original orderly book of General Marinus Willett, who defended the Mohawk Valley against British troops in the Revolutionary War. He also owned letters written by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and other documents.

Kaiser retired in 1970. He and his wife spent their last years together in a Cortland nursing home. His wife predeceased him by about two years.

C. H. Freeman, E. S. Phillips, W. B. Ward, J. S. Knapp

Robert Earl Kaske

June 1, 1921 — August 8, 1989

Robert Earl Kaske, an eminence among the medievalists of his generation and a teacher of extraordinary skill and dedication, died at his home on North Quarry Street on 8 August 1989, having served for twenty-five years as professor of English at Cornell and, since 1975, as Avalon Foundation Professor in the Humanities.

Bob grew up in Cincinnati, where he was born on June 1, 1921. He graduated *magna cum laude* from Xavier University in 1942, immediately entered the field artillery, and served with distinction as a platoon leader and company commander in the Pacific. Upon leaving the army he began graduate study at Chapel Hill, receiving his doctorate in 1950. He taught at Washington University, Penn State, Chapel Hill and Illinois before coming to Cornell in 1964.

Once installed at Cornell, Bob founded a graduate program in Medieval Studies which soon came to be recognized as the foremost program of its kind in North America. Sustained by Bob's own rigorous standards and boundless enthusiasm, and by his unique ability to instill these qualities in others, the program produced a group of scholars who have become the backbone of the next generation in medieval studies, and who, in their collective achievement and their dedication to the pedagogical and scholarly ideals of their mentor, constitute Bob's true monument.

If Bob was the heart and soul of the Medieval Studies Program, the heart of his teaching was a bibliographical seminar which not only opened up the possibilities of medievalist scholarship to Bob's own students, but was presented in various forms at virtually every major center of medieval studies in the country, and has become one of the scholarly legends of our time. A burning issue among students of medieval poetry in the '50s and '60s was the question of whether our mystery could be practiced, as it were, *in vacuo*, on the model of that "New Criticism" which, in other areas of literary study, was rejecting traditional historicist scholarship in favor of a minute attention to the internal workings of the text. Those opposed to this tendency argued that, because of the historical remoteness of the medieval world, the poetry of that world must be read as nearly as possible through medieval eyes, in the light of a careful reconstruction of medieval intellectual and religious culture. Bob Kaske, though his writings abound in "close readings" as deft and probing as those of any new critic, was strongly committed to this latter position, and did perhaps more than any medievalist of his time to give practical expression to the historicist ideal. His bibliographical seminar was both a dazzlingly comprehensive repertory of the literary and religious texts medieval scholars read and wrote, and an introduction to the ways in which these texts can be employed in

the study of medieval literary culture. Conceived with an astute eye to the needs of beginning graduate students, it made the tools of serious medievalist scholarship available to them and communicated Bob's own zeal for such scholarship in a highly effective way. The material substance of the seminar was eventually reproduced in book form (*Medieval Christian Literary Imagery: A Guide to Interpretation*. Toronto, 1987), but while this has achieved its due acknowledgment as an indispensable tool for medievalists, no mere book can recreate the rich life its contents enjoyed in the animated version purveyed by Bob himself over three decades.

In the classroom Bob was a showman in the best sense of that term. His lectures were entertaining (often very funny), well organized and informative. Perhaps the most striking feature of his teaching, however, was his scrupulous care in responding to students' written work. Submitting a paper to Bob Kaske was a great educational experience: his students learned how to write English, and how to develop an argument, and when they made mistakes Bob would not only show them what was wrong, but would characteristically show them how to correct it. In this aspect of the process of teaching, Bob simply had no peer.

Bob also had a wonderful capacity for maintaining warm scholarly friendships, and will be sorely missed by his colleagues in the profession. In addition to working tirelessly with his own students, he frequently served as a much-admired mentor for medievalists who had not been in his courses, a generosity which extended to his work as a member of the editorial boards of *The Chaucer Review*, *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English*, *Speculum*, and *Traditio*. From 1975 until his death he was chief editor of *Traditio*, and one of the great scholarly editors of his generation: a colleague has observed that his extensive bibliography would be far longer if it could be made to include the many contributions to that journal that Bob has in effect co-authored.

Among many honors and awards, Bob received fellowships from the American Council of Learned Societies, the Guggenheim Foundation (twice), Cornell's Society for the Humanities, the Southeastern Institute of Medieval and Renaissance Studies, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. In 1975 he was elected Councillor of the Medieval Academy of America, and in 1982 he was named as a Fellow of the Academy.

Bob Kaske is survived by his wife, Carol, professor of English at Cornell; a son, Richard, of Ithaca; a son, David, of Cincinnati; and three grandchildren.

Alice M. Colby-Hall, Thomas D. Hill, Winthrop Wetherbee

William T. Keeton

February 3, 1933 — August 17, 1980

William T. Keeton, Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Biology in the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior, and member of Cornell's Board of Trustees, died at his home on August 17th. He was forty-seven.

Keeton was born and raised in Virginia. He attended the College of the University of Chicago, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree with distinction in 1953, and subsequently a Bachelor of Science degree in zoology in 1954 in the Division of Biological Sciences at the same institution. He began his graduate work at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he received a Master of Arts degree in 1965, and completed it at Cornell, where he was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1958.

After occupying brief positions at Radford College and Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Keeton joined the Cornell faculty of entomology in 1958. One year later he began teaching the introductory biology course, soon known on campus as "Keeton's course" because of his spellbinding lectures. Often there was standing room only at his presentations, with students overflowing into the hall to hear him speak. He sought to integrate botany and zoology in his teaching and saw evolutionary theory and adaptation as the unifying concepts. His creative approach won him critical acclaim, and the graduating seniors of 1966 bestowed upon him the Professor of Merit Award for excellence in teaching.

Driven by his own enthusiasm for the course, and encouraged by the students' responses, he wrote his textbook, *Biological Science*, which was first published by Norton in 1967. Now in its third edition, the book has introduced thousands of students to biology and stimulated untold numbers to take up biology as a profession.

In his early years at Cornell, Keeton established himself as a leading scholar in the study of the systematics and phylogeny of millipedes, but in 1965-66 he made a major shift in research priorities and took up the study of orientation mechanisms of animals.

As a boy in Virginia, Keeton had raced homing pigeons, and their navigational feats stimulated his curiosity. When the Division of Biological Sciences was created, he joined the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior and established a large research project devoted to discovering the secrets of pigeon homing.

He was the first to report that pigeons can orient under total overcast, without the sun as a dominant cue. He was also one of the first to document the use of magnetic cues in homing orientation. Such findings led to a totally

new philosophy for conducting orientation research. Prior to Keeton's discoveries, researchers had been seeking a unified, single-cue theory to explain homing behavior. But Keeton was able to demonstrate that animals can use multiple sources of directional information. Recent work by Keeton and his associates led to the discovery of other cue systems (involving polarized light, infrasound, and sensitivities to barometric pressure). It also focused on questions of the hierarchy of importance of the various cueing systems, and on how the merits of alternative cues are evaluated by an organism. Keeton became an international leader in orientation work, and the Cornell lofts served as a center for visiting students and scientists from around the world.

Keeton was a most active member of the Cornell community. He served on innumerable committees, was the secretary of the University Faculty (1969-71), a member of the Faculty Council (1969-71), chairman of the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior (1970-76), and had been recently elected to a five-year term on the Board of Trustees. His loss will be deeply felt by his students and colleagues at Cornell and throughout the academic world.

He is survived by his wife, the former Barbara Orcutt; two daughters, Lynn and Nancy; a son, William Scott Keeton; and his parents, the William Ivy Keetons of Richmond.

Thomas Eisner, Howard C. Howland, Melvin L. Kreithen, Stephen T. Emlen

Gerald B. Kelley

June 24, 1928 — December 7, 1987

Gerald B. Kelley came to Cornell in 1963 from the University of Wisconsin, where he had received a Ph.D. and had become chair of the Departments of Linguistics and Indian Studies. His previous educational experience was in and about Boston, and he was particularly fond of recollecting his days at Boston Latin School, from which he graduated in 1945. Throughout his career he remembered his Latin School lessons well, frequently citing passages from Greek, Latin, and English literature and, in rare lapses of memory, reminding his interlocutors that a true gentleman should have at least forgotten his Greek.

Gerry spent several years in India, where he loved to be, and of which he had a deep and broad knowledge. He played an important role in training scholars and in helping to establish centers of linguistics. He was a Rockefeller Fellow in India from 1957 to 1959 and while there taught in the summer schools of linguistics that were so significant in training the leading and now senior linguists of India, as well as a large number of their American counterparts in Indian linguistics. With the late Gordon H. Fairbanks, also of Cornell, he helped to establish, under the auspices of the Ford Foundation, the Linguistics Department of the University of Delhi, which remains one of the most active centers of linguistics in India. He was most closely associated with Hyderabad, however, where he was instrumental in establishing the distinguished department at Osmania University.

As Telegu was the primary area of his own research, he visited there on many occasions for short or long periods. A large proportion of the linguists there were his students or his close colleagues. His services at Osmania have now been recognized by a series of endowed annual lectures on linguistics in his name, testifying to the high regard and affection in which he was held.

In addition to his professional linguistic interests, Gerry was especially engaged by anachronistic remnants of the Raj, as he was by anachronism in general, not without a characteristic mixture of affection and detachment. He had a keen observer's eye for imperial remnants and their extensions and transformations in independent India, of which he provided vivid and lively characterizations to many an engaged audience. He particularly treasured his membership in the Secunderabad Club, where the regimental insignia and portraits of the military commanders are displayed in a series unbroken from the nineteenth century to the present; the only detectable difference since independence was that those regiments, and the commanders, are now Indian. He, with his wife Helen, was working on a book on decorative motifs displayed on antique cannon found in India. A drawing by Peter Kahn of

one of these designs appears on the bookplate which will be appended to the books acquired through the Gerald B. Kelley Memorial Book Fund of the Cornell University Library.

At Cornell, Gerry taught courses in general linguistics and sociolinguistics as well as south Asian linguistics, and in recent years also taught a course on the history of English. He also was in charge of instruction in Hindi and Telegu, and conducted Hindi examinations under the National Association of Self-Instructional Language Programs.

His earlier articles are on Telegu, and especially phonology, but the work for which he is most often cited is his paper on “The Status of Hindi as a Lingua Franca”, which was a pioneering contribution to Indian sociolinguistics utilizing census data in a careful but imaginative way. Much of his subsequent work had to do with sociolinguistic problems with special reference to India, and at the time of his death he was working on a general book on sociolinguistics. He was also engaged in research, in tune with his other interests, on the language of the log of an East Indiaman in the first half of the last century.

Gerry Kelley served on several occasions as director of the South Asia Program and the South Asian Center at Cornell. He was also present at the founding of the American Institute of Indian Studies, of which Cornell is a charter Class A member, and served several terms as a trustee of that consortium, which is the major funding source and conduit of funding for American scholars in Indian studies, facilitating research and conducting language programs. He also served on its language committee and at the time of his death was an elected member of the Executive Committee.

From 1971 to 1975 Gerry served as chairman of the Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics, an organization founded in 1946 as the Division of Modern Languages and headed at that time by J Milton Cowan. Gerry was thus responsible for the success of that transition from a division to a department, as well as being in charge of the complete renovation of the building that housed it, Morrill Hall. It was under Gerry Kelley’s chairmanship that Morrill Hall came to be devoted in its entirety to Modern Languages and Linguistics.

Gerry was a person singularly lacking in malice, but with a capacity for outrage, which was triggered by perceived injustice and particularly by what he perceived as exploitation or victimization of the less powerful. He possessed a lively and penetrating sense of humor, often at his own expense and never mean, which found an outlet in his capacity for animated and colorful expression and the precise turn of phrase. These characteristics along with his mastery of the anecdote as an art form, made him a delightful companion as well as a supportive colleague.

He was immensely gregarious and his pleasure in friends was mixed with his delight in language. His sport and his pastime was free-wheeling conversation, and any flash of wit, or unexpected figure of speech, his own or another's, brought an almost physical joy. He was a great raconteur, and this gift was fed by an almost photographic memory. His gently skeptical view of life was at the heart of his humor, keeping him alive to the possibilities for absurdity lurking in the most conventional of situations. Something of this quality caused him to treasure a poem of Archilochus which he kept in the Greek original on his office wall. In it a warrior laments the loss of his shield to a barbarian, but brightens immediately at the thought that, after all, he survived the battle and can always buy another one just as good.

James W. Gair, Stanley J. O'Connor, Richard L. Leed

M. Slade Kendrick

August 24, 1894 — June 17, 1980

Few persons more closely exemplified the scholarly gentleman of principle than did M. Slade Kendrick during his long career at Cornell. Toward students he was warm, friendly, and helpful, almost always optimistic and happy, but also gently insistent upon good work. He was a contemplative, introspective intellectual, calm of spirit, who read and wrote widely, enjoyed poetry, and appreciated philosophy. He was keenly interested in public affairs but avoided, apparently deliberately, intensive participation in political and community issues and problems. In his professional writings in economics and public finance, and in other writing as well as speech, he adhered to high standards of English expression. He was the soul of courtesy to friends and others.

His correctness of manner may have been misinterpreted as aloofness; yet he wrote in 1969 some years after retiring: “For some reason which I have never understood, people will sometimes tell me their problems, particularly their troubles. Thus I have come to know the feelings, attitudes and reactions of a number of other persons.” He accorded great respect and warm friendship through his lifetime to those who had influenced him most strongly: former teachers, classmates, students, and faculty associates. He was deeply devoted to his family.

At retirement in 1962, Slade was professor of public finance in the Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, and professor of economics in the Department of Economics, College of Arts and Sciences. He had served over forty years on the staff and faculty of Cornell except for temporary leaves, beginning as an instructor in the Department of Economics upon entering graduate school in the fall of 1921. He held dual appointments in the two departments as assistant professor, associate professor, and full professor for thirty-eight years.

Slade was born and grew up in Mendon, Missouri. He was graduated from high school there, where he had ridden a horse five miles daily to and from school. He taught in a country school for what must have been an “academic year” before going on to the University of Missouri where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1918. Before graduation he entered military service, was in France in the infantry with the Eighty-ninth Division of the American Expeditionary Forces, and was discharged in 1919. He returned to the University of Missouri and was awarded the Master of Arts degree in 1921. In 1922 he was married to Nita Collier, a fellow student at Missouri, who became his lifelong mate and who served for many years as a lecturer in the School of Hotel Administration. At Missouri he also came under the influence of a teacher, Dr. John Neihardt, poet and philosopher, whose lifetime friendship he cherished, and whom he often spoke of to friends at Cornell.

Slade received his doctorate in February 1924. His major subject for his doctoral program was agricultural economics, and his minors were economic theory and political science. H. J. Davenport was his committee representative in economic theory. He was another teacher who influenced and inspired Slade, and after Davenport's death he offered a course for a number of years in the economic theories of his mentor.

Two other Cornell figures strongly influenced his career. One was George F. Warren, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics until his death in the late 1930s. The other was Liberty Hyde Bailey, a former dean of the College of Agriculture, who lived and worked in Ithaca and was a person of prodigious accomplishment.

At Cornell Professor Kendrick taught for many years a large class in taxation, an advanced course in federal public finance, and a graduate seminar in public finance. He was recognized as a capable teacher who mastered his subject thoroughly and who developed it logically and lucidly. He guided the work of graduate students, preferring thorough training of a few to general supervision of many. He maintained an intense and friendly interest in their graduate and subsequent careers.

He wrote a number of research papers, scholarly journal articles, extension bulletins, and books. He earned a national reputation as one of the leading experts in public finance. Between 1941 and 1952 he spent most of his summers doing research at the National Bureau of Economic Research in New York; an outgrowth of this work was an occasional paper of the Bureau in 1955, "A Century and Half of Federal Expenditures." His textbook *Public Finance: Principles and Problems* (Houghton Mifflin, 1951) was one of few in the field at the time, and widely cited.

In 1930 the Connecticut State College of Agriculture invited him to do an investigation of the Connecticut tax system. Shortly thereafter he prepared a Cornell extension bulletin entitled "The New York System of Taxation," which was later updated. In later years the state Tax Commission assumed responsibility for its periodic revision. For a year and a half after April 1934, during the heady days of President Roosevelt's New Deal, he was in Washington, D.C., working in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in various capacities related to his taxation expertise. In 1937 he spent a summer in Washington, D.C., on a study of the controversial undistributed profits tax for the Brookings Institution, and later did other work for Brookings. In the late 1930s, he was a member of the Committee on Federal Taxation of the National Tax Association. At this time he was editor for the Tax Research Foundation of a division of the ambitious publication *Tax Systems of the World*.

In 1959 he gave important testimony on the corporate tax structure before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. After his retirement the Organization of American States asked him to conduct a tax

study for the Republic of Panama. In this period he also served for several years as a consultant to the New York State Tax Commission.

He was a visiting professor at various times at various universities: Duke University, Michigan State University, University of Washington (Seattle), and the University of Hawaii. Among the Cornell campus committees on which he served was the University lecture committee, of which he was chairman for six years.

Slade was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi honor societies. His memberships in professional organizations included the American Economic Association, the National Tax Association, and the Tax Institute.

Slade leaves, in addition to his wife Nita, two daughters, Mrs. Kenneth (Alice) Lansing of Urbana, Illinois, and Mrs. Hollis (Kathleen) Hatfield of Wheaton, Illinois. There are also four grandchildren.

Paul M. O'Leary, Bernard F. Stanton, Robert P. Story, Edward A. Lutz

Harry A. Kerr

September 4, 1914 — January 11, 1989

Harry A. Kerr was a member of the College of Agriculture faculty from 1946 to his retirement as professor of soil conservation emeritus, November 12, 1972. He occupied a unique position in his early years as extension conservationist in Extension Administration, 1946 to 1954, with joint financial support from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the College. Thereafter, he became a member of the Department of Agronomy until his retirement.

Born in 1914 on a dairy farm near Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, New York, Harry entered Cornell as a freshman in agricultural economics in 1938. He received his B.S. degree in 1942 and M.S. degree in 1953. After high school graduation he was first employed with the Civilian Conservation Corps and then with the Soil Conservation Service in New York State, New Hampshire, and Vermont. As a faculty member in the Department of Agronomy, Professor Kerr served as executive secretary of the New York State Soil and Water Conservation Committee, and as extension soil conservationist. After 26 years with Cornell University, he retired with the well deserved title of professor emeritus.

According to former department chairman, Nyle C. Brady, “Professor Kerr was better informed on water conservation, utilization and management than any man on the Cornell staff. He used his knowledge and experience in water conservation to help not only the farmers of New York State, but other groups such as industries, municipalities, and those concerned with recreation. In his work in extension, he demonstrated remarkable ability in dealing with adult as well as younger groups.”

Professor Kerr brought a wealth of practical “hands-on” experience in conservation farm planning and actual conservation construction. For this work he was recognized as “man-of-the-year” in 1970 by the New York Soil and Water Districts Association, Inc. At that time Kerr was honored for “... his contributions to the development of conservation districts within the state.”

Harry’s life-long concern for others led to his being elected to the Tompkins County Board of Legislators, later to become its chairman. In this capacity he was instrumental in establishing a new Tompkins County Hospital on West Hill.

Harry Kerr was instrumental in establishing most of the county conservation districts in New York. He wrote the original legislation which provided matching state funds for hiring conservation field managers and technicians. In 1989, fifty-seven New York counties employed 250 people who contributed to conservation/agriculture, planting hundreds of thousands of trees and shrubs; constructing thousands of farm ponds and marshes; improving hundreds of thousands of acres of agricultural land by installation of underground tiles and ditches for drainage of excess water; irrigation of farm lands; the protection of soil from erosion by engineering and vegetative means, and mapping the soils of many counties. Those activities are testimony to Harry's efforts.

Professor Kerr drafted the legislation that authorized state financial aid for the soil survey, the use of county and state highway equipment to do conservation work on private property, and the preservation of the State Barge Canal for flood control purposes. He also wrote extension bulletins and popular articles on soil and water conservation.

Harry was active in national conservation: a charter member, vice president and secretary/treasurer of the National Association of Executive Directors for State Conservation Committees; vice president of the Soil Conservation Society of America; and member of the Agronomy Society of America. Professor Kerr received numerous awards from these and other organizations including the New York Soil and Water Conservation Districts' Association, the National Association of Conservation Districts, and the State Forest Practice Board.

For many years, he was editor of a monthly conservation publication titled "Down to Earth", the oldest conservation magazine in the nation, published continuously since 1941. He also authored a Conservation Handbook for county legislators which was used for many years as a management tool.

Harry organized a state consortium of conservation agencies and boards that met annually to provide leadership to the governor on conservation matters.

Working with the State Fish and Wildlife Management Board and Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, he was instrumental in building Cornell's Arnot Forest Educational Center for training of youth-4H and teachers in the skills of conservation.

Professor Kerr played the violin—as a young man he specialized in western and bluegrass music. He was a pilot and an early member and officer of the East Hill Flying Club. He was a wine-maker of consequence, an ardent walleye fisherman, and enjoyed "woods work" in his forestry holding on Bull Hill Road, Newfield. With his sons, Mike and Neal, he built his retirement home in these woods.

Harry was most sensitive to others. His unmistakable opinions were always presented in a gentle manner. Harry loved children, and he also devoted time to visiting and caring for many elderly friends. But for the people of New York, his legacy is one of clean water, green fields, and forests.

Harry is survived by his wife, Marguerite Hunt; two sons, Neal and Mike Kerr, and four grandchildren.

Willard Crony, Reeshon Feuer, Thomas W. Scott

Jack Carl Kiefer

January 25, 1924 — August 10, 1981

Jack Carl Kiefer was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 25, 1924. He died of a heart attack in Berkeley, California, on August 10, 1981.

Jack Kiefer graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a degree in electrical engineering (class of '43) and served in the air force during World War II. He earned a master's degree in economics from MIT in 1948. He studied under Jack Wolfowitz at Columbia University and received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1952. He became an instructor at Cornell in 1951 and continued to be a valuable and illustrious member of the faculty for twenty-eight years, from 1973 on as Horace White Professor of Mathematics. In 1957 he married Dooley Sciple, and Jack and Dooley soon became a very important couple in the department. In 1979 he took early retirement and became professor of statistics at the University of California at Berkeley.

Jack was internationally recognized as a leader in mathematical statistics. His papers—he wrote over one hundred—range over most parts of statistics, including among others coding theory, minimax procedures, tests of fit, and the study of sample distribution functions. The topic in which his contribution was most basic and most important is the design of experiments; he has been referred to as “father of experimental design.” He worked in this field throughout his life and brought many different mathematical tools to bear on it. His results have found a large variety of applications in scientific research and in industry.

His distinguished work was recognized by many honors. Kiefer was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1975, he was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a former president of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, and he served on many committees of national and international societies during his tenure at Cornell and Berkeley. He was a visiting professor at Oxford University (1957-58), at Stanford University (1962-63), and at Berkeley (1975), held Guggenheim fellowships, and was a Wald lecturer. Most recently, Kiefer was one of two professors to initiate the Berkeley-Beijing exchange program in 1980.

In addition to his eminence as a scholar, Jack was a fine lecturer and a superb teacher. He was a successful and popular lecturer at both the undergraduate and the advanced level. He was also an excellent guide to his graduate students; some are now among the most distinguished mathematical statisticians of their generation.

Jack was a very special person—intelligent, sensitive, giving, and just. His sympathies and interests ranged wide, from political causes to stamp collecting, from a deep love of music to mushrooms. And everything that he did, he did remarkably well.

Not long after his interest in mushrooms was awakened by the visiting French mathematician Jacques Deny, he acquired an extensive knowledge of the places and the times at which one could find mushrooms in and around Ithaca. The collecting trips with his family and his friends were a great source of pleasure for him and them. He thought of himself as an amateur mycologist, but there was nothing amateurish about the scientific articles that he wrote on mushrooms. The mycologists at Cornell recognized him as an expert. Occasionally they would refer collectors to him for advice on classification.

Everyone who came in contact with Jack sensed his human warmth and sincerity. He was a very good, sympathetic listener, and he was always willing to give help where it was needed. The depth of his human commitment was shown by his devoted work for the causes he believed in: human rights, civil liberties, the Liberal party of New York State, the protest against the war in Vietnam, and environmental issues.

Another facet of his character was a fine sense of humor, which found delightful expression through his poems, produced for innumerable occasions. When he was president of the mathematical colloquium, every visiting speaker was welcomed with a graceful verse. While at MIT he wrote and directed some of the “Tech shows,” the annual musical comedies.

But there was a quality deeper than charm or friendliness that distinguished Jack. As his former colleague Paul Olum puts it: “There were many things that made Jack a special person: his intelligence, his exceptional ability in mathematics, his warmth and generosity of spirit, his commitment to human causes, his willingness to take a stand on issues, his sense of excitement about everything—books, music, mushrooms, stamps—at one time even politics and sailboats. But I think that the quality in Jack that meant most to me, that I admired and respected the most, was his complete honesty. It was a straightforward kind of honesty—not deliberate or self-conscious, as with some people—rather a natural, spontaneous integrity. It was that, together with his warmth and supportiveness, that made it so good to talk with him, that made him such a wonderful friend.”

Jack is survived by his wife, Dooley Sciple Kiefer; his daughter, Sarah, and his son, Daniel—both Cornell students; and his mother, Marguerite R. Kiefer, of Cincinnati.

Roger H. Farrell, Alex Rosenberg, Wolfgang H. Fuchs

Wayne Robert Knapp

May 13, 1947 — August 5, 1982

Wayne Robert Knapp, Department of Agronomy at Cornell University, died August 5, 1982, as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident that day. He was thirty-five years old.

A native of Alamosa, Colorado, Wayne received his B.S. degree from Colorado State University in 1969 with a major in crop science. He was honored as the outstanding senior in agronomy and was the recipient of the Rocky Mountain Plant Food Award and the Alpha Zeta Honor Senior Award. He served as vice president of the Agronomy Club and president of Farmhouse Fraternity and was active in several other campus organizations. Following graduation he spent several months in Greece as a participant in the International Farm Youth Exchange Program. Knapp received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Purdue University in 1972 and 1974, respectively. Thesis research involved dry matter and metabolic losses associated with harvest procedures for alfalfa hay and the use of propionic acid and anhydrous ammonia as hay preservatives.

Entering his position (70 percent extension and 30 percent research) at Cornell directly from graduate school in 1974, he discovered a pressing need for research and extension programs on production practices for several of the principle grain crops of the state, including corn, oats, and wheat, and on minor crops such as barley, buckwheat, sorghum, and sunflowers. Within a very short time the statements in *Cornell Recommends for Field Crops* were derived to a large extent from his own research efforts and his cooperative work with other staff members. His familiarity with the scientific literature, his acquaintance with research and recommendations elsewhere in the region, and his ability to sense what topics would become important combined to strengthen his position as a primary source of information for extension workers across the state, graduate students, and colleagues. As part of his extension program he authored a series of *Field Crops Factsheets* concerning grain crop production practices, and a bulletin on *Growing Buckwheat in the Northeast* and was a major author and editor for the *Cornell Field Crops Handbook*.

In recent years he was involved in a joint research effort with Professor Thomas W. Scott on conventional and no-tillage corn production systems utilizing cover crops to decrease soil erosion and dependence on fertilizer nitrogen while maintaining high corn yields. Most recently he had assumed the leadership role in feasibility studies on the production of hard red spring wheat in the Northeast and authored a publication on *Spring Wheat Production*.

In addition to his extension and research responsibilities, Dr. Knapp served as major professor for five M.S. degree students.

During his career as an agronomist Wayne had been elected to membership in Alpha Zeta, Beta Beta Beta, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi. At the time of his death he was an active member of the American Society of Agronomy and the Crop Science Society of America. He had been promoted to associate professor with tenure in 1980.

Although Wayne had readily accepted the challenges of a new life and career in New York State, his appreciation of Colorado and the West was not diminished. Growing up in the San Luis Valley in the Rocky Mountains helped form the unassuming, easy-going personality that we knew and that gave Wayne a unique appreciation for the out-of-doors. A favorite activity while growing up and on periodic visits to his home state was horseback camping in the mountains. He also had a keen interest in trapping, hunting, and fishing the mountain streams. As a country-western music fan of long standing with considerable knowledge about the artists and history of the country music industry, Wayne served as a resource person for many who only recently gained an appreciation for this art form.

While maintaining close ties with his family and friends in Colorado, he had redirected his energies into a new life with his wife, Jill, and son, Daniel Nathan. Much leisure time was spent remodeling and furnishing a Greek revival house built in the 1820s and gardening on their minifarm in the town of Dryden. Their gardens produced the usual array of vegetables and fruit along with an interesting assortment of chili peppers and edible beans, which Wayne incorporated into some of the Mexican dishes he enjoyed preparing.

Wayne R. Knapp will, of course, be remembered for the contributions he made to New York agriculture during his brief career as an extension agronomist. He will also be remembered fondly as a devoted husband, father, and friend.

Russell R. Hahn, Robert F. Lucey, Madison J. Wright

Ralph E. Krenzin

September 26, 1916 — November 7, 1984

Ralph E. Krenzin came to Cornell in 1959 as an associate professor of agronomy and extension agronomist. After thirteen years of distinguished work in 4-H agronomy and field-crop management extension with emphasis on New York State's corn crop, he retired in 1972.

Ralph was born in Kingsley, Kansas, on a wheat farm. As a farm youth he became active in the 4-H beef cattle program, exhibiting a steer that received first-place prizes in both the Kansas City Royal Show and the Chicago International Livestock Exhibition. In 1939 Ralph received his Bachelor of Science degree from Kansas State University. He met and married Esther P. Glanzer in 1941, while serving as a county agricultural agent of Sumner and Ellis counties, Kansas. He was a crop specialist and 4-H agent there from 1939 to 1944, organizing 4-H youth programs and, with the assistance of Mrs. Krenzin, women's home demonstration programs. In addition, Ralph established farmer field trials of corn and small grains, especially wheat. In a one-year period he organized sixteen new 4-H clubs and attended eight hundred agricultural meetings. Ralph also initiated the corn and small-grain field days at the Fort Hays, Kansas, experimental station.

In 1944 Ralph undertook graduate study. After serving as a sergeant major in the chemical warfare corps in World War II, he received his master's degree from Kansas State in 1947. In that year he became an extension specialist in forage crops and youth programs at Iowa State University, and he continued to study part-time for his Ph.D. degree, which he received in 1958.

At Cornell Ralph directed extension education activities in field-crop management and was team leader of the agronomy 4-H program. Ralph worked diligently in his friendly and genial manner to instruct, to guide, and to assist young people in their efforts to explore and understand the world and themselves. He spent many happy days as a judge for the 4-H program at county fairs.

In the early sixties Ralph took the leadership in revitalizing the forage-crop exhibit at the New York State Fair in Syracuse, serving as division superintendent for many years. He initiated the annual Corn Congress farmer and industry educational meetings, which continue as a feature extension activity each winter. From 1963 to 1965 Ralph was extension project leader for the Department of Agronomy. In the late sixties, on a sabbatical leave for the United States Department of Agriculture as an extension and crop specialist in Brazil, he developed forage test field trials and crop experiments emphasizing new technologies. Upon his return he served as faculty liaison

officer for the Cornell Peace Corps Training Program in Agriculture and Human Ecology, in which capacity he helped many students through the transition from college to Third World missions.

Ralph Krenzin was a contributor to the interdepartmental publication *Cornell Recommends for Field Crops*, which is released each year at a series of regional educational field-crop dealer meetings throughout New York State. Ralph developed publications on forage crops and was a regular contributor to many agricultural newspapers. His service as extension specialist and leader was recognized by membership in many agricultural and honorary societies. He was an active and much-sought-after community and church leader.

Ralph was a dedicated and loving family man. Surviving family members are his wife, Esther Glanzer Krenzin, of Ithaca, and his daughter, Kathryn E. Moore, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Madison Wright, Willard Cronney, Reeshon Feuer

Myron D. Lacy

August 1, 1908 — January 26, 1982

Myron D. Lacy, professor emeritus of animal science, died January 26, 1982, at his winter home in Lake Park, Florida. A native of Marble, Texas, he graduated from Texas A & M University with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1930 and from Iowa State University with a Master of Science degree in 1931. He had a highly successful career as director of Cooperative Extension in Clinton County, Iowa, before joining the Cornell faculty in 1946 as professor of animal husbandry in charge of the Livestock and Meats Extension program. He retired from Cornell in 1971.

During his twenty-five years of service at Cornell, Professor Lacy developed one of the most outstanding programs in beef cattle extension in the country. He possessed unusual abilities as a teacher of youth and adults and as an organizer of educational programs to benefit New York's agriculture and consumers. Through his work he gained the respect and support of livestock producers, agricultural leaders, and extension workers throughout the state. Professor Lacy initiated the bull-testing program, the 500 Beef Club, and worked effectively with the New York Beef Cattleman's Association. He developed many improvements in the highly successful Beef Cattleman's Short Course, which provided high-quality instruction and practical experience in all phases of beef cattle production and management. Professor Lacy's annual short course attracted beef cattlemen from throughout the northeastern states. The short-course students so respected his leadership that they often returned to attend successive courses.

Professor Lacy was recognized by the American Society of Animal Science (ASAS) in 1966, when he was awarded the National Animal Science Extension Award. In 1955 he received the Swift and Company Founder Centennial Award of the ASAS, and he was honored by the New York Beef Cattleman's Association in 1967.

In 1974 friends and associates of Professor Lacy and his coworker, John I. Miller, established the Lacy-Miller Scholarship Fund in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences to provide scholarships to outstanding students in the Department of Animal Science at Cornell.

Myron Lacy was a man of outstanding personal characteristics, admired by his colleagues and coworkers and especially by agricultural producers throughout the state. He was a man of integrity, dignity, and warmth, whose enthusiasm and ability to get along well with people of all ages greatly enhanced his leadership role in agricultural extension at Cornell University. His smile and genuine interest in people and their activities were a regular part of his work.

Professor Lacy is survived by his wife, Ivyl Lacy, of Lake Park, Florida; a daughter, Myrna Rooney, of Houston, Texas; a son, Richard Lacy, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and seven grandchildren.

Kenneth L. Turk, George H. Wellington, Douglas E. Hogue

Albert Washington Laubengayer

February 22, 1899 — June 15, 1988

Albert W. Laubengayer, known to his colleagues as “Lauby”, was associated with the chemistry department for over seventy years. He was a kind and gracious man, warm hearted, friendly and concerned for the welfare of others. He contributed immensely to the development and the character of the present day department.

Born on a Kansas wheat farm, Lauby entered Cornell as a freshman chemistry student in 1917, just in time to be inducted into the Student Army Training Corps. After graduation in 1921 with a B. Chem. degree, he went to Oregon State College as an instructor in chemistry. He returned to Cornell for graduate study in 1923 as a member of the first group of graduate students to occupy the new Baker Laboratory. He received a Ph.D. in 1926 under Professor Louis M. Dennis and began his postdoctoral career at Cornell with a Heckscher Fellowship (1926) and as lecturer in inorganic chemistry (1927-28). He retired from the department in 1966 with the well deserved title of professor emeritus.

Professor Laubengayer was an outstanding research chemist who was voted one of the Ten Most Outstanding Inorganic Chemists in the U.S.A. by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical society in 1947. Lauby’s research at Cornell was mainly in the area of synthetic inorganic chemistry and he was a pioneer in the development of boron chemistry. He prepared and studied novel boron hydrides, organo-boron and heterocyclic boron-nitrogen compounds. His work provided an important basis for further developments by later generations of chemists. One of his major achievements was the preparation of crystals of pure elemental boron. This result made possible the determination of an accurate x-ray structure of the material and thus contributed to the important discovery of a unique form of bonding between boron atoms in polyhedral structures. In later years before his retirement, his research turned to the synthesis of inorganic polymers containing boron-nitrogen and aluminum-nitrogen frameworks. In addition to his research activities Lauby always emphasized the importance of teaching. In hiring and promoting faculty, he could be counted upon to raise the right questions about the quality of a candidate’s teaching. This emphasis grew out of his genuine concern for students. To Lauby, Cornell existed primarily for the students.

Lauby himself was a dedicated and effective teacher. He would rise at 5 a.m. to prepare for his 8 a.m. general chemistry lectures. Clear exposition, lively demonstrations, and great enthusiasm for chemistry were the hallmarks of the lectures in which he shared his impressive knowledge of the chemistry of the elements. Lauby

was also devoted to graduate education. He enjoyed working with his graduate students and over fifty students received their degrees under his direction. Lauby had a quick and active mind, boundless energy, and notably good judgment. In motivating and evaluating students, he managed to find the proper balance between high standards and realistic expectations.

Professor Laubengayer had a great loyalty to the department and worked hard at instilling a similar loyalty in other members of the faculty. He was a strong proponent of recruiting the best young chemists and of promotion from within, because he felt that this was the best way to build a distinguished faculty with a deep loyalty to the department, and the university. He was an excellent mentor for young faculty, providing a strong link to the history and traditions of chemistry at Cornell. He and his lovely wife, Grace, offered welcoming hospitality to newcomers, whether in their home or at departmental receptions. They knew how to make young faculty feel at home and they treated them as valued members of the Cornell community.

Lauby had many interests beyond teaching and research and such interests were often associated with departmental affairs. He and Grace played a leading role in the old Grad-Fax dancing group. He played the guitar and enjoyed leading the singing at Chemistry Department picnics when that was the fashion. He organized chemistry square dances and chose to have such an event as the climax to his retirement party.

He enjoyed sailing on Cayuga Lake and was co-founder and first president of the American Wine Society, now grown to thousands of members. For many years he was an active member of the Ithaca Oenological Union of Home Wine Makers and even managed, with the help of his home health-care aide, to bottle his 1987 vintage. He loved figure skating and was a member of the American Figure Skating Association.

Over the years, generations of Cornell students have returned to campus to visit with Lauby and express their thanks for his influence on their lives. They will miss him and so will the Department of Chemistry.

Robert C. Fay, William T. Miller, Robert A. Plane, Richard F. Porter, W. D. Cooke

Fred G. Lechner

September 23, 1915 — November 1, 1983

The retirement of Fred G. Lechner as professor emeritus, on September 1, 1982, concluded twenty-five years of teaching at Cornell and a total teaching career of forty-two years. Prior to his Cornell appointment Fred taught high school vocational agriculture at Holyoke and Brighton, Colorado. During the time he taught vocational agriculture he also served as a supervising teacher-trainer in agricultural education for the State of Colorado and was a member of the Future Farmers of America Advisers Committee.

Fred came to Cornell in September 1957, appointed as a staff member in charge of developing the new agricultural engineering mechanization teaching facilities. These facilities included hands-on laboratories for carpentry, plumbing, electricity, welding, and lathe work. The astute organization of each of these facilities attests to Fred's pedagogical expertise.

Fred was born in Hudson, Colorado. His college education included a B.S. degree in agriculture (1938) and an M.E. in agricultural education (1952) from Colorado A & M (now Colorado State University). His Ph.D. was attained in 1958 from Michigan State University, where he specialized in vocational agriculture. He met and married Frankie D. Hill while teaching vocational agriculture at Holyoke, Colorado.

Fred's educational background together with his teaching experience in vocational agriculture and agricultural engineering mechanization inspired him to develop a close working relationship with New York State vocational agriculture teachers. He provided special summer classes at Cornell so that they could work toward advanced degrees. He also developed pamphlets, study outlines, and visual aids that were used as resource material for high school vocational agriculture teachers.

Cornell students desiring hands-on experience in carpentry and metal work found that opportunity in Professor Lechner's classes. Basic instructions in woodworking, welding, sheet metal, and lathe were available. After becoming proficient in several of the crafts, a student was encouraged to combine them in a project. Many students designed and built various items such as picnic tables, feed carts, and sewing cabinets for their personal use.

Professor Lechner reached an audience much larger than those in the classroom. Active in cooperative extension, he co-authored bulletins and gave radio talks that made his expertise available to many. Examples of the subjects

covered included planning farm shops, tuning gasoline engines, and techniques of welding. Commercial welders and welding sales representatives stayed in touch with Fred to learn of new methods and techniques.

Fred was professionally active in promoting the teaching of high school vocational agriculture and was a member of the American Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association. He was a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) for twenty-five years. He used his influence to maintain agricultural engineering mechanization as a credible activity of the ASAE. As an ASAE member he was secretary of the Agricultural Teacher Education Committee for five years and held membership on the ASAE Instruction in Agricultural Mechanization Committee.

If any of Fred's activities could be called a hobby, it would be the development of mechanical devices. An ongoing project was his version of a lawn mower. Each summer, when his lawn was growing profusely, he would still be working on the latest modification of his mower. This tinkering would go on past the middle of July, which did not matter, as the mower could cut grass even though it was knee high. To save face in the neighborhood Frankie acquired her own mower and used it to keep a presentable front lawn. Fred also built his own orchard spray rig.

As part of his activities in the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Fred developed a cart to be used to distribute feed for livestock. Working together with other Cornell staff, he contributed his mechanical know-how toward the development of an automated plant grower. This device rotated shelves containing potted plants through a lighting and watering cycle. The schedule of the shelf movement could be adjusted to the day-length regimen of the plants. An internal watering mechanism provided water for the plants. Fred was awarded two blue ribbons by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers for these developments.

A large part of Fred's life was devoted to altruistic civic activities. One of these activities was the Lion's Club, which he initially joined during his first teaching assignment at Holyoke, Colorado. He continued his Lion's Club membership during his whole life, serving in various capacities as a local or district official. As a member of the Lansing Lion's Club he received a tribute from the Town of Lansing for his efforts in the renovation of the former Grange Hall into the Lansing Community Center. Fred also was secretary of the New York State Eye Bank, an activity supported by the Lion's Club. Other civic activities included being a Boy Scout leader, a member of the Lansing Central School's PTA, and a member of the Lansing Board of Education for one term.

Fred was an ardent supporter of the credit union movement. His credit union experience began in Adams County, Colorado, where he was a member of the board of directors. He served in various official positions of the Cornell Federal Credit Union from 1957 through 1967.

Professor Lechner received a number of awards. His most cherished recognition was the Distinguished Service Award for Civic Activities by the United States Chamber of Commerce. College scholastic honor societies included Alpha Zeta, Alpha Tau Alpha, and Phi Delta Kappa. As a high school teacher he was proud that the Brighton, Colorado, 1954 high school annual was dedicated to him. The Future Farmers of America awarded him the Honorary Colorado State Farmer Degree and the Honorary American Farmer Degree. He won four ASAE blue ribbon awards for excellence in developing plans and publications. The Agricultural Teachers Association of New York gave him a journalism award in 1972 and an honorary life membership in 1974. In addition to being Lansing Lion of the Year for 1969-70, Fred was awarded so many other Lion statuettes that there was no more room for them on the mantle.

Professor Lechner is survived by his wife, Frankie, of Ithaca; four sons and a daughter (all graduates of Cornell); and three grandchildren. John and Robert are involved as Ph.D.'s in cancer research and are located in Washington, D.C. Larry is a construction contractor, and Leland a professional surveyor (both located at Vail, Colorado). Linda is employed in food technology research at Hamlin, New York.

Wesley W. Gunkel, Norman R. Scott, Robert T. Lorenzen

Ta Liang

June 11, 1916 — November 1, 1987

We had the distinct privilege of knowing Ta Liang, a pioneer in the use of aerial photographs for landform analysis, a skilled civil engineer, a superb teacher, the “mayor” of Ithaca’s Chinese community, and one of the world’s finest human beings.

Born in Teitsin, in northern China, Ta was a celebrity at birth — the first male of the 26th generation of the Liang family from the Dragon Lake Village. His diplomatic approach to all situations was inherited from his father who had been China’s ambassador to Australia. Ta’s early education was by tutors, laying the foundation for his broad interest in classical Chinese.

He received a Bachelor of Engineering degree from Tsing Hua University in 1937, worked briefly as an engineer for a railroad, then went to Burma, where he established a successful engineering company while only in his mid-twenties. In Burma, he also met and married Daisy, his beloved wife for forty-two years, and Cornell’s greatest sports fan. Daisy had participated in the Far Eastern Olympics and was in Burma teaching. Although they met in Burma, their native villages in China were only a few miles apart. After Japan invaded Burma, Ta became a senior engineer with the U.S. Armed Forces, working in the China-Burma-India Theater, supervising the design and construction of roads, airports and housing facilities. He was awarded the U.S. War Department’s Meritorious Civilian Service Emblem in 1945.

After World War II, Ta passed a national examination in China and was one of the few selected to be sent to the U.S. for graduate study. He was accepted at Cornell and went on to earn a M.C.E. and Ph.D. in 1948 and 1952, respectively. His Ph.D. dissertation was based on the detection of landslides using aerial photographs. From 1950 to 1954, he was a research associate in civil engineering, working with Donald Belcher to make major advances in interpreting soil and rock conditions from aerial photographs. During this period, he was co-director of an extensive air photo training program in Burma. After spending 1955 to 1957 with the engineering firm of TAMS, he returned to Cornell to join the civil engineering faculty. He remained at Cornell until retiring as professor emeritus in 1984.

At Cornell, Ta developed and taught courses in physical environment evaluation and aerial photographic studies, served as advisor to hundreds of students from a variety of disciplines, and was responsible for many remote sensing research projects. From 1961 to 1965, he directed a tropical soils air photo project, sponsored by the Air

Force Cambridge Research Laboratories; from 1970 to 1972, he co-directed the Land Use and Resource Inventory of Puerto Rico; and from 1972 to 1982, he was principal investigator of the NASA-sponsored Program in Remote Sensing. As a consultant, he conducted engineering and remote sensing projects for private, government and international agencies in some forty countries — transportation route assessment in Alaska, Australia, Canada and East Africa; pipeline route assessment in the Arctic; land evaluation studies in Liberia, the Caribbean, and the Philippines; and the review of national remote sensing programs in several developing countries.

Among the unique contributions made by Ta and Daisy to Cornell and the Ithaca community are the countless dinners they held for new and old faculty, visitors, students and “friends”. Almost singlehandedly they created a community spirit, earning the respect, admiration, friendship and love of an unbelievably large number of people.

Ta is survived by a son, Jack, of Gross Pointe, Michigan; two grandchildren; a brother in Chicago; and two sisters in Hong Kong. His warmth, friendship, quiet strength, and approach to life — the best of the American, the best of the Chinese — will never be forgotten.

Donald J. Belcher, Floyd O. Slate, Warren R. Philipson

Siegfried Eric Lienk

October 16, 1916 — June 25, 1988

From 1949 to 1983, Professor Siegfried E. (Sieg) Lienk had a productive career as an entomologist in Cornell's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York. He not only made a number of important contributions to his science, but he also was much appreciated by the fruit growers of New York for providing them with effective means of coping with their mite and insect problems.

Born in Gary, Indiana, he attended grade and high school in South Chicago. Over the following six years, his time was divided between working as a mechanic for an equipment manufacturing company, and attending the Chicago Christian Junior College. (His father was a Lutheran pastor.) Having developed a deep interest in insects, he decided to seek a career in that field. In 1940, he entered the University of Idaho where, two years later, he received a B.S. degree in entomology.

In June 1942, he was appointed an agent in the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. His primary duties were to locate new infestations of the pear psylla in pear orchards of the states of Idaho and Washington. However, later in 1942, after our nation became involved in World War II, he resigned his Bureau job and enlisted in the Army. Because of his entomological training, he was assigned to the Army's Medical Corps. From late 1942 to 1946, he saw service in North Africa, Italy, Okinawa and Japan. Perhaps his most important experience was the part he played in controlling a massive outbreak of typhus in Naples, Italy. This louse-transmitted disease was controlled by the use of a then-new pesticide—DDT. After returning to civilian life in 1946, he became a graduate student at the University of Illinois. In 1948, he spent six months in Alaska as a member of a team which conducted biological and control studies on mosquitoes, black flies, and punkies for the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

On June 16, 1949, Sieg was appointed a research associate in the Department of Entomology of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. After receiving his doctorate degree from the University of Illinois, he was advanced to an assistant professorship on March 1, 1950. Initially, he conducted studies on the biology and control of cherry pests and on the species of spider mites that are pests of apple and the other tree fruits. He and a colleague, E.H. Glass, also started a new project. Its objective was to evaluate the effectiveness of the various kinds of equipment being used to apply pesticidal dusts and sprays to fruit trees.

Of the cherry pests, he gave most attention to the two species of fruit flies which produce wormy cherries, and to the European red mite, an apple pest. Before Sieg joined the staff, several local workers, in their studies of petroleum oils as pesticides, had found that the overwintering egg of this mite became increasingly susceptible to oil sprays up to the start of tree growth in the spring. Following up on this lead, Sieg was able to demonstrate that a single oil spray applied just ahead of egg hatch can give commercial control of this six- or seven-generation pest for the year. A succession of new acaricides then became available. In testing these, Sieg found that while most of them gave good control, initially, the mite eventually became resistant to them. Up to the present time, however, this mite has not been able to develop resistance to oil sprays. Its mode of action is physical—it “smothers” the eggs.

In addition to the foregoing work, Sieg found time to assemble and maintain a collection of local insects for the use of the department. His skill as a taxonomist was really challenged, however, in a project he and a colleague, P.J. Chapman, started in 1974. Its objective was to learn when the flight period(s) of the larger species of moths (*Macrolepidoptera*) occurred in the Geneva, New York area by use of black light traps. Over a five-year period these traps were visited daily from mid-April to early November. Of the 30,000 moths collected annually, 600 species were represented. In addition to the scientific value of these data, information was provided for determining when control measures should be used for species of economic importance.

The Lienk-Chapman team also conducted another large-scale project. Sought was an update on the number of native species that had adopted apple as a host after this plant was introduced to North America in colonial times. Since all pests, old and new, had been reduced to low levels after growers started using pesticides near the end of the 19th century, these workers conducted their studies in abandoned orchards and in cow-planted stands of wild apple trees. Species found feeding on apples were classified as using them as a primary, secondary or accidental host. A number of potentially new apple pests were discovered. This study was reported in a book published by the Geneva Station in 1971.

Professor Lienk retired in 1983 and was named professor emeritus. In retirement he continued to make Geneva his base of operations. While he did some traveling and was active in several community organizations, he spent a considerable amount of time at his office and laboratory at the Geneva Station. In fact, he visited his office just a week before his death.

Sieg was a friendly, cooperative, department-loyal person who was well liked by the staff at all levels. For his fun-making talents, he usually became the life of the party at departmental social affairs. He will be missed by his

many friends. That there were many, was evident from the unusually large numbers of persons who attended his memorial service.

He is survived by his widow, Mary, and a daughter, Laura Lee Lienk, of Watsonville, California. He was predeceased by his first wife, Laura Irene Ross Lienk, and a daughter, Marta Ross Lienk, who were killed in an automobile accident in 1965.

Edward H. Glass, George A. Schaefers, Paul J. Chapman

Ethel S. Little

April 10, 1892 — February 3, 1985

Ethel Little was born in the town of Tolono, in Champaign County, Illinois. She grew up with three brothers on the family farm and attended the University of Illinois, where she earned the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1917 and Bachelor of Science in 1919. She received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Illinois College of Medicine in 1921. Following an internship at the Henrotin Hospital in Chicago, she began a lifetime career in student medicine at the University of Illinois Health Service, where she practiced from 1922 to 1929. She then moved to the State Teachers College at Minot, North Dakota, where she remained until 1941, when she returned to Illinois to become a member of the Health Service at the State Teachers College at Charleston. She came to New York in 1943 to join the staff at the Cortland State Teachers College. In February 1945 she was appointed an assistant professor of clinical and preventive medicine at Cornell University.

At Cornell Dr. Little practiced general medicine with a particular interest in hearing disorders. For many years students with hearing complaints were referred to her for audiometry and evaluation. She was an enthusiastic participant in the Freshman Camp Orientation Program conducted by the University for several years. She became an associate professor in 1959. As a colleague she was a reliable, conscientious, and congenial partner. She was a member of the Tompkins County Medical Society and the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Dr. Little retired as professor emeritus in 1962. Following her retirement she maintained an interest in the library at Sage Hospital and worked for several years at keeping it up-to-date. She also returned to work at the Gannett Clinic on a temporary basis to substitute for regular staff members during times of illness. Her avocations included gardening; she was particularly interested in roses and was often seen in her garden on the shore of Fall Creek in Forest Home. Dr. Little was an avid bird-watcher and joined other like-minded persons in local and distant trips to observe them. She was a member of the First Unitarian Church of Ithaca.

In 1973 Dr. Little moved from Ithaca to a retirement center in Santa Fe, New Mexico. There she maintained her interest in gardening and was instrumental in obtaining the allocation of garden plots for members of her retirement community; her own was reportedly outstanding. She continued to take excursions for the observation of birds. She also worked as a volunteer in the gift shop of the Palace of the Governors Museum in Santa Fe.

Dr. Little remained active until November 1984, when she was hospitalized for an illness from which she did not recover. She died at the age of ninety-two. She was the last surviving member of her immediate family and is survived by a niece and several nephews.

We remember her as a diligent and conscientious physician and a good friend.

Paul H. Darsie, M.D.; Norman S. Moore, M.D.; Raymond Haringa, M.D.

J. Randall Livermore

December 16, 1890 — April 22, 1982

J. Randall Livermore was appointed professor of plant breeding emeritus on February 1, 1955. He retired after thirty-three years of service in extension, teaching, and research at the New York State College of Agriculture and Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. He was born on December 16, 1890, at Watertown, Massachusetts, and received his B.S. degree from Cornell University in 1913. Following graduation he was engaged in farming, returning to Cornell in 1921 as a graduate student in the Department of Plant Breeding with an additional interest in plant physiology and agronomy. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1927.

Dr. Livermore's first professional assignment was as an assistant in extension, a position he filled from 1922 to 1928. He was made an assistant in research the following year, and in 1929 he was appointed assistant professor of plant breeding. In 1939 he was promoted to associate professor.

His principal interests for the following quarter of a century were research on the Irish potato and teaching biometrics. In his efforts at plant breeding he endeavored to produce potatoes with excellent eating and cooking qualities as well as high-producing, disease- and insect-resistant types. He was particularly successful in obtaining a high percentage of potato seed set, a problem that at that time required specialized techniques. For a while he gave attention to the study of mutations in the potato and to the isolation of superior strains of the then common varieties of potatoes. Selection work was done directly with potato growers in various parts of the state.

For about twenty years Professor Livermore taught a graduate course in biometry, the organization and teaching of which was pioneering work in the application of statistical method to the analysis of biological data. During that period graduate students from most departments of the College of Agriculture other than those in the social sciences regularly received their initial instruction in statistical methods in Dr. Livermore's course. They numbered well over one hundred a year during the years when the writers were among the students. It is likely that Professor Livermore's most lasting contribution was the training of students from many fields in the proper use of statistics as an aid in the interpretation of experimental results.

In all his work Professor Livermore showed keen analysis and sound judgment, all of which led to numerous publications on his potato-breeding results and on the methodology of experimentation and plot technique.

Dr. Livermore twice served as president of the Potato Association of America. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

One extracurricular activity should be mentioned. Dr. Livermore was a longtime member of the Ithaca Bowling Association and an efficient secretary for a period of time. He was a member of the self-styled university team that topped the league for six years. Two cups in the Cornell trophy room testify to this effort.

Following his retirement in 1955 Professor Livermore lived in Melbourne and Altoona, Florida, until his death, on April 22, 1982, in Eustis, Florida. He was married to Helen Myers Fraser, who died on February 4, 1985.

Henry M. Munger, Royce P. Murphy, Robert L. Plaisted

Geoffrey Stuart Stephen Ludford

February 2, 1928 — December 11, 1986

Geoffrey S. S. Ludford was professor of applied mathematics in the Department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. He developed his deep interest in applied mathematics after he had left the University of Cambridge to work with Richard von Mises at Harvard University. The work resulted in his thesis, “Three Topics in the Mathematical Theory of Compressible Flow,” for which he was awarded a Ph.D. degree from Cambridge. The association with von Mises was extremely stimulating and had a lasting influence on Geof’s approach to mathematics. In 1951, at age twenty-three, he became assistant professor of mathematics in the Department of Mathematics at the University of Maryland. In 1952 his appointment was made joint with the Institute for Fluid Dynamics and Applied Mathematics. The institute provided a fruitful environment for his research. He collaborated extensively with Joseph R. Diaz and with a number of other people, including Monroe H. Martin, the director of the institute. After von Mises’s sudden death in 1953 Geof was invited by Hilda Geiringer (von Mises’s wife) to cooperate with her in completing the book *Mathematical Theory of Compressible Fluid Flow*. Von Mises had written the first three chapters of the book; Geiringer and Ludford added a fourth and fifth chapter, as well as many notes and addenda. Published in 1958, it has become a classic in the field. After serving a year full-time in the Institute for Fluid Dynamics and Applied Mathematics, Geof moved in 1959 to the Department of Aeronautical Engineering of the University of Maryland as a full professor. During the next year he was visiting professor of applied mathematics at Brown University. He came to Cornell in the fall of 1961 as professor of applied mathematics in the Department of Mechanics and Materials (currently the Department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics). Shortly before his death he was also elected professor in the Department of Mathematics. He was a member of four graduate fields. Soon after his arrival at Cornell Geof established a series of graduate courses that represented his strong convictions on how applied mathematics should be taught. Ever since then those courses have provided a firm mathematical foundation for doctoral students from all over the university.

Besides paying careful attention to teaching, Geof was a prolific and creative researcher. His research interests centered on the application of mathematics to fluid phenomena. These included not only the area of compressible flow but also magnetohydrodynamics and combustion. He became interested in magnetohydrodynamics during a sabbatical year at Harvard University in 1958 working with Sydney Goldstein. Although other areas of interest occupied him during the last ten years, he continued to play an active role in international meetings on the subject.

He established a reputation as one of the leading theoreticians in combustion. Of particular importance to the

latter area is his book *Theory of Laminar Flames*, co-authored with his former student John D. Buckmaster and published in 1982. He was the author of more than 160 research papers and four books. He supervised over thirty Ph.D. students, many of whom are now on the faculties of leading universities.

Many awards and honors recognized the value of his work, including a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Fulbright-Hays Fellowship, a Senior U.S. Scientist Award from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (Federal Republic of Germany), and a U.K. Science Research Council Visiting Fellowship. In 1982 he was professeur associé at the Université de Provence and the following year at the Université de Paris-Sud. He was a longtime Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and had been an editor of *Physica D* since 1982. The NATO advanced research workshop “Colloque sur la Modélisation Mathématique en Combustion et ses Applications,” held in Lyon this April, was dedicated to him. Special tributes were paid to the memory of both Geoffrey and Arthur Shercliff at the fifth International Beer Sheva Seminar on MHD Flows and Turbulence in Israel this March.

One of Geof's major achievements was his success in organizing the effort to obtain the five-year grant from the Army Research Office that resulted in the creation of the Mathematical Sciences Institute at Cornell. He was the first director of the institute and was instrumental in setting the basic policies to be followed. In particular he insisted that a large part of the funding be dedicated to the encouragement and support of young mathematicians. The institute currently provides support for eighteen to twenty graduate fellows and ten to twelve postdoctoral fellows, as well as stimulates interaction among mathematical scientists by means of workshops and visiting appointments at Cornell.

Besides excelling professionally, Geof was a world-class athlete. He rowed for Jesus College in Cambridge and was a member of the 1947 Jesus crew that won the Grand Challenge Cup at the Henley Royal Regatta as well as the Scandinavian Championship in Bergen, Norway. He rowed for the winning Cambridge crew in the 1949 Oxford-Cambridge boat race. Geof held a firm conviction that one should not participate in competitive sports after age thirty. However, he maintained his excellent physical condition by a rigorous regimen of exercise and diet. His fitness was remarkable; even when in the hospital during his last illness (he suffered from a brain tumor), his lung capacity exceeded what could be measured by the instrumentation available.

Geof was also an accomplished singer. He always loved to sing, and he joined the Whiton chorale many years ago. He practiced conscientiously to develop his ability further. He was a regular soloist as a tenor in the chorale's performances.

Geof's calm and controlled demeanor gave no hint of the depth of his compassion for those less fortunate than himself. He adopted the causes of Russian refusenik colleagues with committed passion, writing letters of support and encouragement and sending scientific books, reprints, calculators, and money to them (bearing the expenses out of his own pocket). He went to Russia as part of the first large foreign delegation to the famous Moscow Sunday Seminars, a meaningful international expression of solidarity with the intellectually oppressed.

Geof's accomplishments and dedication have served Cornell well. His premature death at the height of his powers is a tragic loss for the university and for the large number of colleagues both at Cornell and around the world who benefited from their relationships with him. Much greater is the loss for his wife, Pamela, and for his daughters, Jennifer and Susan, and their families. Geof actively encouraged all three of them to go as far as possible educationally and was enormously proud that they were able to combine educational endeavors with raising families and activity in other areas.

His was an uncompromisingly high standard of scholarship; precision of thought and expression were central to his life. By his example and teaching, a substantial number of students left Cornell aspiring to develop and maintain these qualities, a legacy in which this university can take pride.

Philip J. Holmes, Sidney Leibovich, P. C. Tobias de Boer

Edward A. Lutz

July 10, 1910 — October 9, 1987

With the death of Edward A. Lutz at his country home on October 9, 1987, the university and the state lost a respected scholar and a leader in community affairs. His professional life was devoted to the systematic analysis of social problems and to the improvement of schools and local government. He was an educator in the broadest sense and was known throughout the state for his innovative programs to aid local administration. Ed Lutz was characterized at the memorial service as a perceptive, productive and public-minded member of the Cornell faculty and of the Greater Ithaca Community.

Edward A. Lutz grew up in the Catskill mountain town of Prattsville, New York and graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1931. He worked for the Farm Credit Administration in Springfield, Massachusetts and Washington, D.C. and obtained an M.B.A. from the Harvard School of Business. In 1937 he returned to Cornell to pursue graduate work in agricultural economics under the direction of Professor M.P. Catherwood. This association was a decisive factor in determining his lifetime career as a specialist in local government and public administration and finance.

From 1940 to his entry into the Navy in 1942, Dr. Lutz was Director of the Bureau of Planning in the New York State Division of Commerce. He served on Admiral Mitscher's Staff in the Pacific Theater during World War II and was selected as a member of a group formed to assist General MacArthur in governing the occupation of Japan.

Ed Lutz joined the Cornell faculty in 1946 as a professor of public administration in the Department of Agricultural Economics and served with distinction in this position for thirty years. He became an emeritus professor in 1976. Professor Lutz focused his efforts on the problems of local and state governments in rural areas. His research, teaching, and extension were aimed to help units of local government provide needed public services efficiently in both rural and urban areas. His insight and dedication gained the respect and admiration of public officials throughout the state and the cooperation and support of other faculty at Cornell.

Throughout his career Professor Lutz was called upon to serve as advisor and consultant to numerous state and local government groups. He was a member of several special commissions including the temporary commission on the constitutional convention, the New York State-New York City fiscal relations commission, the joint legislative commission on school financing, and the state commission on per capita aid. He was instrumental in designing formulas for use in distributing financial aid to schools and local units of government.

His conviction that education was the key to improving government led him to initiate a great many schools designed to inform voters and to train local administrators. Among these were “Citizenship Schools” for training volunteer leaders in the community, the School for Highway Superintendents, and training programs for clerks of the boards and for assessors. Professor Lutz received widespread recognition and numerous awards for his innovative extension programs. In 1976, the New York Institute of Assessing Officers recognized Professor Lutz’s contributions by making him an Honorary Member of the Institute.

Professor Lutz collaborated with others on campus in developing programs. He was a key person in organizing the “Cornell Local Government Program” for training newly elected and appointed local government officials in rural areas. This program was sponsored jointly by the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. In 1972 Professor Lutz received a national citation from the American Agricultural Economics Association for this distinguished extension program. In cooperation with Professor Harrington in Extension Administration, an educational program known as “Operation Advance” was developed to increase the confidence and competence of local leaders and citizens. This was used in extension programs throughout the rural counties of New York State and was a part of Professor Lutz’s commitment to helping local citizens take a more active role in the governance of their communities.

Professor Lutz participated in a number of programs abroad and gained an international reputation as an expert in his special field. In 1957-58 he and his wife joined the Cornell-Los Baños team in the University of the Philippines where he helped students learn more about citizen involvement in local government. He regularly attracted international graduate students who later became leaders in their home countries. In 1968-69 Professor Lutz received a Fulbright Fellowship to study local government in Norway. In 1978-79 he was leader of a team that assisted with the reorganization of local government in Dominica.

Ed Lutz was a scholar who put his knowledge and skills to practical use in the community in which he lived. Early in his career he was active in the affairs of the Willow Creek one-room school district. Later he served as a member and president of the Ithaca School District Board of Education. He served as chairman of the Town of Ulysses Board of Zoning Appeals, and in 1972 was appointed by the Board of Representatives to serve as chairman of the Tompkins County Reapportionment Committee.

Professor Lutz was active in a number of community organizations. He was a devoted member and president of the Tompkins County Public Library Board. He also was active in the Ithaca Memorial Society, the Ithaca Consumers Society, the Men’s Garden Club, Cornell Plantations, and the Rhodora Club.

Ed Lutz had a keen interest in ornamentals and pursued this as an avocation. The Lutz home was a place of unique beauty with a special collection of azaleas and rhododendrons. He not only cared for these shrubs and enjoyed their beauty but had each properly labelled with its botanical name. He had a lifelong abiding interest and love for the rural areas. Hiking, cross-country skiing, and mountain climbing were among his hobbies. As a friend and hiking companion once remarked, "It seemed that Ed knew every back road and trail in Upstate New York."

It was a pleasure for colleagues to work with Ed Lutz and share his quiet sense of humor and grace with words. He had a subtle and dry wit and was a master of descriptive phrases and short quips. Colleagues valued his editing skills. He fought hard for the demanding principles to which he was committed. Ed Lutz was serious about his work but never took himself seriously. His low-key approach proved to be effective and won him many friends. He was deeply committed to the improvement of the government of New York State and to making Tompkins County a fine place to live. He worked hard and long but seldom was in the limelight.

Ed Lutz is survived by his wife of fifty years, Madeline O'Connell Lutz; a daughter Sarah Saul of Austin, Texas; a granddaughter; three sisters; two brothers; nieces and nephews; and innumerable friends and associates.

Kenneth L. Robinson, Bernard F. Stanton, C. Arthur Bratton

Laurence Howland MacDaniels

October 21, 1888 — June 18, 1986

Dr. Laurence Howland MacDaniels, “Dr. Mac,” as he was known by all, was born in Fremont, Ohio. He earned the Bachelor of Arts degree at Oberlin College in 1912. While he entered Cornell in the fall of 1912 to pursue graduate studies, he had earlier visited the university as a member of Oberlin’s champion football team. He was subsequently elected to the Oberlin College Athletic Hall of Fame for his part in the team’s achievements. In his first year at Cornell he held an assistantship with the farm course in the Department of Entomology and in the next year one in botany. He served as an instructor in botany from 1914 to 1917. He received his doctorate in 1917. The title of his thesis was “*The Histology of the Phloem in Certain Woody Angiosperms.*”

From 1917 to 1919 he worked as a member of the Botanical Raw Products Committee of the National Research Council and for the Bureau of Aircraft Production, where his technical knowledge of wood structure enabled him to provide guidance in the selection of types structurally sound for propellers and other aircraft parts. In 1919 he returned to Cornell as an assistant professor of pomology and in 1923 was promoted to professor. He taught courses in pomology and conducted research on the basic aspects of the pollination of apples, tree wounds, and bracing and on the anatomical aspects of pollination and of flower and fruit abscission. In 1940 he was appointed head of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, a position he held until his retirement in 1956, at which time he was appointed professor emeritus. During World War II, under Dr. MacDaniels’s leadership, the department focused its efforts on rubber production from American plant species, the use of plant materials for camouflage, and food production through the Victory Garden Program. Dr. MacDaniels was active in organizing the Victory Garden Council of Greater New York and served as the coordinator of the Victory Garden Program for the college.

A colleague of Liberty Hyde Bailey for many years, Dr. MacDaniels greatly admired “the Father of American Horticulture” and spoke often of his conversations and interactions with him. He worked closely with Dr. Bailey on many projects and served on the Bailey Hortorium Advisory Committee in its formative years. He was also a close associate and personal friend of Dr. Bailey’s daughter, Ethel Zoe.

Dr. MacDaniels took leave of the university from 1919 to 1921 and, with Mrs. MacDaniels, did relief work with Armenian refugees in Turkey through the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. During his sabbatical leave of 1926-27 he was associated with the Bishop Museum of Honolulu to make a botanical survey of the

distribution of the fe'i banana as it related to Polynesian migration. In 1949 he continued his survey in newly opened areas such as Caledonia, the New Hebrides, and Canton Island. The herbarium of the Bailey Hortorium was greatly enriched by his plant collections during this period. From 1943 to 1945, once again on leave, he served in the Beka Valley of Syria as director of agricultural extension for the Near East Foundation.

In retirement Dr. MacDaniels continued to be very actively involved in horticulture. From 1957 to 1959 he served as visiting professor of horticulture at the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines at Los Baños. There he worked to improve fruit, vegetable, and ornamental crops and taught elementary horticulture. In 1960 he became the adviser for nut crops in the Technical Assistance Program for Yugoslavia with the objective of improving the culture of walnuts, filberts, almonds, and chestnuts. He returned to Yugoslavia for six months in 1961-62 as adviser for small-fruits production. There followed in 1964 a four-month assignment as a technical adviser for fruit crops on the Montana State University team at Patzcuao, Michoacan, Mexico, which had the mission of establishing an experimental and demonstration station for temperate-zone fruits. Subsequently Dr. MacDaniels was deeply disappointed when he was informed he could no longer receive foreign assignments because of his age. But he was by no means idle during the next twenty years, as attested by the three-page bibliography of articles appearing in scientific publications reporting on research done primarily on nuts and lilies during this period. During that time he was a pioneer and, until his death, the leading authority in the study of walnut allelopathy.

This chronology identifies only the major involvements of Dr. MacDaniels's long career. In his many capacities and roles he made outstanding, substantive contributions to his profession, to his university, to Ithaca, and, indeed, to the world community as a whole.

He was one of the few all-around horticulturists in the last twenty-five years. Whereas most faculty members, especially researchers, are increasingly specialized in one or so narrow aspects of horticulture, Dr. Mac was knowledgeable in garden flowers, trees and shrubs, turfgrass, weed science, greenhouse crops, fruits, vegetables, nuts, native plants, and taxonomy and in many other fields. He wrote articles in all those areas.

He was a prolific author but probably best known for the book on plant anatomy co-authored with Dr. A. J. Eames, *Introduction to Plant Anatomy*, which was first published in 1925 and completely revised in 1954. It was the standard text and reference book on the subject for many decades and remains a major reference. Dr. Mac's research of 1921-25 led to several classic *Cornell Bulletins* and *Memoirs* based on his studies of the histology of the tree crotch, tree-pruning wounds, effects of spiral ringing on solute translocation, tree bracing, wound treatment,

and related matters. He wrote hundreds of articles in refereed journals, the trade press, and garden magazines. His “A Study of Cultivars in *Bougainvillea* (Nyctaginaceae),” published in *Baileya* in May 1981, when he was ninety-two, is a classic.

In 1940 Dr. MacDaniels was elected president of the American Society for Horticultural Science. His presidential address, “Some Social Implications of the Scientific Method,” should be required reading for all horticulture faculty and graduate students. It is as timely today as it was then, when he wrote about “the sense of responsibility among scientists for the social order.” He emphasized his “belief that the method of science or the scientific approach is useful and effective in interpreting phenomena in all fields of human knowledge and endeavor and will aid in the solution of all problems with which the human race is confronted.” He expounded on the scientific method and wrote in relation to ethics, “The qualities of honesty, loyalty, truth, decency, kindness, unselfishness, and the like are constructive in their effort upon individual and social life and in the long run will make for a better society than their destructive counterparts.” Certainly Dr. MacDaniels’s life exemplified that philosophy.

As an academic administrator, Dr. MacDaniels was highly effective and provided outstanding leadership in program development. He was proud of his role in guiding the transition of floriculture and ornamental horticulture from the status of a gardening art and craft to that of a respected branch of plant science. He recruited new faculty members with strong training in plant physiology and related biological sciences. He introduced courses in horticultural taxonomy and applied plant physiology and worked diligently to garner sufficient funding to support his faculty members with the most modern laboratories and equipment. He developed a strong working relationship with the Bailey Hortorium and sought to achieve optimal interaction among all horticultural departments at Cornell.

Dr. MacDaniels chose to teach the introductory course in floriculture and ornamental horticulture during his entire tenure as department head. He found teaching at that level to be most stimulating and an excellent means of remaining abreast of developments in the field. In his course he stressed horticulture as a science and quickly introduced his students to the scientific method through laboratory experiments and projects that took them into the research literature. He was a warm and understanding teacher, equally able to discuss a complex theory of plant growth and development or to demonstrate a simple garden practice. And he enjoyed as well the lighter side of his relationship with students. Alumni regularly ask if Dr. Mac still played his guitar and sang folk songs and ballads at department get-togethers. Remembered by all were the Sunday evening socials at the MacDaniels’s home, where all were invited to gather to make chocolate candies and to discuss in a most understanding and concerned manner one or more major world concerns. Both Dr. and Mrs. MacDaniels had serious concern for,

and understanding of, students' situations and often made major efforts, using their personal resources, to ease difficulties.

Though he focused his attention on the horticultural sciences, Dr. MacDaniels contributed substantially in many other areas of the university. He was president of the Cornell chapter of the American Association of University Professors and of the Cornell Library Associates. He served on the University Committee on Physical Education and Athletics, chaired the Advisory Committee for the Bailey Hortorium, and served on the Campus Trees Committee. He was involved with the Cornell Plantations in many capacities spanning more than four decades. In 1942 he served as chairman of the Administrative Committee and in subsequent years as member, chairman, and consultant. He was a moving force in the Cornell Plantations Natural Areas Committee's selection and acquisition of ecologically valuable areas. Through his efforts the A. J. Eames Memorial Bog was purchased and given to the Cornell Plantations. In 1973, on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday, a fund-raising drive was initiated by friends to obtain a natural area in his honor, to be known as the L. H. MacDaniels Botanical Sanctuary. To that end Allan Hosie and Pauline Bird Treman and Caroline Cooley (the widow of Robert E. Treman) donated property to the university in the Coy Glen Gorge and gave instructions to keep their ninety acres forever wild, managing it only with suitable scientific practices. The area had been used by Dr. MacDaniels and others at the university to study its geological features, mosses, bryophytes, the American hackberry, scarlet oaks, lilies, orchids, and more than 380 other species of plants that are growing in its gorge and that can be found on no other Cornell property. Donations from friends were to help purchase additional adjacent parcels of land to help protect the entire site, but the project has never been fully realized because of reluctance on the part of some private owners to sell or donate their adjacent land. An inveterate plantsman, Dr. Mac greatly enhanced the Cornell Plantations' plant collections through the years, and he was responsible for assembling the Class of 1901 Memorial Cornell Plantations Nut Tree Collection.

Dr. Mac was a member of many honorary and professional societies, including the Cornell chapters of Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Gamma Rho, Phi Kappa Phi, and Pi Alpha Xi. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for Horticultural Science, and the Royal Horticultural Society of London. He was president of the American Society for Horticultural Science in 1940 as well as a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Botanical Society of America, and the American Society of Naturalists. He served as president of the Northern Nut Growers Association in 1951; helped found the North American Lily Society in 1947 and served as its first president from 1947 to 1949 and again from 1955 to 1957; and

was chairman of the Lily Committee of the American Horticultural Society from 1938 to 1946. He was a member of the New York Academy of Sciences.

In 1966 Dr. MacDaniels was the recipient of the Wilder Medal from the American Pomological Society. In 1979 he received the Land Award of the New York Nature Conservancy. On the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, in 1979, the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture named its main classroom the L. H. MacDaniels Lecture Room. In 1980 he received the Lytell Lily Cup from the Royal Horticultural Society of London for the significant advancement of knowledge of breeding and cultivation of garden lilies. He was the first Cornellian and the third United States scientist to receive the award since its establishment in 1939.

At home in Ithaca both Dr. and Mrs. MacDaniels played major roles in the community. Mrs. MacDaniels was the first woman to serve on Ithaca's Common Council, initially in 1945 and again in 1948-49. Both were stalwarts of the First Unitarian Church. Dr. MacDaniels was also the chairman of the Council of Social Agencies and active in the Rotary Club, the Ithaca Garden Information Center, and Hospicare of Tompkins County. He was a charter member of the Ithaca Men's Garden Club and was active in founding the Senior Citizens Center, serving as a member of its first board of directors. He served on the Greenbelt Committee, the Circle Greenway Committee, the Area Beautification Council, and the New York Nature Conservancy. He was president of the Cayuga Lake Preservation Association, one of the groups credited with preventing construction of a nuclear power plant along the lake. He also served in an advisory role to many Ithaca officials and groups. In 1967 Dr. and Mrs. MacDaniels donated two acres on West Hill to the city of Ithaca for a park that now bears Mrs. MacDaniels's name.

Dr. MacDaniels's concern for protecting our natural resources led him to spearhead an effort to acquire as many as possible of the one hundred glens along Cayuga Lake for incorporation into the state park system. His concern for world hunger led him to assist in the establishment, in the 1970s, of the Cornell Tree Crops Program, which endeavors to research the feasibility of food production from nut and other tree crops grown on lands otherwise not suitable for agriculture. He donated more than twenty acres of land, along with supporting funds, to Cornell to establish the program.

Horticulture was both his professional and spare-time preoccupation. Gardening was his favorite hobby. His gardens on West Hill represent one of the finest plant collections in Ithaca. Ever generous with his plants, Dr. MacDaniels was the benefactor of many a beginning gardener and swelled mightily the offerings at the annual plant sales of the Ithaca Men's Garden Club. He was also an avid fisherman, pursuing his piscatorial activities in stream, lake, and deep-sea environs. An accomplished musician, he studied at the Conservatory at Oberlin and

sang in the Oberlin College Glee Club. He was a long-standing member of the choir of the First Unitarian Church of Ithaca and one of the most revered song leaders of the Rotary Club of Ithaca, where his direction of the club's members in "My Grandfather's Clock" became a Rotary tradition.

Dr. MacDaniels's colleagues, friends, and students knew him as a concerned and committed scientist, teacher, administrator, and humanist.

His concerns were genuine, his goals sound, his approach scientific, his standards lofty. Blessed with long life, he was able to touch many generations with his wisdom and very special insights. His impact on the university, on Ithaca and its environs, and on the profession and science of horticulture—indeed, on science and education in their broadest contexts—has been profound. Perhaps foremost among his legacies is that of an exemplary philosophy of life rooted in compassion for the human state, understanding of the role and potential impact of scientifically based knowledge, and commitment to take part actively in the issues that swirl in one's own time.

Raymond T. Fox, Robert W. Langhans, Richard M. Lewis, John G. Seeley, Carl E. Gortzig

John W. MacDonald

March 29, 1905 — March 14, 1981

John Winchester MacDonald was born in Albany, New York, on March 29, 1905. He resided at the time of his death at 15D Strawberry Hill Road, Ithaca, New York. His three earned degrees were from Cornell University: Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Law. He was awarded the Doctor of Laws degree in 1959 by Canisius College and was also a graduate of the Army Industrial College. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of the Coif.

Professor MacDonald married another graduate of the Cornell Law School, Mary Elizabeth Brown, on September 26, 1927, the year after he was admitted to the New York bar. After practicing law in Albany and acting as clerk, New York Court of Claims, he was appointed to the faculty of Cornell Law School in 1930, where he was the Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law emeritus at his death.

His principal areas of expertise were legislation, constitutional law, and civil practice, although he wrote and taught on numerous other topics. He was a visiting professor at Columbia University School of Law, New York University School of Law, and St. John's University School of Law. Between 1951 and 1958 he lectured at the St. Lawrence University Institute on Crime and Delinquency.

His many publications include *Cases and Materials on Legislation* and *Materials on Legislation*, as well as numerous legislative studies published over the years by the New York State Law Revision Commission. He was editor for two volumes of the 1938 New York Constitutional Convention Committee Reports and coauthor of *Materials on Introduction of the Study of Law*. In addition he contributed many articles to important legal periodicals.

He served on numerous Cornell University faculty committees over the years and was a faculty member of the Board of Trustees from 1951 to 1955. From 1954 to 1956 he was chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Cornell Law School while the deanship was vacant.

John W. MacDonald also played a prominent role in New York State government. From its inception in 1934, he served the New York State Law Revision Commission as its executive secretary and director of research, then as a member of the commission, and ultimately as its chairman from 1958 to 1973. He became known as Mr. Law Revision Commission over his long period of activity, during which he had an important role in advising other state governments on the law revision concept, and he established contact with similar bodies abroad.

Other public service included that of research associate, New York Commission on the Administration of Justice, 1932-33, special assistant United States attorney general in 1942, delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention in 1967, Board of Visitors, Elmira State Reformatory, 1942 to 1947, and delegate to the New York Joint Conference on Legal Education.

Other interests of Professor MacDonald included service as general counsel and director, Therm, Inc., in Ithaca; acting as director, New York Legislative Service, Inc.; and serving other corporations. He was staff general counsel in the reorganization of the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation in 1942.

Among his many memberships were the Cornell Law Association, of which he was secretary-treasurer from 1932 to 1955; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; Scribes; American Judicature Society; the American, New York State, and Tompkins County bar associations; the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; the American Law Institute, where he was on the permanent editorial board for the Uniform Commercial Code; the American Association of University Professors; the Catholic Commission on Intellectual and Cultural Affairs; the John Henry Newman Society; Delta Sigma Rho; and the Knights of Columbus, Fourth Degree. His clubs included the Cornell Club of New York, the Country Club of Ithaca, and the Ithaca Yacht Club.

Professor MacDonald was a communicant of St. Catherine of Siena Church in Ithaca.

He is survived by his wife; one son, John Winchester MacDonald; and three daughters: Mrs. Catherine Wigsten, Mrs. J. A. Lindseth, and Rita MacDonald. A fourth daughter, Mrs. Mary Jean O'Connell, predeceased him. There are fourteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren surviving. Two grandchildren predeceased Professor MacDonald.

The crowning honor of his long and distinguished career in the law was the dedication of the John W. MacDonald Moot Courtroom on June 14, 1980, which he attended. A plaque at the entrance of the courtroom in Myron Taylor Hall, home of the Cornell Law School, describes John MacDonald as an "inspiring teacher," a "distinguished scholar," and a "creative law reformer." He was indeed all these and more. A warm and vibrant personality, he played a significant role in the life of Cornell University for over forty years. Professor MacDonald will be remembered with deep affection and respect by his colleagues at the Law School and by the several generations of law students whose lives he enriched by his scholarship and teaching.

W. David Curtiss, Ernest N. Warren, William Tucker Dean

Robert D. MacDougall

September 1, 1940 — May 8, 1987

Robert Duncan (Scotty) MacDougall was an intriguing and enigmatic man. His concern with form and formality—which casual acquaintances misconstrued—was always balanced by his keen sensitivity to the life and energy that animates form. His unusual progress from a bachelor’s degree in architecture (Cornell, 1963) to a Ph.D. in anthropology (Cornell, 1971) was quite consonant with his view of the building as an extension of the individual within a culture. His main scholarly preoccupation was the Indian subcontinent, a choice that puzzled people when they first met him, given the obvious contrast between the dapper, precise Scotty and seething, turbulent India. Nor did he restrict his focus to the great works of Indian architecture. He went, as in his exhibition funded by the National Endowment for the Arts in 1980, “Beyond the Taj,” in a quest for India’s diversity as well as its unity. And his massive dissertation was on *domestic* architecture among the Kandyan Sinhalese, written while he and his wife Bonnie were both hard at work on degrees, trading off duties and responsibilities in a model partnership.

The spiritual structures that men built and inhabited, high religions, raw superstitions, and simple make-believe intrigued him as much as the buildings and artifacts that gave them symbolic form. He was not content to observe from a predictable, scholarly distance but wanted to participate in a ritual as well as to comment on it, to experience it from the inside. As was evident in his famous costumed appearances at the annual Beaux Arts Ball, he possessed an extraordinary ability to let his own energy so animate the form that he adopted that it was hard to believe he was not the being the costume suggested he was. Yet Scotty neither desired—nor imagined it was in his power—to discard his own identity and become assimilated into the world he observed and reproduced. He had what architects call a gifted eye. And perhaps his greatest artistic desire was to share the benefits of that talent with others: to help them participate in a world that he could see but perhaps they could not. He was not just a sympathetic and admiring scholar, determined to be the first Western participant in an age-old ritual. He wanted others to have the chance to see it as he did. So he photographed it.

His obsessive interest was in what the people of different nations took to be central to their lives rather than what a westerner might consider the major monuments of their culture. Although he observed and enjoyed the profundity of Indian and Greek thought and the masterpieces of those cultures’ art, as often as not he preferred to offer a less-elegant and fashionable perspective on a culture: its mysterious religious symbols, such as the *omphalos*

at Delphi, or its fear of the evil eye—an understandable preoccupation in one who himself possessed a gifted eye. Similarly he wanted to see a grand sailing vessel from the top of the mast or from the bowsprit, as a sailor sees it, not just from the deck or the shore. His own vision, extended by the camera, yearned to show us the insect's eye or the crow's-nest view of a building, a society, or an idea. His visual intelligence made him a fascinating teacher, a challenging colleague, and a very special parent. For he was dedicated to teaching his own children as well as his students, supporting them, encouraging them, and, above all, training their eyes.

His powers of observation were matched by his skill at reproducing an artistic image of what he saw—with the camera or the study tour, the graphic artist's tools, or the university. He loved observing nature and humankind. He also loved to organize nature into gardens and humans into colleges. And his talents were speedily put to good use by Cornell, which employed him as assistant dean in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning; as director of the South Asia Program; as guest curator of the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art; and, finally, as dean of the Division of Summer Session, Extramural Study, and Related Programs. Under his leadership new programs developed and blossomed. There had always lurked the possibility, indeed the danger, that Scotty's creative talents would be harnessed to institutional rather than personal intellectual goals. His passion for Cornell matched his passion for art. Consequently Cornell's summer brochures became works of art.

Scotty's administrative skills were not tapped only by Cornell. He was intrigued by all the different ways humans in a community gather and express themselves socially. And he participated in many. He served on the boards of directors for the Statler Faculty Club, the Cayuga Heights Community Center, and the Hangar Theatre. Indeed, during the last few years of his life he became progressively more interested in gaining new perspectives on the theater, where human behavior is ritually imitated, mocked, and admired. And his collection of photographs of Greek theaters is a treasure in itself.

The demands of administration, however, sapped the time available for his personal scholarship. As death warned of its approach, he felt he had left far too much unwritten and undone. But his annoyance never lapsed into self-pity. During an early visit to a clinic, he found himself with other cancer patients in their sixties and seventies. Although a university professor in his mid forties usually feels old in comparison with those around him, Scotty felt suddenly and unjustly young. 'I was touched,' he said, "by how frightened some of them were as they faced death, and I noted their reactions. 'I'm not ready to die,' one older man complained bitterly." Neither was Scotty. But he didn't put it that way. His attention shifted almost automatically from himself to others. He maintained that same distance from himself that he had when participating in and photographing a Hindu ritual, seeing and

recording human genius with sympathy and awe, not with a haughty desire to impose his own image on it. In his heart he knew he had accomplished much. He was proud to have completed a pilgrimage to all the holy sites of India. And he met, as he traveled, many old men who were still trying to make all the stops.

George Hascup, Charles Pearman, Frederick Ahl

James Owen Mahoney

October 16, 1907 — October 19, 1987

J.O. Mahoney spent the first twenty-one years of his life in Dallas, Texas, four of them as an art major at Southern Methodist University from which he graduated in 1928. He spent the next three years in New Haven as a graduate student in the prestigious Yale art program where Mahoney was a star pupil of its most influential artist-teacher, Eugene Savage. There he learned a discipline based on the formal and technical practices of the Italian Renaissance, and became a master of the tonal graduations, volumetric modeling and responsible craft of that mode.

In 1932 he won the Prix de Rome and spent three privileged years as a fellow of the American Academy and occupied a studio in the Academy's McKim, Mead & White *palazzo* on the Janiculum. During that time he was overwhelmed by the beauty and the grandeur of Italian art and architecture, and like many another winner of the Rome prize, was marked for life by the experience. He fell in love with all of Italy, and with the culture, and the here and now, of a people and a life that have charmed Americans since before the time of William Dean Howells.

When he returned to New York in 1936, he was ideally prepared to participate in the revival of mural painting in America. He was deluged with mural commissions, including an assignment to paint several panels for the Texas Centennial Exposition, two murals for the New York World's Fair, and murals for private houses in New Haven, San Antonio, New York City, White Plains and Greenwich. In 1939 he won a national competition to paint a third mural at the World's Fair, a 104 by 34 feet painting for the Federal Building. When the vogue for murals later faded, as American artists preempted that scale for use in easel painting, Mahoney continued to produce murals and reverse glass paintings for various buildings in Baltimore, in Atlanta, in Ithaca, and elsewhere. All these works are distinguished by their suitability to site, an Art Deco opulence and by impeccable workmanship.

Mahoney accepted an invitation from Dean Gilmore Clarke to join the faculty of the College of Architecture at Cornell in 1939, and for the next three years commuted between his apartment in New York and his studio in Ithaca. In 1942 he joined the Army Air Corps and after a year of officer training, was sent on detached service to a British post in a country house near Twickenham, where American and English specialists interpreted aerial photographs of enemy territory. During this period, until the end of the War, he enjoyed a kind of English, aristocratic wartime *dolce vita*, living in the setting of some of the Edwardian novels and biographies that he was fond of, and visiting some of the stately homes he had formerly known only from books.

He moved his possessions from New York to the Faculty Club at 1 East Avenue on the Cornell campus in 1946 and renewed his teaching responsibilities. Though he never abandoned the precepts he learned at Yale, he adapted his theory and methods to a form of modified surrealism, combining *trompe l'oeil* elements with real found objects in a style that generated a sense of ambiguity characteristic of much of mid-twentieth century American art.

As a teacher, Mahoney was conscientious and fair. He was not one to motivate students by permissive amiability, but generously offered his sophisticated insights on architecture and art to all those capable of response, and he kept his students on their toes and beguiled them with his witticisms and his exotic eccentricities.

During his term as chairman of the Department of Art, he fostered a program that brought well-known contemporary artists to Cornell to present their views and to participate in critiques of student work. His introductions for the public appearances of these celebrities were often more enlightening than the “lectures” that followed. Throughout his life as artist-teacher Professor Mahoney maintained a bemused detachment from the egocentric passions and professional politics of the art world.

Mahoney had a complex personality of contrary impulses and paradoxical affinities. While actively engaged as a practicing visual artist, he was at the same time an avid reader, with strong literary opinions. His interests ranged from the occult, to aesthetic theory, to the latest fiction. Because he had read so widely and perceptively and because he had a gift for vivid and mordant repartee he found himself at home among a group of tough-skinned members of the English Department. Although he was trained in the grand traditions of the Renaissance, and his own work had an Art Deco flamboyance, he had a surprising regard for the intimate and bucolic images of Samuel Palmer, the neo-primitive work of Henri Rousseau, and the deceptively simple small-scale paintings of Giorgio Morandi. His other visual interests included such diverse manifestations as Chinese wallpaper, high-style furniture, primitive sculpture, and formal gardens. And though his ruthless wit sometimes gave pain to his companions, his good will and good humor endeared him to a large circle of friends in the Cornell community some of whom came to rely upon his Good Samaritan instincts. He was almost Franciscan in his reverential devotion to all animals. He fed both cats and mice; during the winter he bought food for deer and raccoons; and for the last nineteen years of his life he was devoted to a mynah bird, Rover, who lived at large in Mahoney’s house.

Of that house, Colin Rowe has written as follows:

“A mynah bird, a superb white porcelain Bavarian Rococo stove, an oversize gilt gesso Chinese Chippendale mirror, which had remained *in situ* in Old Burlington Street, London, until it was acquired by William Randolph Hearst and then by Nina Claiborne of Dallas, Texas: these are among the most prominent

memories of 45 Twin Glens Road; and they all of them served to establish the scale and the distribution of the house.

“In spite of disclaimers, J.O. Mahoney was fundamentally a Texan; but, like so many Texans, a Texan Italianized. Thus, at Twin Glens Road, almost simultaneously, one can feel oneself to be in Lampasas County and in some imagined but undiscovered country to the north of Rome. The long driveway leads through what appears to be a forest of mesquite — tumble weed and live oaks significantly lacking — to what could be called a *cour d’honneur*. Graveled, immense (as a Texas size parking lot should be), it is still of intimate proportions and a completely appropriate prelude to the house which follows — the house looking over a version of the Lago di Bolsena.

“Perhaps it would not be too extreme to suggest that the years J.O. spent as a fellow of the American Academy in Rome were the decisive years of his life. Despite his exposure to other venues, J.O.’s ultimate references were mostly Italian; and the house remains a witness to considered impressions gathered from Frascati, Tivoli, the Villa Chigi-Albani at Soriano, and others.

“Though a very American, and Texan house, in its exploitation of site (like no other house in Ithaca, it magnifies the lake views), in its manipulation of perspectives and levels (both internal and external), in the eclectic assembly of its furniture (including chairs from the ballroom of Andrew White’s Embassy at Berlin), in a peculiar combination of primitiveness and connoisseurship (brick floors and *vermeil* tableware), it is still intended to evoke recollections of hours spent at Caprarola and the Palazzo Rospigliosi-Pallavicini. In other words, it is an American house by which a latter day Henry James might be intrigued.

“Of course, it was never finished. J.O. was far too good a craftsman, with far too many fantasies to allow anything ever to be finished. But by no means was he a craftsman in the ideal sense which John Ruskin and William Morris conceived. No. Any suppositions of truth and sincerity to materials, were completely alien to his temperament. Quite shamelessly, as an Italian craftsman might, he preferred the false, the fake, the simulated to the real; and it was this preference which gave 45 Twin Glens Road its emphatic distinction. The fantasies which the house deployed controlled the conservation.

“Many would say that 45 Twin Glens Road was J.O.’s major achievement and his major act of self-disclosure. An Italianate villa done on a budget, it displayed all those notions of *bella figura* which, in his own person

he was reluctant to advertise. In later years it was kept as private and as secret as he kept himself reclusive; and any suggestions of photographs and publication were vigorously resisted.

“Those who reverence the perceptions of the eye, those who are concerned with the act, and the integrity of ‘making’, will understand what James Owen Mahoney was all about. An obsessive builder, he spent the last years of his life in laboring over a temple or grotto on the east terrace at Twin Glens Road. An Italian fragment seen through the eyes of an Eighteenth-Century English grand tourist! Cold reason would have argued against any undertaking quite so gratuitous. But, in every sense, it turned out to be a doubly extravagant success. J.O. was completely immune from the desolating threats of any, imaginary, Hegelian *Zeitgeist*.”

What gave integrity to his life, his work, and his taste was his consuming pleasure in the aesthetic experience of line, form, and color, his respect for the creative powers of artists and builders, and his lively interest in the history of art. All these humanistic traits were nourished by a humility and a reverence for a deity he often referred to as “Old Gooseberry”. On the day before his sudden death (three days after his eightieth birthday) he entertained a friend at lunch by raising an old topic about man’s need for a reasonable religion — and by explaining why he was so pleased to have discovered that morning a book containing a good photograph of the cast-iron vaulting in the conservatory of Carlton House in London.

Mahoney left his library (about 7500 volumes) to the Cornell University Libraries, all the paintings in his possession to the Herbert F. Johnson Museum, and his house and its furnishings to the Unitarian Church of Ithaca.

Victor Colby, Scott Elledge, Judith Holliday, Colin Rowe, Kenneth Evett

Herbert Mahr

March 25, 1929 — March 10, 1982

Herbert Mahr, professor of physics for twenty years, died at his home after a prolonged illness. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, and three young children: Thomas, Andrea, and Peter. Beyond the loss to his family and the Department of Physics, his Forest Home neighbors lost one of their liveliest participants, and the community at large, one of its active citizens.

“Bib” Mahr was born in Fürth, Germany, and took his Doctor of Philosophy degree in Erlangen. His first teaching position was at the university in Tucumán, Argentina. Two years later, in 1959, he came to Cornell, following the suggestion and seemingly the footsteps of his former classmate R. O. Pohl. He served as a research associate in the Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics and in 1962 was appointed assistant professor of physics.

Mahr’s research activities centered on the use of optics in the experimental investigation of crystalline solids. His work began with optical studies in insulators, using classical sources of ultraviolet radiation, but it then burst ahead vigorously into new problems and new techniques with the advent of the laser in the mid-sixties. The very intense light provided by the laser brought many new properties and processes to the fore. Rather than interacting with photons singly, an atomic site might now interact with two photons simultaneously.

His first laser study was of two-photon absorption in a pure crystal. Soon after, he and his students demonstrated another new phenomenon, spontaneous parametric light scattering, in which one photon turns into two while still conserving energy and momentum. Mahr was also fascinated with very short laser pulses, and he spent much of his career using them to explore ultrafast processes in materials. He was a leader in developing techniques for applying picosecond pulses (pulses a trillionth of a second in duration) to solid-state physics research. Recently he had been working on an elegant but difficult scheme in an attempt to create a vacuum-ultraviolet laser. He spent significant sabbatical years in the general area, working with Nobel laureate C. H. Townes at Berkeley in 1969, trying out a concept to use a laser and nonlinear “up-conversion” to the visible of faint infrared starlight and, in 1976 in London, working on the new and important ultra-violet, excimer lasers.

Mahr was always inquisitive scientifically, seeming continually to have something novel on his mind. Not content to work in established or conventional areas, he was quick to see to the heart of a new idea and to realize how it might be used to explore a new domain of interest. His approach in experiment was simple and direct, and he and

his coworkers were frequently first with influential and suggestive new results. He worked closely with his students and other coworkers in the laboratory and had deep concern for their welfare.

Bib Mahr's enthusiasm and energy carried over into teaching, where he held strong views. He felt that for an experimental science, we do too much lecturing, that students should actually observe and study the phenomena directly. He developed a new course, the modern optics laboratory, where students without formal lectures learned optics in a hands-on way, using experiments he devised from retired equipment and notes that he had developed. The students benefited greatly from his own keen interest and time given unsparingly. For many years he also taught one of the "physics for poets" courses, in which he tried to introduce nonscientists to some of the beauty and utility of physics.

Bib's enthusiasm and strong convictions were expressed in nonacademic ways as well. He had a strong interest in youth, both in recreation and in schooling. Enjoying soccer, he frequently organized games for neighborhood children and adults and was one of the mainstays of the weekly Sunday faculty matches on Upper Alumni Field. He did much to foster community activities and family socializing in Forest Home and was a frequent visitor and vocal participant at Ithaca town meetings. Concerning society at large, he struggled with the dilemma of the need for some kind of social organization and structure on the one hand and the ideal of a genuine democracy in day-to-day life on the other. He was intellectually open and inquiring but also held strong convictions; argument was vigorous and straightforward, be it relative to some national policy, traffic in Forest Home, or a department proposal he felt to be unwise. Even in his illness Bib Mahr was a courageous and caring person. His intellectual vitality and abiding concern for those around him kept him outside of himself. He will be remembered not only as scientist, teacher, and friend, but as an unusually socialized and civilized human being in the very best sense of those terms.

Douglas B. Fitchen, Andreas C. Albrecht, Chung L. Tang, Paul L. Hartman

Gerald A. Marx

March 7, 1930 — November 13, 1988

Gerald A Marx, professor of horticultural sciences at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva was a modest man with high ideals. He was a dedicated scholar, a keen researcher, and a respected faculty colleague. This combination of personal attributes characterized his 29 years on the Cornell faculty and made possible his many accomplishments during his shortened career.

Gerry was born in Wisconsin. He went to the University of Wisconsin, where he received a B.S., an M.A., and the Ph.D. degree in genetics and plant breeding.

He joined the Geneva faculty as an assistant professor of vegetable crops in 1959. Gerry became a world-renowned authority on the breeding and genetics of vegetable crops, including improvements on tomatoes, winter squash, carrots, beets, and peas. It was on peas, however where his greatest attention and devotion were centered, and where he emerged in time as one of only a few scientists in the world with active genetic germplasm collections.

Gerry was one of the founders of the Pisum Genetics Association, a worldwide organization which puts out a newsletter devoted to pea genetics. For about 20 years he was editor of that newsletter and maintained an office at Geneva for that purpose. He was also an active member of the National Pea Improvement Association, composed of university and USDA scientists, as well as representatives from the commercial green- and dry-pea industry, and from major pea processing companies. He was also a regular contributor to their annual workshop.

His contributions in pea genetics were many. Being a strong believer in basic research, he recognized that the identification of individual gene action, their placement on linkage groups, and putting together specific gene combinations would make the pea genetic stocks most useful to both basic and practical science programs. This research became a key source of pea germplasm for researchers from a wide range of scientific disciplines. And more specifically, in later years he became interested in the role of genes in developmental morphology, and authored a comprehensive review of this field of research.

As a plant breeder, he utilized his knowledge of pea genetics to incorporate novel and potentially valuable genes into germplasm lines which were then released to pea seed companies for their use in the release of new varieties. Some examples were: high seed number per pod, incorporation of multiple disease resistance to mildew and

viruses, use of genes which reduce foliage on the plant, high triple podding, and the use of multiple gene action to greatly concentrate the set of flowers and pods.

While Gerry had some disdain for the process of research administration, his devotion to duty to Cornell, along with his personal attributes, made him susceptible to being drafted as acting department chairman. This happened on numerous occasions, from a few days, to a few weeks, to even more than a year's duration. A measure of his success is to be found in the ongoing acceptance of him as an administrator by faculty and staff.

During the last eleven years of his life, Gerry and his wife Mary Lou shared the knowledge that he had a terminal illness with only several very close friends. At the same time, he intensified his attention to his research programs, wanting to get as much accomplished during the time he had left.

In addition to the organizations mentioned above, Gerry was a member of the American Society for Advancement of Science, American Genetic Association, American Institute of Biological Science, American Phytopathological Society, American Society for Horticultural Science, American Society of Agronomy, Botanical Society of America, and Sigma Xi.

The primary legacy left by Gerry Marx is a pea genetic germplasm collection that is probably unequalled in the world. The challenge will be to find a scientist and location that can continue the great works done by this respected scientist.

Michael Dickson, Richard W. Robinson, Donald W. Barton

Clyde Walter Mason

June 17, 1898 — December 8, 1983

Clyde Mason was born in Watertown, South Dakota, in 1898. He went to college in Eugene, Oregon, and received an A.B. degree in chemistry from the University of Oregon in 1919. He stayed on there for a year of graduate study but in 1920 seized an opportunity to combine his interest in chemistry with his love of microscopes and came to Cornell as a Ph.D. candidate under Professor Emile M. Chamot, with a major in chemical microscopy. Microscopy was not his only love, however, for during his first year at Cornell he met and married Elizabeth M. Peterson. For the next sixty-three years Ithaca and Cornell were their home.

In 1924 he received his doctorate and was appointed instructor in chemistry at an annual salary of \$1,200. He was made an assistant professor in 1927 and a professor in 1933. With his colleague and former teacher E. M. Chamot he published the first edition of the classic *Handbook of Chemical Microscopy* in 1930-31. When Olin Hall was completed in 1942, providing new facilities for teaching and research in microscopy, Clyde moved out of Baker Laboratory and became professor of chemical microscopy and metallography in the School of Chemical Engineering. In 1958 he was named the Emile M. Chamot Professor of Chemical Microscopy. He retired from teaching in 1966 but continued working at Olin Hall until a few days before he died. His revised fourth edition of volume 1 of the *Handbook* was published in 1983, when he was eighty-four.

This brief catalog of events, however, does little to convey a sense of his remarkable character. His sometimes prickly independence and self-sufficiency reflected his western origin. He was devoted to learning and to truth, constantly studying, criticizing, and writing with uncompromisingly high standards. His vast knowledge, always up-to-date, made him a true authority in his field. He knew a great many other things, too—most unexpected things. “Ask Clyde,” one would say when a seemingly impossible question arose. “He’ll know.” And he nearly always did.

His great love, however, was teaching. “I knew from the beginning that I was not a great lecturer,” he said, “so I concentrated on becoming a good teacher. I particularly liked the beginner or struggler.” This meant that he liked just about everybody, for all the students in his classes did a lot of struggling. He expected budding engineers to share his passion for accuracy and independent observation. “Don’t tell me what the book says,” he would tell the eye-weary student bent over a microscope. “Tell me what *you* see.” He abhorred the parroting of undigested information. “Don’t take notes on my lecture,” he would say. “Listen to it—*think* about it.” Shocked and dismayed,

most students would take notes anyway, for they had never before been expected to think about lecture material during class. His examinations were equally searching, and he was a tough grader. Nonetheless, he was held in high esteem by his students and was sensitive to their opinions. He especially appreciated the Christmas gift from one of the classes of some notepads inscribed "From the little world of C. W. Mason."

Clyde's world was anything but little. He wrote some forty technical articles on microscopy applied to a wide range of subjects. A series of lectures he presented to the American Society for Metals was published by that society in 1947 as a book entitled *Introductory Physical Metallurgy*. He was a consultant to several industrial firms, the Army Chemical Corps, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He was the founder and first chairman of the Division of Analytical and Microchemistry of the American Chemical Society; he was a fellow of the New York Microscopical Society and an active member of several other technical societies. He had a keen interest in libraries, served on library committees, and taught a course in library use. For many years he served on the University Committee on Music.

During the 1960s he drove a 1930 Model A Ford that he had lovingly restored to "historic vehicle" quality; he estimated that he spent three thousand hours on the project. He and his wife loved to dance, and he organized frequent dances for the Alpha Chi Sigma fraternity, of which he was faculty adviser. He was an excellent figure skater and an early member of the Cornell Figure Skating Club. Here he revealed his extreme fondness for children, a characteristic known only to his closest associates. He somehow arranged to be at Lynah Rink whenever he suspected that a chemical engineering faculty child would be at a public skating session. Parents were summarily dismissed; he made sure that blades were properly sharpened, that boots were properly laced, and that the child was not rigidly supported while learning to "use the edges." At age seventy he still had the patience to teach a four-year-old to skate.

Formal honors came to him rather late in life. In 1969 he was cited by the New York Microscopical Society for his contributions, and in 1981 an alumnus of the Class of 1956 established an engineering scholarship in his name. Currently three Master of Engineering degree students are designated as Mason Scholars.

For many years Clyde lived in Cayuga Heights with his wife and two children, George and Phoebe, all of whom survived him. Independent as always, Clyde refused outside assistance, even when, near the end of his days, he was caring for his increasingly incapacitated wife. "We'll manage," he would say. But the day finally came when even he could manage no longer.

Clyde was a gifted, exacting, complex individual. He was a distinguished gentlemen, reserved yet friendly; outwardly brusque yet sensitive and unfailingly generous; demanding of the students yet deeply concerned with their welfare; a recognized authority of enormous learning, yet one who often apologized for his lack of knowledge. There was no pretense in him.

Above all he was a devoted teacher who well understood the learning process and the limitations of our educational system, who sought to awaken in his students a sense of independent thought and critical judgment. Cornell has lost a dedicated servant. It is comforting that he lived to see the establishment of the Mason Engineering Scholarship that will perpetuate his memory.

Robert L. Von Berg, Charles C. Winding, Julian C. Smith

Louis Melville Massey, Jr.

April 28, 1923 — February 2, 1987

Louis Melville Massey, Jr., professor of food science, died on February 2, 1987. Dr. Massey joined the Department of Food Science and Technology at Geneva in 1958 to conduct research on the chemistry and postharvest physiology of fruits and vegetables. For many years his expertise was in the area of food irradiation—the department's six-thousand-curie gamma radiation source was under his administration. In 1968 he received the Joseph Harvey Gourley award from the American Society for Horticultural Science for his research on the effect of ionizing irradiation on the metabolism of Cortland apples. In addition to conducting his research program, he was a member of the executive committee and group research coordinator for the Northeast Regional Committee on postharvest physiology of fruits and was an advisory member of the Perishable Freight Claims Committee of the Association of American Railroads.

Lou's loyalty and affection for Cornell were strong and deep. Born in Ithaca, he was the son of Louis M. Massey, a former head of the Ithaca department of plant pathology. When Lou was appointed to a Cornell assistant professorship, he was pleased to be following in his father's footsteps.

Lou graduated from Oberlin College with a B. A. in 1947, following a break in his education caused by World War II and his service in the navy as a commissioned officer. He then returned to Cornell for his graduate training and obtained his doctorate in 1951 with specializations in biochemistry, plant physiology, and pomology. He was employed as a biochemist in the U.S. Army Biological Laboratory, Crops Research Division, at Fort Detrick for six years before returning to Cornell.

Lou had numerous outside interests. He was a member and treasurer of the Finger Lakes Torch Club for many years. He was an accomplished cabinetmaker, and he enjoyed gardening and auto mechanics. Perhaps he was at his happiest when communing with nature. His cabin in the Maine woods was his Shangri-La. Canoeing on Maine lakes and streams was a favorite pastime. His commitment to activities such as camping with the Boy Scouts and support of the Audubon Society bear witness to his love of nature.

A passage from William Cullen Bryant's *Thanatopsis* well describes Lou's beloved Maine woods, mountains, and lakes.

To him who in love of nature holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a various language ... The hills, rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales stretching in pensive quietness between: the venerable woods—rivers that move in majesty, the complaining brooks that make the meadows green: and poured round all, old ocean’s grand and melancholy waste—are but the solemn decorations all of the great tomb of man.

Louis Massey and Henry Thoreau had much in common. As Walden was to Thoreau, the Maine cabin was to Lou. Thoreau has been described as a flinty man with a strong moral conscience and a special sense of humor. When he was on his deathbed a friend asked, “Have you made your peace with God?” To which Thoreau replied, “I am not aware that we ever quarreled!”

Dr. Massey leaves his wife, Cynthia; his son, Nathan; his daughter, Deborah; and two grandchildren.

R. C. Lamb, W. B. Robinson, D. F. Splittstoesser

J. Congress Mphetizeli Mbata

May 15, 1919 — January 14, 1989

Early Childhood:

In 1919 J. Congress Mbata was born in Johannesburg, South Africa, the son of the late John and Martha Mbata. Then, as now, the country was gripped by a turbulent storm arising from the desire of African people to assert themselves from the oppressive forces of racist white South Africans. In 1919 the country was hit by the widespread Anti-Pass Laws Campaign as well as the massive Bucket Strike in Johannesburg. I.J. Nthatisi, in Bloemfontein, was orchestrating a popular campaign in support of a higher minimum wage for African workers. 1919 was the year of the Peace Conference in Versailles. Dr. Walter Benson Rubusana, from the Cape, headed the African delegation there, as Africans tried to inform the outside world about the nature of their brutal oppression in the apartheid system at the hands of the white South Africans. 1919 was also the year that saw Sefako Mapogo Makgatho lead the protest against the Natives Urban Areas Bills. These were the laws, long before there was a Group Areas Act, that circumscribed where African people could live, i.e., so-called Locations and Townships. In 1919 Chief Fenyang, of the Orange Free State, directed the struggle the aim of which was equality of treatment within the judicial system. Finally, 1919 was the same year Langalibalele Dube (Mafukuzela) headed a campaign in Natal for expanded African educational opportunities.

In 1919 “Congress” signified resistance to oppression. Congress was supposed to be the organization, or the concept, that would carry Africans to their national freedom. It was an expression of self-confidence in themselves and their future, and in 1919, the Mbatas named their new son, Congress, as a symbol of protest and hope for a brighter future. Their choice of a name has proved prophetic, for today the leading African protest organization in South Africa is the ANC—the African National Congress.

Educational Career:

Congress Mbata grew up like any other African child in South Africa. Then, as now, education was neither free nor compulsory for Africans. However, Congress single-mindedly pursued the purpose of intellectually equipping himself for the future. He went through the mills of the Bantu United Schools system. He then entered St. Peter’s Secondary School in Johannesburg; he proceeded to the South African Native College at Fort Hare; and he also studied at the University of the Witwatersrand.

In 1940 he joined the faculty at St. Peter’s Secondary School. At the same time he was elected the secretary of the TATA (Transvaal African Teachers Association) which became the spear and shield of Africans in their struggle for

education. The TATA was a particularly well remembered group. This was the group, which under the leadership of Z. Mothopeng, led the opposition to the infamous Bantu Education System.

TATA co-ordinated efforts with the CATA (Cape African Teachers Association), NATU (Natal African Teachers Union), OFSATA (Orange Free State African Teachers Association), and TL (Teachers League) in the Cape. It was a formidable front—an enlightened circle that pointed the way out. Needless to say, many from their ranks paid the supreme sacrifice.

In the 1940s, Congress served as chairman of the African Study Circle, a select group which met regularly to study the political, economic, judicial, cultural, and even spiritual problems facing Africans. From this group emerged a number of people who later on became national leaders in the struggle against apartheid.

In the Struggle:

In 1943 Congress Mbata was invited by Dr. Alfred Beteni Xuma to serve on the African Claims in South Africa Committee. This Committee brought together some of the best minds among the African people. Dr. J. Moroka was there from the AAC (All-African Convention). Professor Ngcobo was there from Loram Secondary School. Also present were Moses Kotane, Thabo Mofutsanyana, and Dan Tloome of the Communist Party. From Dr. Xuma's vantage point, Congress Mphetizeli Mbata was also worthy of the honor to serve on the committee. It was believed then, in 1943, that Congress was a highly-committed nationalist and a gifted thinker.

In 1944 Congress Mbata became a founding member of the African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL). Later, Congress was chosen acting secretary for the ANCYL, when Anton Muziwakhe Lembede assumed the presidency. Lembede was well known as a profound and daring thinker, a political philosopher, and a dynamic personality. He thought Mbata's more predictable style would harmonize with his own, and this turned out to be the case.

Shortly thereafter, Congress became a headmaster at Lekoa-Shandu African High School in Vereeniging. Following this assignment, he became an officer-researcher at the SARRI (South African Race Relations Institute), an independent research center whose findings have rarely, if ever, been challenged by both the proponents and opponents of apartheid.

Sharpeville and After:

In 1960, after the Sharpeville Massacre and the State's ban against the ANC, Mbata became deeply involved in the 1960 African Leadership Conference, which represented still another effort at building a united African front.

By the middle of the 1960s, Mbata was a continuous target of the fascist South African Security Police. Luckily, he obtained the status of refugee in the United States. From then on, he and the members of his family would never be allowed to again set foot in South Africa, their homeland.

In the United States, Congress began (1968-69) as a professor and researcher with the African Studies Program at Northwestern University. At the same time, he also was the head of the African Studies in the Department of Political Science at the Illinois Institute of Technology. While at Northwestern, Congress became friends with James Turner. Later, when James Turner became the first director of the newly created Africana Studies and Research Center at Cornell, Congress accepted the invitation to become one of its founding faculty members. He was appointed associate professor of African Studies, a position he held from 1969 until his death on January 14, 1989. Besides offering seminars that were very popular with undergraduates and which compared various aspects of race relations in North America and South Africa, Congress will be remembered as the person who helped fashion the graduate program in Africana Studies. Along with Dr. Turner and the faculty at the center, Congress designed the current M.P.S. degree program, negotiated its acceptance by state authorities, and served as the first graduate field representative for Africana, a position he held for over ten years. Professor Mbata's passing is especially painful and significant to Professor Turner, for Congress was the last of the original group of scholars whom Dr. Turner recruited as part of the founding of the Africana Center in 1969 (others have since moved on to successful careers in government and education).

He will be remembered very fondly as Professor Mbata—a capable, competent, and fully informed Africanist scholar. In 1975-76 he was elected president of the New York African Studies Association (NYASA), and in 1988, the NYASA presented him with an award in “recognition of meritorious services rendered ... to scholarship and African excellence . . .” Among his numerous commentaries and writings were: “Race and Resistance In South Africa” in J. Paden and E. Soja (eds.), *The African Experience* (1970), and “Profile of Change: The Cumulative Significance of Changes Among Africans” in L. Thompson and J. Butler (eds.), *Change in Contemporary South Africa* (1975).

Professor Mbata is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Mbata of Interlaken; a daughter, Mary Ann Mbata of Interlaken; two sons, Donald Ntando Mbata of Maryland and Monde William Mbata of Interlaken; a sister, Julia Manamolela of Pretoria, South Africa; and a grandson of Interlaken.

Peter Hlaole 'Molotsi, James Turner, William E. Cross, Jr.

Paul L. McKeegan

March 20, 1912 — January 2, 1983

Paul McKeegan never went to college. But in all respects he was an educated man—articulate, urbane, and gracious.

For forty-seven years he was on the staff of Cornell. In 1930 he started as an assistant treasurer, then moved successively to the cashier's office and the accounting office, and then in 1956 was brought directly into association with the president of the University as director of the budget, in which position he served three Cornell presidents.

In this latter capacity he conferred with all of the University administrators and faculty members with cognizance over the annual budget allocations, working with them on their needs, their ambitions for future resources, and the immediacy of their specific annual requirements.

He was a good listener, he had an infectious chuckle, and he was imaginative in finding alternative means to attain desired objectives. He worked closely with the succession of University presidents, reporting his negotiations and asking for guidance. Thus he soon became a major source of advice on the whole range of financial problems facing the University.

His congeniality and warm hospitality made his home a center of convivial entertainment for trustees, administrators, faculty, staff, and alumni. And many are the happy memories of those who gathered with him in his home about the piano with his exuberant wife, Dot, singing all the songs of the early decades of the century, his tenor voice urging all the guests and his family to join in, tuned by good food, good fellowship, and his particular mix of “martunis.”

He was also a devoted golfer, his “fearless foursome,” composed normally of Norm Moore, C. E. Treman, and Paul O’Leary, playing Sunday mornings through many a year.

He found time, too, to participate in community affairs and held membership in a wide variety of organizations.

So, in this memorial we hail a great builder of Cornell, a tireless worker—and a great and loyal friend.

Dale R. Corson, Norman S. Moore, Deane W. Malott

John F. McManus

July 13, 1914 — October 3, 1980

John McManus was a dedicated Cornellian, whose whole life was wrapped up in his alma mater. He matriculated in civil engineering at Cornell in 1932 and was never long out of touch with the University until his death, October 3, 1980. He was an excellent student and was elected to three academic honor societies, including Tau Beta Pi. After his graduation in 1936, John worked for Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York, as a structural engineer. In 1941 he became the resident director of the Cornell Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program in the Buffalo area. He also spent a term on campus teaching civil engineering. In 1948, after two additional years of industrial employment, he returned to Cornell as administrative assistant to Dean S. C. Hollister of the College of Engineering, ultimately becoming associate dean of the college, bearing increasingly important responsibilities in the Dean's Office of the College of Engineering until his retirement in 1980. John served five of Cornell's Engineering College deans and had a brilliant record in carrying out his many difficult responsibilities. To each of his assignments he brought careful attention, a sound knowledge of the facts, a remarkable sense of fairness, and a great deal of patience and common sense.

Sitting in his office on the second floor of Carpenter Hall, overlooking the perennial working and reworking of backhoes and maintenance crews digging away at tunnels and ditches, John was the epitome of stability, steadiness, and firmness. He was not the type of person to pass the buck and was always there, holding firm his ground, a solid pillar of the College of Engineering. When he retired, several faculty remarked, "John was always there when I needed him."

His whole existence was centered in the University, and it was natural for him to want to devote all of his time and efforts to maintaining its fine reputation. And he did give it his all. He seldom took all the vacation time to which he was entitled because he saw that there was so much that needed to be done. Conscientious to the nth degree, he worked late and often took work home with him. He was unwilling to shut his office door, and was always ready to see or talk to people. He was a quiet man, who may have appeared easy-going, but he took his many responsibilities very seriously. The Engineering College ran much more smoothly because of him, and this was recognized by many other units of the campus, which used his position and performance as a model for their own.

In his earlier years, Dean Hollister delegated to him many responsibilities in connection with the development and construction of the Engineering Quadrangle at the south end of the campus. His careful planning and attention to

detail were important in the successful completion of this major project, and he had the pleasure of planning and participating in manifold ceremonial events connected with its major milestones. These experiences were helpful to him during the twenty-one years in which he was responsible for commencement arrangements, and year after year the commencement ceremony attained a greater degree of perfection. We all owe to him Cornell's current reputation of mounting one of the most impressive commencement ceremonies in the East.

John led the life of a fine, upright, Christian gentleman and upheld and practiced those principles according to which he was reared. He was a good, noble, decent man, universally liked, respected, and admired on the campus and in the community. His activities in professional groups such as the American Society for Engineering Education and the New York Association of Engineering Colleges, his advising and counseling of numerous student organizations, and his willing assumption of a variety of committee assignments developed his reputation as an intelligent and reliable individual. John was also very active in the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Council, Boy Scouts of America, and served as president of the Statler Club. It is likely that the faculty had no higher regard for any officer of the University than they had for John McManus. He held the interests of the faculty close to his heart, always working to improve the status of professors.

In his last active year he received recognition for his quiet and effective career. From the College of Engineering he received the Cornell Engineering Award, a medal presented in recognition of his service to the college. The School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, which was always dear to him, designated a newly-refurbished student lounge in Hollister Hall as the John F. McManus C. E. '36 Lounge. He did not live to see its dedication, as he died suddenly on October 3, 1980. His wife, Elizabeth; two sons, John, a Cornell civil engineering graduate, and William, a graduate of Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; two brothers; and two grandsons survive him.

Only those individuals who had the privilege of knowing John can fully appreciate his unique combination of personal traits—grace, friendliness, a sense of delight in the successes of others, respect and concern for his associates, and an unsurpassed level of integrity.

Blanchard L. Rideout, Richard N. White, Andrew Schultz, Jr.

Arthur James McNair

March 17, 1914 — October 31, 1986

Arthur James McNair, professor emeritus of civil and environmental engineering, was born in Leadville, Colorado, on March 17, 1914, and died in Denver, Colorado, on October 31, 1986. He was the son of Fred J. McNair and Goldie R. McNair. He is survived by one son, Fred P. McNair; two daughters, Adrienne McNair and Virginia L. McNair; a stepson, Wilson Chase; a sister, Florence M. Witt; and many friends and colleagues.

He received his education in the public schools of Leadville and at the University of Colorado, receiving the degrees of B.S. in civil engineering (with special honors) in 1934 and M.S. in 1935 and the professional degree C.E. in 1945. He was elected to membership in the honorary societies of Tau Beta Pi, Chi Epsilon, and Sigma Xi.

Professor McNair was an active teacher of surveying throughout his lifetime. He was an instructor, assistant professor, and associate professor at Colorado State University (1935-49). He was first appointed as an associate professor at Cornell in 1949 and served as professor and head of surveying from 1950 to 1979. Subsequent to his retirement from Cornell he was a visiting professor at Texas A & M University.

His work in combining digital computers with coordinatographs greatly increased the accuracy of measurements over those obtainable from previous methods. The application of these new methods to the measurement of the shape of the thousand-foot radio telescope in Arecibo, Puerto Rico (operated by Cornell University for the National Science Foundation), resulted in the determination of the position of points on the antenna with a tolerance of very few millimeters.

Much of that research at Cornell was funded by the National Science Foundation and other federal agencies. M.S. and Ph.D. candidates in the surveying graduate program also participated in this work. At least a half-dozen of these graduate students are teaching surveying at widely recognized universities. Three of them are authors of textbooks. Others hold responsible positions in various federal or state agencies, and still others have their own private practices in surveying.

Many engineering students remember Professor McNair as their faculty adviser. He always took time to listen to their questions and problems, personal as well as academic. Others remember him as the adviser to the Christian Science group on campus for many years.

Art was a loyal and devoted member of the Cornell community. He served on many school, college, and university committees. During his lifetime he was a member of many professional societies, including the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society for Engineering Education, the American Society of Photogrammetry, the Canadian Institute of Surveying, and the Colorado Professional Surveyors Association, and an honorary member of the New York State Association of Professional Land Surveyors. He was a frequent contributor to the publications of those societies. His papers addressed technical topics as well as the promotion of the surveying and engineering professions.

Art was a member of the American Society of Photogrammetry, president of the society in 1961-62, and an honorary member in 1982. He was the first member of the society to be elected from the academic communities.

During his lifetime he was a frequent participant in professional meetings on photogrammetry and geology in Europe and was awarded a number of scholarships and fellowships in photogrammetry at United States and foreign universities.

Walter R. Lynn, George B. Lyon

John I. Miller

October 16, 1911 — December 8, 1980

John I. Miller, professor emeritus of animal science and member of the faculty at Cornell for forty years, made major contributions to education and research and to the development of the livestock industry in the Northeast.

Born in Prescott, Kansas, on October 16, 1911, Professor Miller grew up on a general crops and livestock farm. In 1933 he earned the Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture at Kansas State University, where his leadership qualities were recognized by his election as president of the Block and Bridle Club and of the agricultural student body. As an undergraduate he received the Alpha Zeta Scholarship Award and the Danforth Fellowship Award and was a member of intercollegiate judging teams in livestock, meats, and poultry. He graduated with honors and was recognized as the outstanding graduating senior in agriculture.

Professor Miller entered the graduate school at Cornell University and received the Master of Science degree in 1934 and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1936, with major work in animal science under the direction of F. B. Morrison. He was appointed instructor in animal husbandry at Cornell the year he graduated and was promoted to assistant professor in 1938. His interest in teaching, research, and service to livestock producers resulted in promotion to associate professor in 1942 and full professor in 1944. Professor Miller was in charge of teaching and research involving beef cattle until his retirement in 1976, and was also in charge of the meats division from 1943 to 1956.

Professor Miller was best known for his contributions as a teacher and adviser of undergraduates. Throughout most of his career, he carried the heaviest teaching load of any staff member in the department; at various times he taught five different courses. Over six thousand students were taught by Professor Miller. He also had an active research program and directed the graduate programs for about fifty American and foreign Ph.D. students and about half this number of M.S. candidates. Professor Miller was successful as a teacher because he always had an excellent grasp of subject matter, was fair and objective in his appraisal of his students, and could pass on his own genuine interest to those around him. His standards were high and the students respected him. His courses in beef cattle production, livestock selection, and management always attracted unusual numbers of students year after year despite the fact that New York is primarily a dairy cattle state. The livestock judging teams under Professor Miller's leadership and teaching made distinguished records in national competition from 1936 to 1963, when he retired from coaching. He coached a total of eleven winning teams and sixteen high men in national contests,

with one or more wins in every category. The overall records at the international contest in Chicago during the years when his teams competed ranked Cornell ninth among all universities, with the next highest eastern team ranking about twentieth.

Throughout his career, Professor Miller served each year as faculty adviser for thirty to fifty undergraduates. He served also as adviser to the Round-Up Club and to Ho-Nun-De-Kah (student honorary club in the College of Agriculture). A list of Professor Miller's former students resembles a who's who in New York State and in American agriculture. Included are dozens of current leaders in livestock production; in agriculture business and banking; in university animal science teaching, research, and extension in the United States and abroad; in governmental agencies; and in agricultural industries.

Professor Miller conducted research on practical problems related to beef cattle production, with special emphasis on needs of the livestock industry in New York State and the Northeast. His first priority in publishing data was to put the information in a form that associates, students, county agents, and livestock producers could use. Most of his research data were therefore published in mimeograph, although he also published results of a number of his studies in scientific journals. Professor Miller conducted research that was used by F. B. Morrison for recommendations on the protein requirements of beef cattle and sheep in his widely read textbook *Feeds and Feeding*. His research was also useful in developing the first National Research Council standards for sheep in 1945. Extensive trials were conducted to determine how to best utilize New York's permanent pastures in the growing and fattening of steers. Results of these investigations helped in developing guidelines for including pasture and forage crops in the feeding programs of beef cattlemen in the Northeast. A publication based on these experiments to determine the feeding value of common roughages placed first in national competition. His experiments with using propionic acid to preserve high-moisture corn were the first on this subject at a United States experiment station.

Professor Miller provided leadership in initiating a number of extension-related activities. He helped establish the New York Beef Cattlemen's Association, the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, and the first Herdsman Training School in cooperation with a state breed association. He started the first official herd classification program for beef cattle (1945); in 1957 the American Angus Association adopted a national type-classification program based on the New York plan.

Professor Miller made outstanding contributions to the American Society of Animal Science (ASAS). Four years following his appointment to the Cornell staff, he was elected president of the North Atlantic section and member

of the Executive Board of the ASAS. He then held a number of positions in the society, including member of the editorial board, business manager of the *Journal of Animal Science*, treasurer, vice president, and then president in 1955. After his term as president, he served as a director. In addition, he sat on many committees of the society, including Feed Evaluation, American Feed Manufacturers Award and Morrison Award Committees, Revision of Awards Procedures, Distinguished Service Award Committee, and Nominations Committee. He served as a member of a University committee on feed requirements for livestock.

In recognition of his outstanding contributions to agriculture, Professor Miller received a number of honors and recognitions. He received the New York Farmers Award for outstanding achievements in agriculture in 1951, the Distinguished Service Award, North Atlantic section, ASAS, in 1961, and the honorary Fellow Award of the ASAS in 1980. He was a member in a number of honorary and scientific societies, including Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Sigma Phi, American Society of Animal Production, and American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has been listed in *Who's Who in America* since 1954, in *American Men of Science*, and in *The Blue Book: Leaders of the English-Speaking World—England*. A scholarship fund honoring Professor Miller and Professor Emeritus Myron D. Lacy was established in 1974 by friends and associates among livestock breeders and organizations in New York State.

Professor Miller is survived by Mrs. Miller, the former Viola Henry; a daughter, Carol; and two sons, Robert and James.

Kenneth L. Turk, George H. Wellington, Danny G. Fox

Francis Edward Mineka

July 26, 1907 — October 4, 1985

Francis Mineka was born in Caneadea, New York, and received his secondary education at Binghamton Central High School. So much of his life was intimately tied to the heart of New York State that even those close to him tend to forget that he knew the Library of the British Museum about as well as he knew Olin Library and that his affiliations with educational institutions were diverse. In the 1930s and early 1940s he did graduate work at Columbia University (receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1943), where he at times also taught Latin, and in 1933-34 he was an instructor of English and Latin at St. Francis College in Brooklyn. He taught in summer sessions at the College of the City of New York, the University of Delaware, the University of Minnesota, and the University of Illinois, and he was an assistant professor of English at the University of Texas from 1943 to 1946. In 1968 he gave the Alexander Lectures at the University of Toronto.

Fran's lifelong love affair with Hamilton College started in 1925, when he enrolled as a freshman. In his undergraduate years he was awarded a number of prizes for his skill in debate and writing, edited the literary magazine, and won his Phi Beta Kappa key. On graduation in 1929 he was appointed an instructor in English composition. He taught for three years in that capacity, meanwhile earning his M. A. degree in 1931. He rejoined the Hamilton faculty in 1934 as an instructor in English and public speaking and served as an assistant professor from 1935 through 1941. He helped to establish the Hamilton alumni magazine during those years, was awarded a Doctor of Letters degree in 1958, and was an alumni trustee of the college from 1963 to 1969. In 1934 Fran married Muriel McGregor, and Muriel has often said, jokingly but justly, "I didn't realize that when I married Fran I was also marrying Hamilton College."

Muriel might have said, with equal justness, that when she married Fran, she married Cornell. Fran was thirty-nine when, in 1946, he found the political dissension at the University of Texas so unbearable that he turned down the university's offer of tenure and took a three-year appointment as an assistant professor at Cornell. One year after his appointment he was promoted to associate professor, and a year later he was made chairman of the Department of English. In 1951 he became a professor of English and held that position until 1973. For eight years, from 1948 through 1957, he chaired the department, with a year of relief in 1952-53 to pursue his own scholarship under a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education. In 1956 he was made the first incumbent of the Class of 1916 Professorship.

He had enjoyed the amenities provided by the first professorial chair endowed by a graduating class for only a year when he accepted the deanship of the College of Arts and Sciences for a five-year term.

For half his active years at Cornell, then, Fran was engaged in two of the most arduous administrative positions in the university. His customary modesty and quiet determination, and his fairness and tolerance and foresight, made his years as chairman and dean memorable ones. When he took over the chairmanship, the department had lost a good deal of the distinction it had earned in the days of Joseph Quincy Adams, Lane Cooper, Martin Sampson, and William Strunk. By the time he left, he had helped reestablish it as one of the most distinguished departments of English in the world. During the Eisenhower-Kennedy years, when universities were expanding and competition amongst them was fierce, he managed somehow not only to maintain the strength of arts and sciences at Cornell but also to re-invigorate departments, particularly in foreign languages, that had languished. Nor did his skillful administrative work cease with his term as dean. From 1964 through 1968 Fran was a member of the University Library Board, and, in his last year on the board, he was responsible for a forward-looking report that has since guided library policy. Friends who are aware of his dedication to the library have established in his memory a fund that will be used to purchase books for the Hart Library, the noncirculating collection of standard texts in English literature housed in Olin Library.

After completing his work as dean, in 1962-63 Fran received concurrently a Guggenheim Fellowship and a Fulbright award. Late in 1963 his two-volume edition of *The Earlier Letters of John Stuart Mill: 1812-1848* was published by the University of Toronto Press. His preface contains Mill's words, "I found the fabric of my old and taught opinions giving way in many fresh places, and I never allowed it to fall to pieces but was incessantly occupied in weaving it anew," together with Fran's comment, "Mill was not engaged solely in reweaving the fabric of his opinions during these years, however; he was busily engaged in trying to influence the opinions of others." Those words characterize Fran, too, and his posture and his efforts not only as administrator but as teacher and scholar. His doctoral work in the literature and culture of the nineteenth century culminated in the publication of his book *The Dissidence of Dissent: The Monthly Repository, 1806-1838* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1944; republished in 1972). At Cornell he influenced generations of students in his undergraduate and graduate surveys of the Victorian era; in his popular course in Browning, Dickens, and Arnold; and in his freshman and sophomore courses in expository writing. His pedagogy extended far beyond Goldwin Smith Hall when he edited the Victorian section of *Masters of British Literature* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1958). In 1972, the year before he became professor emeritus, his decades of devotion to studies on Mill reached a climax with the publication,

in four volumes, of *The Later Letters of John Stuart Mill: 1849-1873*, edited in collaboration with a close friend of Hamilton College, Professor Dwight N. Lindley. That year, too, saw the end of twenty years of service on the board of editors of *Cornell Studies in English* but not the end of Fran's commitment to scholarly work. Retirement, for him, meant retirement to the library, where he had under way an edition of the most-interesting items of John Sterling's correspondence.

Fran's legacy to Hamilton and to Cornell is as monumental as his edition of Mill's letters. He took great pride, too, in another kind of legacy: his son, John (Cornell B. A. '58, Ph.D. '65), is a professor of mathematics at Lehmann College, and his daughter, Susan (Cornell B. A. '70), is a professor of psychology at the University of Texas.

Charles S. Levy, James McConkey, David Novarr

Arthur Moore Mizener

September 3, 1907 — February 11, 1988

Arthur Mizener was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, into the kind of small-town aristocracy often portrayed by a novelist he admired, James Gould Cozzens — a tight society, white, Protestant, and Republican, whose morals, manners, and taste were in the custody of families who had lived in Erie for several generations, or who at any rate were people of wealth and a proper education and demeanor. His parents were intelligent and personable; from his adored mother especially he acquired his aim to excel and his devotion to an old-fashioned concept of gentlemanly honor and decency. In his later life Mizener maintained a respect and affection for what he saw as admirable in such a society, yet broke away from its pettier standards and attitudes to become something of a political radical in his youth, a liberal Democrat in his maturity, and (as his friends know) remarkably free from religious or ethnic or class prejudices in his friendships, as well as in his social and literary values.

In his teens Mizener was sent to the Hill School, from where he chose to enter Princeton in 1926. There he became a member of the Tower Club and was at home in the society which, earlier in the 1920s, F. Scott Fitzgerald had idealized — one where good manners and intellectual or artistic or athletic achievement were almost equally prized. Although Mizener was an able athlete, he did not make a varsity team. What he did do with distinction was to study English literature in what was then one of the country's best departments. From Professors Root, Osgood, and others he learned to value the disciplines of literary scholarship and to revere the masterpieces of the past; from Professor Willard Thorpe he caught the excitement of discovering the bright new achievements in the literature of one's own time and place. He never forgot the day he wrote his mother of his sudden realization that by becoming a professor one could be paid to read and write about books for the rest of one's life.

By the time he received the B.A. "with highest honors" in 1930, his father had suffered economic reverses. It is not hard to guess how, deprived of an income, someone with Mizener's background would, despite a heavy heart, enroll in the Harvard Business School; nor would anyone who knew him be in any doubt about the lightness of heart with which, after only a single semester, as he himself put it, he crossed Memorial Bridge to the left bank of the Charles River and enrolled as a graduate student in English. In the spring of the following year, just before receiving his M.A. at Harvard, he was awarded a Proctor Fellowship at Princeton which would pay all his expenses for the next two years. Back at his alma mater, he received his Ph.D. on schedule, and in 1934 accepted an instructorship in English at Yale.

Despite his recognized success as a teacher and the quality of his published scholarship, Mizener was passed over for tenure at that time when Yale, like other universities, was in financial trouble. But the years in New Haven had been good ones. There he had met, courted, and married a senior at Vassar, Rosemary Paris. She had been born in Kenya of a Swiss plantation manager and an English mother, had gone to school in Switzerland and Hawaii as well as in America, and was a notably gracious woman who shared her husband's intellectual and literary enthusiasms, and often collaborated with him in his scholarly enterprises. While they were still in New Haven, their daughter Rosemary Moore Mizener was born. From Yale in 1940 Mizener went to Wells College in Aurora, where his only son was born and died in infancy; from Aurora, Arthur and Rosemary used their war-rationed gasoline to drive to Ithaca in order to use the Cornell library and to visit friends.

In 1945 Mizener became a professor and head of the English Department at Carleton College in Minnesota, and there spent the next seven years in building a distinguished department and in helping to revise the curriculum and to raise academic standards. He devoted some of his summers to teaching (with John Crowe Ransom, Allen Tate, Delmore Schwartz, Philip Rahv, and other distinguished men of letters) in the Kenyon School of English. Mizener's writings were broad in their range and mode. He published in the established academic journals (*Modern Philology*, *Modern Language Notes*, *PMLA*), but also in the advanced critical journals of that time (the *Kenyon*, the *Southern*, and the *Sewanee Reviews*). His subjects ranged from Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Chaucer (his essay on the character Criseyde, in Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde*, is something of a classic), to many contemporary poets and novelists, and even to the movies of his day. And it was while he lived in Northfield, Minnesota, forty miles from the birthplace of his subject in St. Paul, that Mizener published in 1951 *The Far Side of Paradise*, the first critical biography of F. Scott Fitzgerald. The book enjoyed great critical and popular success, initiated a strong and continuing revival of interest in Mizener's fellow-Princetonian, and did much to establish Fitzgerald, hitherto noted primarily as the laureate of the Jazz Age, as a serious moralist and major American novelist.

On the wave of the success of this book, Mizener received an invitation to succeed David Daiches as Professor of English at Cornell. He had attended or taught at three ancient universities, Princeton, Harvard, and Yale, but the youngest member of the Ivy League, Cornell, held a special appeal for him, and with typical self-deprecating candor, he was entirely open about that fact. In an interview at the time of his retirement in 1973 he told a reporter what he had said to some friends when he first came to Cornell, that it had taken him nearly fifteen years and two outright rejections to fulfil his desire to become a member of the faculty. When the long-awaited invitation from the English Department finally arrived, apologetically offering a salary of only \$6,000, Mizener in turn

apologized to the chairman, Francis Mineka, for having delayed his answer for two days, as a gesture of respect for the President of Carleton, and wrote:

“Anyhow, now I can say yes; *yes*.” As for any deficiency in the salary, “I want to come to Cornell too much for this to affect my decision... It is the kind of climax to a career I have always looked forward to; that makes getting it almost too good to be true.”

The Mizeners settled in their Cotswold-style stone house on Highland Road, which they purchased from the recently retired Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, Peter Debye, and where they entertained at their famed dinner parties colleagues, friends, students, and often, visiting literary luminaries. Mizener devoted to Cornell twenty-two years, the prime of his professional life. He was a popular teacher, who set high standards and was not easy to satisfy, yet was generous of his time and encouragement; his office door in Goldwin Smith was always open to passing students. For some years he taught the large undergraduate class in Shakespeare; but the course he was best known for was his year-long survey of twentieth-century poets and novelists, British and American; in his early career, when traditional courses ended with the late Victorians, he had been one of the first academics to lecture on poets such as Yeats, Pound, Eliot, and Hart Crane. Mizener had an old-fashioned loyalty, even piety, to his university, and a strong sense of what one owed to the institution and its students. Until within a year or two of retirement, he taught with unflagging enthusiasm a course in Freshman English. He carried a heavy load of graduate teaching, and was unusually helpful to young staff members in their early careers. He also served for many years on the Admissions Committee of the Arts College, to which work he brought great personal concern and years of experience as an examiner for the College Entrance Examination Board.

Both Arthur and Rosemary Mizener were totally committed to a literary life, a life devoted to books and the people who write them. Mizener never seemed to harbor doubts about the importance to one's life of a liberal education, or about the central place of literary study in that education. He believed that in university teaching, as in the other professions, pros were better than amateurs, and that professional English teachers and scholars should be masters of hard-earned knowledge and skills. What he most prized in works of literature was their power to convey (in the title of one of his books) “a sense of life,” by which he meant the deeply imagined experiences of diverse human beings working and playing, loving and hating, thinking and talking, in a variety of human societies. He tried, in his deceptively casual, relaxed, and often anecdotal teaching, to open out to students the rich possibilities in experiencing literature, and his assurance that literary experience helps to shape and condition what one is. As one of his admiring students, now himself a distinguished professor of literature, has described his teaching, “Arthur

had a style and he valued it. The jauntiness, the good humor, the urbanity, the easy transitions to seriousness were all parts of a civility that was at one with his deepest convictions about how to make a life.”

Mizener’s life outside Goldwin Smith was a rich one. “Avid” is the word for his concern with Cornell athletics. He had a strong feeling for the traditionalism of sports in the American college ethos, loved the ceremony and ritual as well as the physical contests, and was a familiar figure at football games (where for years he shared a box with a few fellow devotees), and at track meets, lacrosse and hockey games, and crew races. As often as they could the Mizeners went abroad, mainly to England, sometimes with the help of a Fulbright or Guggenheim fellowship or a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Mizener was also a prolific writer of letters; his correspondents included many well-known men and women of letters, as well as a host of friends and former students, to whom his letters, usually dashed off in spare moments, were full of high spirits and an ironic teasing, sometimes even a rough persiflage, that he used as a veiled expression of his esteem and affection.

One cannot do justice here to the work he wrote and published during the great years of Cornell: book reviews, articles, essays, public lectures (including a series in London for the BBC), and various books, above all his long biography of the novelist Ford Madox Ford. For this work he did years of devoted research, in the course of which he helped Cornell acquire permanently the major collections of Ford’s papers and correspondence; the result was a remarkable account of the general literary life of Ford’s time, as well as of the private life of his brilliant, important, and engaging, but also flawed protagonist. These achievements gained Mizener the first appointment to the Old Dominion Foundation Chair of English at Cornell, as well as an international reputation as a scholar and critic. When Mizener retired in 1974, he wrote to his chairman a characteristic letter proscribing any public ceremony on the occasion: “No doubt Rosemary told you, even at the risk of sounding tactless, that elaborate parties with speeches and toasts and all that embarrass me to the point of agony. No doubt this is a weakness, but there it is.”

In the course of his eighty years Mizener suffered wounding losses and disappointments that even his good friends never heard about from him; but essentially he was a happy man, leading the life he wanted to lead in the place he wanted to be. Even after his beloved wife died after a long illness, and while he himself was a victim of cardiovascular disease that limited his freedom and impaired his eyesight and memory, he continued to carry himself with uncomplaining dignity. Up to the day at which, a year before he died, he left Ithaca to go to a nursing home near his daughter in Rhode Island, he greeted friends who called on him in his little apartment on Miller Street with his usual heartiness and grace. Often they would find him sitting under a strong reading light, with the morning’s *New York Times* scattered beside him, his forefinger holding his place in the worn copy of James Gould Cozzens’ *Guard of Honor*, which he had been reading for months.

It will surprise even many who knew Mizener well that he was an author as well as scholar and critic of literature. One of his short stories won the Kenyon Review Award in 1946. He also wrote but left in manuscript a number of poems. One of these was read at his memorial service in Anabel Taylor Chapel; in it one hears the very idiom and inflection of his ordinary speaking voice as he contemplates, with his unillusioned honesty, the enigma of death in the midst of life.

FRAGMENT OF AN ENDLESS MEDITATION

And so one sits, hearing the high-pitched dignity
Of children at their game of life, watching
The leaves die in the Indian-summer sunshine
Once again. What do you make of this? What can
Anyone make of it? Here is life,
Wholly innocent; not simple or ignorant,
Not wanting deprivation, suffering, or pleasure,
Knowing these things, indeed, at their intensest.
But innocent; innocent as the child that loves
So well the garden Mistress Mary grows.
The little pig and Jesus. And here is death,
Perennial, repetitious, almost random,
The incongruous and even beautiful dying,
The endless decimation of summer lives,
Now still as loneliness where they are heaped
In the autumn afternoon's unsteady sunshine:
All this may very well surprise the leaves
But is surely an old story to the trees.
One sees the bodies piled like this in pictures,
And sometimes sees a vacant face or two,
The eyes staring, the mouth round and rigid
With the echo of a dying man's surprise.
These are merely a few of the countless millions
Of history, an old story, perennial, repetitious,
Almost random. What do you make of this?
What can anyone make of this?

Anthony Caputi, Scott Elledge, Alison Lurie, M.H. Abrams

Harold E. Moore, Jr.

July 7, 1917 — October 17, 1980

Harold E. Moore, Jr., Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Botany in the L. H. Bailey Hortorium, was a man of character and integrity, who exemplified the scholarly tradition of the academic profession.

Hal, as he was known to his colleagues and many friends, was born in Winthrop, Massachusetts, but spent most of his boyhood in the town of Sharon. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from Massachusetts State College in 1939 and his Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in 1940 and 1942 from Harvard University, where his major interest was systematic botany. From 1942 through 1946, Hal served in the United States Army, being stationed in Texas as a medical officer. Following his discharge, he received his first Guggenheim Fellowship, the tenure of which was spent in Mexico studying the genus *Geranium* and the flora of the State of Hidalgo. These studies were continued as a postdoctoral student and technical assistant at the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University. In 1948, at the request of Liberty Hyde Bailey, he joined the staff of the hortorium as assistant professor of botany. He was appointed associate professor in 1951, and professor and director of the hortorium in 1960. He relinquished his administrative duties in 1969. In 1978 he was appointed Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Botany.

When Hal joined the hortorium, it was housed in the carnage house and adjoining buildings that had been part of the Bailey homestead on Sage Place. In that unique and close environment, working with Dr. Bailey, Miss Ethel Zoe Bailey, and Dr. George H. M. Lawrence, Hal initiated a truly remarkable research career that encompassed two principal interests. The first dealt with the systematics of the palm family, the second with that of cultivated plants.

Hal's most obvious contributions have been to the knowledge of the palms. He was without question the world's authority on this economically and biologically important group of plants. He circled the tropical regions of the globe in search of little-known and elusive species. He spent some five years of his professional life in the field and acquired an intimate and unsurpassed knowledge of these fascinating plants. Hal's interests in palms, however, encompassed far more than traditional taxonomic study. He saw the necessity of integrating all possible approaches in attempting to understand them as plants and to understand evolution within the family. This realization led to the initiation of a broad program of study involving research associates, collaborators, graduate students, and technicians. Studies of floral anatomy, carried on in collaboration with Dr. Natalie W. Uhl, were important in delineating subfamilies of palms and produced new insights into the structure of the palm flower. They have

proven relevant to understanding the evolution not only of palms, but also of the monocotyledons as a whole. Other incisive and collaborative research dealt with ultrastructure, pollination biology, cytology, chemistry, and statistical analyses of morphological data. The importance of this work has been recognized widely, and Hal's research enjoyed strong financial support from a variety of sources, particularly the National Science Foundation.

The cultivated flora of the world is not bounded geographically, and to deal with it effectively requires knowledge of great breadth. Of Hal's nearly three hundred published papers, over one-third were concerned with the systematics and nomenclature of many horticulturally important families, including members of the geranium, amaryllis, squash, and spiderwort families. For years he held a strong interest in the conifers, and before he was completely overtaken by his studies of the palms, he was the recognized authority on the New World members of the African violet family, authoring the widely sought book, *African Violets, Gloxinias, and Their Relatives*.

He was a principal contributor to *Hortus Third*, the hortorium's dictionary of plants cultivated in the United States and Canada. Not only did he produce a significant portion of the manuscript but he also edited a large percentage of the text, bringing it to his own high standards for publication. In fact, one of Hal's greatest talents and joys was in editorial work. As editor of *Principes*, the journal of the Palm Society, for over twenty years, and later of *Gentes Herbarum*, one of the scientific journals of the hortorium, he consistently was able to bring clarity to ideas and produce publications of outstanding scientific reputation. Only collaborators or authors whose papers had been edited by Hal could know how extensive, objective, and meticulous was his editing and writing.

Hal's appointment initially involved no formal teaching, yet he became an outstanding teacher, not because of spellbinding lectures but because he possessed an enormous botanical knowledge that he willingly shared quietly and fully. Most of Hal's teaching involved students at the graduate level. He dealt with all students majoring in systematic botany with equal concern, whether or not they were his direct responsibility. His interests in botany were catholic, and he served as a rallying point for students in organismic botany by opening his home to them for discussion of fundamental botanical problems as well as for social events. He particularly enjoyed his tropical plant-families course, which provided him with an opportunity to discuss the many facets of his knowledge of tropical biotas. His enthusiasm was contagious, and it influenced careers of many graduate students, both at Cornell and elsewhere. The daily accumulation of letters from the far reaches of the globe stands in testimony to the extent of his influence.

Through the years, Hal's interest in tropical botany gave Cornell a resource unavailable in most institutions, even when the needs for such expertise had become widely recognized. He was an active participant and member of

the Board of Directors of the Organization of Tropical Studies, located in Costa Rica. His intimate knowledge of the flora of that country and of other unique floras, for example, that of New Caledonia, permitted him to be of assistance both to North American scholars and to those residing in the countries that he visited. He never failed to extend a kind and helping hand to those who assisted him in the field; thus he was always at home in his world travels.

At Cornell Hal took an active interest in library development, serving on both the University Library Board and the Mann Library Committee. He was influential in the affairs of the Cornell Plantations, having been a member of the Cornell Plantations Committee for some sixteen years. He served on the Committee to Visit the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, was chairman of the Research Committee of the Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden, and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Fairchild Tropical Garden and the Palm Society. He was a member of the Standing Committee on the Stabilization of Specific Names for a succession of botanical congresses. In addition to a second Guggenheim Fellowship, he was also the recipient of the Founders Medal of the Fairchild Tropical Garden.

Hal was deeply moved by, and appreciative of, the action of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences in recognizing his contributions to both science and the University by naming him Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Botany. It was a fitting honor. His total commitment to the ideals of the University, his honesty and compassion, and the encouragement, help, and trust that he so generously extended to those who knew him followed in the tradition of Dr. Bailey. Hal was aware of the dual needs of science and humanity, and he served both of these constituencies equally well.

Natalie W. Uhl, Harlan P. Banks, David M. Bates

Robert Swain Morison

November 25, 1906 — December 2, 1986

Robert Morison spent only eleven years of a long and distinguished career at Cornell University, but his accomplishments were immense. He played a crucially important role during the 1964-70 period in the development of Cornell's programs in the basic biological sciences. In the second half of his Cornell career he was of major importance as a teacher and adviser in helping to develop Cornell's new interdisciplinary Program on Science, Technology and Society (STS).

Morison was born in Milwaukee and spent his early years there; summers, however, invariably in New Hampshire. He attended the Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University, obtaining a medical degree in 1935. He spent several of the following years at Harvard doing research and teaching in physiology and anatomy. He there met and married Beningna Rempel, whose death preceded his by only three years. In 1944 Morison moved to the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, where, as a senior member of the foundation staff, he directed programs in medicine and public health for twenty years. Those were years in which programs of the Rockefeller Foundation contributed in major ways to the less-developed nations. The most-publicized accomplishments were in agriculture. The area of support that Robert Morison managed, however—medicine and public health—was equally important and equally successful.

Robert Morison came initially to Cornell to chair a committee of outside experts established by President Perkins in 1963 to study a problem of wide concern at the university—the need for new directions in teaching and research in biology. The Morison committee soon identified the major problems and recommended a bold solution—to establish a Division of Biological Sciences that would be a home for all of Cornell's biology efforts, excepting only the programs at the Medical College in New York and the College of Veterinary Medicine in Ithaca. Specifically, biologists from the state-supported colleges and those from the private colleges of Cornell were brought together to teach and do research as unified groups. Also recommended was a considerable expansion of the biology program to permit adequate attention to new subject areas like molecular biology and environmental studies. The proposal was ambitious in its call for new faculty, new buildings, and, inevitably, new funds. There was wide faculty support for the new direction. A university committee chaired by Provost Corson studied the recommendations and concluded that a university-wide division along the recommended lines operating under a single overall director was the desirable solution. The problem then was, Who should be the first director? Fortunately word had come

to President Perkins that Robert Morison might consider the Cornell position and, after some negotiation, in July 1964 Morison became a professor of biology and the division's first director.

The assignment was a formidable one. It called for a restructured group of basic biology sections with revised undergraduate and graduate teaching programs and for integration into them of faculty from Cornell's state and private colleges. Costly new buildings and equipment were needed for expanded teaching and research. Close to twenty new faculty positions were needed, for which funds were to come from both state and private sources. Chairpersons were needed for the new and modified sections. An essential requirement for the director was close and continued collaboration with the involved Cornell colleges and their deans. There was nearly universal agreement on the goals for the new program but no shortage of difficulties to be surmounted.

Remarkably, in only about four years the essential components of the new structure were in place: people, buildings, new sections, new majors, and new and revised courses of study. In accomplishing this there was credit enough for everyone involved, but a large portion of it must go to Robert Morison. He had the vision to see what could be done. He worked effectively with the entire Cornell faculty and with the administration. He participated actively and with considerable success in the recruitment of new faculty. His close connections with the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation helped in fund-raising. He was the chief architect of a structure that has grown and flourished and, along with it, Cornell's stature and effectiveness in the many fields of biology.

In accomplishing all this, Morison made many close friends and virtually no enemies. He became an integral part of the Cornell community and with his wife, Beny, entered into its social and cultural life. He and Beny greatly admired Bordeaux wines, and their wine-tasting dinners became famous.

In 1970 Robert Morison retired from the directorship of the division. He joined Cornell's Program on Science, Technology and Society and there became an active teacher and scholar. On this change of assignment he was awarded the first Richard J. Schwartz Chair of Science and Society. Morison taught both undergraduate and graduate courses in the STS program and contributed papers to major publications. He was a popular and widely admired teacher.

Robert Morison had wide outside interests. Among many other assignments he was a member of the National Science Board of the National Science Foundation from 1963 to 1972, a member of the science advisory committee of the General Motors Corporation, a trustee of Bennington College, and the author or co-editor of several books.

In 1975 Morison retired from Cornell, and he and Beny moved back to his family's ancestral home in Peterboro, New Hampshire. He was soon brought back into teaching, however, this time by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which persuaded him to become a part-time member of its own new program in science, technology, and society. Once again Robert Morison became an admired and influential teacher and colleague. Illness finally led him to retire fully in 1985. Although in increasing pain in his last years, he remained intellectually vigorous, outgoing, and friendly until he died in his sleep in early December 1986.

To all of his friends Robert Morison was a very special person. He loved to converse, to speculate on new science, and to examine the ethical implications of science and medicine. He was deeply concerned with the governance of the United States and with the state of the world. It is typical that he joined the Hastings Center for Ethical Studies soon after it was established and contributed extensively to its meetings and its publications. Most of the papers authored by Morison in his later years were concerned with major social issues, such as, for example, "Where Is Biology Taking Us?" and "Misgivings about Life-extending Technologies." He was co-editor and contributor in 1979 for an influential book, *Limits of Scientific Inquiry*. In his writings, as in his teaching, the special features were his broad knowledge, his concerns about human progress and well-being, and his deep sense of social responsibility.

Robert Morison made major contributions to Cornell's administrative structure and to its teaching. More consequential to dozens of his friends and associates was the impact on our lives of a knowledgeable scholar who was bright, provocative, inquiring, and ethically concerned and who above all had a rare and special gift of friendship. He was a joy to know and to work with.

Thomas Eisner, Adrian M. Srb, Franklin A. Long

Edward P. Morris

October 12, 1924 — January 7, 1989

Ted Morris joined the Cornell faculty in the Department of Romance Studies in 1961 and remained one of its most devoted teachers and citizens until his death. A man of immense culture and learning, which he shared with students and colleagues alike, he loved most what was fresh, unconventional, and unpretentious about Cornell. A man of refined taste in a great many things, he loved living on the banks of Salmon Creek in Ludlowville, New York.

Ted's teaching was legendary, and no merely "clear expository prose," as he liked to call it, would suffice to render a sense of the poetry of his teaching. There was, for example, its gentle anarchy. Co-teachers and students never knew quite what to expect. The syllabus often had to yield to what Ted had read that morning. Any text would do, because what really mattered was how that text was read and talked about. Rabelais, Freud, Montaigne, Virgil, Dante, the latest issue of *The New Yorker*, the course catalog, poetry, science fiction, Toast-R-Ovens—any text could provide something worth talking about. He could reach, or so it seemed, almost anywhere from any text. Boundaries dissolved, disciplines merged. It was the connections between things that fascinated Ted, and the kinds of systems that made these connections possible, and the theory that made these systems intelligible. And he pursued these connections in what must be the most remarkable career of interdisciplinary teaching that this University has ever seen, in courses with colleagues from half a dozen or more departments, including especially History, the History of Art, and Music. In each case the course was but the beginning of a long friendship in which those connections, systems, and theories were continually pursued.

Much of what went on inside his classroom bore a close resemblance to what went on outside it—in chats over coffee at Zeus or the Dragon, at lunch, after lectures, or just on the Quad. This is why so many of his students became his friends and why so many of his friends numbered him among their most influential teachers. His exchanges with both students and friends were marked by his genuine curiosity about their views on whatever subject was at hand. He was both a great talker and a great and generous listener.

He maintained that the principal reason for pursuing any subject or activity was the pleasure that it gave. This praise of pleasure emerged in part from his polemic against the professionalism, the specialization, and the pursuit of power that he saw as dangers to the classroom and the university. And this polemic was also expressed in his reluctance to reduce his thoughts to print in the usual academic genres, though he wrote copiously on subjects

ranging from Rabelais to John Cage. His own publications, always subtle and stimulating, whether in professional journals or the *Grapevine*, were few compared with the traces that he left in the publications of others.

Although he was a specialist in Renaissance studies, the activity that came closest to embodying the full range of his interests was his direction of more than a dozen French plays spanning the seventeenth and twentieth centuries. In this, too, he was a perfectionist who worried about every detail: costumes, music, choreography, sets, programs, posters, the very shape and color of tickets. In art nothing was indifferent. What was left after all of his own efforts and those of his collaborators in these productions was principally a memory in the mind of the spectator. But nothing pleased him more, for this was the ultimate form of creative generosity, as, in some other ways, was teaching.

A member of the Yale class of 1945, he did graduate study in the Yale French department under Henri Peyre, receiving the Ph.D. in 1954. While a graduate student, he co-founded, with Robert Greer Cohn, the journal *Yale French Studies*. In France he studied at the Faculté des Lettres in Grenoble, and in 1962 was a fellow at the Centre d'Études Supérieures Médiévales in Poitiers.

Before his appointment at Cornell, Ted taught at Bryn Mawr College from 1949 until 1952, at Wesleyan University from 1952 until 1954, and at Harvard University from 1954 until 1961. At Cornell he was honored with the Clark Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1969, and he was named a senior fellow in the Society for the Humanities for 1970-71. His steadfast devotion to the ideals of general education and to the cultural life of the campus community was reflected in his participation in the work of numerous campus committees, including the Educational Policy Committee and the Dean's Committee on General Education in the College of Arts and Sciences, the University Library Board, and the Committee on Campus Planning. In Romance Studies he served two terms as graduate field representative, presiding over a curriculum revision and many procedural innovations; for more than twenty years he directed the Honors Program in French; during the past decade he served on the editorial board of *Diacritics*; and from 1982 until 1988 he was faculty sponsor for A.D. White Professor-at-Large, Jacques Derrida. In 1982-83 he held a Fellowship for Independent Research from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

He is survived by his wife, Emoretta Yang, of Ludlowville; a son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Humphrey Morris, and grandson, Dylan Humphrey Morris, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; a daughter, Sylvia Mendelssohn, of Middlebury, Vermont; his first wife, Franziska Kempner Morris, of Ithaca; a sister-in-law, Janet Drake Morris, of Elk, California; and several nieces and nephews.

James O. Morris

February 8, 1923 — June 30, 1985

James O. Morris, professor of industrial and labor relations at Cornell's New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, died on June 30, 1985, at age sixty-two after a short illness. At the time, he was an active member of the Department of Collective Bargaining, Labor Law, and Labor History.

Jim came to Cornell in 1955 as an assistant professor, trained by Sidney Fine at the University of Michigan as an American historian (with a minor in Latin American history), and soon demonstrated his capacity to master new fields of scholarly endeavor. In 1958, the year in which Cornell published his first book, *Conflict within the AFL: A Study of Craft versus Industrial Unionism, 1900-1938*, he prepared himself to become a Spanish-speaking industrial relations specialist on Latin America. He accepted a Fulbright research fellowship for a year of study in Chile and, after a brief return to Cornell, went back to Chile in 1959, this time as ILR's representative in a three-year cooperative venture with the University of Chile in Santiago.

In those years he laid the foundation for a distinguished reputation in the field of Chilean industrial relations. He published, with Roberto Oyaneder, *Afiliacion y finanzas sindicales en Chile, 1932-1959* (Santiago: University of Chile Press, 1962) and, by himself, the more important work *Elites, Intellectuals and Consensus: A Study of the Social Question and the Industrial Relations Systems in Chile* (Ithaca: Cornell, 1966). In addition to these accomplishments he helped develop teaching and research in industrial relations at the University of Chile and, upon his return to Cornell in 1962, contributed for several years to ILR's own resident instructional program in international industrial relations by offering a course on Latin America.

In 1967 Jim returned to the field in which he had started his professional career. Henceforth he devoted his courses, research, and writing to United States industrial relations history, a subject in which he came to find biography and courtroom trials especially satisfying as a teacher of ILR undergraduates. In his research he stressed the period of his early interests and made time to acquire manuscripts and archival materials for the Catherwood Library. Collecting became a passion. ILR's especially strong holdings in American railway unionism are a testimony to the many hours he spent on the road. In 1975 he published the *Bibliography of Industrial Relations in the Railroad Industry* (Ithaca: Cornell, 1975). Before illness forced a sudden halt, he was hard at work on a book-length manuscript entitled "The Genesis of the Railway Labor Act: Politics, Power, and Progressivism in the 1920s."

Colleagues in labor history recognized these and other achievements. For many years he served on the editorial board of *Labor History*. He was a founding member of the New York State Labor History Association and served as its president and vice president. Most important of all, his colleagues recognized Jim as one of the few trained American historians in the mid 1950s who made a difference in the ways historians wrote about American organized workers.

In the life of the school he came to be trusted and respected for his sense of academic responsibility and fair play. He served for several years as associate editor and acting editor of the *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*. For three years he chaired his department, and he was also the first chairman of the Philip Taft Labor History Award Committee, which annually awards a prize to the best book published in the field of labor history.

Outside the domain of scholarship Jim was also a man of achievement. As an undergraduate at Hiram College during World War II, he enlisted, and soon, as a U.S. Air Force bombardier, he was flying out of southern Italy into Central Europe. Before the end of the war he had completed fifty missions, an extraordinary accomplishment. He returned to Hiram College and, by the time of his graduation, had married Nadie Lee Mathews, a fellow student. Nadie Lee and their children, Jim, Steve, Lisa, and Patty, and perhaps his grandsons, Scott and Kevin, more than anyone else appreciated the determination, thoroughness, care, and affection that characterized his work, for at home he also devoted himself to collections: to “contemporary antiques.” He restored in loving detail vintage automobiles that won prizes in national competition. Over the years he also assembled a large and unique collection of globes from old-fashioned gasoline pumps and, more recently, had begun a collection of early radios. Jim Morris will be missed and remembered.

John F. Burton, Jr., Ronald Donovan, Gerd Korman

Chandler Morse

March 29, 1906 — December 5, 1988

Chandler Morse was born in Brooklyn and raised in Putnam, Connecticut. He received his A.B. degree from Amherst College in 1927 and the M.A. degree from Harvard in 1928. He subsequently taught at Dartmouth and worked at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1929-35) and in Washington, DC, with the Federal Reserve Board of Governors (1935-41, 1946-47). He joined the U.S. Office of Strategic Services during World War II. He was one of the principal authors of the Krug Report entitled “National Resources and Foreign Aid,” prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior. Subsequently, he became a member of the faculty, first at Williams College and then in 1950 at Cornell. After becoming professor emeritus in 1971, Chan remained in Ithaca for a decade, and continued to be involved in the life of Cornell. He and his wife, Katrina Pease Morse, then retired to Sarasota, Florida. Chan died on December 5, 1988.

As professor of economics at Cornell during the 1950s and 1960s, Chan taught about the problems and possibilities of economic development at the time of decolonization. This was also the period when the field of Development Economics was in its formative stage. While many Western academic representatives of the field did little more than provide an apologetics for neocolonial relationships, Chandler Morse put human welfare at the forefront of his concerns. He stressed the pivotal role of institutional change—especially institutional change that broadened participation in the benefits associated with economic development.

The leitmotif of his writing and of his life-long pursuit of the keys to economic development was the proposition that differentiation of economic roles (he often used “division of labor” in the same sense that it is employed in the *Wealth of Nations*) was the other face of economic growth and modern society. The principal obstacle to growth (as well as to economic development, which evaluated growth according to the “true”—as opposed to the individually perceived and socially conditioned—needs of man) was to be found in the stress, alienation, conflicts of individual interest, and disjoint between the interests of the individual and that of the broader society (e.g. environmental degradation). To design new institutions to “reintegrate” increasingly differentiated societies and keep them moving along the road toward modernism was the huge task confronting the developmental economist.

Chan found that traditional economic theory was of little assistance for it assumed not only virtual identity between individual and attainable societal goals, but also a plasticity (as opposed to structural rigidity) characteristic of existing economic institutions (e.g. firms and product/labor markets) that allowed them to accommodate economic

expansion while simultaneously containing the stress, alienation, conflict and the negative externalities that Chan viewed as the principal threat to modernization. It heralded the competition that—in Chan’s eyes—degraded, rather than the cooperation which elevated, man. The typical economist, he believed, had much to unlearn on route to becoming a useful developmentalist.

African socialism embodied Chan’s hope that rhetoric could sustain solidarity among diverse peoples and ease their way, perhaps not to socialism (in the form of public ownership, which represented simply an alternative instrument) but toward the end of a humane, modern society, a genuinely socialist society. In an earlier age, Chan might well have been a member of the Fabian Society.

His authority and expertise in matters of African economic development stemmed in part from the knowledge and experience he gleaned through his study of southern Africa. In 1959 he headed the mission to Great Britain’s High Commission Territories, which produced *Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland: Report of an Economic Survey Mission*. Soon thereafter his research agenda took him to Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tanganyika. He developed a particularly strong interest in Nyerere’s efforts to initiate and sustain a participatory and grassroots approach to economic development. This was evident in his “Economics of African Socialism” [in Friedland & Rosberg (eds.) *African Socialism*, 1964]. The key to Chan’s theoretical concerns more generally is found in *Modernization by Design*, (1969) which he edited and to which he contributed the concluding chapter “Becoming vs. Being Modern.”

Chan’s professional interests encompassed other issues as well. With Harold Barnett he authored *Scarcity and Growth: The Economics of Natural Resource Availability*, which for some time was considered the authoritative work on the subject. Other writings include “Making Science & Technology for LDC’s” (*Columbia Journal of World Business*, 1976), “Depletion, Exhaustibility and Conservation” [in Vogely (ed.) *Economics of Mineral Industries*, 1976], and “Natural Resources as a Constraint on Economic Growth” (*American Economic Review*, 1973). He was a member of the Ocean Policy Committee of the National Academy of Science 1973-76, a consultant to MIT’s Marine Technology Transfer Project in 1974, and chairman of a workshop on Needs for Marine Technical Cooperation in the Gulf & Caribbean in 1975.

Chan’s humanistic concerns extended beyond the classroom and printed page. His impact on the Cornell community is noteworthy. He served as chairman of the Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy, 1971-73. He played a founding role in the birth of COSEP and remained actively engaged in the development and operation of the COSEP program up to the time of his retirement in 1971. In the highly charged atmosphere that prevailed

on campus, Chandler served as acting director of the Afro-American Studies Program from its establishment in 1968 until 1969 when James E. Turner was named director of the Center for Afro-American Studies, now the Africana Studies and Research Center. During the years 1972-75, Chandler—along with other Cornell colleagues, in particular Herbert Mahr, Jaroslav Vanek, and William F. Whyte—founded O.S.A. (Organizing and Support Agency) to provide support, training and education for minorities and the disadvantaged. This organization, in turn, spawned a new similar organization of a regional character, the Federation for Economic Democracy. Chandler worked selflessly as O.S.A.'s acting administrator and treasurer; his contribution greatly surpassed that of his collaborators.

On a more personal level, Chan and Katrina Morse provided a haven to countless Cornell students. Their home was always open, and they provided the sort of nurturing support and friendship that helped many a graduate student. It is perhaps from this latter constituency that one finds the most eloquent tributes to Chandler Morse. The acknowledgements of many a doctoral student are quite telling:

... his enduring faith and encouragement as a teacher and friend were indispensable ...

he guided, cajoled, inspired me, and above all, cared ...

... he did not give up on me, accepting my thoughts . . . with compassionate respect. . . until his excitement at what he forced me to articulate threatened to equal mine.

Andrew Pienkos, Jaroslav Vanek, Tom Davis

Lewis Wilbur Morse

August 24, 1903 — January 25, 1982

Lewis Wilbur Morse, law librarian and professor of law emeritus, quietly left us after a notably active life distinguished by the theme of helpfulness to others.

Lew, born in Elmira, came to the Cornell Law School in 1925, after having been graduated in 1925 from Colgate, of which he remained an ever-loyal and active alumnus. In 1928 he received from Cornell the Bachelor of Laws degree. Upon graduation, Lew practiced in Newark, New York, and in Hawaii and then returned to practice in Pulaski, New York.

In 1931 Lew joined the Cornell Law School faculty as lecturer and assistant law librarian and was instrumental in moving the law library to the new Myron Taylor Hall from the later-demolished Boardman Hall. He became law librarian in 1936 and served with distinction in this post for thirty years, until he was named associate dean of the school in 1965. With minimal budget and staff through the Great Depression, he maintained the position of the Cornell law library among the top ten American law school libraries. In 1940-41 he served as president of the American Association of Law Librarians.

World War II, with the depletion of law students, decreased funding for the law library, and Lew's four-year military absence was a holding operation for the library. Lew, upon his return, restored the prewar momentum, providing efficient, economic, personal, and gracious library service for students, faculty, alumni, the local bar, visiting scholars, and other patrons.

While Lew was law librarian, the collections grew from about eighty-one thousand volumes in 1936 to one hundred eighty thousand volumes in 1965 and the library staff from one to seven, with the budget eventually reaching \$50,000. This was a record of remarkable growth during years when library resources were limited.

From 1965 to 1969, Lew rounded out his services for Cornell as associate dean for alumni affairs and placement. In 1969, Lew, having progressed through the various academic ranks, retired as professor emeritus. He thereafter represented his clients and real estate interests.

During World War II, Lew was in charge of the Army Judge Advocate General's law library buildup in the continental United States and around the world, an accomplishment recognized by the Legion of Merit Award. Lew retired as full colonel, remaining active in the Retired Reserve Officers Association.

Besides his professional associations, Lew cherished his nonresident membership in the Elmira City Club—on Church Street, across from the armory where his father once commanded the local National Guard.

Lew Morse possessed outstanding human qualities. He gave generously of himself. He was never too busy to listen to the needs and concerns of others and was always ready to put aside his own personal pursuits in order to give a helping hand to someone else. He had scores of friends and admirers whose lives had been touched in one way or another by his warmth and compassion. A typical remark heard at a Cornell law alumni gathering would be: “How is Lew Morse? Lew really helped me out when I was a student, and I owe him so much!” It is no wonder that Lew had such a strong claim on the affections of Cornell lawyers throughout the country, for his own life was a model of concern and service to others.

Lew left a devoted wife, Lorraine; two sons: Lewis Wilbur “Bill,” of Elmira, and Robert Clark, of Pelham Manor, both members of the New York Bar; and five grandchildren. When the grandchildren greeted Lew as “Gramps,” the affection was obvious.

Lew was an avid squash player, overwhelming most opponents in the Myron Taylor Hall and Grumman squash courts and continuing to play well beyond his seventy-fifth year. Through his squash games Lew developed many warm and lasting friendships, and squash proved to be an important part of his life.

Family services were held for Lew in his home in the Christian Science tradition, which sustained him in life and death. Interment was in the Onondaga Valley Cemetery, Syracuse, in April.

W. David Curtiss, Ernest N. Warren, Harry G. Henn

John Robert Moynihan

March 16, 1906 — December 15, 1986

John R. Moynihan died at Tompkins Community Hospital last winter after sixty years as a Cornellian. Jack was born in Buffalo, New York, of Irish immigrant parents, Cornelius E. and Mary Fitzgerald Moynihan. He came to Ithaca in the 1920s and received his B.S. in engineering; he was also awarded a master's degree in mechanical engineering in 1932. Jack lived in Ithaca for most of his adult life and moved away from the Finger Lakes to a winter home in Florida only after his retirement in 1971. It was there that his wife, Loretta Scanlon Moynihan, died in 1975, at which point he returned to Ithaca to be close to his daughter, Maureen M. Schmitt, and his granddaughter.

Jack Moynihan retired as professor of theoretical and applied mechanics forty-two years after he had begun his teaching career as an instructor of engineering at Cornell in 1929. Over the years at Cornell he served as chairman of the Department of Materials, acting chairman of the Department of Mechanics, and longtime secretary of the faculty of the College of Engineering. Jack took to these roles agreeably. While he was always easy to deal with, he was not pushed around by anyone. His fund of good, sound common sense served him well in confronting various academic problems and personalities.

Besides his academic duties at Cornell, Jack consulted for the Lincoln Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory, and Therm of Ithaca. He was a member of the American Society for Metals, the American Society for Testing Materials, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Pi Tau Sigma.

Jack's Gaelic heritage was apparent in the twinkle in his eye, his love of a good tale, and his willingness to raise a glass with his many friends. "Happy Jack" Moynihan, as he was affectionately known to several generations of undergraduate engineers and colleagues alike, had a wonderfully buoyant personality with a ready smile and a chuckle. He is remembered by scores of post-World War II Cornellians who studied in the mechanics laboratory that Jack ran together with the late J. O. Jeffrey. His friends and colleagues in mechanics fondly recall his love for his work and his well-known remark, "Where else but at a university can you get paid so well for doing what you like to do?"

Even in his late years Jack was active in athletic and social events around campus and town. For years he was the faculty adviser to Cornell's baseball team, and he accompanied the team on many spring trips to warmer climates. He was proud to be one of the few emeritus professors in the Cornell Figure Skating Club. He enjoyed summer

evenings by the lake at the Ithaca Yacht Club and convivial winter gatherings at the Ithaca Country Club. In his difficult last years Jack frequently attended St. Catherine of Siena Church in Cayuga Heights, thereby gaining much comfort.

Jack was always at his best in dealing with people. It is those same people who will most miss him. Goodbye, Jack, we will always remember you.

H. D. Conway, Richard H. Lance, Joseph A. Burns

Robert Burns Musgrave

April 15, 1913 — July 20, 1989

Robert Burns Musgrave had an extraordinary and lasting impact on Northeastern agriculture. His analyses and innovations are firmly embedded in concepts and practices used at every stage in the production and preservation of grains and forages destined to be consumed by the public in the form of dairy products. His was an uncanny knack for looking behind clichés to expose fundamental questions—and their answers—about the ways in which soils, fertilizers, crops, farm machinery, farm structures, and not least, a farmer's time and energy could most effectively be used for the benefit of all. Those questions were addressed by an inventive mind with unfailing dedication to the disciplines of science and an unparalleled mastery of the art of farming.

Bob's professional career began in the days when technological and scientific breakthroughs were beginning to check—and then to reverse—the seemingly inexorable decline in productivity of American farmlands. Farmers in the Northeast shared in this turnaround, but only the most attentive had any idea that one man had such a large role in developing so many of the specific practices that are taken for granted today.

Early in his career at Cornell, Bob demonstrated the advantages of early seeding of winter wheat, a contradiction of conventions of that day. His rationales for his basic recommendations for planting dates and fertilization of both wheat and oats have never been improved upon. His perception of the potential for greatly increased yields through judicious nitrogen fertilization—if lodging of overgrown stems could be controlled—helped stimulate the development of modern stiff-strawed varieties of small grains.

In the 1940s, Bob was a central figure in a major college program to improve the nutritive value, preservation and storage of forage crops. He and J.K. Loosli (Animal Nutrition) showed that stage-of-growth was the most important factor influencing the nutritive value of forages at the moment of harvesting, a finding that led to the introduction of methods of preservation compatible with timely harvesting, including ensiling of hay. They also showed that, given timely harvesting, the nutritive values of grasses and legumes were much the same, which made yields, production and storage costs decisive. One result was a dramatic increase in the production of alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil in the Northeast even as the total acreage devoted to hay declined. Bob Musgrave and Jeffrey Dawson (a soil scientist) established the fact that in the absence of direct sunlight, most of the energy responsible for evaporation of water from moist forage comes from respiration by the plant tissue itself, and from

the respiration of microorganisms—both consuming the most readily-digestible components. Modern methods of forage preservation are based on this finding, which effectively ended installations of costly and inevitably inefficient barn-drying systems in the Northeast.

Bob questioned the prevailing view that New York's dairy farmers should grow only forage, purchasing the concentrated feed supplements that they required. Accordingly, he established long-term experiments involving intensively managed crop rotations to produce both forages and grains, and developed the cropping systems that characterize efficient dairy farming of the present era. He did this at a time when cost-analysts were busy "proving" that corn-for-grain was uneconomical for New York. But Bob was quietly proving that corn-for-silage and corn-for-grain both had great potential, producing far greater feeding value per acre—more economically—than any other crop, even for the problem soils and cool environment of the Allegheny Plateau. He showed that, in rotations, the major return to inputs of lime and phosphate for forage legumes was realized from corn following those legumes. His innovative work on row spacings and population densities for corn is reflected in planting and harvesting machinery that farmers use today. By the time that Bob retired, corn acreage in New York had increased by half, and both total production and per-acre yields of corn-for-grain had doubled.

Bob was particularly conscious of the role of commercial fertilizers and farm manure in the production of animal feeds. His evaluations of lime, phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen (including anhydrous ammonia) ranged over the entire state. His conclusion that very high levels of nitrogen fertilization were unwarranted in grain and forage production did not make him popular with those who promoted the opposite view. He insisted that the cost of "disposing" of manure by spreading it on fields to be planted to corn should not be counted as a cost of producing the corn (thereby making it appear more economical to purchase imported corn), but should be charged to the cost of maintaining the dairy herd that produced the manure. His attention to essentials led him to invent a system for plowing land and planting corn with a single pass of the tractor, starting the trend toward "no-till" systems in use today.

About 1960, Bob began a series of direct studies of physiological and environmental influences on the photosynthetic and respiratory activity of corn plants (and later, sugar cane) growing under field conditions. He expected to be able to identify superior genotypes as materials for plant breeders. His field facility, and its ingenious systems of control and measurement, became the prototype that many have copied. His findings suggested, however, that genetic expressions were far more sensitive to microvariables than had been suspected, compromising the routine evaluations of genotypes that he had hoped for, but raising questions that continue to preoccupy his successors.

Bob found time to test his hypotheses under tropical conditions. In 1957-58, he was a visiting professor at the College of Agriculture at Los Baños, in the Philippines. He returned there in 1964-65 to develop a graduate program in crop ecology and physiology, and again in 1970 to work with graduate students and faculty in that program.

Bob Musgrave was born and raised on a farm near Hutsonville, Illinois. After graduating from high school, he farmed with his father for a year before entering the University of Illinois, where he earned a B.S. degree in 1936, an M.S. degree in 1938, and a Ph.D. degree in 1940. He had majored in crop production and plant physiology and joined the faculty of Cornell's Department of Agronomy as an assistant professor of field crops, specializing in crop ecology. In 1978, after 38 years of service, he retired as professor emeritus, and at that time received the prestigious New York Farmer's Award for outstanding contributions to the agriculture of the Northeast. In 1988, an anonymous donor honored him by creating the Robert B. Musgrave Award, to be awarded annually to a student for excellence in agronomy.

In death, he was survived by his wife, Mildred; a son, R. Bruce Musgrave; three daughters, Martha Fellows, Margaret Bennett and Mary Blasiak; and nine grandchildren.

Marlin G. Cline, W. Keith Kennedy, Timothy L. Setter, Madison J. Wright, Robert D. Miller

Louis Lindo Nangeroni

September 13, 1918 — December 12, 1989

Dr. Nangeroni, or “Lou” as he was known to most of us, entered Rutgers University in the fall of 1938 and was a familiar figure on campus as a wrestler and owner of a scarlet colored Model A Ford with a black “R” on the rumble seat and doors of his car. His Rutgers education was interrupted by World War II when he enrolled in the Army Air Corps Officer Training Program. Lou completed flight training and was soon on his way to Africa ferrying a B-24 Liberator bomber to Tunisia. After the usual pre-combat training, the squadron moved into Italy with the invasion forces, and Lou began flying missions over Europe, ultimately completing 100 of those missions.

Dr. Nangeroni returned to Rutgers and graduated in 1947. He then entered the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University and received the D.V.M. degree in 1951, the M.S. degree in physiology in 1952, and was appointed to the faculty in 1952. During the next 25 years he taught animal physiology, advanced experimental physiology, and conducted research in electroanesthesia and bioassay methodology.

Dr. Nangeroni’s thesis research was concerned with ruminant physiology, specifically the factors that influenced the temperature of the rumen. This work was subsequently published in the *Cornell Veterinarian*. Over the years, Dr. Nangeroni published various reports on pharmacology and gastroenterology in farm animals. He made the important observation that one drug, chlorpromazine, decreased the dose of pentobarbital required to attain surgical anaesthesia, which was important in advising clinical veterinarians about the proper use of commonly administered drugs.

During the 1960s, Dr. Nangeroni collaborated with the Nobel laureate, Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, then of the Department of Chemistry at Cornell. This work was concerned with syntheses of analogs of oxytocin, a peptide hormone involved in the control of milk secretion and in parturition. Dr. Nangeroni’s role in this collaboration was the quantitation of the biological activity of the oxytocin analogs. Two bioassays were used, one based on vasodepressor activity in birds, and the other on the degree of uterine contraction in mammals. These papers with Dr. du Vigneaud were published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Experimental surgery was Dr. Nangeroni’s most effective medium. He gave a generation of animal scientists, nutritionists and physiologists the tools of the experimental surgeon. Working with groups of graduate students he carefully developed their skills. He demonstrated the knowledge of a large number of procedures. He was always sensitive both to the animals and students and displayed calmness and confidence, often in the face of great

uncertainty on the part of the beginning student. These qualities of confidence and quiet expectation that each one of them would succeed was, perhaps, his most powerful and endearing attribute.

After Dr. Nangeroni's retirement from the veterinary faculty in 1977, he moved to the Food and Drug Administration in Rockville, Maryland, as a veterinary medical officer with the Center for Veterinary Medicine. He served in this capacity until his death.

Lou was a devoted family man and an inveterate quantity food buyer. He loved to cook and bake and act as host for huge picnic-style feedings. When the tomatoes ripened in his garden, huge pots of tomato sauce were always cooking in the kitchen. It was obviously a page out of his father's restaurant background.

When the East Hill Flying Club held their Fly-In Breakfasts, it was Lou who made certain they had enough fresh food and condiments ("real maple syrup—none of that imitation stuff!"). Even his move to Maryland didn't dissuade him from his regular return trips to the Ithaca area for his New Hope Mills flour. He didn't believe in using the small five- or ten-pound packages—nothing short of one-hundred-pound bags of wheat, oat and rye flour would satisfy him. However, he would buy the smaller unit packages for his wide circle of friends after he had convinced them that New Hope Mills flour was the best.

Lou owned and flew his own airplane for many years and, as an avid Cornell hockey booster (they always had several hockey players living with them), never missed an ECAC tournament. Those flights to Boston were memorable for their gustatory adventures—"once the landing gear was retracted it was snack time for the entire flight."

Hunting, handball, bicycling, sail planes, real estate and stock investing were also important facets of Lou's life. In each of these pursuits he maintained his strong inner sense of values and honesty. But, above all it was his quiet commitment to his family and circle of friends that continued as his strong suit. He brought four wonderful daughters through their formative years and guided them from "roller skate-hall rats" (on weekends in the Veterinary College) to "Comfort Patrol" for the horses being treated at the College. Family involvement was a paramount part of Lou's life whether it involved bringing a beef heart home so he could help the girls with their school projects, or convincing them that a "camp out" under an old Army tent in King Ferry was a vacation.

Lou leaves behind a legacy of quiet inner strength for life and living that will serve as guidelines for his family and friends. He is survived by his wife, Carrie; his four daughters, Cheryl Nangeroni, Linda N. Scorsone, Jill Nangeroni and her husband, Mark Reader, and Diane Nangeroni and her husband, David Parkins.

Edgar L. Gasteiger, Daniel N. Tapper, Robert H. Wasserman, John C. Thompson

A. Gordon Nelson

May 25, 1910 — April 7, 1986

A. Gordon Nelson died on April 7, 1986, at Duke University Hospital in Durham, North Carolina. Following his retirement, in 1971, from the Department of Education, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, as professor emeritus of counseling psychology, he and Martha established residence in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He had been appointed in October 1945 as an assistant professor of educational and vocational guidance in the School of Education, the first person appointed to that field at Cornell. He became an associate professor in 1948 and a full professor in 1955. The name of his field was officially changed to counseling psychology in 1967.

Gordon was born in New Market, New Jersey, in 1910 and was educated in the public schools of New Jersey. In 1931 he received the B.S. degree in psychology from the University of Pennsylvania, followed by the M. A. degree in clinical psychology from the same university in 1933. In 1943 he received the Ph.D. degree from New York University in the relatively new field of applied psychology: educational and vocational guidance.

From 1931 to 1934 Gordon was a public school teacher in Pennsylvania; from 1934 to 1937, a school psychologist in New Jersey; and from 1937 to 1944, director of guidance in the Fairfield, Connecticut, public school system. In 1944 he came to Cornell as a counselor in the Veterans' Administration Center, helping returning World War II veterans make appropriate academic and career choices. The following year he was appointed to the faculty of the School of Education, in which he became a pioneer in organizing programs and courses, both on and off campus, to meet the needs of high school guidance counselors and college-level student personnel workers.

His research at Cornell focused on the development of techniques and approaches to counseling, the determination of needs in vocational and technical education, the establishment of training programs for counselors in schools and colleges, and the construction of various inventories for measuring student interests and aptitudes. He was the author of forty articles in professional journals and a contributor to six books and eleven monographs. Topics covered included secondary school counseling and guidance, college-level student personnel administration, career information, and related areas that apply to educational and vocational guidance. During his tenure at Cornell he served as the major adviser to 25 doctoral candidates and 125 master's degree students and as the minor adviser for 60 doctoral candidates and 140 master's degree students.

Gordon's professional influence extended internationally throughout his career. In 1952 he served as a Fulbright lecturer for a semester at the American University in Cairo, Egypt. During the spring term of 1958-59 he was

a Fulbright lecturer-consultant at Annamalia University, State of Madras, India, and he served additionally in India for the entire academic year 1965-66. In 1960 he spent six weeks making a pilot study, under sponsorship of the International Communication Agency of the University of Liberia, in regard to a possible ICA contract between Cornell and the University of Liberia. For the eighteen months immediately following his retirement from Cornell he served as a vocational guidance consultant to the International Labor Organization offices in Geneva, Switzerland, and New Delhi, India. His final international service was as a lecturer at Kevin Greene College in Brisbane, Australia.

Gordon was an active member of numerous college and university committees at Cornell, including those on educational policies, graduate degrees, and international education. For eleven years he was a member of the Language Examination Board of the Graduate School. He was elected to the Cornell Constituent Assembly in 1969. He was a member of several task forces on counselor education, human resources development, and academic affairs. He was a consulting editor to the *American Educational Research Journal* and a review editor for a number of commercial publishers, and served as consultant to a number of New York State-sponsored research studies as well as to some sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education.

He was a member of several professional organizations: a fellow in the American Psychological Association, a diplomate in counseling psychology for the American Board of Professional Psychology, and a member of the American Personnel and Guidance Association, the New York State Personnel and Guidance Association, and the National Vocational Guidance Association. He was elected to Phi Kappa Phi (an academic honorary) and belonged to Phi Delta Kappa (a national professional fraternity in education).

Gordon was preceded in death in 1980 by his wife, Martha, who was the director of elementary education in the Lansing Central School System for many years. He is survived by their daughter and her husband, Betty and James Marshall of Cheney, Washington, and one grandson.

His low-key personality was deceiving. He possessed a lively sense of humor. He had a keen analytical mind—his ability to knife through to the core of a problem was often evident in faculty discussions. He was extremely well organized and thorough; this was evident both in his courses and in his writing. He was an effective communicator, both as a classroom lecturer and as a writer. He was a demanding editor in respect to the theses and other written work submitted by his graduate students. He was also an excellent listener. These qualities plus his analytical ability combined to make him an especially effective counselor.

Despite his absence from the Ithaca area for the past fifteen years, he kept in touch with several of his former colleagues at Cornell. He maintained a busy retirement schedule, continuing to write and to travel widely until the time of his death. During his tenure here he contributed much to his department, the college, the university, his students, and his professional field. Both as a thorough professional and as a warm, friendly human being, he will be missed.

Howard G. Andrus, Dalva E. Hedlund, Marvin D. Glock

Walter Ludwig Nelson

May 27, 1911 — November 22, 1985

Walter L. Nelson loved Cornell, and his life was interleaved with the university, both personally and professionally. Until a few weeks before his death, he was still active on behalf of Cornell. Walt first came to Cornell as a graduate student in 1938. He had received both the B.S. and M.S. degrees in chemistry from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and worked for four years as a chemist at the Norwich Pharmaceutical Company. He received the Ph.D. degree in nutritional biochemistry in 1941. After a two-year stint as head of the by-products utilization division of Schenley Distillery, Walt returned to Cornell to stay. Within ten years Walt was promoted from research associate to professor.

Although Walt's research interests were diverse, the central theme of his research was the metabolism of fats in mammals. He maintained a large guinea pig colony in the basement of Wing Hall. Walt was also willing and happy to show off the colony to children of faculty members and staff. A shrewd manager, Walt actually made a profit from the colony, which he used to help support his research. He became interested in lactation and studied oxidative metabolism in guinea pig mammary tissue. In addition to making a number of significant observations on the basic biochemistry of mammary tissue, Walt used a machine, developed by B. L. Herrington, in dairy science, for the efficient milking of guinea pigs. Walt was active in the laboratory until his retirement on July 1, 1974, when he was appointed professor emeritus. Toward the end of his research career Walt became interested in mitochondrial function in hibernating bats. The bats were kept in a cold room adjacent to his laboratory, and Walt would happily show them to anyone. Somehow, the guinea pigs were more popular.

Walt was technically superb in the laboratory and inventive as well. He designed a number of useful laboratory gadgets. He also developed methods still in use today. Few could match either Walt's precision or his enthusiasm for experimental biochemistry. No one could interest students in laboratory work better than Walt. His enthusiasm for the subject was infectious, and his open, friendly manner encouraging. He demanded, and usually got, excellent performances from students in the laboratory.

In addition to his teaching, research, and advising of students, Walt served the university in several capacities. He was the secretary of the Graduate School of Nutrition, a member of many committees, the field representative of the Graduate Field of Biochemistry for seven years, and the president of the Statler Club in 1961. Walt understood the university's administrative structure and could get things done with relative ease. He was among the persons

responsible for the awarding of a graduate student training grant in biochemistry by the National Institutes of Health. The grant has been renewed several times and is still in effect today.

Walt was always prepared to help. His warm, open manner, great story-telling abilities, and knowledge of Ithaca, the university, and biochemistry made Walt an ideal adviser. Not only was his advice excellent, but one always felt better after talking with Walt about a problem. Many of the faculty members who joined the Section of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology came to rely on Walt's knowledge. His fondness for the university raised their spirits.

A walk down Tower Road with Walt could take a long time, even though Walt did not walk slowly. Walt seemed to know nearly every person who crossed his path, and they would stop and chat for at least a few moments. He extended his friendship to everyone. An excellent golfer and bowler, Walt was very active in the university leagues even after his retirement.

In spite of the time Walt devoted to biochemistry, the university, and sports, Walt was an excellent husband and father and always managed to find time for his family. Rae and Walt raised three children, Peter, Albert, and Linnea. Walt was proud of each of them, and they were a very close family.

Walt was a colleague and friend of Professor James B. Sumner, the Cornell biochemist who won the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1946. After Professor Sumner's death, Walt assumed responsibility for Sumner's laboratory, then in Savage Hall. He took on the task of sorting through Professor Sumner's papers, a project that took up much of his time after his retirement. Walt thought that Cornell had not done what it should to honor Professor Sumner's memory, and was instrumental in the establishment of the James B. Sumner Lectureship. He raised a substantial endowment for the lectureship and helped to interest the class of 1942 in it. The Class of 1942 James B. Sumner Lecture, held on April 21, 1986, was dedicated to Walt.

Walt served Cornell up to the time that heart disease necessitated surgery. He died of complications from the surgery, leaving behind a legion of friends and admirers. He has been, and will continue to be, missed by all of them.

Harold H. Williams, David B. Wilson, Richard E. McCarty

Curtis Putnam Nettels

August 25, 1898 — October 19, 1981

Curtis Putnam Nettels, trained at the University of Kansas and the University of Wisconsin, had an active teaching career at the University of Wisconsin and Cornell from 1924 to 1966. From the outset he centered his research and writing in the colonial and early national period and quickly became one of the best and most effective teachers, writers, and critics on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century America. His move to Cornell pushed its Department of History into the front rank of colonial history.

Nettels was born in Topeka, Kansas, from old New England stock, as all three of his names suggest. His father was a court stenographer, local politician, and lover of music, as his son became. With the University of Kansas only twenty miles away, it was natural for him to go there for his undergraduate education and equally natural that he should do his graduate work at Wisconsin, which had a very strong American history section.

Under the influence of Frank Hodder at Kansas, who had begun his teaching at Cornell University in 1885, and Frederic L. Paxson, the ‘frontier’ historian who succeeded Frederick Jackson Turner when he left Wisconsin for Harvard in 1910, and in an atmosphere permeated by the progressivism of Richard Ely, John R. Commons, and Selig Perlman in economics; John M. Gaus in government; E. A. Ross in sociology; and, most of all, the LaFollette family, Nettels emerged as a progressive historian, concerned about the problems modern industrialism had created, the ravages that uncontrolled capitalism had done to soil, forests, and water of the West.

Nettels’s early teaching was heavily influenced by the detailed multi-volume works of Charles McLean Andrews and Herbert Levi Osgood, enlivened by Charles Beard’s stress on economic factors and by Frederick Jackson Turner’s emphasis on the frontier in American society and government. One of his earlier articles was on Frederick Jackson Turner and the New Deal. “Historians,” he said, “like Turner, place the present in its appropriate setting. They make clear to laymen how the elements of modern society took form.”

Nettels’s first research project was a history of colonial money, a topic on which little work had then been done. American archives and libraries could provide some information, but the detailed correspondence between British colonial officials and their superiors in London was essential for a thorough understanding of the subject. Fortunately, a Guggenheim Fellowship enabled Nettels and his wife, Elsie Patterson Nettels, to spend a year in England working in the Public Record Office collections of countless letters, reports, and miscellaneous documents

bearing on trade relations, appointments, directions, regulations, and protests against them. Out of this work came *The Money Supply of the American Colonies*, a study that no scholar could afford to neglect.

Nettels's synthesis of colonial history appeared in 1938 as *The Roots of American Civilization: A History of American Colonial Life*, which was widely used as a text in courses on the colonial period. It stressed the economic growth of the colonies, their institutional adaptations, their trade and political relations with England, the causes of their friction with the mother country, and the colonists' insistence on the preservation of their legal and natural rights as Englishmen that finally brought about the Revolution. Here Nettels showed himself a strong defender of the American position and a critic of those in the profession who accepted any approximation of the Tory interpretation. That he was a devoted nationalist is reflected in everything he wrote.

As one of five editors, Nettels had a share in the planning, editing, and writing of the ten-volume *Economic History of the United States*. His volume two, *The Emergence of a National Economy*, like his *Roots*, was admirably organized and thorough and reflected well his deep faith in this country and its democratic processes. At the same time, the economic side of history is here made clear and attractive. Nettels was proud of his major works and pleased to see them remain in print throughout his life. He also served as chairman of the program committee of the American Historical Association and served as a member of the editorial boards of the *American Historical Review* and the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

With the coming of World War II, Nettels began to take an active part in the burgeoning public debate over American aid to the Allies, which he vigorously supported. This led on one occasion to his being asked by the president of the University of Wisconsin during World War II to defend the American position against Oswald Villard in a public confrontation.

At Cornell he concentrated his energies more on writing and gave less time to professional societies or national politics. As a citizen-historian he felt he must devote his energy and abilities to correcting popular misapprehensions about the country's history. He was convinced, for example, that most writers on George Washington had failed to grasp the leadership he had shown in the years from 1765 to 1776. His *George Washington and American Independence* forced all later writers to give careful attention to the role of Washington in these early years, even if it prompted some to charge that he was trying to make Washington more important than he actually was. Another attitude that perturbed him was the tendency of conservatives to return to Calhoun for constitutional arguments against New Deal policies. Not only did they revive Calhoun, they attempted to glorify—Nettels felt, to exaggerate—the political argument for states' rights and to minimize the role of Lincoln and Grant. This brought

Nettels to his fundamental question: Which existed first, the Union or the states? If it were the states, then the case for their sovereignty and that of the conservative against the growth of federal power would be greatly strengthened.

These questions deeply moved Nettels. Both before and after retirement he spent much effort to publicize his views in letters to daily newspapers (more than a score were in the *New York Times*), to historical journals, and to weekly and monthly periodicals, arguing brilliantly from his deep understanding of American constitutional history. In all of his writing he had an extraordinary facility for drawing on his wide reading to support his views so that even those readers who did not agree with him found his conclusions ingenious, strikingly relevant, and not easily discounted. Nettels was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He replaced Samuel Eliot Morison for a year at Harvard and taught for short periods at Columbia University and Johns Hopkins University. He took much satisfaction in the work of his students.

Curtis Nettels is survived by his wife, Elsie Patterson Nettels, who aided him materially in his early research, and a daughter, Elsa Nettels, who teaches American literature at William and Mary College.

Knight Biggerstaff, Edward W. Fox, Paul W. Gates

Herbert Frank Newhall

June 13, 1916 — November 6, 1988

Herbert F. Newhall, professor of physics, died November 6, 1988 in Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, Pennsylvania, after a discouraging ten-month battle to recover from a heart attack and stroke.

Born in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Newhall spent his early years in Colorado. Following graduation from Colorado College in 1937, he came to Cornell as a graduate student in physics. For the next 44 years, until his retirement and assumption of emeritus professor status on July 1, 1981, he was engaged in research and teaching in physics at Cornell. Following completion of the Ph.D. degree in 1942, he served as instructor in physics during World War II, then worked at Cornell during 1945-46 on a research project in physical electronics sponsored by the Stromberg-Carlson Company. In 1946, he returned to his duties as assistant professor of physics. For several years he also held a joint appointment in the School of Engineering Physics.

Newhall carried out a research program in the area which was then called “Physical Electronics” for several years following World War II. He supervised half a dozen M.S. and Ph.D. thesis students in the period from 1946 to 1952. Not long ago, Newhall commented, in characteristic understatement, that his work had “not noticeably set back progress in the area.”

He was instrumental in the planning and construction of the Technical Operations Laboratory in Rockefeller Hall, the base upon which the current extensive facility of the Materials Science Center in Clark Hall was built.

But the primary focus for his faculty career at Cornell was in the pursuit of excellence in his own teaching and in helping young physicists at Cornell become better teachers. The constant quality of his effort and the unflagging energy of his search for better ways to achieve the goal of effective instruction in physics was remarkable. That persistence is perhaps best exemplified in his development of computer-assisted instruction materials in the years following his retirement. Here was a retired, emeritus professor leading the physics faculty into the use of computers to enhance the effectiveness of instruction!

Several milestones along the way are notable. In 1957, the late Professor J.E. Hedrick of the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering wrote to Newhall, “... Somewhat to the surprise [of freshmen in the School] physics has proved to be their most interesting course. They agree that it’s tough but expected this at Cornell. . . . Of course, several are having trouble, but it is significant that even including these, there is unanimous agreement that your teaching is excellent. Now this is a rare situation. Students don’t usually go around praising anything, least of

all professors . . .” The dedicated teacher doesn’t need much more than this. In years following, several notable contributions serve as further milestones along Newhall’s path of excellence. He wrote and used his own textbook, *Introductory Analytical Physics*, in his teaching of freshmen engineers. In 1972 he launched a new teaching format for Cornell’s one-year, calculus-based physics course. This “core-and-branch” plan, described by Newhall in an article published in the *American Journal of Physics* in 1978, was used successfully for several years by Newhall and other instructors. His interest in electronics and computers next led to a stint in teaching a junior-level electronics course. Newhall then turned to his final accomplishment—launching the computer-assisted instruction program noted previously.

Many graduate student teaching assistants and junior faculty members assigned to teaching with Newhall soon found that he was much more than a first-rate lecturer. By example, through obviously thorough preparation for lecture recitation section or staff meeting, lucid explanations of physics content, clear and equitable policies in dealing with students, and consistent good nature and civility with everyone he encountered, he became a mentor to his own staff—an educator of teachers. He thus had great influence on the professional development of literally hundreds of young physicists, whether or not their future work centered on teaching.

Newhall led a quiet personal life. Unmarried, his social life centered around interaction with close friends on the faculty. In the early 1960s, Newhall acted as convener of an informal faculty luncheon group which met daily at 11:30 a.m. in the Rathskeller of the Statler Club. Members of the group, who on any given day between three and ten, operated under a set of unwritten rules: there was to be no talk of either politics or the academic shop. In the daily repartee, Newhall’s succinct comments, leavened by a dry wit, are remembered by the group as a particular delight. All returned to their several academic responsibilities with a light heart.

Newhall’s deep interest in classical music led him to study the physical capabilities of several woodwinds, horns, strings, and percussion instruments. His interest in music and his quiet humor came together in a collection of recordings of various musical spoofs. His musical knowledge was accompanied by an unusually complete knowledge of the classical literature.

Newhall is survived by a sister-in-law, Marianne M. Newhall of Pinellas Park, Florida; two nephews, Steven W. Newhall of Pinellas Park and Michael M. Newhall of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and a niece, Mrs. Paul (Nancy Ann) Hannon of Boulder, Colorado.

Dale Corson, Robert Cotts, Alvin Sellers, Donald Holcomb

Melvin L. Nichols

November 30, 1894 — March 29, 1981

Melvin L. “Pete” Nichols, emeritus professor of chemistry, who died March 29, 1981, at the age of eighty-six, enjoyed a career that almost perfectly characterizes a true-blue Cornellian. He was, in fact, a member of that very small group of our faculty that had been personally acquainted with every Cornell president. As Melvin Nichols, he left his home town of Dayton, Ohio, in 1914 to enter Cornell as a freshman. He remained in Ithaca, known to his many friends as Pete, until 1978, when, in failing health, he moved to California to be close to his only daughter, Sally. After receiving his Bachelor of Chemistry degree in 1918, he was appointed an instructor in chemistry at Cornell and simultaneously embarked on a graduate study program under Professor Orndorf, majoring in organic chemistry. He was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1922 and was promptly appointed assistant professor in chemistry. He remained on the chemistry faculty until his retirement in 1962.

Nichols’s field of teaching and research was analytical chemistry, and for many years he was unofficial head of the analytical teaching group of the Chemistry Department. He wrote two textbooks on analytical chemistry, *Gas Analysis*, coauthored with L. M. Dennis, and *Laboratory Manual of Analytical Chemistry*. In 1950 Nichols agreed to become executive director of Cornell’s Chemistry Department, a new position which involved supervision of the support facilities and the nonacademic staff of what had become a large and complex establishment. He held this position until his retirement in 1962.

The forty-eight years of Pete Nichols’s life as a student and teacher at Cornell were years of great change for Cornell chemistry. The science itself became more physical and more theoretical. Applied fields such as agricultural chemistry, sanitary chemistry, and chemical microscopy, which had once been central at Cornell, were spun off or phased out. Industrial chemistry was transformed into chemical engineering and moved into the College of Engineering for its separate and independent development. There was a disastrous fire in 1916 which destroyed Morse Hall, the chemistry building; fortunately, a splendid new Baker Laboratory building opened in 1922. That chemistry at Cornell survived these changes and indeed grew stronger and more effective over the years was due in large measure to the successful adjustments and continuing contributions of Pete Nichols and other faculty members of his generation. Cornell is in their debt.

In 1926 Nichols married Mary Bancroft, the attractive and lively-minded daughter of one of Cornell’s eminent chemistry professors, Wilder D. Bancroft. When newcomers to Cornell first learned of this marriage, they were

prone to mutter something about “marrying the boss’s daughter,” and were chagrined to learn that the true situation had been almost the exact opposite. Nichols was a coworker and protégé of the other strong-willed Cornell chemist of the time, L. M. Dennis, and Dennis and Bancroft had a long-established and well developed dislike of each other. Hence, to Dennis, a Nichols involvement with a Bancroft was akin to joining up with the enemy. It is a tribute to his tact and his persistence that Pete Nichols rode out the storm and kept his Cornell position.

Mary Nichols died suddenly in 1967, and Pete Nichols lived on alone in Ithaca, actively involved with his wide circle of friends. He will be missed by his Ithaca friends and colleagues as well as by the hundreds of Cornell students that he taught.

Albert W. Laubengayer, William T. Miller, Franklin A. Long

Arthur Edward Nilsson

July 22, 1900 — September 20, 1985

Arthur Nilsson, professor of finance emeritus in the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management (formerly the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration), died on September 20, 1985, at the age of eighty-five. He was born in Boston. He earned the bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Tufts University, the M.B.A. degree from the Harvard Business School, and the Ph.D. degree in economics from Yale University (studying under Irving Fisher).

Professor Nilsson came to Cornell in 1948. When he retired, in June 1970, he had served on the University Faculty for twenty-two years. Prior to 1948 he taught at the College of William and Mary, Yale University, Oberlin College, and the Harvard Business School. He also worked while on leave from Oberlin as the head security analyst for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Nilsson was a friendly, kind human being with a great knack for story telling. He was a real gentleman with a hearty laugh and a warm smile. In addition to his academic interests in finance and economics, he was devoted to the game of football and was an intense Civil War buff. He was also an artist with wood, having remodeled his two homes, the Mill in Ithaca and his manor house in Cohasset. He loved both of them. As an undergraduate he played end on the Tufts varsity football team. At William and Mary and Oberlin, in addition to teaching economics, he was the assistant football coach. As a result of his attending football coaching schools, he became acquainted with Knute Rockne. At age sixty-five he played third base in a student-faculty baseball game (he did well).

He became interested in the Civil War while at William and Mary. As a consulting civil engineer, he surveyed large segments of Virginia and began uncovering Civil War markers that had been lost. He walked most of the Civil War battlefields and read all the accounts of the war in *Harper's Weekly*.

As a teacher at Cornell's business school, he offered course work in financial management, investment management, and other aspects of corporation finance. He was an extraordinarily good teacher, and students frequently followed him from the classroom in order to continue discussions. His one fault as a teacher was in failing to adhere to the limitations of the assigned class time. He was too enthusiastic a teacher to stop in the middle of an important point.

He was one of the first employees of the Securities and Exchange Commission, serving there from 1934 to 1937. Many of the analytic procedures still in use at the SEC are those that Arthur developed. His Washington experience enabled him to bring a great deal of realism into the classroom.

In addition, he served either as an economist, consultant, or staff member for a number of employers, including the state of Ohio, the Office of Price Administration, and the War Assets Administration. Later in his career he served on a continuing basis as a financial consultant for Agway and Mohawk Airlines (now USAir).

For fifteen years he was the coordinator of the finance week session of the school's Executive Development Program. He was one of the few people conducting sessions for that program who always received standing ovations from the businessmen attending.

Arthur Nilsson's wife, Una Nilsson, and a daughter died at an earlier time. A son, six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren are still living.

Harold Bierman, Jr., Frank F. Gilmore, David A. Thomas

Leo Chandler Norris

March 6, 1891 — February 3, 1986

Leo Chandler Norris, professor emeritus of nutrition, died on February 3, 1986, in Lawrence, Kansas, four weeks before his ninety-fifth birthday. He was born on March 6, 1891, in Canaseraga, New York. His life and work spanned much of the period of the development of the science of nutrition, and he was one of the principal architects of Cornell's commitment to nutrition as an important academic endeavor. Leo Norris earned a Cornell B.S. degree in animal husbandry in 1920 and was one of the university's early Ph.D.'s in animal nutrition, working under the direction of L. A. Maynard. He was first an instructor in poultry husbandry in 1923, an assistant professor in 1926, and a full professor in 1936. He was given the title of professor of nutrition in 1943.

Leo Norris will long be remembered as one of Cornell's great mentors of graduate students. Thirty-five individuals received their Ph.D. degrees under his direction at Cornell. They became the faculty members and research workers throughout the United States who developed the science and application of nutrition not only in the field of poultry science, but broadly in the field of animal nutrition. He was a demanding faculty adviser. He insisted on accuracy, hard work, attention to detail, and preparation in basic sciences that allowed application of those sciences to problems facing the poultry industry. Although graduate work with Leo was demanding, his students were devoted to him. The experience and training they received from studying with him molded their scientific lives. Though he did little formal classroom teaching, the U.S. Poultry Science Association gave him the association's Teaching Award in 1957, a unique tribute to his work with graduate students.

Leo Norris's research spanned the major era of discovery of essential nutrients in nutrition. In 1921, when he began his Ph.D. study, vitamin A was known, the B vitamins had not yet been clearly identified, and vitamin D and vitamin E were not yet established as entities. By the time of his retirement from Cornell in 1959, all the vitamins we now recognize had been isolated, characterized, and synthesized and their basic functions established. Many of the trace mineral elements were not considered dietary essentials in the 1920s. The Cornell group led by Norris was in the midst of the race to isolate and identify the unidentified growth factors found in natural foodstuffs. Norris and his students contributed to many of the vitamin discoveries of his era. They carried out work with riboflavin, pantothenic acid, folic acid, biotin, vitamin B₁₂, and vitamin K. They were also concerned with phosphorous utilization and with trace elements, including manganese, zinc, and molybdenum.

Norris described the deficiency of riboflavin in young chicks, and he identified whey, a by-product of cheese making, as an important source of the vitamin. That led to the development of an industry that recovered the whey solids, which had previously caused a disposal problem for the cheese industry. He also discovered the importance of manganese deficiency as a cause of leg weakness in commercially grown poultry. The supplementation of feed with manganese solved a major problem limiting the intensification of the poultry industry in the United States. He was anxious to ensure that results of scientific research would be available to the feed industry in the United States, and in 1934 he initiated the Cornell Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers, which is still in existence.

Though Norris is primarily recognized for his work and discoveries in poultry nutrition, he was concerned with the broad application of this new science. Along with L. A. Maynard, he was instrumental in forming a school of nutrition at Cornell, which brought together the various groups interested in nutrition from the Departments of Animal and Poultry Husbandry and the College of Home Economics. He served as the first secretary of the school. During World War II his laboratory was involved in studying the adequacy of K rations and other formula foods supplied to soldiers in the field.

He was the long-term chairman of the Committee on Animal Nutrition of the National Research Council (1954-62) and was responsible for developing standards for feeding most species of farm and other domestic animals. His role in the scientific community was broad: he served as president of the American Institute of Nutrition and was active in the U.S. Poultry Science Association.

When Leo retired from Cornell in 1959, he moved to the University of California at Davis, where he developed another academic career. He carried out research on mineral metabolism, continued to guide graduate students, and published original work until a few years before he died.

Leo Norris was a Cornellian, a scientist, and a teacher whose legacy will remain part of scientific agricultural production and the science of nutrition. He will also be remembered as a scientific ancestor to a substantial number of members of the nutrition community.

L. J. Daniel, R. J. Young, M. C. Nesheim

David Novarr

June 29, 1917 — January 21, 1987

It is difficult to overestimate the contributions of David Novarr to the postwar history of the Department of English. Beyond David's superb scholarship and genial influence as a wise and penetrating teacher, beyond his stalwart services to the department, the university, and the scholarly community at large, his students and colleagues were beneficiaries of even rarer qualities: uncommon common sense, generosity of spirit, unfailing friendliness, and constant collegial support of young and old alike.

David Novarr was born in Hartford, Connecticut, the older son of a respected (and still-active) merchant. Family relationships were always of prime importance to David. In his last book, *The Lines of Life* (the titular phrase occurs in both Shakespeare and Ben Jonson), David alludes movingly to what he has learned about those "lines" in his own family, from his grandparents to his grandchildren, "all of whom have made me more aware of my involvement in generations than even Erik Erikson's work has." David's father would take him along on business trips to New York and, like as not, the two of them would visit Yankee Stadium before returning to Hartford; as a Yale undergraduate, David wrote a few lines to his mother every day.

David was from the first an outstanding scholar. At the Thomas Snell Weaver High School in Hartford he was the valedictorian and winner of the Sterling Memorial Connecticut High School Scholarship to Yale. At the college he continued to win many prizes and scholarships and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1938. In the fall of 1939 he enrolled in Yale's doctoral program in English. In February 1942 he was married to Ruth Victoria Gordon of Hartford. Shortly thereafter he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served for forty-three months with the Communications Security Section of the Chief of Naval Operations in Washington, D.C. His final rating was chief specialist in cryptography. While still in the Navy, David taught English at George Washington University (October 1943 to March 1944). In the fall of 1946 David, Gordy, and Johnny Novarr came to Ithaca, where David took up his duties as instructor of English at Cornell. David was promoted to faculty instructor in 1949, the year he received his doctorate from Yale; to assistant professor in 1951; to associate professor in 1956; and to professor in 1963.

In 1951-52 David received a Ford Foundation Fellowship to complete his research for a book on Izaak Walton's *Lives* of Sir Henry Wotton (a diplomat and minor poet) and of four notable Anglican churchmen: John Donne, Richard Hooker, George Herbert, and Robert Sanderson. Two of the churchmen, Donne and Herbert, were of

course superb artists in verse and prose, as well as divines. Later perceptions of all five men had been profoundly influenced by Walton's supposedly straightforward and "artless" biographies. By 1958, the year David's massive study, *The Making of Walton's Lives*, appeared under the Cornell imprint, it was abundantly clear that a strong voice had been added to seventeenth-century studies. David's scholarly contributions were meticulously researched and beautifully executed. Even before publication of the Walton book a senior seventeenth-century scholar praised David's work for throwing "more light on Walton's craftsmanship than anyone hitherto has done." Later, a senior Walton specialist wrote in *Modern Philology*: "This study is one of the most important in Waltonian scholarship ever to have appeared, and one that will have a far-reaching effect upon seventeenth-century scholarship generally." David demonstrated that Walton (1593-1683) was far from straightforward and objective; rather, through successive revisions the biographer presented his subjects as exponents of his own sense of ideal conduct and of the Anglican faith. *Walton's Life of Donne* "increasingly veered toward hagiography in its revisions," and he had other ideal "patterns in mind when he wrote the other lives." With the appearance of David's book, studies of Walton, Donne, and Herbert could never be quite the same again.

Donne was the poet whom David most loved to analyze. In 1956 his article on Donne's "Epithalamium Made at Lincoln's Inn" had startled and impressed scholars by its brilliant argument that the poem had been written not for a genuine but for a mock wedding staged by the law students and that the "bride" addressed in the poem was in reality a male in bridal dress. David's path-breaking studies were collected in *The Disinterred Muse: Donne's Texts and Contexts* (Cornell University Press, 1980). Of this important volume a leading seventeenth-century scholar has written: "[This book] dramatizes remarkably the processes of true scholarship put to the services of literary understanding, response, and judgment. Novarr... sifts the evidence concerning the occasions, genres, and purposes of the poems Donne wrote after taking holy orders, and ... comes up with fresh insights, significantly new datings or radically new interpretations. He has illuminating things to say about the Holy Sonnets and the great hymns and the most remarkable insights into the translations and the devotions that I have seen. All scholarly readers, like all future editors, will have to take into account Novarr's work."

David's most recent book, *The Lines of Life: Theories of Biography, 1880-1970* (1986) is also certain to be gratefully received by both scholars and lay readers. It is a characteristically acute and expert examination of biographical theorists from the heyday of Victorian positivism to the threshold of deconstruction and the contemporary denial of coherent personality. David was also editor of the fine Borzoi anthology *Seventeenth-Century English Prose* (Knopf, 1967).

It is of course not merely incidental that in the 1950's David taught "the first course in biography offered by the [English] Department, a survey from Plutarch to Strachey." From 1980 to 1985 he taught a popular course in traditional and experimental twentieth-century biography from Freud and Lytton Strachey to Virginia Woolf and Nancy Milford.

David's administrative services to Cornell were varied and notable. Among other offices he was director of freshman English (1956-59) at a time when every freshman in the university took one or another version of the course, chairman of the Committee on the Preparation of Secondary-School Teachers of English, president of Phi Beta Kappa, assistant chairman of the Department of English (1966-68), and acting chairman (1968-69). The years between 1965 and 1970 were momentous, and the department had a momentous agenda: among other things, to institute the new Freshman Humanities Program, to reduce the heavy teaching load, to set female instructors on the road to tenure, to hire Black faculty members at both the professorial and junior levels, to attract the best possible assistant professors at a time when the baby-boom generation was inundating admissions offices and when new Ph.D.'s could take full advantage of a roaring sellers' market. Without David's heroic services these departmental goals, among many others, could not have been so satisfactorily achieved. And in 1968-69, the most turbulent year in Cornell history, David preserved the integrity of the department at a time when centrifugal forces were exceedingly strong. Again, just two weeks before David relinquished the chair, he sent a letter to Professor J. Saunders Redding, asking whether he would be interested in an appointment at Cornell. The happy outcome of that inquiry is known to us all: when Professor Redding accepted the Ernest I. White Chair of American Studies and Humane Letters, Cornell added to its roster an outstanding literary and scholarly figure.

Although David remained actively engaged in the life of the department and the university, he was now able to devote himself more fully to scholarship, to teaching, and to his family. A fellowship at the Huntington Library (1978) helped him to finish his book on Donne. He developed new courses. He served on the Advisory Screening Committee of the Senior Fulbright Program. The Novarrs loved to entertain in their charming home. Journeys to other countries afforded instruction and delight. Gordy and David enjoyed theatergoing both at home and abroad. One day after returning with Gordy from a theatrical tour of London, only to be greeted by a stateside blizzard, David died suddenly of an aneurysm. Characteristically, during the few hours that had been left to him in Ithaca, David wrote a covering note to a scholarly journal, enclosing an article on John Donne that he had completed just before Gordy and he departed from Ithaca.

A great many people were the beneficiaries of David's warm, instinctive concern for others. He was realistic and tough-minded and could be blunt about pretentious or discourteous persons. But he looked for the best in people and greeted it generously. He had indeed a genius for friendship: when he was a nontenured instructor he and his family made a twenty-mile trip to greet a new non-Ph.D. instructor in an outlying village; another instructor, who shared a small office with David for one year, admired him from the start and grew more and more fond of him as the year went by. Installed after a time in an office of his own, David would greet visitors, in his warm baritone, with the hearty invitation, "Come sit!"

It is not difficult to discover the reasons for David's affection for so many persons and for so many persons' affection for him. David believed, with John Donne, that no one "is an island entire of itself," that everyone "is a piece of the continent, a part of the main[land]," and that those engaged in a common enterprise would of course do all they could to encourage one another. That is the secret of David's hold on us, and of our hold on him, "while memory holds a seat / In this distracted globe."

In addition to Gordy, David is survived by a son, John Gordon Novarr; by a daughter, Frances (Mrs. David Sheldon Strayer), and by four grandchildren.

Anthony Caputi, Charles Levy, Walter Slatoff, Ephim Fogel

Peter Olafson

January 25, 1897 — September 3, 1985

“Cattle die, kinfolk die, even to us ourselves will death come. But the good fame which a man has won for himself will never die.” These words from the Icelandic poem “Hávamál” were suggested to us by Lennart Krook and Leon Saunders. Their simple elegance defines the life philosophy of Dr. Peter Olafson.

He was the son of Sigurbjorg and Olafur K. Olafson, Icelanders who had settled in Gardar, North Dakota. His rural upbringing taught him resourcefulness and self-sufficiency, traits that he never outlived. When his primary and secondary schooling was completed, he spent seven years on his father’s farm at Edinburg, North Dakota. In addition to his farm duties, he taught all eight grades at a local rural grammar school.

In 1922 he matriculated at North Dakota State Agricultural College and in the spring of 1924 completed the veterinary courses offered. During that summer he worked in the laboratory of Dr. Schalk, a veterinarian well known for his work in ruminant digestion.

That autumn he entered the New York State Veterinary College [at Cornell] as a third-year student. He was awarded the D.V.M. degree in 1926, having spent his final year as an instructor in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology.

Beginning as an assistant professor following his graduation in 1926, he earned an M.S. degree in 1927, became a professor in 1936, and was named head of the department in 1946.

Dr. Olafson’s capacity for research and medical inquiry was enhanced by postgraduate work for a summer with Percival Bailey in Chicago and in 1935 with Karl Nieberle at Leipzig, as well as by studies in Munich and Copenhagen. Bailey and Nieberle were his role models. From this firm background he made fundamental contributions toward understanding a number of diseases in cattle. The first to describe virus diarrhea and to define listeriosis, he also studied muscular dystrophy in calves and lambs, toxoplasmosis, cardiac anomalies, “wobblers,” brain tumors, and sterility in all animals. His crowning achievement, however, was his work on hyperkeratosis in cattle.

By a conservative estimate that disease was causing losses to the cattle industry of two to four million dollars annually. In 1955-56 Olafson was sent to Israel by the U.S. Overseas Mission to help with the diagnosis and prevention of hyperkeratosis. The Israeli government presented him with a scroll of honor for his work, the first ever awarded to a non-Israeli.

Dr. Olafson was the recipient of many honors and awards. In 1959 he was elected president of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, and that same year he was presented the Borden Award by the American Veterinary Medical Association. The state society selected him as Veterinarian of the Year in 1968. He was regarded by many as an international figure. One of his cherished honors was the designation of distinguished member of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists. Probably no honor pleased him more, however, than the esteem in which he was held by his graduate students.

He was a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Veterinary Medical Association, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Zeta, the American College of Veterinary Pathologists, the Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases, and the International Association of Medical Museums.

Peter Olafson was a dedicated man, both to his work and his family. Through his influence on his graduate students much of his dedication has been retained in succeeding generations of veterinary pathologists. To many of these men Peter Olafson was the “Father of Pathology.” He once described his philosophy regarding research by saying: “You go up blind alleys to find one that leads somewhere. It can be discouraging—you spend a year or two on a project and then find you are just plain wrong. But there’s no point to having a nervous breakdown over it. Just wash it out and start over. Most problems can be solved if you’re resourceful and stubborn enough. No matter how worthless the results are, you usually learn something.”

Regarding his work on hyperkeratosis, his laconic remark was, “It isn’t often a man who discovers a disease lives long enough to see it disappear.”

His wife, Harriette Elizabeth Smith, whom he married in 1929, predeceased him in 1984. He is survived by four daughters: Aldies Edwards of Athens, Georgia; Sigrid Farwell of Boulder, Colorado; Erna Olafson of Lafayette, California; and Freya Olafson of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Francis H. Fox, John M. King, Ellis R. Leonard

Gerald W. Olson

March 22, 1932 — October 31, 1987

Gerald W. Olson was associate professor of soil science in the Agronomy Department at Cornell University. He was born in Gothenburg, Nebraska. He received his B.S. in technical science in agriculture in 1954; M.S. in soil microbiology in 1959 from the University of Nebraska; and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1962 in soil genesis and morphology where he also served as Soil Survey Field Party Chief for Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. His career at Cornell began in 1962 as soil technologist and he was promoted to assistant professor of soil science in 1966.

Gerry was one of the first soil scientists to specialize in soil resource development for nonfarm use of soils. He conducted research on the influence of soil properties on past and present land use. He taught a course on the use of soil resource inventories for land use planning, and served as a resource person for Cooperative Extension. He was respected by town planners, county boards of legislatures and cooperative extension agents for his ability to interpret and teach soils information for nonfarm uses. His many publications on interpretation of Soil Surveys for nonfarm use will serve as a guide for future generations within this area. His two books *Soil and the Environment* (1981) and *Field Guide to Soils and the Environment* (1984) are used as college texts. Gerry was active in many organizations, especially with the American Society of Agronomy and recently served as president of the Soil Conservation Society of America. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1982 and in the Soil Conservation Society of America in 1987.

As senior consultant to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United States Agency for International Development, Dr. Olson witnessed the effects of mismanagement of soil resources. He worked on solutions to issues of world hunger in numerous developing countries. He theorized that there was a relationship between the quality of life and soil characteristics especially for earlier cultures. Because of this he believed that the landowner was only a steward of the land and had the responsibility to treat the soils with the care and respect due their important position within the environment.

Gerry served as consultant on soil evaluations and interpretations for archeological expeditions at Tikal El Peten, Guatemala and in Saris, Turkey; Gerry concluded that the demise of the Mayan culture was the direct result of their misuse and mismanagement of soil.

He was quoted in the *Cornell Daily Sun* on March 3, 1986 as saying “the environmental situation is closely linked with the political situation. Real national security is in the stability and productivity of the environment and in all social and moral strength of the people — not in military armaments.” This is further evidence of the importance he placed upon the care and use of the environment resources.

Gerry was pleased to be a faculty member at Cornell, but his greatest pleasure was that he and his wife Mary had three sons, Bradford, David, and Eric, to graduate from Cornell.

Ray B. Bryant, Robert F. Lucey, W. Shaw Reid

Robert Elim Osborn

March 18, 1911 — April 14, 1989

Robert Elim Osborn was born in LaFayette, Indiana, on March 18, 1911. The eldest of three children in a family where the father was a practicing civil engineer (a builder of bridges), Bob developed an early interest in electrical engineering, the field that was to become his life's work. After receiving the B.S. degree in electrical engineering from Purdue University in 1933, he spent a year with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and another year with the Delco-Remy Division of the General Motors Corporation. In 1935 he was appointed head of the Electrical Engineering Department at Indiana Technical Institute (now the Indiana Institute of Technology), a position he held until 1941. During his final year at the Institute, he was also engaged as an instructor in electrical engineering in the Engineering Defense Program at Purdue University, with responsibility for developing and helping to teach a course in industrial electronics for practicing engineers from industries in the region. These classes were the first ones given in Indiana under the Engineering Science Management War Training (ESMWT) program and indeed were among the first in the nation. Bob's first association with Cornell came about as a result of his success with the Indiana program.

In the fall of 1941, Bob accepted an appointment as instructor of electrical engineering in the Cornell ESMWT program in the Niagara Frontier Office in Buffalo, New York. In 1943 he became supervisor of instruction, and in 1944 he was promoted to assistant professor in that program. Bob transferred to the campus proper in the spring term of 1945 as an assistant professor in the School of Electrical Engineering, and remained at Cornell for the rest of his career except for sabbatical leaves at several distinguished organizations. He was promoted to associate professor in 1949, and to professor in 1970. He became professor emeritus in 1976. A registered professional engineer in New York State, he served on several important technical-society committees and was a Life Senior Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE). He was also a member of the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), and Eta Kappa Nu, the electrical engineering honor society.

Throughout his tenure as a member of the electrical engineering faculty, Bob Osborn was concerned with the study of electric-machine theory and with laboratory practice in machinery and power-system equipment. Together with his colleague Professor L.A. Burckmyer, he was responsible for course development and instruction in these disciplines when they were required of all electrical engineering undergraduates. In later years he offered elective

courses in these areas to both graduate and undergraduate students and developed a reputation as a valuable resource in electric-power systems. He made a profound impact on the careers of his many students at Cornell by his firm requirements for clear thinking and careful application of engineering principles. Bob always felt that with a proper amount of guidance a student learns best by thinking things out for himself. Since he followed this philosophy in both the classroom and the laboratory, many students were often disconcerted by his inclination to de-emphasize lectures. On returning to the campus after several years of industrial experience, however, these same students would gratefully acknowledge that Professor Osborn had taught them the importance of developing their own individual methods of absorbing and processing information.

Bob Osborn's normally quiet, unassuming, and somewhat reserved manner hid a lively sense of humor that would come to the surface in unexpected ways. He particularly enjoyed preparing stunts for the popular "Engineer's Day" exhibitions of earlier years. Once he placed a massive steel cylinder on a sensitive "strain gage" so that the visiting high schoolers and non-engineering students could make the needle of a display instrument go off-scale by the slightest pressure on the top of the bar. Bob would look solemn and assure the amazed participants that they were actually bending the cylinder (as indeed they were). He designed and built a huge tesla coil that allowed him to draw spectacular three-foot-long electric arcs to a hand-held fluorescent tube, all the while keeping a perfectly straight face as if to imply that he was not doing anything out of the ordinary. Bob is probably most famous for his casual remark to students in the laboratory after they had successfully synchronized a small three-phase AC generator to the line, " Now you are supplying power to the entire Northeast."

Bob made his greatest academic contributions in the field of engineering design. Over the years he supervised many graduate and senior design projects, and was particularly effective in directing the design and construction of the electrical and control portions of the Cornell/RPI/NASA Martian Rover Project that was conducted under the Master of Engineering Program in the early 1970s. It should come as no surprise to learn that Bob designed and personally built every component of his own home.

On May 22, 1938, Bob married Doris Arter in Akron, Indiana. He is survived by his wife, who lives in Ithaca, New York; a daughter, Judith Ann Davis of Glenview, Illinois; a son, John David of Pleasant Lake, Michigan; and six grandchildren. Bob took great satisfaction from John's decision to follow in his father's footsteps and become a power engineer with Consumers Power Company in Jackson, Michigan.

Bob Osborn will be long remembered as an outstanding teacher, a respected colleague, and a good friend.

Kenneth Gardner Parker

March 22, 1906 — October 1, 1981

Kenneth G. Parker, professor emeritus of plant pathology, died suddenly on October 1, 1981, thus ending more than a half-century of association with Cornell University.

Dr. Parker was born in Little York, Indiana, on March 22, 1906. After graduating from high school in Little York, he entered DePauw University and received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1928. His first association with Cornell was in summer school, in 1927, when he enrolled in Elementary Mycology, and General Plant Pathology. He began graduate study in the Plant Pathology Department in September 1928. He took a leave of absence from the Graduate School beginning October 1, 1931, and served as graduate assistant to Dr. T. E. Rawlins at the University of California, Berkeley. There he worked on the “buckskin” disease of sweet cherry and also continued his Cornell thesis research on the fire blight disease of pear and apple. He returned to Cornell to continue graduate study in September 1933 and was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in January 1934. Soon thereafter he accepted a position as extension fruit pathologist at Pennsylvania State University but resigned when he was appointed assistant professor of plant pathology at Cornell in July 1934. Dr. Parker was stationed at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research in Yonkers, New York, where, together with other Cornell faculty, he conducted research on the Dutch elm disease. The results from this research were a major contribution to the understanding of this important disease and its causal organism. Shortly after the beginning of World War II the elm disease project was terminated, and Dr. Parker returned to Ithaca to continue his studies on diseases of fruit crops. He was appointed associate professor in 1947, professor in 1951, and professor emeritus on his retirement in 1970.

Professor Parker made many contributions to fruit tree pathology. He spent several years helping develop, perfect, and test spraying and dusting equipment for use in commercial orchards. He was instrumental in establishing the effectiveness of streptomycin blossom sprays for control of fire blight. He was also responsible for perfecting the gibberellic acid treatment of “yellows”-affected sour cherry trees, which decreased crop losses from this disease. His detailed analyses of virus diseases under orchard conditions yielded some of our best information on the dissemination of viruses of perennial plants. In cooperation with others he initiated studies on the relation of nematodes to root disease problems concerning orchard trees.

Professor Parker served as fruit tree extension pathologist from 1967 until his retirement. He was recognized as a leading world authority in the diagnosis of complex diseases and other disorders of fruit trees. Dr. Parker was

especially helpful to graduate students, young faculty, and to others concerned with tree fruit production in New York.

Professor Parker persistently made efforts to broaden his knowledge. In the early forties he spent a sabbatic leave studying soil phenomena at the University of Wisconsin. To become better acquainted with the numerous virus-caused diseases of stone fruits, he divided a leave in 1951 between Riverside, California, and Wenatchee, Washington. In 1957-58 he did bibliographical work on *Verticillium* wilt of fruit trees for the United States Department of Agriculture, in Washington, D.C. This work resulted in a definitive review of the topics.

As a result of his fundamental research on diseases of tree fruits, Dr. Parker gained an international reputation. The students he trained, now located in various regions of the United States and in other parts of the world, are currently continuing this high level of research.

Professor Parker's contributions were recognized in 1961, when the New York State Horticultural Society presented him with a citation noting his contributions to the fruit industry. The citation noted his work on virus diseases, on the development of disease-free planting stock, on fire blight, and on nematodes and associated organisms, and cited his cooperation in the development of spray machinery. Also noted were his patience and cooperative efforts to help fruit growers and extension agents to diagnose, interpret, and control fruit disease problems. In 1970 a similar citation was presented him by the National Apple Institute.

Professor Parker held memberships in the American Phytopathological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Institute of Biological Sciences, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

He is survived by his wife, Elinor Barnes Parker, of Trumansburg; a niece, Donna Morgan Smith, of Louisville, Kentucky; an uncle; and several grandnieces and grandnephews and their children.

Steven V. Beer, Leon J. Tyler, William F. Mai

Nathan Allen Pattillo

July 6, 1899 — March 16, 1986

Nathan Allen Pattillo joined the Cornell faculty in 1946 as an instructor in the relatively new Department of Fine Arts, as the History of Art Department was then known in the College of Arts and Sciences. Only the second appointment in the department, he went on to become an assistant professor in 1948 and an associate professor in 1954 before retiring as a professor emeritus in 1966. For twenty years Allen Pattillo devoted himself to teaching and research at Cornell in a discipline that he had come to late in life, in the midstream of an academic career that had begun two decades earlier in an entirely different field of study, that of economics. When he retired from the university he left behind him a record of dedicated teaching in art history that, in terms of breadth of subject matter, few could hope to match today.

Allen Pattillo was born in Harrisonburg, Virginia, in 1899. He remained a Virginian throughout his formative years and took his undergraduate degree at Randolph-Macon College in 1919. He was attracted sufficiently to the field of economics, then one of the major areas of academic study, that he ventured north to begin graduate training at the University of Chicago. He transferred to Harvard University a year later, in 1921, and there earned his master's degree and eventually his doctorate in economics in 1929. He returned to the South in 1924 to begin his teaching career in economics at Trinity College of Duke University and then at the College of William and Mary. After he completed his doctorate he took an appointment at Saint Lawrence University, where he taught until 1940.

As was the case with so many of his generation, World War II marked a major turning point in Allen's life. Because he was fluent in Italian he volunteered to serve in the armed forces as an interpreter and translator, and he worked for a time with Italian prisoners of war. In that capacity he not only came to know a number of Italians with whom he retained a friendship that was to prove useful later in his career, but he came to know Italy as a country that had produced some of the world's greatest artistic monuments, and that was to alter his life in a very fundamental way. His wartime experience of Italy turned him in the direction of art history, and after the war Allen decided to abandon completely his earlier career in economics and return to graduate school at Harvard to take up the study of art history. He spent nearly two years at the Fogg Museum of Art pursuing his newly discovered love of the Italian Renaissance with Chandler Post. At the same time he became acquainted with the arts of Asia through the teachings of the great Langdon Warner. What he learned from those two famous teachers at Harvard was to serve

Allen well when he came to Cornell to organize the first courses at this university devoted exclusively to the arts of Renaissance Italy and of Asia.

Throughout the decade of the fifties Allen Pattillo remained firmly attached to the arts of Italy and attended assiduously to the teaching of Renaissance virtues to hundreds of Cornell students. But his contribution to the teaching program of the department went well beyond the Italian Renaissance, for he was instrumental in developing the second half of the survey of Western art, a course that he offered as an alternative to the regular yearlong department survey that was always oversubscribed. More than any one thing he did at Cornell, that course, History of Art 104, sums up what Allen Pattillo wanted to be known for at the university: it was a truly civilized course, one that students took with complete confidence that they would move among the visual wonders of Europe in the company of a man who loved its cathedrals, monuments, and museums and who spoke about them with deep respect and precision of detail. For several generations of Cornell students Allen Pattillo's introductory survey became the equivalent of the grand tour that once was the dream of all college youth. When Allen retired in the mid sixties, the course no longer served its original purpose, for Cornell and its students had changed, both now more sophisticated in the ways of Europe. But in his time Allen Pattillo was the perfect man for a particular task that was noble in its definition.

A confirmed bachelor, Allen was a familiar figure around the basement of Goldwin Smith Hall late at night, where he worked every evening, preparing his lectures with a meticulousness that matched his dignity of bearing and his correctness of attire. A man of very orderly habits, he traveled to Europe every summer, ending his tour in Italy, where he said he always was able to refresh his eyes and correct his notes. There he also continued his lifelong research into color theory in Italian Renaissance painting. His absorption in Italy never wavered, but neither did his love for his native state of Virginia. Unfailingly courteous to all, he remained throughout his life the exemplary Virginian gentleman, and we have memories of him nodding and tipping his hat to everybody he met. He took great pains to learn something about every student who took his courses, even when enrollment in those courses numbered in the hundreds. His uncanny ability to remember faces and names, and his inquiring after the smaller details of a particular student's life—a sister or a brother who may have graduated earlier, a fraternity or sorority event long past—was the stuff of which campus legends are made. And Allen Pattillo was indeed something of a legend, at least in that part of the university campus that he trod regularly in his careful, measured steps. A quiet and intensely private man, reserved even among his close colleagues, Allen will be remembered by us as someone who expressed himself the fullest when he was before his students and before the work of art. And by those

students he will be remembered warmly as the quintessential guide to the great treasures of Europe, a traveling companion without peer.

When he retired from the university and returned to Lynchburg, he said of himself that he was ready to begin the third chapter of his life. He looked forward to going home to his beloved Virginia after two very distinctly different academic lives. We were fortunate that one of those lives was spent with us at Cornell.

Knight Biggerstaff, Albert S. Roe, Martie W. Young

Frank A. Pearson II

December 31, 1887 — May 31, 1981

Frank A. Pearson was a member of Cornell's class of 1912 and an enthusiastic participant in reunions of that outstanding class. Following graduation he became associated with the University of Illinois, where he rose to assistant chief of dairy husbandry. In 1920 he returned to Cornell and entered the Graduate School, receiving the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1922.

He was a member of the staff in Agricultural Economics from 1920 until his retirement in 1957. His specialty was prices and statistics, and he was an earnest developer of basic facts on the history of prices. One of his major contributions to the field was the development of a monthly index number of wholesale prices in the United States beginning in 1797. His research results were published in many articles, bulletins, and books. With the late George F. Warren, he wrote three outstanding books, which the publisher (Wiley) designated as the *Price Series: The Agricultural Situation* (1924), *Prices* (1933), and *Gold and Prices* (1935). His books were widely read and studied, and had a major influence on agricultural and price policies of the United States.

From 1923 to 1957 Pearson was editor of *Farm Economics*—a regular publication of the Department of Agricultural Economics. In addition to writing many of the articles, he edited and rewrote numerous articles by graduate students and younger staff members, teaching them to express themselves briefly, accurately, and clearly. The circulation of *Farm Economics* increased to ten thousand copies, and its readership included agricultural leaders of the state and nation. The editorial emphasis on the use of statistics to analyze the economic problems of agriculture had wide impact in the field.

He was an inspiring teacher, particularly of graduate students. He chaired over fifty graduate committees and served as a minor committee member for over one hundred others. His classes in prices and statistics for advanced undergraduates and graduate students were a special experience for several thousand students. His sparkle and fresh approach to these subjects captivated the students and encouraged them to study for genuine understanding. They recognized that the teaching materials were reflecting the ideas of an original and forceful mind.

Pearson's philosophy of life—and of economics—was expressed in an article published in *Farm Economics* in 1956:

The farmer has only one way to improve his standard of living and that is by increasing his efficiency. There are a lot of bright urbanites with sharp pencils working nights and Sundays in the hope that they can gain an advantage over their competitors.

There are a lot of horny-handed farmers with stubby pencils doing just exactly the same thing. There is nothing wrong with the rule that the race is to the swift and to the victor belong the spoils—a higher standard of living.

Following his retirement, Pearson pursued a number of special interests, including his flower growing, golf, photography, the campaigns of the Civil War, and the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia. He gave his outstanding collection of pictures of Cornell scenes and people to the University Archives. He led a full life and encouraged others to do likewise.

He is survived by his wife, Amelia Feldkamp Pearson of Ithaca; two sons, Dr. Raymond Pearson of Springfield, Illinois, and Frank Pearson III of Ithaca; and seven grandchildren.

Maurice C. Bond, Edward C. Lutz, Stanley W. Warren

Carl Severin Pederson

April 30, 1897 — September 2, 1987

A son of Norwegian emigrants, Carl Pederson was born in South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Following graduation from high school, he enrolled at the University of Wisconsin where he obtained the Bachelor of Science degree in food chemistry in 1924 and the Master of Science degree in biochemistry in 1925. He joined the Department of Bacteriology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1925 as an assistant in research. He received a Ph.D. from Cornell in 1929 with a major in bacteriology. He became the equivalent of an assistant professor in 1929 and a professor in 1931. He retired from Cornell in 1967.

Carl was a world recognized leader in food microbiology. His areas of expertise were vegetable fermentations, the preservation of tomato products, sanitation in food processing, and the microbiology of fruit juice beverages. Over 200 publications resulted from his investigations. His book, *Microbiology of Food Fermentations*, was widely acclaimed by food microbiologists.

Dr. Pederson was perhaps best known for his research on the sauerkraut fermentation, an area that he first studied at the University of Wisconsin under the guidance of Professors W.H. Peterson and E.B. Fred. Pederson's greatest contribution was his discovery that a specific sequence of bacteria was needed for the production of quality sauerkraut. He found that this sequence could be achieved by regulating factors such as concentration of salt, temperature of fermentation, exposure to air, and proper sanitation. His research also demonstrated that sauerkraut could be successfully preserved when canned at a lower temperature than was customarily used at the time, a change that not only improved flavor and texture but also reduced processing costs.

Dr. Pederson's research on vegetable fermentations led to his interests in the taxonomy and physiology of the lactic acid bacteria. He contributed to a number of editions of Bergey's *Manual of Determinative Bacteriology* and his paper with G.J. Hucker on the genus *Leuconostoc* served as the definitive taxonomic reference for many years.

Spoilage of tomato products was a serious problem for the canning industry when Carl first arrived at the Experiment Station. By studying the physiology of the microorganisms that were responsible he discovered that certain combinations of salt, sugar and vinegar prevented their growth in catsup and chili sauce and, as a result, spoilage of these foods is now a rare event. His research on tomato juice showed that spoilage by heat resistant sporeforming bacteria could be prevented by the addition of a small amount of citric acid to lower the pH.

His research on fruit juices involved the preparation of beverages from all of the important New York fruits and the development of processing methods for their successful preservation. His studies on apple juice revealed that undesirable browning reactions resulted from the activity of certain enzymes present in the apple and that by adding vitamin C to the juice immediately after pressing, these changes could be prevented. This discovery resulted in the development of a new light colored, fresh tasting apple juice.

In 1965 Pederson accepted a two-year assignment at the University of the Philippines in Los Baños under Cornell's International Agricultural Development Program. While there he established a research and teaching program in food science, a program that greatly aided the Cornell food scientists who followed him.

Carl possessed an outstanding ability of applying scientific research to practical problems and throughout his career, worked closely with the food processing industry. He spent long hours in the different factories that freeze, can, and ferment fruits and vegetables and was well-known to company managers as well as to the most junior technician. His zest to help the food processor stayed with him throughout his professional life: while in the Philippines he collaborated with Philippine companies to improve the quality of their cucumber pickles.

Although extension was not an official responsibility for Carl, he played an active role in numerous programs designed to transfer information to the food industry. For many years, he hosted a mold count school for the tomato industry that was co-conducted with the New York State Canners and Freezers and the National Canners Association. In his campaign to improve the quality of sauerkraut, he held annual "cutting bees" with the National Kraut Packers Association to assess samples of sauerkraut from all over the United States.

Pederson received the Forty-Niner Service Award in 1968. This most prestigious award of the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association is given annually to the individual who has made the most significant contributions to the food processing industry. He was a founding member of the Institute of Food Technologists and of Phi Tau Sigma, a fraternity for food scientists. He was a fellow of the American Public Health Association and a member of the American Society for Microbiology, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Alpha Zeta, and Sigma Xi.

In community affairs, Carl was active in the First Presbyterian Church of Geneva where he served as a Sunday school teacher, a ruling elder, and as Clerk of the Session. He received the Silver Beaver award for his many contributions to the Boy Scouts of America, and a citation from the Salvation Army for serving on its board for many years. A long time member of Rotary, he was especially interested in the club's camp for handicapped children.

Dr. Pederson is survived by his wife, Marian; his daughters, Jane and Carolyn; his son, Donald; eleven grandchildren; and several great-grandchildren.

Paul J. Chapman, John R. Stamer, Don F. Splittstoesser

Michael Peech

March 28, 1909 — October 6, 1988

Michael Peech, born and raised on the Canadian prairie, died in Ithaca, New York, after a long and distinguished career at Cornell University. After completing his primary and secondary education, he enrolled in the University of Saskatchewan, from which he received his B.S.A. degree in agricultural chemistry in 1930. He then began his graduate studies at Ohio State University under the direction of Professor Richard Bradfield and completed his Ph.D. degree in 1933. He began his professional career as assistant chemist at the University of Idaho. After three years he became soil chemist at the Florida Citrus Experiment Station at Lake Alfred. Meanwhile, Richard Bradfield, his mentor at Ohio State, became head of Cornell's Department of Agronomy, and in 1941 invited his former student to Ithaca as professor of soil chemistry, where he completed his professional career. He became professor emeritus in 1974 and remained in Ithaca until his death.

A classical inorganic chemist, Professor Peech brought basic insights, patience, and rigor to the demanding problems of soil science, beginning with efforts to develop and verify sound analytical methods with which to estimate the specific needs of farmers' fields for lime and fertilizers. Possibly his best known and most widely distributed paper, "Rapid Microchemical Soil Tests," was a classic that set standards for soils laboratories throughout the world.

Professor Peech was active in a revival of studies of adsorption and exchange reactions at the surfaces of soil particles, including poorly organized alumina-silicates. He studied the behavior of very slightly soluble compounds in plant nutrition. In the fifties, efforts to measure specific ion activities in soil solutions using selective ion electrodes fostered controversies that involved all the leading soil chemists of the day, including Professor Peech.

In the meantime, along with Professor Bradfield, he maintained an abiding interest in the chemistry of soil acidity. He and his colleagues concluded that soil pH was not responsible for the deleterious effects of acid soils on plant growth, but that high concentrations of aluminum in soils were responsible. The result was a series of papers on the chemistry of aluminum in soils, done with the customary care that characterized the work of Professor Peech. Late in his career he became interested in the differences in behavior of highly weathered soils of the tropics and less weathered soils of temperate regions. The result was a paper leading to new understanding of the electrochemical nature of clay minerals, including fixed and variable electrical charge density associated with their surfaces. This and other studies completed within the last year before his retirement capped a career of continuous achievement.

Professor Peech was a teacher of remarkable talent. He was well-known for the lucidity of his prepared lectures. Students from many departments and countries came to enroll in his soil chemistry course. He served as major professor to 55 students during his tenure at Cornell. His seminars and professional papers were exceedingly well received. At the same time, in informal discussions, he was celebrated for the mercurial excursions of his brilliant mind. His colleagues and his students were hard-pressed to keep pace with him as he debated the issue at hand, making points and counterpoints with astonishing rapidity.

Membership in professional societies included the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Agronomy, and the Soil Science Society of America. He served on many important committees of these societies, and early in his career, he served as president of the Soil Science Society of Florida. Many honors came to Professor Peech, including a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship, Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, the American Society of Agronomy Soil Science Achievement Award, and the New York Farmers' Award for Outstanding Achievement in Agriculture.

Professor Peech became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1937. He was preceded in death by his wife, Sonia, and his son, John. His daughter, Marjorie, survives. In an academic community, where individualism is the norm, Michael Peech will always be remembered by those whose lives he touched.

Murray B. McBride, Robert D. Miller, Douglas J. Lathwell

Norman Penney

August 29, 1926 — December 30, 1981

During the final days of 1981 the Ithaca community was shocked by the tragic death of Norman Penney during a burglary of his Washington, D.C. apartment.

Half of Norm's fifty-five-year life was devoted to the Cornell Law School, ending with his move to the American University, Washington College of Law, in June 1981.

From 1944 to 1946 Norm served as a staff sergeant in the United States Army in the Philippines and Japan, receiving a postrelease commission. He entered the Cornell Law School in 1950, from Yale College and the Hill School. He was managing editor of the *Cornell Law Quarterly*, was elected to the Order of the Coif, and received the Bachelor of Laws degree with distinction.

Upon graduation, Norm joined his uncles' Buffalo law firm, founded by his grandfather, Thomas Penney, who, as district attorney of Erie County, successfully prosecuted Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley. Norm had impressive professional experiences representing clients. In academic settings Norm always remained essentially a lawyer, expecting his students to be prepared for the demands of challenging practice and worrying when they did not meet his expectations.

In 1957 Norm, with Judge Charles S. Desmond, later chief judge of New York, offered a course on problems of trial and appellate practice. Norm then became an assistant professor of law, was promoted to associate professor in 1960, and became professor of law in 1962. He was demanding and compassionate as a teacher, as he was in all his endeavors.

Well-rounded in the law because of his years of practice, Norm soon received recognition both in the United States and abroad as an authority in commercial and banking law.

To help promote New York's adoption of the Uniform Commercial Code, since enacted in all of the states (except Louisiana, a civil-law jurisdiction), Norm and his "code twin," Professor William E. Hogan, now at New York University, in 1961 coauthored the New York Annotations to the code. Norm also coauthored (with Professor Richard F. Broude of Loyola University, Los Angeles) a casebook on land financing (1970; second edition 1977). He also coauthored in 1980 (with Donald I. Baker) a seminal work on computerized banking transactions, *The Law*

of Electronic Fund Transfer Systems, completing a supplement in December 1981 for 1982 publication. Norm was also a frequent contributor to legal periodicals.

Norm's major teaching contributions were in the important law school areas of commercial law, banking transactions, insurance, and land financing.

From the beginning of his academic career, Norm combined administration with teaching. During his first three years on the faculty he was director of admissions, resulting in his membership on (1970) and presidency of (1972-74) the Law School Admissions Council. From 1962 to 1965 Norm was associate dean of the Law School, and in 1969 its acting dean. He was a superb administrator, often sought for deanships at other law schools.

Norm accepted more than his share of demanding faculty committee assignments. He also volunteered his services on many problems of campus and student concern, such as fallout shelters and options for students avoiding the Vietnam War draft. He was the first speaker of the Cornell Constituent Assembly.

Campuswide recognition came in 1971 when he was elected to a three-year term as dean of the University Faculty by more votes than the combined votes of the other candidates. His services during very trying years for the University included valuable counsel for the president and other senior administrative officers and earned him the respect of all. As chief administrative officer of the faculty and liaison between faculty and administration, Norm effected the organization of the Faculty Council of Representatives. Further recognition came with Norm's election as faculty trustee (1974-79).

Norm's visiting professorships included teaching at the University of Khartoum, Sudan (1965-66), the University of Melbourne and Monash University in Australia as a Fulbright Scholar (1975), and McGeorge School of Law of the University of the Pacific (1980).

Among Norm's consultantships were those for the New York Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the New York Law Revision Commission, the United States Department of State (Advisory Committee on Private International Law), and the Federal Reserve Board (Consumer Affairs Division). Since 1970 he served as an American delegate to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

In every area of academic life—teaching, research, writing, law school administration, and University committee work and administration—Norm excelled. But he also had ample time to be a genuine person and friend who never dissembled and was fun to be with, whether on many and varied social occasions, sailing on Cayuga Lake, playing squash, or clamming on Nantucket.

Memorial services for family and close friends were held in the Anabel Taylor Chapel on January 4, 1982. The Reverend John Taylor conducted the service based on the theme encribed in the Myron Taylor Hall Moot Court Room: "The Law Must Be Stable and Yet It Cannot Stand Still." Professor Hogan gave a moving eulogy. Participating also was the Reverend David Moore, a relative who had co-officiated at the marriage of Norm's only daughter less than six months before in Sage Chapel. Subsequently, American University sponsored more-formal services in Washington, D.C., attended by some five hundred persons paying tribute to Norm's friendships and many contributions to his profession and to public service. Norm is survived by his wife, Sue; four children: John Belding, of Buffalo, David Wright, of Detroit, Celia Elizabeth (Mrs. Robert Flynn), of Summit, New Jersey, and Christopher Young, Yale '83; a granddaughter, Hilary Eve Penney; and his mother, Mrs. Bertina F. Spangberg, of Ithaca, New York.

Dale R. Corson, Ernest F. Roberts, Jr., Harry G. Henn

Dexter Perkins

1890 — May 12, 1984

Dexter Perkins, holder of the John L. Senior Professorship at Cornell University from 1954 to 1959, died on May 12, 1984, at the age of 94. He was born in Boston and was educated at Boston Latin School and Harvard University. At Harvard he studied under Archibald Cary Coolidge and Charles Homer Haskins and began his work on the history of the Monroe Doctrine. This subject became the central feature of his research and writing in the middle years of his life. His book on the history of the Monroe Doctrine became the standard work in the field.

The range of his studies reached out into the whole of American foreign policy. He followed the development of the League of Nations, the World Court, and the United Nations; indeed, he took part in the organizational meetings in 1945 that shaped the constitution of the United Nations. The history of American foreign policy and the significance of events in the emerging international politics of his day were the substance of his scholarly career, a career of great variety.

The basis of Perkins's career was his distinguished service at the University of Rochester from 1915 to 1954. He was the first holder of the Pitt Chair in American History and Institutions at Cambridge University, in 1945-46. He lectured at Oxford, at London, at the University of Wales, and in Sweden, Japan, India, and Taiwan. Within the United States he lectured at Harvard, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Virginia, Colorado, the National War College, and Wells College, where he held the Campbell Chair for one year.

He was president of the American Historical Association and used his office to urge fellow historians to bring inspiration and vigor to their teaching. He shared in writing *The Education of Historians in the United States*. Throughout his career he kept close to his alma mater, Harvard, where he was a member of the Board of Overseers and chairman of the Harvard Foundation for Advanced Study and Research. He was a frequent adviser to the Harvard Department of History. He organized, directed, and presided over the Salzburg (Austria) Seminar in American Studies.

Perkins was a public lecturer with great gifts, as his career at Cornell University testified. He established a program of weekly lectures addressed to the layman and took as his subjects aspects of American foreign policy and important events and attitudes in the domestic politics of the day. The insight of the historian, wit, vigor, and abounding enthusiasm were the characteristics of his style as a lecturer. Throughout his five years in Ithaca his

lectures drew lively response from the whole community, city folk and academics, to the number of about three hundred, week by week. Some two thousand attended his final lecture in Ithaca.

Deep admiration for Woodrow Wilson was a central feature of his judgment of American foreign policy. Later presidents he appraised according to their attitudes towards international security, the League of Nations, and the United Nations. In Perkins's gallery of successful presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt had a place close to Wilson, but he did not hesitate to show examples of their weaknesses and errors of judgment.

The wife of Dexter Perkins, Wilma Lord Perkins, died at an earlier time. A son and four grandchildren are still living.

Paul W. Gates, Frederick George Marcham, Knight Biggerstaff

Harold C. Perkins

October 29, 1891 — October 24, 1986

Harold C. Perkins was born on October 29, 1891, in Forest Home, New York. He entered Cornell and graduated with a mechanical engineering degree in 1915, and after gaining practical experience as an apprentice engineer at the Remington Arms Company, he returned to Cornell in 1916 as an instructor in mechanics. Apart from a year at the University of Wisconsin—also as instructor in mechanics—his whole career was spent at his alma mater, from which he retired in 1959 as professor in the Department of Engineering Mechanics and Materials. He died on October 24, 1986, in Syracuse, New York, where he had made his home since 1975.

The above are the bare facts, and they shed little light on Harold's very real and varied accomplishments. First and foremost he was a dedicated teacher with a real enthusiasm for imparting a love of his subject to his students. The undergraduates passing through his classes in mechanics will never forget his passion for the drawing of the all-important "free-body" diagrams. So great was his enthusiasm for this subject that the students quickly gave Harold the affectionate name of "Free-Body Perkins," a title that he wore with justly deserved pride.

Despite the heavy undergraduate teaching loads that were typical in his day, he nevertheless found time for research. In 1947 it was decided to reactivate Cornell's laboratory of photoelasticity, an important tool in the experimental study of stress analysis. Perkins not only completely reorganized the laboratory but he was the first researcher to extend photoelastic measurements from the static into the dynamic range. The results of that considerable and important achievement were published in 1953 in the *Journal of Applied Mechanics* of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Firmly believing that the simplest possible experiments were frequently the best, Harold found that the liquid that best supported his dynamic loading specimens was a well-known brand of hair-setting lotion!

But that was by no means Perkins's only foray into original research. Other studies in which he extended the knowledge of the subject were in investigations of helical springs, high-velocity impact, welding design, and the calculation of the distribution of loads on the threads of screws. A particularly interesting investigation culminated in a graphical analysis for solving problems of torsion, which he published in the *Proceedings of the Fifth International Congress of Applied Mechanics*, which cover the meeting held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1938. The above work was stamped with the characteristic simplicity and originality that marked all Perkins's researches.

Harold Perkins was a kindly, modest man with a dry sense of humor that enlivened his classes and his conversations with his colleagues and friends. He was completely enamored of his field of study and of the teaching of it and remained so until his retirement in 1959. The older members of the faculty will remember with nostalgia the picnics that Harold and his wife frequently gave for the members of the Department of Engineering Mechanics and Materials at their cottage on Cayuga Lake off Taughannock Boulevard. Colleagues, wives, children, students, and friends were all invited and made to feel that they were at home and that they were members of the same family.

Professor Perkins is survived by a daughter, Martha Melfi of Syracuse; fifteen grandchildren; and twelve great-grandchildren. He enriched the lives of his friends and students and will be remembered with affection by all who knew him.

Arthur L. Ruoff, Yih-Hsing Pao, Harry Conway

Arthur H. Peterson

December 12, 1910 — November 24, 1988

Arthur H. Peterson came to Cornell in 1932 as a graduate student. He left Cornell in 1977 as controller emeritus and professor of business administration, emeritus. When he joined the Cornell administration in 1939, he was charged with setting up a central business office for the statutory colleges. His title then was assistant to the treasurer. Subsequently, he became bursar, director of finance, controller, and, in 1976, was named university treasurer and chief fiscal officer.

During his tenure, Peterson served five Cornell presidents—Edmund Ezra Day, Cornelius de Kiewiet, Deane W. Malott, James Perkins, and Dale R. Corson, the last of whom noted, “Over the years, Pete has been asked to take over everything that has gone wrong. He has done so and made them right.” During his entire career he worked on twelve-month appointments, never worked less than a fifty-five hour week, started every work day by 7:00 a.m., never had a leave of absence for any purpose, and had only eight days of sick leave. In the words of his wife, Helen, “He opened and closed the University daily.”

At one stage, the president sought to arrive in his office early enough in the morning to drop by Peterson’s office to leave a note asking him to call the president. He finally succeeded one day—by arriving at six o’clock. He did not persist, however; it was not worth it—better to let Peterson continue to be the first in the building.

The only words of complaint Arthur Peterson ever uttered had to do with dishonest practices or disorderly administrative practices. When the decision was made to go to completely centralized computing, with business computing incorporated, he did not complain, even though he knew it was an unwise decision. Eventually business computing was changed back to dedicated computers, as Peterson always knew it should be.

Several features characterized him and his work. He never ate lunch, so his colleagues knew they could always find him at his desk—with his office door open—over the lunch hour. He always carried half a dozen sharpened pencils in his shirt or coat breast pocket. He always wore a black suit, even when he attended the annual Safety Division picnic. Peterson always had a large amount of data at his fingertips: he knew, for example, how many trips he had made to Albany in his career—the number was in the many hundreds.

No one understood the complexities of the fiscal workings of Cornell as well as he. Not only did he have a mind suited perfectly to the intricacies and subtleties of the Cornell hybrid which has been called “demonstrably

unworkable in theory,” but through attention to all details, he made it work. He was devoted to Cornell and although he had his own strong sense of what was right, when those above him told him what they believed would be best for Cornell, he found a way to make things move quickly and surely in the direction they desired. One of his former colleagues described Pete as “. . . totally honest, totally forthright, and totally reliable... .”

He never questioned any new assignment, even though he had a full-time primary responsibility. In consequence he had, at times, four or five major jobs. He always organized these operations properly and put them back on a firm base. Occasionally a program was reassigned to someone else, once it was functioning satisfactorily.

At one time or another, Peterson had general supervisory responsibility for just about every Cornell administrative unit on the campus and off, including the Statutory Finance and Business Office, Laboratory of Ornithology, Radio Station WHCU, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Safety Division, Housing, Dining, Fleet, Life Safety, Insurance, Cashier’s Office, Bank Accounts and Cash Management, Non-Academic Personnel, Auditor’s Office, Budget, Campus Store, Print Shop, Photo Science, Cornell Plantations, and Shoals Marine Laboratory. In addition, he was the University central contact point for some 60 major construction projects.

In the community, Peterson was active with the Boy Scouts of America for fifty years, and was chairman of the L.A. Fuertes Council, board member of the Community Chest and United Way, president of the Ithaca Rotary Club, chairman of the Tompkins County Red Cross, chairman of the Ithaca Council of Churches, chairman of Cornell United Religious Work, board member for twenty-two years and chairman of the board for eleven years of Citizens Savings Bank, and board member of the Southside Community Center.

Peterson was a modest man. Knowing in his own mind that a job had been well done was all the credit he seemed to want. When he retired he declined to allow a dinner in his honor, even though he had a large number of friends in the University, in the community and in Albany who wanted to recognize all that he had contributed to Cornell and to Ithaca. He moved from Ithaca to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the moment he retired. He did not want to interfere in the work of his successor (or successors) by continuing to live in Ithaca.

In thanks for his many contributions to the University, anonymous alumni on their own initiative funded the Arthur H. Peterson Oak Grove at Cornell Plantations. On hearing of this honor, Peterson wrote that it “brought tears to my eyes.” The plaque, on a boulder at the site bears the words, “Over Thirty-Seven Years ... From Dawn To Dark.”

Dale Corson, John Kingsbury, Robert Plane

Joseph P. Porter

October 9, 1883 — March 1, 1980

Through the many years Cornellians and area residents were privileged to know him, Joseph P. Porter—”Tip” to his colleagues and friends—was recognized at the University and in Ithaca for his humanity, his thoughtful consideration of his students, as well as his genuine interest in wanting to understand and to be of help.

Professor Porter’s association with Cornell continued uninterrupted for over sixty-five years. After receiving a master’s degree in landscape architecture in 1918, Porter spent the next forty years teaching at Cornell and in 1957 retired as professor emeritus.

Porter was noted for his pioneering innovations in landscape design and teaching. While still a student at Cornell, Porter served as draftsman for what is now the Cornell Plantations. After graduation, he began working for Cornell as the first full-time extension teacher in landscape design for New York State. Working in many counties, Porter dealt with the existing poor conditions in residences, farmsteads, and one-room schoolhouses. He spoke to civic groups, schools, and rural churches informing them of changes that were needed to improve living conditions in their areas. Playgrounds and larger schools were advocated and farmers were instructed on new methods for better living conditions.

During eleven years as an extension teacher, Porter became the first Cornellian to give an instructional radio program relative to landscape design, as well as the first to present an educational television program at Cornell.

In 1928 Professor Porter transferred to undergraduate teaching on campus. He was known as an enthusiastic and inspirational teacher and had an unusual ability to awaken in other persons an interest in landscape design. As an adviser he would go that extra step and share personal concerns about courses and career aspirations. His courses were noted for practical field experience, which he expertly incorporated in them. Porter secured the cooperation of the superintendents of several of the local and state parks, and he involved his students in the design of plans as well as their implementation in park construction. Some of their accomplishments include the bridges and the swimming pool found at the foot of Buttermilk Falls. At these locations students worked and had an opportunity to “philosophize.” One of his most noteworthy professional accomplishments was the designing and development of the grounds of Raybrook Hospital, formerly a hospital for tuberculosis patients. He modestly commented that he was asked to design Raybrook’s grounds to encourage the patients to enjoy the out-of-doors. “I agreed to work on the project under the condition that they would let me live in the hospital for seven days as a patient prior to

making any plans. It was the only way I could understand exactly what the patients were feeling and what their needs were. Staying there helped me decide what needed changing,” said Porter.

In 1978 W. Keith Kennedy, then dean of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, went to Professor Porter’s home to present him with a scroll honoring his lifelong association with Cornell, first as a student, later a faculty member, then as retired professor. Tip Porter reacted by saying: “This is a wonderful climax of a wonderful story.”

Those of us who are intimately knowledgeable about that “wonderful story” treasure the fond memories of a dedicated, inspiring, very humane Cornell faculty member, Joseph Porter.

Marvin I. Adleman, John G. Seeley, Arthur S. Lieberman

Whiton Powell

September 21, 1903 — June 23, 1980

Whiton “Pete” Powell, retired professor of business management and librarian, died in his sleep at his home in Ithaca on June 23, 1980, at the age of seventy-six. His death terminated nearly sixty years of association with and dedicated service to Cornell University and the Ithaca community. He was actively involved to the end, his death having been discovered when he did not appear for a scheduled Meals-on-Wheels volunteer assignment.

Professor Powell was born in Silver Springs, New York, and attended schools in Buffalo. He entered Cornell in 1920, earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in economics with honors in 1924, and received both a Master of Science degree in 1926 and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1929 in the Department of Agricultural Economics, where his major interest was in business management.

Upon completion of his formal graduate studies Dr. Powell accepted a position as assistant professor of accounting at Lehigh University. After one year he moved to Washington, D.C., as an agricultural economist with the newly created Federal Farm Board where he worked on the business analyses of farmer cooperatives.

In 1930 he returned to the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell as professor of business management. In this position, he taught courses in accounting, business management, and cooperatives; supervised graduate students; conducted research on the problems of farmer cooperatives; and participated in business management extension programs with agricultural cooperatives and other agribusinesses.

As one of his professorial duties Dr. Powell had served for several years as chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics library committee. Then in 1944 he became chairman of the joint library committee of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, an assignment he held until 1952 and one that led to a change in his professional career. It was during this period that Mann Library was being planned and constructed. Professor Powell worked closely with members of the state architect’s staff and played an important role in the designing of the new library.

In 1946, upon the death of Willard Ellis who had served as the College of Agriculture librarian for thirty years, Professor Powell became acting librarian, and in 1947 he was appointed associate librarian of the College of Agriculture. When Mann Library was completed in 1952, Dr. Powell was appointed librarian-in-charge and under his supervision several small libraries were consolidated in the new facility. He was particularly interested in

collection development and under his leadership Mann Library grew from 200,000 volumes at the beginning to 400,000 volumes at the time of his retirement. Mann Library came to be recognized as one of the largest and best libraries of its kind in existence.

In 1961 Professor Powell was appointed assistant director of Cornell University Libraries. In this new capacity he became responsible for the administration of the College of Veterinary Medicine library on the Cornell campus and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station library in Geneva in addition to Mann Library. In cooperation with the other University library directors, he helped with the coordination of library services and resources on a campus-wide basis. His major objective was to develop a library system that would be of maximum use to students and faculty.

During 1964-65 the Powells spent several months in the Philippines where he served as a consultant and made a survey of the library needs of the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture at Los Banos. As a follow-up in 1967 he returned to assist in preparing plans for a new library building. After his retirement he served as a library consultant to the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center in Taiwan.

Whiton Powell retired from Cornell on June 30, 1969. The Board of Trustees awarded him the status of professor of business management emeritus. After retirement the Powells continued to live in Ithaca and maintained a keen interest in various University and community projects.

In 1927 Pete Powell married Jeannette Gardiner, a graduate of the College of Home Economics (now Human Ecology). The Powells shared many common interests in the areas of education and community service. For a half century both were active in a host of University and community activities and their mutual support of each other's activities continued until her death in 1978.

It is noteworthy that two educational facilities are named in honor of the Powells. In recognition of Professor Powell's contributions to the organization and operation of Mann Library, the periodical room was named the Whiton Powell Periodical Room in 1969. In 1971 the building that houses nurse's training, business, data processing, child care, and food service classrooms and facilities on the Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) campus on Warren Road was dedicated as the Jeannette G. Powell Building in honor of her leadership during nine years on the BOCES board, five of which she served as president.

Professor Powell was a member of Rotary, the American Library Association, the Association of College and Research Libraries, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Zeta, and Kappa Delta Rho. He was alumni adviser of Kappa

Delta Rho for many years. After retirement he was active in several volunteer community service projects. He developed a special interest in the volunteer surgical service of the Tompkins County Hospital Auxiliary and was contributing his services two days a week at the time of his death. The Powells were avid bridge players, and enthusiastic sailboat racing participants on Skaneateles Lake. Pete had an outstanding stamp collection that had been started by his father, was recognized as an authority on stamps, and frequently was asked to evaluate collections in the area.

Pete Powell had an infectious smile, an ever-present positive outlook on life, an ability to see things realistically and get things done in an orderly and systematic manner, and the faculty of enjoying whatever activity he undertook. His life was dedicated to the service of the University and the community. He and his wife contributed generously of their time, talents, and money for the betterment of humanity. They leave a legacy to Cornell University and the Ithaca community that will continue for many years to come.

The Powells are survived by four children, all of whom are Cornell graduates. They are: Jeannette Davis, Augusta, Maine; Gardiner Powell, St. Charles, Illinois; Andrew Powell, Merrimack, New Hampshire; and Anne Gatti, Shelburne, Vermont. They also leave thirteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Clifton W. Loomis, Henry T. Murphy, Robert S. Smith, C. Arthur Bratton

Deborah Rabinowitz

September 9, 1947 — August 18, 1987

Deborah Rabinowitz was born in Willimantic, Connecticut. She grew up in Willimantic, attending the public schools there. Deborah received an undergraduate degree in biology from New College (Florida) and a Ph.D. in theoretical population biology from the University of Chicago in 1975. She then accepted a faculty position at the University of Michigan where she became the first woman faculty member in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. In 1982 we persuaded Deborah to accept a tenured faculty position at Cornell in the Section of Ecology and Systematics within the Division of Biological Sciences, where she prospered until her death in August, 1987.

Although Deborah had only twelve years between her Ph.D. degree and her death at the age of thirty-nine, she made substantial contributions to the general field of plant population biology. By far her most significant contribution is to our understanding of why some kinds of plants are so much less common than others. The question of differences in species abundances has had a long history of interest in ecology, but Deborah brought to it a fresh and highly original approach. In 1981 she published a landmark paper in which she described seven different meanings of the concept of “rarity”. Deborah’s seven senses of rarity helped to eliminate confusion and fuzzy thinking in the literature. Deborah also published the results of empirical and experimental studies that helped our understanding of rarity in particular plant species. She recently, for example, used the well studied British flora as a case study with which to examine her seven concepts of rarity. Interestingly, she found that the least frequent kind of rarity was not what most of us think, namely endemic plants that have narrow geographical ranges and specialized habitat requirements. Instead, based on the plants of the British Isles, the least frequent kind of rarity is the class of sparse species which have large geographical ranges, occur in many habitat types, but which have small population sizes in any given habitat.

On the personal side Deborah was special in many ways. It is clear that she was an important role model for women scientists at Cornell, at the University of Michigan, and more generally within the Ecological Society of America. Both her scholarship and personal style were considered worthy of emulation. She was broad-minded and generous in sharing her insights and in encouraging others, especially women scientists. Her office and laboratory — which usually contained fresh flowers in elegant vases — had an air of organized productivity and clean, clear thinking amidst warmth and gentility. Deborah also had strong interests in international politics and was active at Cornell

in demonstrations, workshops, and other efforts to try to make the world, notably South Africa and Nicaragua, a more humane place. Those of us around Deborah since her cancer was diagnosed saw another dimension of her specialness: the strength of character and the grace that she maintained to the end. Deborah struck a balance: on the one hand, she seldom raised the issue of her sickness, permitting normal professional business and personal relationships to be maintained without awkwardness and without people feeling sorry for her; on the other hand, she talked freely and openly about her condition when asked.

Two anecdotes underscore these points. The first involves a faculty colleague of Deborah's. She and this colleague had served together for a couple of years on the curriculum committee of the Division of Biological Sciences, and their committee had many long meetings during this time, as there are few issues that faculties spend more time discussing than revisions of curriculum. Upon learning that Deborah had died of cancer, her colleague remarked that he hadn't even known that Deborah had been sick, so "normally" had she carried out her duties as a committee member and colleague. The second story is best known to those of us who shared Corson Hall with Deborah. In encountering her in the hallway in the last years, we would invariably be greeted with "How are you?" when it was we who should have been asking the same of Deborah. She asked about us before we could ask about her not because she was unwilling or unable to talk about herself, but because she had always been genuinely interested in her many friends and she saw no reason to change on account of her sickness. In maintaining her grace and humanity to the end, Deborah taught us all something about how to "live" with cancer, to borrow Jack Lewis' apt phrase.

Jonathan Silvertown, a British plant ecologist and one of Deborah's many international colleagues, expressed what many of us felt:

"To apply Deborah's classification to herself: her geographical range was broad (USA, Britain, Panama, Peru), she worked in several habitats (mangroves, prairie, agroecosystems), and she possessed a combination of qualities that are nowhere common. She was among the rarest of the rare."

Deborah is survived by her husband, Peter Ewel; her mother, Margaret Rabinowitz; and her sister, Margaret Russo.

Barbara L. Bedford, Peter L. Marks, Robert E. Cook

Isaac Rabinowitz

July 3, 1909 — September 11, 1988

Isaac Rabinowitz, the son of Bezalel and Lily Garowitz Rabinowitz, was born in Brooklyn, New York, and raised in Kansas City, Missouri. As a young boy, he was fortunate to receive excellent initial instruction in Hebrew. He subsequently embarked on an intellectual quest to resolve certain puzzling features of the Hebrew Bible, a quest that led him first to the University of California at Berkeley (B.A. in Greek, 1929), and then to Yale University (Ph.D. in Semitic Languages and Literatures, 1932), where he wrote a dissertation entitled, *The Syriac Versions of Tobit*.

At the time that Isaac received his Ph.D., the cultural climate in the United States made it exceedingly difficult for a Jewish scholar of Semitics to find an academic position. Isaac therefore turned his attention to Jewish education and communal service. Between 1933 and 1955, he held the following positions: counselor to Jewish students at Yale University (1933-34); director of youth education for the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (1935-38); Hillel director at the University of Michigan (1938-40), Brooklyn College (1940-44), and the University of Pennsylvania (1944-45), respectively; national director of B'nai B'rith Boys' Work (1945-46); and executive director of the East New York and Brownsville Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Associations (1946-1955). This work testifies to his life-long commitment to Jewish education and culture.

In 1940, soon after becoming Hillel director at Brooklyn College, Isaac met Alice Elson. The two worked together professionally for four years at Brooklyn College and later for the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, where Alice served as national director of Girls' Work. Isaac and Alice married in September of 1946. Their thirty-nine years of marriage were filled with mutual love, devotion, and respect.

Although the academy had yet to open its doors to him, Isaac never abandoned scholarship. During the twenty-three years that he was engaged in the field of Jewish education and communal service, he pursued his academic interests with single-minded determination, finding time to conduct his research at night and on the weekend. When the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered in the 1940s, Isaac was attracted to their potential for shedding light on the meaning of the Hebrew Bible. He took a special interest in the *Peshar*-texts, generally considered as commentaries, but which Isaac viewed as presagings of the holy words in the scriptural books to which they referred. His impressive record of scholarly publications enabled him to attain an academic position in 1955, when he was appointed associate professor of Jewish studies at Wayne State University.

Two years later, Isaac was appointed professor of Biblical and Hebrew studies at Cornell, where he became instrumental in establishing the Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures. He served as chairperson of that department from its inception in 1965 until 1970. At Cornell, Isaac regularly taught introductory and advanced courses in Biblical Hebrew in addition to occasional offerings in Aramaic, Syriac, and post-Biblical Hebrew literature. His most popular undergraduate course was “The Literature of Ancient Israel,” a year-long survey that attracted a wide range of students representing many departments in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Upon his arrival at Cornell in 1957, Isaac met Harry Caplan of the classics department, and the two became the closest of friends—true intellectual companions. It was at Caplan’s suggestion that Isaac began his translation of the *Sepher Nopheth Suphim* (*Book of the Honeycomb’s Flow*) by the Jewish-Italian Renaissance scholar, Judah Messer Leon. The *Nopeth Suphim* was the first attempt to write a classical rhetoric using examples drawn from the Hebrew Bible; it was also the first Hebrew book printed during its author’s lifetime. For more than twenty years, Isaac labored over this text, producing a Hebrew edition and annotated translation with a full critical apparatus. Published by the Cornell University Press in 1983, this massive tome has been widely and justly praised by its many reviewers as an exquisite example of meticulous textual scholarship and literary-historical insight.

Before his death, Isaac had completed a monograph entitled *A Witness Forever: Ancient Israel’s Perception of Literature and the Resultant Hebrew Bible*. In this seminal study, the originality of his scholarly vision emerges most clearly. Seeking to answer the question, “How were language and literature perceived in the culture that produced the Hebrew Scriptures?”, Isaac scrutinized the text of the Bible for clues that might shed light on what the scribes who wrote and edited the biblical texts believed about the nature and function of language and literature. On the basis of this investigation, Isaac developed a theory explaining the literary unity of the Hebrew Scriptures as they were understood by the men who assembled them. The key to this unity was the ancient Israelites’ conception of the nature and function of the “holy word” (*davar*) and their belief that the utterance of words created the phenomenal and physical realities represented by those words.

Though the quality and range of his scholarly writing is extraordinary, Isaac did not measure success in terms of the number of articles written or the number of books published. His inquisitive mind was driven by an intellectual hunger which valued knowledge and interpersonal fellowship as much as professional stature. Academic life, for him, was a lifelong process of wonderment and shared discovery—a process in which he was engaged with his students, his colleagues, and his readers. He was never too busy or preoccupied to listen, advise, read, or critique. With his younger colleagues he was ever the teacher, genuinely interested in questions and ideas, exacting in his

expectations, and gentle in his manner of imparting knowledge and communicating criticism. He was himself always the student, absorbed in learning something new, for no avenue of critical inquiry, no discipline or historical period was beyond the range of his curiosity and interests. By his splendid example, Isaac taught us how noble the career of the scholar could be.

By emphasizing Isaac's career as a teacher and scholar, we do not mean to diminish other aspects of his remarkable life. He was a loving husband, a caring father, a warm friend, and a true gentleman. He was also a talented athlete who was widely known and admired by his many friends at Teagle Hall, where for over thirty years he swam regularly.

The death of his beloved Alice in 1985 cast a pall from which Isaac never fully recovered. During the last years of his life he frequently spoke of the importance of the support and inspiration he had received from her. Isaac is survived by a brother, W. Gerson Rabinowitz of Berkeley, California; a son, Joel Bezalel Rabinowitz of Ithaca; two daughters—Susanna Rubenstein of Brooklyn, New York, and Abigail Geman of Amherst, Massachusetts; and seven grandchildren.

We will remember Isaac Rabinowitz as a warm, generous man and a consummate teacher who constantly strove to attain the very highest standards in his interpersonal relations and scholarship. His life's journey was a true intellectual quest, for Isaac was always propelled by a passionate search for knowledge and insight. May his memory be for a blessing.

Ross Brann, Steven Katz, David Powers

George J. Raleigh

October 22, 1898 — November 16, 1982

George J. Raleigh, professor emeritus of vegetable crops, died November 16, 1982, after a short illness, thus ending fifty years of productive, devoted association with Cornell University, the profession of horticulture, and the vegetable growers of New York State.

He was born at Clyde, Kansas, October 22, 1898, and received his B.S. degree from Kansas State College in 1922. His M.S. degree was granted by Nebraska a year later and his Ph.D. degree was received in botany from the University of Chicago in 1928. After the M.S. and prior to studying for the Ph.D. he was an instructor in pomology at Massachusetts State College. Following his graduate studies at Chicago he was employed as a chemist by Swift and Company in their fertilizer division. In 1932 he joined the Department of Vegetable Crops as an assistant professor and became full professor in 1937 and professor emeritus in 1966.

During his first eight years at Cornell Dr. Raleigh conducted a successful extension program on fresh market vegetables grown on mineral soils. He then transferred to a research position concerned largely with vegetables grown on organic soils. In this capacity he conducted a wide range of research designed primarily to assist the growers of these crops in New York State in remaining competitive with those in other production regions. He carried on fertilizer research with onions, lettuce, and celery, and lettuce improvement through breeding and selection. His introduction of the 456 lettuce variety in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture literally saved the New York lettuce industry in the early 1940s. The merit of his more recent lettuce varieties, Fulton, Oswego, and Minetto, is indicated by their almost immediate adoption in Michigan and Wisconsin as well as in New York. He also developed the varieties Summer Bibb and Buttercrunch, which made it possible for the first time to grow high-quality lettuce of the Bibb type during the summer months. Buttercrunch received an All-America Selection Award in 1963. Today, twenty years later, these varieties are still popular with both commercial growers and home gardeners.

George Raleigh was a leader in basic research on mineral nutrition of crops, particularly on boron for beets and cauliflower. He also investigated the role of silicon in plant growth and that of calcium and irrigation in tomato blossom-end fruit rot. Boron deficiency in beets caused the roots to color and made them nonmarketable for either fresh market or for canning. In cauliflower the problem caused the heads to deteriorate as they matured. In

some fields nearly the entire crop would be lost. His efforts contributed substantially to an understanding of these deficiencies and how to prevent them under practical field conditions.

He pioneered research on herbicides for controlling weeds selectively in onions grown on organic soils. His findings permitted growers to produce this crop without utilizing hundreds of hours of labor per acre for removing weeds by hand. Some of his findings are still standard recommendations.

George Raleigh's career at Cornell exemplifies our long tradition of freedom with responsibility. Although for most of his career his official job description included only research and his performance in this area was of very high caliber, he perhaps will be best known and remembered for his teaching and extension activities. He felt a strong responsibility to train graduate students in research techniques and philosophies, and his students are leaders in their specialties. Further, he believed that his research should help in solving vegetable production problems but that he could not be familiar with these problems, nor could he achieve rapid grower acceptance of his findings, unless he frequently visited with them and personally viewed their crops during the growing season. His personal concern for the welfare of growers as well as his sound scientific knowledge and judgment earned him their deep respect and trust. They were never aware that his official duties did not require him to spend those many hours viewing crops and counseling with them.

His wife, Janet, died August 2, 1980. He is survived by four children: Janet O'Connor of Ithaca; George, Jr., of Rochester, New York; William of Burlingame, California; and Edward of Wilmington, Delaware.

Elmer L. Ewing, Leonard D. Topoleski, Robert D. Sweet

Lowell Fitz Randolph

October 7, 1894 — May 26, 1980

Lowell Fitz Randolph was born and raised on a farm near Alfred, New York, where he attended local schools and where he was graduated from Alfred University in 1916. He came to Cornell as assistant in botany in 1918, at a time when R. A. Emerson and L. W. Sharp and their students were beginning their intensive studies on the genetics and cytology of maize (corn). Randolph's Ph.D. thesis on the development of normal and abnormal chloroplasts in maize was completed under Sharp's direction in 1921. This was one of the first of a long series of studies and theses by faculty members and graduate students at Cornell that were to make corn the best known of all higher plants in these respects, a position which it still occupies today. Other students of maize who also went on from Cornell to become major figures in biology include Barbara McClintock, the Nobel laureate George Beadle, Harriet Creighton, Marcus Rhoades, and M. Demerec.

Randolph continued at Cornell as instructor in botany until 1923, when he took a position as cytologist with the Office of Cereal Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture. Fortunately, he was stationed at Cornell and continued his work with corn and his association with the Department of Botany. In 1939 he was appointed professor of botany, a title which he held concurrently until 1947, when he resigned from his position with the federal Department of Agriculture to devote full time to cytogenetics in the Department of Botany.

For his first twenty years Randolph gave his primary attention to certain unusual maize plants that had other than the standard twenty chromosomes. Some of these plants had one or more small extra chromosomes that seemed to have no visible expression in the plants. He gave these their name of B-chromosomes, and he found that by selective breeding he could produce plants with large numbers of them, still with no definite effects upon the appearance of the plants. Randolph's pioneer work with B-chromosomes is a classic in an area of investigation that is still active.

Other corn plants under study had extra chromosomes of one or a few or of all standard kinds. Using heat shock (applied at the critical time with an electric heating pad!) Randolph produced the first seedlings of corn in which the number of chromosomes had been doubled experimentally. This technique opened the door to a series of comparative studies of the morphological, chemical, and cytological differences between diploid and tetraploid corn that are classics still cited frequently today. He also was interested in the possibility of developing tetraploid corn that can be grown commercially and by intensive selection he developed some strains that approach this

goal. After World War II he was involved in the study of abnormal plants of corn that had been grown from seed exposed to atomic radiation at the Bikini testing grounds.

In later years Randolph shifted his attention to the problem of the origin of maize, a domesticated plant which cannot survive in nature without the intervention of man, and whose ancestry from wild plants has been a subject of much controversy. In this pursuit he made several trips to Mexico and Guatemala in search of wild relatives and possible ancestors of maize. After his retirement from Cornell in 1962 he continued his work with maize and its wild relatives, alternating between summers in Ithaca and winters as a research collaborator at the Fairchild Tropical Garden in Miami. This work culminated in a long review on the evolutionary history of maize, two parts of which he was still actively working on at the time of his death.

Beginning in the 1930s Randolph also became interested in the chromosomes and evolution of wild and cultivated iris. He was author or coauthor of a long series of papers on these plants and editor of a major book on garden iris. Together with his wife, he traveled widely in quest of wild species of iris for cytological study and for hybridization, collecting them in eastern Europe, the Balkans, the Mediterranean region, Russia, the Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, and India. The garden at his home in Cayuga Heights was famous for its iris and attracted many visitors in late spring. He discovered that experimental breeding of iris can be greatly accelerated by removing the embryo from its inhibiting seed coat and culturing it on nutrient agar. This procedure also greatly increases the number of seedlings that can be obtained from a cross, and it makes it possible to obtain progeny from some crosses that are not otherwise successful. These techniques, in which he was a pioneer, are now also used widely with many other plants.

Many honors came to Randolph. For his work with iris he received the Vaughn Award for outstanding contributions to horticulture from the American Society for Horticultural Science (1944), the Distinguished Service Medal from the American Iris Society (1951), the Sir Michael Foster Award of the British Iris Society (1955), a citation for distinguished contributions to horticulture from the American Horticultural Society (1962), a bronze medal from the Internationale Gartenbauausstellung, Hamburg, West Germany (1963), and a special gold medal from the American Iris Society in 1970. He served as president of the American Iris Society in 1960-62.

He spent a year visiting several laboratories in Europe in 1926-27 under a traveling fellowship of the International Education Board and six months in 1957-58 at Aligarh Muslim University in India with a Fulbright Award. He also served as president of the Cornell chapters of Phi Kappa Phi (1947-48) and Sigma Xi (1953-54).

He is survived by his wife, Fannie Rane Randolph, who was also trained in botany at Cornell and who provided valuable support and technical assistance in much of his work; by three children, Robert Fitz Randolph of Manlius, Elizabeth Jane DeMott of Herndon, Virginia, and Rane Fitz Randolph of Ithaca; and by nine grandchildren.

Harlan P. Banks, Adrian M. Srb, Charles H. Uhl

Edward C. Raney

May 23, 1909 — April 20, 1984

Edward C. Raney was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the son of Anna (Devlin) Raney and Edwin O. Raney. He received his primary education in the public schools of New Castle, Pennsylvania, where he graduated from New Castle High School in June 1927. From 1925 to 1931 he was a nature counselor at summer camps in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maine. After receiving his B.S. degree in education from Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania, in 1931, he taught science in the New Castle school district until 1935. Concurrently Ed received an M.S. in nature study and ornithology under Professors E. L. Palmer and A. A. Allen. Because of his profound and dedicated interest in the natural history of animals of the United States, Professor Alfred Hazen Wright suggested that Ed continue his graduate education at Cornell. Ed received his Ph.D. in vertebrate zoology in 1938 under Wright's supervision, minored in nature study and aquaculture with Professors E. L. Palmer and C. C. Embury, and began his academic career at Cornell. He was appointed in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences as an instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of zoology from 1936 to 1952. He remained a professor with the college until his retirement in 1971. Dr. Raney enlisted in the United States Navy in 1942 and served as an executive officer on a destroyer escort until his return to Cornell as an instructor in fall 1945.

Dr. Edward C. Raney was a recognized leader among ichthyologists. His knowledge of fishes was worldwide, but his particular expertise was focused on the fishes of the eastern United States. As a lifelong student of fishes, Ed's particular interests centered around their taxonomy, ecological distributions, and behaviors. He insisted that all his students obtain, in addition to an exhaustive knowledge of the different kinds of fishes, a thorough indoctrination to field technique; this was no small task. During his tenure at Cornell thirty-seven students obtained their Ph.D. degrees and nineteen obtained their M.S. degrees; today most occupy commanding positions in biology and retain an active interest in fishes. Ed Raney's strong field orientation led to the accumulation of a massive record of water temperatures, stream flow rates, and a variety of other ecological conditions. In Ed's later years these data provided the baseline for his consultation on major environmental problems, such as the siting of dams and power plants. Ed recognized that although poorly designed facilities could be detrimental, they could also be designed to be compatible with the surrounding aquatic environment. He was not hesitant to take on controversial tasks, including testifying before the United States Senate Subcommittee on Resource Protection—Endangered Species Act Oversight in respect to the snail darter. Ed became such an expert on aquatic environmental problems that he formed a consulting service that has employed over one thousand individuals and, over the years, a multitude of

former Cornell students. Ed turned much of the profit from this endeavor into an endowment that today continues to provide grant awards to worthy students.

The numerous field trips that Ed Raney made with his graduate students also led to the amassing of a synoptic collection of fishes of the eastern United States that today ranks among one of the top four or five museum collections of North American fishes. The Cornell Ichthyology Collection is considered one of the best of its kind for fishes from the eastern United States. Its presence at Cornell is a treasure that serves innumerable specialists throughout the nation.

Ed Raney maintained membership in over thirty professional societies. Dr. Raney was made an honorary member of the American Fisheries Society in 1978. He was secretary (1948-51) and president (1955-56) of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists. He served on innumerable advisory committees, including the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Revision of Conservation Law; the National Science Foundation Committee on Inland Biological Stations; the American Nuclear Society Standards Committee, Environmental Impact, Evaluation, and Protection of Aquatic Organisms; the National Academy of Engineering Committee on Power Plant Siting; and the American Fisheries Society Study of the Connecticut River related to the Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Station. Other formal appointments included ichthyologist, U.S. National Museum, identification of fishes taken at Bikini in connection with atomic bomb tests; coordinator of the Atlantic States Cooperative Striped Bass Program of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; senior scientist, cruise 9, Indian Ocean expedition, research vessel *Anton Bruun*; director of Biological Survey of Charlotte Harbor, Florida, Mote Marine Laboratory; and member and trustee of the Sport Fishery Research Foundation.

Ed authored over 75 publications dealing with fishes, and over 250 reports and documents were compiled under his leadership at Ichthyological Associates. He also served on the editorial boards of *Copeia*, the *Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada*, and *The American Midland Naturalist*.

Ed Raney's commitment to his students was equalled by the hospitality shown to them by Charlotte, who passed away several years before Ed, and more recently by his second wife, Ethel. For those who sampled the warmth and scientific stimulation provided during numerous social gatherings in his home, we render thanks, and know that our understanding of fishes has been greatly enriched because Ed and his family chose Cornell and Ithaca as their home.

John Macklin Rathmell

July 20, 1911 — October 9, 1987

John Macklin Rathmell, professor of marketing emeritus in the Johnson Graduate School of Management died on October 9, 1987 at his home in Ithaca. He was born on July 20, 1911 in Painted Post, New York. Rathmell earned his B.S. degree at North Central College in Illinois and worked in sales and marketing in the Chicago area during most of the 1930s, before enrolling in the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, where he earned an M.B.A. degree in 1940. After service as a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy during World War II, he returned to Wharton to teach and study for his Ph.D., which he earned in 1951.

In 1952 Mac Rathmell brought to the Cornell Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (now Johnson Graduate School of Management) successful experience in business, teaching, research, and administration. Importantly he came with genuine interest in working with students, staff, and fellow faculty.

When Rathmell retired in 1976, he had served the university for twenty-four years, teaching a variety of marketing courses to three generations of Cornell M.B.A. students. In his teaching, he drew upon both his academic training and his practical experience in sales. Through his classes, seminars, writings, and counsel he helped hundreds of young men and women become effective marketing executives, sales managers and entrepreneurs.

Rathmell was especially interested in marketing for service industries. He was the author of *Readings in Marketing; Managing the Marketing Function: Concepts, Analysis and Application*; and *Marketing and the Service Sector*. The last book was the first of its kind to focus on the importance of marketing in the growing service sector of the U.S. economy. Among other things he was much interested in the structure of marketing, including the roles and problems of wholesalers and distributors and their relations with mills and foreign suppliers.

A loyal and committed member of the faculty, Rathmell was also active in national committees of the American Marketing Association. Dean Emeritus David A. Thomas, his longtime colleague, recollected: "Mac Rathmell was thoroughly conscientious and dedicated to the field of marketing." Many others who have worked in Malott Hall or currently work there certainly agree. He will be missed.

Mr. Rathmell was a member of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Ithaca and the Clan MacFarlane Society. Mac had strong moral fiber with deep ethical and religious convictions. He could be relied upon to give his best attention and effort to any task he assumed. For several years he devotedly served as Secretary of the Faculty of the School

and provided dedicated service as a member of the Library Committee and assistant director of the School's Executive Development Program.

He gained the respect of his colleagues, students, and alumni by thoroughness, honesty, and integrity, and by volunteering to do what needed to be done.

In addition to his academic career in marketing, Mac had a second interest which he pursued with tremendous energy and dedication. That second avocation was related to railroads and trains. He would travel significant distances to look at old depots and trains, visit railroading museums or to see some private collection of memorabilia.

He is survived by his wife, Alba Liddle Rathmell of Ithaca; a daughter, Hester R. Deetz of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania; a son, John M. Rathmell of State College, Pennsylvania; three granddaughters; and three grandsons.

Earl Brooks, John G.B. Hutchins, Vithala R. Rao

J. Saunders Redding

October 3, 1906 — March 2, 1988

J. Saunders Redding, Ernest I. White Professor of American Studies and Humane Letters Emeritus, was widely regarded as being the dean of Afro-American literary critics. The author of eight books and three dozen essays, and joint-editor of an anthology of Afro-American literature still much used in college teaching, he became— with his acceptance in 1970 of his chair at Cornell—the first Afro-American to hold an endowed professorship in literary criticism at an Ivy League university.

Not only an eminent colleague but an unforgettable friend, Saunders joined the Department of English at the culmination of a singular career. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware, the third of seven children in— as he writes — “an upper-class Negro family,” both his parents were graduates of Howard University. His father served as secretary of the Wilmington branch of the NAACP and founded the first black YMCA in that city. His mother, as Saunders tells us in his autobiography, *No Day of Triumph* (1942), taught him and his siblings the lost art of oratory and introduced them, through oral readings, to the canonical works of the Western tradition, especially to those of Hans Christian Andersen, Longfellow, and Shakespeare, but also to the poetry of Paul Laurence Dunbar, whose widow, Alice Dunbar-Nelson, would be the young Saunders’s English teacher at Wilmington’s all-black Howard High School.

Upon graduation at the age of sixteen, he followed his brother Lewis, later a noted civil-rights lawyer, in matriculating at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, from which he transferred after a year to Brown University, where he earned the Ph.B. and M.A. degrees in English in 1928 and 1932; he was awarded the D.Litt. in 1963. A faithful alumnus of Brown, he served on the Board of Fellows of the Corporation from 1969 to 1981. In 1929 Saunders married Esther Elizabeth James, who together with their two sons, Conway Holmes and Lewis Alfred, survives him. He taught at Morehouse College in Atlanta from 1928 to 1931, when he was dismissed by the conservative administration of that prestigious black college for being “too radical.” After graduate study at Brown and at Columbia University, he taught at Louisville Municipal College from 1934 to 1936, at Southern University in New Orleans from 1936 to 1938, at Elizabeth City (North Carolina) State Teachers College from 1938 to 1943, and at Hampton Institute from 1943 to 1966, where he was named Johnson Professor of Creative Literature in 1955. In 1949-50 he served as visiting professor at Brown, becoming the first black person ever to teach at an Ivy League university, and he was visiting fellow in the humanities at Duke University in 1964-65. In 1952 he traveled to India as exchange

lecturer for the Department of State, and to Africa in 1962 to lecture under the auspices of the American Society for African Culture.

In 1966 Saunders Redding was named Director of the Division of Research and Publication of the National Endowment for the Humanities, in which office he served until he joined the Cornell faculty, serving thereafter as consultant to the Endowment. During his last year in Washington, he was also professor of American History and Civilization at George Washington University. In 1975 he was named to the Board of Directors of the American Council of Learned Societies and in 1976 to that of the Center for Advanced Studies at the University of Virginia. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he served from 1954 to 1962 and from 1970 to 1973 on the Editorial Board of *The American Scholar*. He was a life member of the National Book Committee and from 1973 to 1976 served as honorary consultant in American culture to the Library of Congress. The holder of eight honorary degrees and recipient of the Mayflower Award in 1944 for *No Day of Triumph*, he was Rockefeller Foundation Fellow in 1940-41 and Guggenheim Fellow in 1944-45 and 1959-60.

Redding's first book, the pioneering *To Make a Poet Black* (1939), has been called "the first comprehensive [and] serious critical work devoted exclusively to Afro-American literature and written by an Afro-American." In it Saunders Redding sought to chart the contours of the canon of the broader black tradition, of his "Great Tradition," and not simply to supplement or refine the three or four broader, inclusive listings he inherited from the work of earlier scholars; he at the same time provided a system of criticism that with great subtlety and acumen formalized the basis for defining that tradition. He was the first scholar to show that, in the first century of its existence, "the literature of the Negro in the North (as of his brother in the South) was. . . essentially an oral literature," and he enunciated a nationalist ideology and esthetic that emphasizes the crucial roles both of black vernacular and of the growth of a free — and literate — black urban culture in the North. To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its first publication, Cornell University Press is now publishing a new edition of *To Make a Poet Black*.

The Saunders Redding we at Cornell came to know later in his career is the Saunders whose voice we clearly recognize in a memorable passage of the Phi Beta Kappa address he delivered at Brown University in June, 1968:

Preferential treatment must be accorded the Negro and other disadvantaged minorities if "racial equality" is not to remain a delusion....[However, the] Negro American...is no more African than the fairest Anglo-Saxon Protestant is...His destiny is one with the destiny of America...Let us not deceive ourselves. As the comic strip character, Pogo, once remarked, "We have seen the enemy, and they is us".

When in his senior year he was the only black student at Brown, he wrote of having felt as if he were “fighting the whole white world. ... I hated and feared the whites. I hated and feared and was ashamed of Negroes.” But at the same time, he recalled, “it was at college that I began to give serious attention to writing, not as a career but because I liked it; though only heaven knows why, since even then the effort used to tear me apart.” The complexity and trenchancy of those remarks (“trenchant” was a favorite adjective of Saunders’s, signifying a special sort of incisiveness that defines differences or categories with great sharpness and clarity) suggest both why that effort cost him so much and why we so prize its fruits — notably, in addition to the books already mentioned, *Stranger and Alone* (1950), *They Came in Chains: Americans from Africa* (1950), *On Being Negro in America* (1951), *An American in India: A Personal Report on the Indian Dilemma and the Nature of Her Conflicts* (1954), *The Lonesome Road: The Story of the Negro’s Part in America* (1958), and *The Negro* (1967). In 1949 the National Urban League cited Saunders Redding for outstanding achievement, and it is characteristic of Saunders that, when Cornell offered him the Ernest I. White Professorship in American Studies, he asked that it carry in addition the denomination “Humane Letters.” Since his retirement in 1975, the chair has in his successor’s hands retained the expanded title.

Saunders and Esther then continued to make their home in Ithaca and to travel widely, and for the better part of a decade Saunders continued his active schedule of writing, lecturing, and consulting. Shortly before his death, the University established in his name and honor a program of doctoral fellowships with which to bring outstanding minority students to Cornell. Like Saunders’s writings, this program stands as a memorial to an extraordinary colleague, to his elegance of manner and morals, to his pointed curiosity and his scrupulous care with words, to the combination of finesse and toughness that so contributed to the integrity of his character and brought him to a settled conviction of what his work in life was to accomplish.

Ephim Fogel, Charles S. Levy, Henry Louis Gates, Jr.

Felix Reichmann

September 14, 1899 — July 24, 1987

Those who knew Felix Reichmann well considered him to be the very embodiment of European culture, widely read, widely interested, with a thorough classical education, a life devoted to books—books as products of man’s total capacity, his technical skills, artistic ingenuity and intellectual power. He was a complete bookman, an expert in bibliographic history—especially the history of the medieval booktrade, the tradition of writing, illuminating and printing, book collecting, librarianship, and literacy in its highest sense of letters and learning.

Felix Reichmann was Viennese and he ran the family bookstore, one of the centers of the intellectual life in the Vienna of the twenties and early thirties. His preparation for such a career was not altogether typical for a Viennese intellectual in those days, having served as a cavalry officer in the Austrian army on the Russian front during World War I. But then, more suited to his future career as a bookman and art historian, he studied under the giants of the field, Julius von Schlosser and Max Dvorak among others. In 1938 at the time of the “amalgamation” (Anschluss) of Austria with the German Reich, Felix was interned in the infamous Dachau concentration camp and then in Buchenwald. A year later he was released, and he emigrated to America.

A new career began, still the career of a bookman, but now as librarian, first in Pennsylvania, and later, after a stint with the Office of Strategic Services, at the Library of Congress.

Therefore when Felix Reichmann arrived at Cornell, he brought unique qualifications for the tasks and responsibilities that were awaiting him. And, unusual as the extraordinary compatibility of talents to his responsibilities were, the timing of his arrival was even more so. It occurred at the moment when — after decades of neglect — the Cornell University Library was about to experience a period of revival and growth that placed it among the ten great research libraries in the United States.

The happy circumstance that was unfolding at Cornell after World War II just at the time of Felix Reichmann’s arrival offered the opportunity for the full exploitation of his rare assortment of talents. With the energy and capacity of the Library’s newly assembled leadership and the wisdom and vision of President Deane Malott ready to encourage and support the renewal of Cornell’s Library and its re-creation as a mighty instrument for scholarship and research, Felix was the man to accomplish the goals that were being set forth. He was a dedicated scholar with a breadth of knowledge and scholarship that equipped him to guide and encourage his fellow scholars at Cornell

in the development of the bibliographical resources he knew that they would need for the multiplying academic programs that characterized the post-war academic scene.

He was, however, first and foremost a librarian. He immediately established himself at Cornell as a leader among the library staff, earning their affection as well as their respect. Major decisions were not matters to be mulled over, referred to committees, delayed pending a consensus, or passed along for the consideration of some higher authority. A decision was something to be decided upon, and with the wisdom and experience that he had accumulated and the keen judgment that never failed him, he was ready to act. The shift to the Library of Congress classification and its cataloging rules and processes is a case in point. It involved major long term expenditures of thousands of dollars but the benefits that were realized are here today and will continue into the age of automation.

This small tribute to the memory of Felix Reichmann must also acknowledge how he and his wife, Lilly Dörfler Reichmann, helped to enrich life at Cornell. Much has been said on happier occasions than this about his attributes as scholar, bookman and librarian, but those who knew him and felt close to him — and there were many — knew him, too, as a gracious, witty and cultured gentleman. He shared this aspect of himself with all — not just within a small circle. One would not describe him as an extrovert, but as a whole person he opened himself to all with whom he shared friendship. This happy condition was apparent particularly among the staff with whom he worked. He held them in high esteem, respected them as human beings and fellow workers and as friends — and they in turn valued and esteemed him. Remarkably even the humblest among us seemed to acquire through our association with him a share of the cultural and humane values that were a part of him.

Recognition of the tremendous work that Felix Reichmann was undertaking in rebuilding the Cornell University Library collections and immeasurably extending their scope came about very quickly among the librarians and the research and teaching faculties. Word soon spread to the academic library community across the country and Cornell and Reichmann acquired a national reputation that continues. It was somewhat longer before formal and official acknowledgement came, in 1964, with his being named by the university as Professor of Bibliography recognizing both his scholarship and his success in achieving the goals that he and Steve McCarthy had set seventeen years before.

The qualities and attributes he demonstrated in his professional career at Cornell as assistant director of the University Libraries and professor of bibliography were complemented by his grace and distinction as a husband, father and friend to many of us. We are happy that we may share his memory with his wife Lilly, whose friendship

we cherish; his daughter Ingrid Reichmann Matheson; and his many friends and colleagues at Cornell and throughout this country and abroad.

H. Peter Kahn, Stephen A. McCarthy, J. Gormly Miller

Lemo Dennis Rockwood

March 28, 1896 — December 16, 1982

For close to forty years Lemo Dennis Rockwood was a leader in the family-life education movement in the United States. Born in a rural county in western Nebraska, Lemo Dennis taught grade school for a year after receiving her high school diploma in 1915. She was responsible not only for academic instruction but also for serving lunch to thirty-five students ranging in age from four and one-half to nineteen!

In 1919 Miss Dennis completed her undergraduate study in home economics at the University of Nebraska. For the next two years she ran a vocational home economics course for high school students in Lincoln that included supervised experience in a “practice house”—one of the first such programs for high school students.

From 1921 to 1925 Miss Dennis was assistant professor of home economics at Nebraska Wesleyan University. She spent her summers in graduate study at Teachers College, Columbia University, where she received a master’s degree in 1926. This was at the height of the progressive education movement. She wrote later, “The emphasis in progressive education on organizing the curriculum around functional nuclei rather than in fields of traditional subject matter fitted in exactly with the purposes of family-life education.”

Lemo Dennis moved next to Lewis Institute in Chicago (now Illinois Institute of Technology), where she was responsible for the home management house as well as courses in child development and economic problems of the family. She spent a summer working at Hull House and became a charter member of the Chicago Association of Family Living.

Her studies took a new turn in 1929, when she came to Cornell on a Laura Spelman Rockefeller fellowship to work for a Ph.D. degree in sociology and psychology with a special emphasis on the family. After two years she received her degree and then spent a year in Rochester as director of the Observation Home for Dependent and Delinquent Children. At the lowest point in the Great Depression she went to Washington, D.C., to become the field worker in child development and parent education for the American Home Economics Association (AHEA). During the next three years she established a national reputation in this still young and hopeful field.

As AHEA field-worker Dr. Dennis encouraged college and high school home economics teachers to establish family-life education as an integral part of the home economics curriculum. To aid in this effort she published two books based on her research at Cornell, *Living Together in the Family* and *Pictures of Family Life*, and a teacher’s

manual to go with them, *Teaching Family Relationships in the High School*. Conferences and workshops brought this material to the attention of home economics teachers in every state.

In 1935 Dr. Dennis, now Lemo Dennis Rockwood, returned to Cornell as extension specialist in the New York State College of Home Economics. Her husband, Cedric Rockwood, became a staff engineer at National Cash Register Company in Ithaca. The following year she was promoted to full professor, and from 1937 until her retirement in 1958 she devoted herself primarily to undergraduate teaching and research.

Teaching family-life courses to mixed groups of Cornell students was a very challenging task. The traditional sociology course on the family emphasized historical and anthropological materials, while the courses she had been designing for high school students emphasized the personal experiences and problems of the students in the course. Professor Rockwood was determined to combine both approaches in her teaching, but it was the experiential emphasis that brought large numbers of students to her course on marriage. There were presentations by physicians and nurses, and each year three or four married couples discussed with the class specific problems of marital adjustment. There were also frequent sessions in which students could explore their own attitudes and values. Lemo Rockwood was a superb discussion leader. She also believed that any faculty member offering such a course must be prepared to spend a great deal of time in personal counseling of students. She was extremely generous with her time and helped great numbers of students with emotional as well as academic problems during her years at Cornell.

Professor Rockwood's major piece of research was carried out with a younger colleague, Mary Ford, and grew directly out of her teaching experiences. It was a systematic study of the attitudes of several hundred Cornell juniors and seniors on such topics as sex education, premarital behavior, expectations of the marriage partner, working wives, number of children desired, separation, and divorce. The book reporting their findings locates Cornell students in 1940 along a continuum of attitudes—more liberal than their parents and the majority of middle class Americans but more traditional than students in urban college settings.

During Lemo Rockwood's last decade at Cornell she was in great demand as a speaker both on and off the campus. One of her major presentations was a review of the history of the family-life education movement, made in 1948 at the tenth anniversary meeting of the National Council on Family Relations. In this review she mentioned the interest in old-age clubs and counseling centers that had been developing since 1940; soon she was active herself in gerontology. She became a member of the Gerontological Society and with Professor Philip Taietz offered the

first course at Cornell on maturity and old age. She also helped with organization of the Tompkins County Senior Citizens Council—one of the first such organizations outside a major metropolitan area.

In July 1958 Lemo Dennis Rockwood was made emeritus and retired with her husband to Nebraska and then to Arizona, where she lived until her death in 1982.

Helen T. M. Bayer, Urie Bronfenbrenner, John S. Harding

Albert Sutherland Roe

April 16, 1914 — December 19, 1988

Albert S. Roe, or “Shad” as he preferred to be called, was a professor of history of art in the College of Arts and Sciences. He was brought to Cornell as a full professor and chairman of that department in 1961 in order to reorganize and revitalize its curriculum. He put the department on its feet, expanded its faculty, increased its course offerings, and negotiated outside funding for a newly initiated graduate program.

Born in New York City, Shad earned his Bachelor’s degree in 1936 and a Master of Fine Arts degree in 1940, both from Princeton University. During World War II, he served as a commissioned officer with the United States Navy. After the war, he resumed his studies in history of art, obtaining his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University in 1950. Before coming to Cornell he held academic appointments at Bowdoin College, Swarthmore College, the University of Pennsylvania, the State University of New York at New Palz, and the University of Delaware.

Throughout his scholarly career, Shad devoted himself to the study of Blake’s watercolors which culminated in the publication of *Blake’s Illustrations to the Divine Comedy* (Princeton University Press) that won the Emily S. Hamblen Memorial Award of the Poetry Society of America in 1954. He also specialized in the study of American art. Through his association with the Winterthur Museum, which developed during the period that he taught at the University of Delaware, he became increasingly interested in American decorative arts and the European sources for their designs. The highlight of his courses on American art at Cornell was the several-day field trip he organized at the Winterthur Museum so that his students could study real objects close at hand.

Love of the actual art object led Shad not only to collect art on his own, but also to serve in curatorial positions in a number of museums. He was curator and acting director at the Bowdoin College Museum of Fine Arts from 1946 to 1953, and keeper of prints and painting at the Winterthur Museum from 1958 to 1961. In 1964, while still in the midst of reorganizing and revitalizing the History of Art Department at Cornell, Shad was asked to take on the additional responsibility of serving as curator of collections at Cornell’s art museum, then housed in the building we know today as the Andrew Dickson White House. It was a much-troubled period in the museum’s young history when Shad stepped into the breach. The director had suddenly resigned and left the operation without an experienced leader. Drawing on his previous museum experience at Winterthur, Shad gave much needed direction and assistance to the staff. He was instrumental in designing and overseeing a major exhibition to celebrate the museum’s first decade of existence. Entitled *Desired Acquisitions: A Tenth Anniversary Exhibition*, this imaginative

project and the accompanying catalogue have become models of the type, and have stimulated similar exhibitions at other institutions like Cornell. Shad went on to serve as the senior curator at the museum before stepping down in 1967 to return to his regular academic duties. Without his timely help and nurturing, the art museum might not have survived this critical period in its growth. He also served as a consultant for the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, assisting in the preparation of the catalogue for a major exhibition on American colonial art titled, "New England Begins: the Seventeenth Century." It was held in the spring of 1982.

A warm, generous, thoughtful person, and always a gentleman, Shad, together with his wife, Daphne, made it a point to take bewildered new faculty members, graduate students, and especially international students, under their wing, giving them a home away from home, and making them feel like welcome members of the Cornell community. For those of us to whom he reached out, his interest and caring hospitality will never be forgotten.

Shad was a faithful and active member of the Episcopal church at Cornell, a stabilizing, reassuring and beloved presence in the congregation for twenty-seven years. Shad's kind and generous disposition of heart and mind encompassed all who came his way.

He is survived by his wife, Daphne Roe of Ithaca; two sons, David Imbrie Roe of Portland, Oregon, and Adrian Nathaniel Roe of Washington, DC; one daughter, Laura Cynthia Roe of London, England; and one grandson.

Maurice F. Neufeld, Martie W. Young, Robert G. Calkins

Mabel A. Rollins

May 19, 1909 — December 18, 1986

Mabel A. Rollins, professor emerita of household economics and management, died on December 18, 1986, in Chatham, New Jersey. She was born an American citizen in London, England, to the late John G. and Mabel Rollins. The family was engaged in an importing and exporting firm in both New York City and London. Mabel Rollins was at home in both countries. She was a partner in John G. Rollins and Sons in New York and a director of Rollins and Sons in London for most of her adult life.

She transferred to Cornell from Packer Collegiate Institute and received a Bachelor of Science degree in home economics in 1932. Between 1932 and 1940 she worked as a graduate assistant and lecturer in the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management while she studied for her advanced degrees. There were several interruptions in her studies, as she returned to work in the family business for short periods of time. Mabel may have seriously been trying to decide her future. She was very close to her father; having no brothers, she could have had a career in the family business. However, with the encouragement of Professor Helen Canon, head of the department, Mabel completed her Ph.D. in 1940. Her doctoral program combined work in home economics with a strong background in economics, statistics, and related areas from throughout the university.

After completing her Ph.D., she returned to New Jersey and the export-import firm. It is evident from her correspondence with Helen Canon that her heart and her head were more attracted to academia. Professor Canon encouraged her enthusiasm for ideas, particularly those related to the world of work and more specifically to the neglected area of women's work in the home. These two women obviously sparked each other—they were intent on integrating an understanding of economics, markets, work, and home to address the basic problems of society: feeding, clothing, and housing people. They saw the family as the most efficient organization to do that task.

Mabel Rollins returned to Cornell in the fall of 1942 as an assistant professor in economics of the household and household management. Thus began a long and productive academic career. In 1952 she was chosen to receive the first annual Professor of Merit Award for Distinguished Teaching by the seniors in home economics. She was named head of the department in 1952 and continued in that capacity until she retired and was named professor emerita in 1969.

Mabel Rollins dedicated her professional life to studying and improving the economic well-being of families. Her understanding of the interrelatedness of activities in the home and the functioning of consumers in the market

furthered the development of programs that emphasized resource allocation and use. Her leadership in that area was nationally recognized. She served as a member of the advisory committee to the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the 1960-61 survey of consumer expenditures, and she chaired the Family Economics and Management Section of the American Home Economics Association. In her later years she helped develop programs related to the legal aspects of consumer issues, disadvantaged groups in urban areas, and health agencies responsible for training employees of nursing homes and other long-term care facilities.

Mabel Rollins's national reputation is impressive, but her strongest and most lasting accomplishments were made in her work with graduate students and faculty in a developing field of study. Her ability to generate ideas with unique linkages was an outstanding trait. A discussion with Professor Rollins was always a stimulating experience. She was an administrator of rare quality and provided evenhanded support among the faculty for the competing interests of management, economics, and science in the home. At the same time she encouraged developments in research, extension, and resident teaching. Her genuine respect for the individual—faculty member, clerical worker, and graduate student—brought forth dedicated service and achievement. She was a good listener—she encouraged the expression of ideas and helped create an environment that would enhance the development of each staff member. Her philosophy of providing support to seed ideas fostered new research directions and change. She insisted that graduate students develop a sense of professionalism while studying for their advanced degrees. She held memberships in, and contributed to, numerous professional associations and was elected to membership in Omicron Nu and Phi Kappa Phi, both national honoraries. She was listed in *Who's Who in America* and *Who's Who of American Women*.

Mabel Rollins viewed the responsibility for the department, the college, and the university as *ours*, belonging to faculty and students—even when it meant accepting the obligation for the more routine chores. As an administrator she was a strong advocate of Carl Becker's idea of "freedom with responsibility." One of the authors of these notes remembers being given a copy of Becker's book to read on the plane as she returned home after her initial interview.

Professor Rollins had a strong sense of economic and social justice. She passionately disliked segregation, whether by race, sex, or age; by social or economic status; or by political or religious thought. She was an avid reader, a producer of new ideas and insights. She resisted change for the sake of change but encouraged it wherever she could see the potential for progress.

Mabel Rollins had the ability to ask penetrating questions that helped to give perspective and provide impetus to progress. In recognition of her contributions as a teacher, scholar, and leader, at the time of her retirement the

faculty of the Department of Household Economics and Management (now known as Consumer Economics and Housing), together with former students, established a Cornell University scholarship in her honor—the Mabel A. Rollins Scholarship Fund. It is awarded annually to a graduate student who wants to specialize in the study of economic and managerial problems of families.

She is survived by a sister, Ruth Rollins of Madison, New Jersey, and two nephews. A memorial service was conducted on June 13, 1987, in Anabel Taylor Chapel during reunion week.

Alice J. Davey, Kathryn E. Walker, Gwen J. Bymers

Alexis Lawrence Romanoff

May 17, 1892 — January 24, 1980

Alexis Romanoff was born in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and lived there up to the troublous times of the Russian revolution. He studied chemistry and engineering at St. Petersburg Teachers College and art at the Academy of Fine Arts. Before the Bolsheviki came to power, Alexis had become a lieutenant in the Imperial Russian Army. As such, he was a marked man, but he managed to escape and to make his way across Siberia to Vladivostok. That journey was made slowly, with stops at Kazan and Tomsk for study at the universities there. Many of his harrowing experiences and narrow escapes are recounted in his *Diaries Through War and Peace*, and in *Stormy Days*, the first volume of *A Solemn Promise* (in verse).

From Vladivostok, Alexis reached China, and thence, in 1921, the United States. He came to Cornell as a student in 1923. Here his training and talents were soon recognized and his Bachelor of Science degree was followed by a Master of Science degree and (in 1928) a Doctor of Philosophy degree.

After his appointment as a research assistant in the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Alexis climbed the usual steps on the academic ladder and was appointed professor of chemical embryology in 1948. He retired in 1960 after thirty-six years of distinguished service.

Professor Romanoff was a member of many scientific societies and of the Ithaca Rotary Club. From the Poultry Science Association he received the Borden Award for research in 1950. His interests took him to many laboratories in Europe and in the United States and during sabbatic leaves he held appointments as research associate at Harvard, Yale, and the University of Florida.

Professor Romanoff devoted his scientific career to the study of eggs and avian embryos. That, in turn, necessitated much study to find, not only the optimum conditions for artificial incubation, but also how the embryo kept changing and growing during its twenty-one day transition from egg to chick.

In the early 1930s when many poultry men still operated their own incubators, each year for several years Alexis conducted a one-day school of incubation to help them with their problems. He also perfected a technique whereby chick embryos could be kept alive and observed in opened eggs at all stages of incubation. In the years when Farm and Home Week brought crowds of visitors of all ages to the campus, his chick embryos and hatching chicks were always a stellar attraction. So was his motion-picture film "Where Chick Life Begins," produced in 1937, which

showed in color all the stages of development, as a small circular spot on the yolk was gradually transformed during twenty-one days into a fluffy chick. It won international acclaim as an educational film and brought many visitors to Cornell to see its producer.

To study incubation and embryology one should know all about fresh eggs before they go into the incubator. Years of his own research and study of the pertinent literature resulted in publication by Professor Romanoff (with his wife, Anastasia) of an indispensable book on that subject—*The Avian Egg*. It came out in 1949. Thirty years later it is still a standard reference book and is known throughout the world. Its 918 pages begin with the laying habits of hens and cover everything one could want to know about eggs, their chemical composition, food value, industrial uses, preservation, and even the decorations painted on their shells in different countries. The index alone is 46 pages.

That book was followed eleven years later by *The Avian Embryo* and, after his retirement, *Biochemistry of the Avian Embryo* (1967) and *Pathogenesis of the Avian Embryo* (1972).

While all of us in the department fully appreciated the achievements of Alexis in science, and their applications in practice, few among us realized until after his retirement that he was both a poet and an artist. There then appeared several little books of verse under his name. One of these, *The University Campus*, tells of his affection for the Cornell scene; another, *Ithaca*, does the same for the town, and in *Profiles of American Heritage* he salutes each and every state in the Union with a poem which refers to its distinguishing features as he saw them. The *Artist-Poet's Album* carries a frontispiece showing in color seven of his paintings. Four of these are scenes on the Cornell campus, and one is the very lifelike head of a brown Leghorn hen.

Professor Romanoff's philosophy of life is nicely revealed in his final book, *Encyclopedia of Thoughts* (1975) with its 3,007 aphorisms (all indexed), 187 pages of couplets, and 143 pages of epigrams. They expound his modest, industrious, and cheerful way of life that endeared him to us. One of those epigrams deals with a trait by which he was always distinguished:

*One's courtesy—a pleasant chore—
In daily life can always win;
It is most welcome at each door—
Acquired and held by discipline.*

Alexis died after a long illness. He is survived by his widow and helpmeet, Anastasia (Sayenko) whom he had married in 1928. They had no children.

A. Frank Ross

April 20, 1911 — March 28, 1989

Frank Ross was a modest scholar whose combined programs of teaching and research provided a model for many others. He applied his background in agriculture and biochemistry to his specialty in plant pathology—plant virology—with a success all out of proportion to the fact that he never had any formal training in plant pathology. Frank was a good example of the potential of a solid scientist working in a field different from that of his training.

Professor Ross was born in New Hampton, Missouri. His B.S. degree in agriculture, with distinction, was awarded in 1933 by the University of Missouri, where he also earned the M.A. degree. At Missouri his life-long interest in virology began when he worked in the virus laboratory of Dr. C.G. Vinson. His Ph.D. degree in agricultural chemistry was obtained at the University of Wisconsin in 1937.

He studied plant viruses for three years at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Princeton University, and for six years as biochemist at the University of Maine. During World War II, he served as a consultant on food dehydration and preservation for the Office of the Quartermaster General. He came to Cornell as associate professor of plant pathology in 1946, became professor in 1949, and was appointed professor emeritus in 1973. The first course in plant virology at Cornell, which Frank initiated, became one of the most effective graduate courses in the department of plant pathology. He also served the department as acting head and as graduate field representative. Other assignments included visiting plant pathologist, University of Puerto Rico; visiting professor, University of California, Berkeley; and visiting scientist, Laboratory for Virology, Wageningen, The Netherlands, under the auspices of a Guggenheim Fellowship and a Fulbright Award.

Frank was active in the affairs of the American Phytopathological Society. In addition to serving as a member or chairman of numerous committees, he represented the Society on the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was editor in chief of the *Journal Phytopathology* from 1955 through 1957. Frank was associate editor of *Virology*, and a member of the editorial committee of the Potato Association of America. He was a member of the Virology and Rickettsiology Study Section of the National Institutes of Health.

Professor Ross held memberships in the honorary societies of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Alpha Zeta, and Pi Mu Epsilon. In 1968 the American Phytopathological Society presented the Fellow Award to him. Frank was also honored by invitations to lecture at many national and international meetings, such as the Third International Symposium on Virus Diseases of Ornamentals.

Frank made many contributions in research on the isolation and characterization of viruses, the analysis of mixed infections, and the nature of mechanisms that restrict virus replication and movement within plants. His balanced programs of research and teaching were supported for many years by the National Science Foundation and by the National Institutes of Health during his 27 years of service at Cornell. Graduate students benefited from the quality of his research, the clearness of his writing, the soundness of his teaching, and the preciseness of his editing. He was the major advisor for 20 completed theses and the informal advisor for many others. His insistence on seeking reasons and facts caused many students and colleagues to re-examine their concepts and statements. He truly made a productive application of the motto of his home state—"show me!"

Frank is survived by his wife, Avis Lucille Ross of Sun City, Arizona; his daughter, Rebecca Irene Ross of Phoenix, Arizona; his son, John Charles Ross of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; and by grandchildren.

Carl W. Boothroyd, William F. Mai, William F. Rochow

Charles Clyde Russell

September 29, 1919 — July 8, 1988

One of the truly great teachers in the field of Communication, Charlie Russell met his obligations in the truest sense of the word. As former Dean of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Charles E. Palm, often said, “Charlie Russell never failed to put his entire self into whatever assignment he was given.” Using the hallmarks of wit, sincerity, compassion, and a great love for students, Charlie was beloved by all who were fortunate enough to have known him. Perhaps his brother-in-law best summed it up by saying, “every state should have one Charlie Russell.”

At a time when students seemingly suffered daily from strain, burnout, and campus anguish over the Vietnam War and race relations, Charlie Russell provided relief, and a chance to learn and enjoy. For thousands of students, over his 20 years at Cornell, Charlie demonstrated that showmanship and scholarship are not mutually exclusive.

Charlie was a leader in bringing innovation to undergraduate instruction. He was one of the first to use television to extend the teaching in one classroom to “satellite” classrooms. He spent a sabbatic leave in 1973 in Great Britain studying the Open University and visiting major universities in the United States that were noted for their high teaching standards. The following year he and his associates in the department received an award from SUNY for improving the teaching program.

As a teacher and as a human being, he had the unique ability to evoke joy and laughter no matter what the circumstances. Charlie was known for his ability to make teaching come alive, as evidenced by his having developed and taught two of the most popular courses in the department of communication: “Introduction to Mass Media” and “Advertising and Promotion.”

An example of his ingenuity was a pre-arranged class incident using a campus patrolman as his “partner in crime.” Halfway through a lecture there came a rap at the door, and the patrolman asked Charlie to remove his car from a no-parking zone. Charlie agreed, but indicated that he was in the middle of a lecture and would take care of it as soon as possible. After two more appearances by the man in blue, the discussion became increasingly heated and eventually resulted in a shoving match. At this point the officer pulled his gun, loaded with blanks, and fired. After falling to the floor, Charlie quickly jumped up and instructed the class to write a news article on the incident they had just observed. Students in the class probably never forgot the lesson of that day.

Charlie's education was truly southern-based. Following service with the Navy Intelligence from 1942-45, he received his Bachelor of Journalism degree from the University of Texas in 1948 and a Master of Journalism from the same institution the following year. He earned his Ph.D. degree at the School of Journalism from the University of Missouri in 1968.

Following his World War II service, Charlie was invited to join the faculty of Arkansas Polytechnic College, and from 1949-51 was chairman of its Department of Journalism and Director of Public Relations. After the next year as chairman of the Department of Journalism at Howard College in Birmingham, Alabama, he left academia to join the public relations bureau of the Portland Cement Association. While there, he prepared "The Cement Story," a publication used throughout the country as a supplementary text for high school science courses.

But Charlie missed the daily contact with students. During the academic year 1956-57 he returned to teaching, this time as a visiting professor at Cornell in what was then the Department of Extension Teaching and Information. At the end of that academic year, students took the unusual step of petitioning the dean to keep him as a member of the faculty. There not being an opening at that time, Charlie left for the University of Arkansas where he served as chairman of the Department of Journalism for two years. By then a position was available, and he returned to Cornell where he was granted tenure in 1963 and made a full professor in 1969.

For 15 years, including a two-year term as department chairman, Charlie charmed students, faculty and administrators alike. During his years at Cornell, he was a much sought-after speaker for county Cooperative Extension functions and for Cornell Club meetings. His sense of humor, enthusiasm, and stage talents made him a favorite master-of-ceremonies for many community events, including the venerable Savage Club. His election to Alpha Zeta was testimony to his leadership and scholarship in agriculture.

Charlie contributed in many ways to the Department of Communication during its years of rapid growth and its transition from a largely service unit to an academic unit with undergraduate majors and a masters program. Indeed, he left his mark on many parts of Cornell and its institutions. Each year he was advisor to more than 50 undergraduate and graduate students; he served on a long list of college and university committees; and he served on the *Cornell Daily Sun* Board of Directors, as faculty advisor to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Student Council and as chairman of the Faculty Committee for Minority Programs.

Meanwhile Charlie participated actively in professional activities outside Cornell, including affiliation with the American Agriculturalist Foundation, the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, the Advertising Research Foundation, Sigma Delta Chi, and Toastmasters International.

But the lure of his hometown of Russellville, Arkansas was just too great. In 1978 he was granted the title of professor emeritus at Cornell, and for one year served as Dean of Liberal and Fine Arts at Arkansas Tech. But administration was not his first love.

The University of South Carolina had long known of Charlie's talents as a teacher, so it was not a difficult decision for him to accept a professorship in its Department of Journalism. During his five years at South Carolina, Charlie devoted his summers to communication training with public affairs officers in the United States Army. Finally, in 1985 Charles E. Russell became a professor emeritus for the second time and retired to Birmingham, Alabama. But it didn't last long. Soon he was invited to join the Superior Federal Bank in Fort Smith, Arkansas, as its education and training coordinator, working with the bank's employees throughout the state. He held that position until his untimely death.

Charles Russell died July 8, 1988 at the age of 68, after being stricken with an inoperable malignant brain tumor. He will be sorely missed by all who knew and loved him. He is survived by his wife of 34 years, Mary Barnard Russell of Fort Smith, Arkansas; two daughters, Patti Lu Hill of Fort Smith, and Kimberly Brueggemann of Baltimore, Maryland; and six grandchildren.

Royal D. Colle, Chester H. Freeman, Russell D. Martin

William Merritt Sale, Jr.

February 16, 1899 — January 7, 1981

William Merritt Sale, Jr., was born the son of a bank teller in Louisville, Kentucky, and attended public school there. He entered the University of Virginia in 1917, enlisted in the Army in 1918, and in 1919 enrolled in the University of Wisconsin, where he became editor of *The Daily Cardinal* was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and was graduated *summa cum laude*. After taking a Master of Arts degree in English at Harvard in 1923, he taught English for two years at the Bernt School in the Philippines. In 1925 he entered Yale Graduate School. He wrote his thesis under the direction of Chauncey Brewster Tinker, whose standards of scholarship he especially admired, and who (Sale once said) convinced him that he had made the right choice of a life. In 1929 he married Helen Stearns, a fellow graduate student in English. In 1930 he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree, and for the next six years he served as an instructor at Yale.

Sale came to Cornell as an assistant professor in 1936. At the end of his first year he was made assistant chairman, and for most of his career at Cornell when he was not in the chair he was the strongest of the powers behind it. He was named Goldwin Smith Professor of English in 1959, and in 1968, upon retirement, he was made professor emeritus.

Sale was an authority on the life and works of Samuel Richardson, and his *Samuel Richardson: A Bibliographical Record* (1936) and *Samuel Richardson, Master Printer* (1950) will not soon be superseded. His occasional critical essays and special lectures (on Shakespeare, Upton Sinclair, Edith Wharton, John Marquand, et al.) were always elegant and original. But it was as a teacher that he made his greatest contribution—in his courses in fiction and literary criticism and in his sections of Freshman Composition. Many Cornellians remember the excitement of his lectures on the novel from Fielding to Joyce. In 1940, almost alone in the department in his interest in modern fiction, he offered a course that included Thomas Mann and Sigrid Undset, along with Hardy, Conrad, and Flaubert. To read fiction under his guidance was to discover ways of seeing, hearing, thinking, and talking that did more than simply illuminate a particular work. Good novels well read intensify one's sense of life, and clarify and focus one's vision of it—of people and societies, of manners and cultures. Sale left his mark on many who later became professional students of literature or writers of fiction.

Fascinated by the art of writing, he was also blessed with the knack of teaching it. Many Cornellians who were not primarily interested in the study of literature learned to write in one of his sections of Freshman Composition, a

course which he taught with great pleasure for most of his career. These students characteristically learned more than the syllabus promised: they discovered the moral implications of style and came to understand the ugliness of cant and jargon; they learned to test skeptically the clichés (ancient and modern) of the discourse of politics as well as of literary criticism.

As a teacher of the theory of “practical criticism,” Sale played an important part in the history of the English Department. In a way, he succeeded Frederick Prescott, and for a short but important period he was the Cornell authority on modern critical trends. He brought to the department and its graduate students a new “New Criticism” from the works of I. A. Richards and F. R. Leavis, and to his undergraduate teaching the most liberating aspects of the theory and method of Brooks and Warren. Never a zealot, he nonetheless took a line, and his lively and genial advocacy of it sharpened through many years the perceptions (and wits) of his colleagues and students.

By the natural ascendancy of his intellect, by his passion for perfection, by his devotion to his ideals of professional excellence, William Sale managed, during thirty-two years at Cornell, to exert an extraordinary influence on the shape and direction of the Department of English. In debates on appointments, curriculum, and academic standards, his judgments usually prevailed.

Beyond the walls of Cornell, the society of his family, the bounds of his garden, and the realms of sport—particularly, baseball—Sale’s chief interest was the English Composition Test of the College Entrance Examination Board. He was chief reader of that test for sixteen years during the period when the number of students taking “the Boards” increased tenfold, and the task of grading the tests required 150 school and college teachers of English to be brought together annually from all over the United States for a week’s work at Princeton. During the first two days of each session Sale persuaded this heterogeneous group of teachers to look beyond the easily recognized errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar to discover evidence of the writer’s power to use English effectively—to find the right word, to choose the right idiom, to intuit the right syntax; in short, he taught teachers how to recognize in student writing better evidence of aptitude and achievement than the examples of faulty usage stressed by tradition. As chief reader for CEEB, Sale influenced the teaching of English composition in America out of all proportion to the size and frequency of the annual reading sessions at Princeton. As chief examiner, moreover, he was equally influential, for by changing the form of the test to improve its validity and the reliability of the reading, he also changed the emphases in writing courses.

Though Sale enjoyed the challenge of inventing tests that would be fair to all concerned, and the challenge of convincing his readers about how to grade them, he was always a skeptic about examinations—particularly in

writing and in literature. Yet he worked enthusiastically for the CEEB, partly because he believed that selective admission to college should be based on aptitude and achievement and not on social or racial evidence. He rejoiced that the board made it hard for admissions officers to admit a student from a posh prep school with scores in the 500s at the same time that they rejected a girl from Brooklyn or a boy from Louisville with scores in the 700s.

During the last three years of his life Sale lived at Ithacare. He endured the sorrow of separation from his wife, who lived in a nursing home, the victim of premature senility, and he bore cheerfully the miseries of his own poor health. He dressed for dinner in an oxford-cloth shirt with a button-down collar from Lewton's, one of his many rep silk ties from the Yale Coop, and a tweed jacket from Langrock's in Princeton. He watched the news and sports on TV, read detective stories at a brisk clip, and enjoyed occasional visits with old friends. Till he fell into a mortal coma, his mind was as quick as life and his humor was rich, ironic, and witty. He was a proud man with a fearsome temper; but he was also an extraordinarily honest and clear-sighted man with great self-discipline.

He is survived by his wife, Helen, and by their three sons: William, professor of Classics and chairman of the Department of Comparative Literature at Washington University; Roger, Professor of English at the University of Washington; and Kirkpatrick, a journalist and free-lance writer.

Anthony Caputi, James O. Mahoney, Scott Elledge

Byron W. Saunders

June 27, 1914 — January 4, 1987

Byron Winthrop Saunders, retired dean of the University Faculty and professor emeritus of operations research and industrial engineering, died in Ithaca, New York, on January 4, 1987. When he retired in 1979, he had been a professor at Cornell for thirty-two years. He was always deeply involved in university and related affairs; at the time of his death he was president of the Association of Cornell University Emeritus Professors, an organization he helped found.

Byron was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on June 27, 1914. He received his B.S. degree in electrical engineering from Rhode Island State College (now the University of Rhode Island) in 1937 and spent the next ten years with the Radio Corporation of America and other industrial firms. In 1945 he received his M.S. degree in engineering economics from Stevens Institute of Technology. Byron's formal education and years as a full-time practicing engineer had a profound effect on his outlook on engineering education. He recognized early the key role that the efficient design of manufacturing and production systems plays in cost and output, and that viewpoint greatly influenced his outlook on engineering education in the School of Industrial Engineering and Operations Research as a professor and later as the director. He was always a strong champion of a balance between applied and theoretical work in his discipline.

In 1947 Byron joined the faculty at Cornell as an assistant professor of industrial and engineering administration in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. He was promoted to associate professor in 1951 and to professor in 1957. He spent the academic year 1960-61 as the Joseph Lucas Visiting Professor at the University of Birmingham, England. There he investigated the design of manufacturing systems, including both production and warehousing, and he later used much of the new information in the development of courses. His stay in Birmingham broadened his perspective on engineering, and he made many friends for himself and the university. He was invited to return to Birmingham in 1978 and spent another very pleasant and fruitful sabbatical year there.

He served as acting head of the Department of Industrial Engineering from 1962 to 1964 and as head the following year. When the department was reorganized as the School of Industrial Engineering and Operations Research within the College of Engineering, Byron was appointed director, a position he held until 1975. During the academic years 1971-74 he was also the director of continuing education in the College of Engineering.

In 1974 Byron was elected dean of the University Faculty by his colleagues. His election was a fitting tribute to his willingness to be involved in a broad range of college and university activities and the recognition of the outstanding job that he did in every area in which he was involved. In every assignment, whether professional or administrative, Byron participated with full effort and dedicated himself to top achievement. His loyalty, integrity, and high moral and performance standards were always evident. While serving as dean of the University Faculty, Byron exhibited his strong support for academic freedom during the so-called Ky incident in December 1975. A speech by then vice president Ky of South Vietnam was disrupted by those protesting his policies. Byron urged the faculty to take a stand on the issue. His opinion was stated forcefully in his annual report: "There can be no honest search for truth, no honest hearing of differing opinions and differing perceptions, if one allows the closing off of views, no matter how objectionable they might be or how objectionable the people who are voicing these views." He served with distinction as dean until 1978. Then, following his sabbatical year in his much-beloved England, he retired in 1979.

Byron was a fellow of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers and chairman of its Visitor's Group, which performs accreditation inspections of industrial and systems engineering programs. In addition, he was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and chairman of its Materials Handling Division. He was a member of the American Society of Engineering Education and served as chairman of the Industrial Engineering Division and as chairman of the National Council of Industrial Engineering Academic Department Heads. He was also a member of the American Association of University Professors, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Institute of Management Sciences.

In the College of Engineering Byron served as chairman of the Special Committee on Engineering Design, as chairman of the Engineering Policy Committee, and as chairman of the Graduate Professional Programs Committee of the Engineering Division of the Graduate School. During his years in the college he also served as a consultant to several industrial concerns, including the General Electric Company and the Western Electric Company.

At the university level he was a member of the original Faculty Council and the first chairman of the council's Committee on Research Policy and Personnel. He was a member of the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Membership of the University Faculty, the Administrative Board of the Cornell University Council, and the University Senate. He served as chairman of the board of directors of Cornell United Religious Work and was the faculty adviser to the swimming team.

Byron's interests were broad and varied. For example, he served with energy and enthusiasm as an official at the Cornell track meets. Less noticeable, but equally enthusiastic, were his behind-the-scenes responses to the financial needs of many groups at Cornell and elsewhere: he was an outstanding practitioner of quiet philanthropy.

For several years Byron was a member of the Faculty Committee on Music and later served as a consultant to the committee. When the committee was in dire financial straits and it looked as if the Statler and Bailey Hall concert series would have to be drastically cut back, he worked with former university president Dale Corson to organize a fund-raising campaign, the Fund for Quality Concerts. That effort was highly successful and continues today. Byron was also chairman of the Friends of Music of Cornell University.

Byron and his wife, Miriam, were active members of the First Unitarian Church of Ithaca, where Byron served at one time as chairman of the board of trustees. He was devoted to the church, which occupied a significant portion of his time and energy. Both he and Miriam were involved for many years with the Unitarian-Universalist conference center on Star Island at the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

It was because of his great attraction to things marine and his knowledge of the Shoals that Byron became a strong behind-the-scenes force in the founding of the Shoals Marine Laboratory on Appledore Island, Maine. (This is a joint venture of Cornell and the University of New Hampshire that has become one of the most successful marine science programs in the country.) He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Sea Education Association at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, an organization that provides intensive nautical education for undergraduates of many colleges.

Byron was very active in community affairs. He served as a member of the Town of Ithaca Planning Board, as chairman of a citizens' committee to establish the northeast water district in the Town of Ithaca, and as president of the Eastwood Commons Residents Association.

Byron had a phenomenal memory for names and faces: he was able to call by name virtually all his students, including those who had graduated many years ago. He was very well liked by his students and helped them in many ways to realize their full potential. He kept in touch with many of them as their careers developed. In recognition of Byron's reputation as a humane and caring educator, the Byron W. Saunders Award was established in 1970 in the College of Engineering. This award, accompanied by a cash prize and medal, is presented annually to the senior who achieves the best academic record in the School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering.

Byron was a devoted family man who took great pride in his children, William C. Saunders of Urbana, Illinois; Martha E. Nabation of Ottawa, Ontario; and Carolyn E. Munger of Seattle, Washington, as well as in his five grandchildren. His wife, Miriam Wise Saunders, whom he married on December 28, 1942, shared deeply his interests and ideals. She resides at 17C Strawberry Hill Road, Ithaca.

Byron expressed his credo in *Who's Who in America*: "My primary motivation and basis for decision making has been to try as best I can to help others as I have been helped and to make the world just a little bit better for my having been here." Throughout his life he more than achieved his ambition. He will be greatly missed by his family, his many friends and colleagues, and his former students.

William L. Maxwell, Martin W. Sampson, Jr., Robert E. Bechhofer

Bernice Margaret Scott

August 21, 1919 — March 26, 1985

Professor Scott was a native of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

Upon graduation from Wintersville High School in 1936, she entered Capital University, in Columbus, Ohio, earning a Bachelor of Science degree in music in 1941. From 1942 to 1944 she taught music in the public schools of eastern Ohio. In 1945 she became the public relations director for the Jefferson County Farm Bureau and in 1948 joined the Agricultural Extension Service of West Virginia. The following year she accepted the position of extension specialist in recreation leadership and leisure education at Cornell. Scotty's recognized competence in music and her ability to work with youth were important considerations in her initial appointment as an instructor in 1949. In 1951, when extension specialists were placed in academic departments, Scotty was invited to join the Department of Rural Sociology. She was appointed assistant professor in 1954 and associate professor in 1961.

Scotty's educational philosophy is summarized in one sentence, taken from her vast writings of teaching materials: "Through leisure education an individual becomes capable of choosing those activities which contribute to the achievement of purposes, the satisfaction of needs, and enhancement of the quality of life." Scotty inspired thousands of youth leaders across New York State when they attended her classes and workshops in social recreation, crafts, performing arts, camping and outdoor education, and cultural heritage and the 4-H Leadership Laboratory, which she established in 1965.

The pinnacle of her achievements came perhaps in recent years, when she launched a cultural heritage program based on history, folklife, and folklore of New York State. The educational emphasis was on personal development through greater knowledge and understanding of one's own heritage, one's community, or one's region of the state. The program was financed in part by the New York State Council on the Arts.

For many years Scotty helped organize and conduct management conferences for leaders of various youth agencies responsible for developing educational programs and implementing operational standards for camping. It has been said that through her educational programs for youth she developed more contacts with New York State residents than any other extension specialist. Her publications on recreation leadership and leisure education often had press runs of ten to twenty thousand.

In 1978 the New York State Association of Cooperative Extension 4-H Agents honored Scotty with the Award of Merit for leadership at state and national levels in camping, youth leadership development, and innovative approaches to the expressive arts. Again, in 1983, the same organization honored her by including her programs among those eligible for support from the New York State 4-H Foundation Leadership Development Fund. This is an ongoing fund to provide financial support for excellence in youth leadership programs.

Throughout a career extending over three decades Scotty kept abreast of innovations in her field through advanced study. In 1954 she received an M.A. degree from Columbia University Teachers College. She also studied at the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Maryland, the University of Illinois, and the Scandinavian Seminar for Cultural Studies in Sweden.

Scotty also served the University community through membership on the Faculty Council of Representatives and the Physical Education Committee. She was a member of the Agricultural Extension Faculty Committee. Her organizational affiliations included the National 4-H Extension Leisure Education Committee, the National Recreation and Park Association, the New York State Recreation Society, the New York State Camping Association, and the American Camping Association. The American Camping Association presented her with a leadership award in 1985.

Scotty retired May 1, 1984, from the Department of Rural Sociology with the title of professor emerita. At a retirement party she learned of the establishment of the Bernice Scott Fund, to which hundreds of her friends and colleagues have contributed as an expression of support for her philosophy and work with youth. She was also honored on that occasion by the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; one of the young trees on the upper quadrangle of the campus bears her name as a symbol of the high esteem in which she will long be held.

Bernice M. Scott is buried back home in Steubenville, Ohio, at Fort Steuben Burial Estates. She is survived by two sisters and one brother: Mary Scott Riddle, of Mt. Sterling, Ohio; Emma Scott Christian, of Columbus, Ohio; and John E. Scott, of Kokomo, Indiana.

A remembrance service was conducted June 27, 1985, at the Anabel Taylor Chapel on campus. This coincided with the annual New York State 4-H Congress. In years past on such occasions, Scotty could be found either onstage in Bailey Hall, coaxing the last notes of musical talent from one thousand assembled 4-H'ers, or backstage, watching teenage music leaders conducting their own songfest.

Olaf F. Larson, James C. Preston, Gordon J. Cummings

Jason Seley

May 20, 1919 — June 23, 1983

About a year and a half after becoming dean of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning at Cornell University, on July 1, 1980, Jason Seley learned that he had cancer of the lungs and that the condition was beyond the reach of surgery. Another person in such a condition would have resigned and withdrawn from society and would have spent his remaining days in harrowing self-pity. Jason Seley, however, continued to come daily to his office, fulfilled his duties, came often to the Statler, and met his colleagues and friends—and invariably with affability, a gracious smile, and warm civility. He continued to live and work as if he had all of life before him, though Clara, his friends, and associates knew that he must have been suffering excruciating pain. His conduct and bearing during the last year and a half of his life recall a memorable passage in William James's *The Varieties of Religious Experience*, written as if to fit Jason's case:

A life is manly, stoical, moral, or philosophical, we say, in proportion as it is less swayed by paltry personal considerations and more by objective ends that call for energy, even though that energy bring personal loss and pain....Even a sick man, unable to be militant outwardly, can carry on the moral warfare. He can willfully turn his attention away from his own future, whether in this world or the next. He can train himself to indifference to his personal drawbacks and immerse himself in whatever objective interests still remain accessible. He can follow public news, and sympathize with other people's affairs. He can cultivate cheerful manners, and be silent about his miseries. He can contemplate whatever ideal aspects of existence his philosophy is able to present to him, and practice whatever duties, such as patience, resignation, trust, his ethical system requires. Such a man lives on his loftiest, largest plane. He is a high-hearted freeman and no pining slave.

During those agonizingly difficult months and days we knew that there moved among us a very special person, a high-hearted freeman who did not pass up the opportunity to live on his loftiest, largest plane. And during the very last several days, when he was bedridden in the hospital and knew that his hours were counted, Jason talked as a man who had achieved reconciliation, peace, and a comfort that was above and beyond all earthly frustrations and indignities. The state of his mind during those hours can again best be described in the words of William James, written as if he had observed Jason Seley:

In this state of mind, what we most dreaded has become the habitation of our safety, and the hour of our moral death has turned into our spiritual birthday. The time for tension in our soul is over, and that of happy relaxation, of calm deep breathing, of an eternal present, with no discordant future to be anxious about, has arrived. Fear is not held in abeyance as it is by mere morality, it is positively expunged and washed away.

All his life Jason Seley moved among men and women as one concerned with their interests and problems, and yet one was aware that he all the time preserved a secluded center from which there radiated an inner, secret core of happiness, privacy, and ideality.

Seley was born in Newark, New Jersey. At Cornell, where he received his B.A. degree in 1940, he was influenced to become a sculptor by Kenneth Washburn. During the years 1943-45 he studied modeling under Ossip Zadlkin at the Art Students' League in New York. During the years 1947-49 he and Clara, whom he married in 1942, were in Haiti, where he taught a class in lifemodeling at Le Centre d'Art, of which Albert Mangones, a friend from his undergraduate days at Cornell, was one of the founders; and it was in Haiti that Clara turned from dancing to painting and sculpture. Seley's first exhibition was in 1946 at the centre. (This was in the days before "Papa Doc" Duvalier, when there was artistic ferment in Haiti.) In May 1947 he was back in New York for his first exhibition there, and then the Seleys went back to Haiti, returning to the United States in 1948. During the following year Seley had a Fulbright scholarship in France, where he studied sculpture at the Atelier Gaumond at the École Rationale Supérieure des Beaux Arts. The Seleys traveled in Italy, where Jason looked for and found the equestrian statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni, by Andrea del Verrocchio, an exact and full replica of which stands in Lincoln Park in Newark, which Jason had often seen. "I have been enamored of that statue," he said, "ever since I can remember." Years later Jason was to make his own replica of this statue, which became a part of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Collection at the Empire State Plaza in Albany. The Seleys returned to the United States in September 1950. In 1953 they went back to Haiti for a six-month period, and in September of that year Jason began the academic aspect of his life as a sculptor by becoming a faculty member at Hofstra College. He taught at Hofstra to 1965; then he taught sculpture at New York University from 1965 to 1967. In 1968 he came to Cornell as professor of art and chairman of the Department of Art. He held the latter Position to 1973, and in July 1980 he was appointed dean of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning.

At first, and for many years, Seley used clay, terra cotta, and plaster as the principal materials to make largely figurative sculpture. Starting in the early 1950s his work became less figurative, and building directly in plaster became more frequent. He also started to use found objects in armature construction. In 1956 Clara found a bumper from the rear of a 1949 Buick Dynaflo, the beauty of which attracted her. They bought it for one dollar. Two years later Jason "saw an armature form in it," and the result was *Random Walk*. As he viewed this piece of sculpture, he "felt that the work was stronger and more volumetric than the work that immediately preceded it." At that point, he said, "I consciously sought out bumpers, using them as armature forms on which to build directly

in plaster.” After a time Jason realized that by this use of the bumpers he was, in fact, obscuring the qualities of the forms that had attracted him in the first place, and so in the winter of 1958-59 he learned to weld and performed welding after that. His work then expressed the material he was using and allowed it to reveal its identity, and this led to his becoming known as the “bumper sculptor.” On one occasion, in 1963, Jason Seley explained his use of bumpers: “I employ auto bumpers, which are, to me, inspirational. I move them around. Put them together. Add. Subtract. Then, if all goes well, something exciting begins to happen. It is like a voyage of discovery, like going somewhere one has not been before.”

In 1968, in reflecting on his own work, he made this significant statement:

I work, I believe, inspired by the nature of my time and place. To me an automobile bumper is an offering of nature's abundance. I am as much concerned with its prehistory as the wood-carver with the growing tree. The bumpers I use are chromium-plated steel of high quality. The individual pieces come in interesting and exciting preformed sculptural shapes that are as much a source of inspiration for me as the irregular shapes of fields tones were for John Flannagan. I use them with the care, thought, and reverence that their infinite grace merits. I do not think of myself as an “automobile” or “junk” sculptor, nor an “assembler.” I am a sculptor facing the challenge of the means and materials of my choice, just as my contemporaries and predecessors face, or have faced, that challenge of their own methods and media.

More recently, in 1980, Jason said:

Almost from the outset my conscious aim and endeavor was to transform the material but to have that transformation take place without obliterating the identity of the material. I did not want to destroy its prehistory....The complete bumpers are used as much as possible, but because of the way the various parts relate to each other as a totality, transformation takes place. That has always been a very conscious thing with me.

These reflections on his own methods and directions throw light on new phases of his work that emerged in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1965 he conceived the idea that one could show how many things of the world could be made out of bumpers; for example, how ancient statues could be copied, how articles of furniture could be made, or even an entire automobile. And Seley did make such things, which have been widely exhibited. But Seley saw this development as a change in his aesthetic position. “The point was no longer,” he said, “the bumper with its history exposed but rather the use of it as an art material. Since I was no longer committed to the history of a bumper—that identity was no longer essential to me—I had no reason to preserve the shape of a ‘59 Buick, a ‘47 Cadillac, or a ‘66 De Soto. It was about 1977 that I first used the sheet steel painted black and consciously destroyed the identity of the bumper by destroying its form. In my doing this, bumpers became truly an art material, similar to unopened tubes of paint.” Thus it came about that bumpers became, in Jason’s hands, “welded chromium-plated

steel.” Now he could say about a bumper that he was “not concerned with its prehistory any more than the wood-carver is concerned with the tree. The material I use is chromium-plated steel of high quality. The pieces of steel have interesting and exciting precast sculptural shapes that are a great source of inspiration to me.”

Thus it can be seen that Jason’s artistic development was not arrested at the point where he discovered the use of car bumpers in sculpture. Eventually the bumper became, in his conception and in his hands, fluid material that flowed into artistic forms of great beauty, expressing or suggesting the artist’s sensibility, imagination, wit, and wisdom.

Like other artists, Jason had predecessors and contemporaries whose works he admired and from whom he received inspiration. Most notable among them were Donatello, Bernini, Rodin, Jacob Epstein, Henry Moore, and David Smith.

Though dying at the peak of his powers, Jason had lived long enough to have won wide acclaim and recognition. He was the recipient of many awards and commissions; he was an artist-in-residence at various colleges; he had lectured at over thirty colleges and universities; his work was selected for numerous American, foreign, and international exhibits; his sculptures are in the Museum of Modern Art, the Whitney Museum of Modern Art, the Hirshhorn Museum of Sculpture at the Smithsonian, and in other museums and collections; his work was represented at the White House Festival of Arts in 1965. His appointment as dean at Cornell was a recognition of the esteem and affection he had won among his colleagues and students and a reflection of the international fame that he had won. And in the three years he served in that office he helped to unify the college’s diverse interests and intensified the loyalty and enlarged the generosity of its alumni.

Fame, let it be said, rested upon him lightly. Jason was always, in his relations with every person, gentle and affable. He passed no harsh judgments. His native wit was often an expression of irony and imaginative play, but he never allowed it to become satirical, and it is unthinkable that he ever would have permitted himself to say anything malicious. One hesitated to pass on to him any bit of nasty gossip. His encyclopedic memory was always a cause of amazement.

We and future generations of men and women at Cornell will have as reminders of Jason Seley the generous gifts he has given to the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art and the furniture he designed and welded for the office of dean of his college. But of no less substance will be the real yet intangible evidences of the fact that he was a person who supremely merited our profound respect, gratitude, and affection.

The major part of Jason Seley's life was devoted to an aesthetic gratification that was pure, clear, and disinterested. It was, to use Plato's terminology, an unclouded contemplation of images of eternity seen in the guise of the furniture of earth—beasts and men, chairs and automobiles— which became to him transparent ideas that were freed from the limits of time, space, and will; from pathos and pathology; from change and death.

Somewhere at his college there ought to be inscribed in bold letters Jason's artistic *apologia pro vita sua*, which he stated in one memorable sentence: "I just know I do sculpture because I don't quite know how I'd live through my life if I didn't do it."

Peter L. Auer, Zevi Blum, H. Peter Kahn, Milton R. Konvitz

Arden Frederick Sherf

August 7, 1916 — September 19, 1989

Arden Frederick Sherf, professor emeritus of plant pathology, died at Tompkins Community Hospital on September 19, 1989, at the age of seventy-three after a brief illness. He was born in Brooklyn Center, Minnesota, son of the late Fred E. and Alice Lavina Stubbs Sherf. He received the B.S. degree in plant pathology from the University of Minnesota in 1939. Work toward an advanced degree in plant pathology, started at the University of Nebraska in 1939, continued until 1942 when it was interrupted for military service. While in the U.S. Navy, Arden served as a pharmacist mate, a submarine communications officer, and a research plant pathologist at Fort Detrick, Maryland. Following World War II, Arden resumed his studies at the University of Nebraska, receiving the Ph.D. degree in plant pathology in 1948. He also remained active in the U.S. Naval Reserve for 20 years after the war, retiring with the rank of Commander.

Before coming to Cornell in 1954, Arden served as extension plant pathologist at the University of Nebraska from 1946-49, moving to Iowa State University in 1949 where he was assistant plant pathologist and later associate plant pathologist and extension specialist. Arden became professor of plant pathology in 1959, and also served as department extension leader at Cornell until his retirement in 1981.

Arden became widely known for his contributions to extension plant pathology and to extension's motto of "helping others to help themselves," a philosophy he followed for his entire career. His dedication to the dissemination of disease control information affected all facets of the vegetable industry—growers, processors, county agents, and other agricultural specialists and agribusiness personnel. A major contribution in this area was co-authoring the textbook *Vegetable Diseases and Their Control* with Professor Charles Chupp in 1960. This useful text was revised extensively in 1986 in collaboration with his former student, Dr. Alan MacNab. This edition, like the first, is a significant contribution to the art and practice of plant pathology.

Dr. Sherf's reputation as a leader in extension brought demand for his services on both national and international levels. He served as a member of review panels for several plant pathology departments. He was an unpaid consultant to seedsmen, vegetable-processing firms, and fungicide companies. His research on control of vegetable diseases by seed treatments, soil fumigants, and foliar fungicides brought requests for his counsel on registration of chemicals for minor crop uses, and rebuttable presumption against registration (RPAR) consideration for several fungicides.

In addition to his work at Cornell, Arden served as a vegetable consultant to the British Ministry of Agriculture in 1968 and to the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales, Australia, in 1975.

Dr. Sherf was an active member of the American Phytopathological Society since 1942 and served as chairman of numerous APS committees. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1980. In 1983, his professional colleagues bestowed the northeastern division APS award of merit upon him.

Aside from his professional accomplishments, Arden devoted his considerable energies to supporting youth activities and community affairs. He had a life-long interest in music, particularly jazz. As a youth, he played the saxophone and had his own dance band in high school and as an undergraduate student in college. He also served as manager of the University of Minnesota football team.

In the eight years of his retirement, Arden was active in volunteerism, including the Kitchen Cupboard and the Tompkins Community Hospital Auxiliary where he worked closely with families whose loved ones were facing serious operations. Arden and his wife, Jean, also traveled extensively and served as tour group leaders in Europe on numerous occasions. They especially enjoyed the many new friends they made.

Arden is survived by his wife, Jean; two daughters, Carol Flower and Andrea Smith; two sons, David and Stephen; a brother, Glenn; eleven grandchildren; and several nieces and nephews.

Carl W. Boothroyd, Edward D. Jones, Thomas A. Zitter

John Harold Sherry

December 19, 1902 — December 26, 1984

In spring 1935 the School of Hotel Administration made one of its finest decisions for its future. John H. Sherry of New York City was invited to come to Ithaca once a week to present a course about the law as it related to innkeeping. At that time he was counsel for a number of hotels in New York City and for the American Hotel Association. His services were to be rendered without compensation. He accepted the lecturer's appointment on July 1, 1935.

For twenty-five years he left New York on Wednesday night aboard the Lehigh Valley Railroad and returned on Thursday night. He expanded his offerings to two courses, "Business Law" and "Law of Innkeeping." He was able to balance the demands of his active practice and family to commute on a regular basis for that one day a week at Cornell. He was promoted to professor on July 1, 1956.

When the railroad no longer offered service to Ithaca, he opted for an alternative, Mohawk Airlines. John used this and its successor organizations for fifteen years in spite of the uncertainty of reliable service. A combination of commercial airlines and air charters were used when necessary. The closest call he experienced in meeting his obligation came when a spring blizzard struck the Ithaca area. A private plane chartered by the University was scheduled to leave the Teterboro airport with five other passengers. The pilot learned that the Ithaca airport was closing, and a vote was taken whether to fly. John argued eloquently in favor of going but lost the case 5-1. On appeal, as the weather deteriorated even further, John lost again and accepted the realization of missing his first Cornell class in thirty-six years. However, with this perfect record hanging in the balance, the gods of mercy smiled. For the first time in its history, Cornell University closed down and all classes were canceled. John's record remained unblemished.

In fall 1975 John relinquished his teaching responsibilities at Cornell to his son, Professor John E. H. Sherry. At a reception in John's honor upon the occasion of his retirement, a testimonial resolution read:

*JOHN H. SHERRY, Professor of Law, Counselor, Scholar. **Whereas**, we, his colleagues, associates and friends desire to witness his forty years of continuous instruction at the School of Hotel Administration; and **whereas**, we desire to testify to the prosperity of his students because of his wisdom, dedication and leadership; **be it resolved**, noted by all men, and sealed by those present that we express our appreciation and acknowledge our gratitude for his loyalty, service, and friendship. Ithaca, New York, September 4, 1975*

John remained active in the practice of law. His book, *The Laws of Innkeepers*, was revised and continues to be a seminal contribution to the hospitality field. He remained active in many industry, legal, and professional associations and visited the school regularly. The School of Hotel Administration established a scholarship in his honor. He was elected professor emeritus by the board of trustees on January 26, 1980.

John Sherry was renowned for his skillful instruction, colorful use of language, wise counsel, genial graciousness, and most remarkable record of teaching at Cornell. We were saddened to learn of his passing on December 26, 1984.

Richard A. Compton, Donal A. Dermody, Robert M. Chase

Michell J. Sienko

May 16, 1923 — December 4, 1983

Michell J. Sienko exerted a major influence on the field of inorganic chemistry through his teaching, writing, and research. His influence was also felt by his friends and colleagues, who admired his industry, his creativity, and his integrity.

Mike was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and grew up in Middletown, New York. He received the B.A. degree from Cornell in 1943. He was a Cornell Scholar, a New York State Scholar, and a Boldt Fellow. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1946 and spent a year in postdoctoral work at Stanford University. He then returned to Cornell as instructor and was promoted to assistant professor in 1950, to associate professor in 1953, and to professor in 1958. During his thirty-six years on the Cornell faculty, he taught more than 25,000 undergraduate students and supervised some 350 graduate student teaching assistants. At the same time, he carried out a major research program in which he supervised the graduate training of over 25 graduate students and 15 postdoctoral associates.

Mike was a superb teacher. He has been described by Roald Hoffmann, Nobel laureate and chairman of Cornell's Department of Chemistry, as "the best general chemistry lecturer any of us has ever heard." From his teaching experience he developed a fresh new approach to chemistry that he and Robert Plane implemented in a series of four textbooks that have by now sold well over a million copies here and abroad. In addition, he wrote two advanced texts and was a co-author of two others. His brilliant teaching was recognized by the Cornell College of Engineering and College of Arts and Sciences, from which he received the Sporn Award and the Clark Award, and by the American Chemical Society, from which he received the Award in Chemical Education.

Mike did his research in an area that is on the borderline between inorganic chemistry and solid-state physics. Just as his teaching was characterized by ventures into new approaches, so was his research directed toward new concepts in the structure of materials. The results of his studies have been reported in more than one hundred papers published in leading American and foreign journals. Typical of his research was the synthesis of a new material, the determination of its structure, and his interpretation of its properties in terms of condensed-matter chemistry and physics. He liked to work with unusual materials that exhibited special behavior that could provide answers to important fundamental questions. He worked with metal-ammonia systems, nonstoichiometric oxide bronzes, and layered compounds. He was interested in the electronic properties of these materials as revealed by

X-ray analysis, by magnetic resonance, and, in some cases, by superconductivity. It was typical of his research that he opened up new areas of investigation that have become subjects for intensive study by other chemists and physicists.

Mike developed strong ties with many colleagues in Europe during his frequent visits to major European laboratories. He was a Fulbright lecturer at Toulouse and a Guggenheim Fellow at Grenoble. He also held visiting professorships at Paris and Vienna and was a visiting fellow at Clare Hall College, Cambridge. He brought young chemists from these institutions to Ithaca to work with him as postdoctoral associates.

Mike had a deep commitment to the community of chemists. He frequently gave lectures to high school and college groups. For a number of years he was a lecturer designated by the American Chemical Society in a program to sponsor visits to colleges by outstanding chemists. He was active in the affairs of the society, was a member of the Examination Committee in the Division of Chemical Education, and was chairman of the Inorganic Subcommittee. He recognized the need for a new journal in the field of research and so, in 1969, was a cofounder of the *Journal of Solid State Chemistry* and served as an editor until 1982. The October 1984 issue of the *Journal* is being planned as a memorial in his honor.

Mike had very close ties to his graduate students and postdoctoral associates. Every Friday he took them all to lunch, a working lunch, since he used the occasion to discuss matters of general interest to the group. But he also made strong personal bonds to each of them. He knew their families and continued his close relationship with them long after they left Cornell.

Mike was a rather private person. He obviously enjoyed spending many hours alone in his office or laboratory, writing or making experimental observations. He also enjoyed working in his woodlot, clearing brush, or cutting firewood. His social life was centered about his family—his wife, Carol, and daughter, Tanya, and a small group of fortunate friends to whom he was loyal and most generous. His generosity was also directed toward the arts, in particular toward music and ballet, which were special interests of Carol and Tanya. He also gave generously to support office seekers who shared his political concerns. When he believed in something or someone, he backed his belief with commitment and support.

Mike's untimely death, which followed by less than four months the death of Carol, is mourned by his friends and colleagues, who enjoyed his company and learned from him and who had looked ahead to a continuation of their

association with him. But he has left us with pleasant memories of a man who achieved great distinction in his profession and who enriched our lives by being with us.

Harold Scheraga, Benjamin Widom, John DeWire

David Malcolm Simons

May 24, 1925 — August 19, 1983

Professor David Malcolm Simons died August 19, 1983, after a valiant twenty-year battle against cancer. Thus ended a long, distinguished, and productive life. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, their sons, Jonathan and Jeffrey, and their daughter, Elizabeth.

David Simons was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and reared in Washington, D.C. After obtaining a Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering from Cornell in 1945, he enrolled in the U.S. Naval Officer Training Program. Subsequently he taught at the Naval Pacific University in Guam, attaining the rank of lieutenant. Upon completion of his naval service he worked for a prominent engineering firm in Baltimore, Maryland, for several years. He then attended graduate school at Princeton University, from which he obtained a Master of Fine Arts degree in architecture in 1951. At graduation he was awarded the Gold Medal of Excellence by the American Institute of Architects. Professor Simons then practiced as an architect in Washington until 1959, when he became an assistant professor of architecture in the College of Architecture at Cornell.

Throughout his teaching at Cornell he took a lively interest in his students and showed special concern for their interests and problems. As a professor of architecture he was particularly interested in developing methods for the better integration of the scientific and artistic aspects of the building design process in order to obtain a more unified architecture. This was a matter he continued to pursue until the time of his death.

David had a very active mind and devoted all the energy he could command to his role as a teacher, steadfastly nurturing in himself and his students the ability to think critically and creatively. His standards were high, and his colleagues and students had great respect for him.

During the early years of his illness he rose above physical pain to share with his students his knowledge and views of architecture, always with a positive outlook and a delicate touch of humor. But in 1978-79 his illness forced him to take a medical leave of absence from his teaching responsibilities.

During the last years of David's life his role as husband and father received an increasing share of his attention. He also became interested in the education of younger children and made many contributions to his wife's elementary school teaching program in the Ithaca city schools. As his physical strength declined, he continued to nourish his mind through voracious reading and discussions among family members, colleagues, and friends. David was

a gentle and self-effacing man. Despite adversity his great strength of character, his concern for others, his love for his family, his pride in his children, and his constant optimism sustained the vitality of his spirit. He used his life to grow intellectually and emotionally and to give to others, gifts that will long be greatly appreciated by his many friends, his colleagues, and his family, who remember him with deep affection as a devoted husband, father, teacher, and friend.

Charles W. Pearman, Francis W. Saul

Howard Godwin Smith

April 9, 1910 — October 28, 1983

For some fifty-six years of his life Ithaca was home to Howard G. Smith. Born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1910, where he spent his early youth, he came to Cornell at the age of sixteen from his family home in New Rochelle, New York, to enroll in the School of Electrical Engineering. From that September in 1926 Cornell, engineering, and the Ithaca community were to be his lifelong and abiding interests.

As an undergraduate Howie joined Delta Sigma Phi fraternity and worked for the *Cornell Daily Sun* both as a reporter and as a member of the editorial board. He was managing editor of the *Sibley Journal*, forerunner to today's student-managed publication *The Cornell Engineer*. He received his bachelor's degree in 1930, his master's degree in 1931, and his doctorate in 1937—all in electrical engineering from Cornell. Following the receipt of his doctorate, Howie spent a year as an instructor at Clemson in an exchange with his college roommate and best man, Berry Credle. As a member of the Cornell electrical engineering faculty he served as an instructor, an assistant professor, and an associate professor and became a professor in 1947. He had been an emeritus professor since 1974.

On the surface—unless you knew him—Howie seemed to be a rather unremarkable man. President emeritus Dale R. Corson wrote, “If I had not known the people in the General Electric Company in Syracuse who were responsible for radio and television transmitting equipment, I would not have known about Howie's role in antenna design.” One such design, a helical antenna, developed by Howie while he was on leave at General Electric, has been widely used in the industry.

His speciality was in communications engineering and high-frequency techniques, and his professional experiences in support of his specialty were broad. They included service on the engineering staffs of the New York Telephone Company, Bell Telephone Laboratories, and radio station WESG, later to become Cornell's radio station WHCU, and assistance in the establishment of the General Electric Advanced Electronics Center in Ithaca.

Of his intellectual abilities, Professor True McLean, adviser for both his Master's and Ph.D. degrees and the individual who started station WESG, wrote, “I must say that he was among the two or three best students I ever had —graduate or undergraduate [in forty-three years of teaching at Cornell].” Another faculty colleague and former advisee, Professor Ralph Bolgiano, added another human dimension when he commented, “I shall miss most deeply the merry twinkle in his eye.”

At the University during the hectic days of World War II Professor Smith was supervisor of radio communications training within the U.S. Army Signal Corps program. Later, from 1957 to 1961, he served as educational supervisor for the New York Telephone Company's extension training course in communications techniques. During the war period and for several years afterward Howie was responsible for much of the administrative support services within the School of Electrical Engineering: course scheduling, admissions to the school, and student advising.

It was in recognition of these talents that the then dean of engineering, Dale R. Corson, in 1961 appointed Professor Smith as the first director of the College of Engineering's Division of Basic Studies. This unit was created to administer a college-wide unified freshman and sophomore program— common courses and coherent academic support services such as advising and counseling. Up to this period, engineering at Cornell had operated as a collection of rather autonomous schools with separate admissions, advising, and curricular policies.

For ten years Howie performed this largely thankless but very significant task essentially alone, with a small staff of administrative aides. During these years his efforts impacted upon the academic careers of about a third of Cornell's current engineering alumni body. He thrived in this work and more often than not helped countless students in a fashion such that they never realized who really had helped them. He was forever crediting the results to a committee of one sort or another. Many of those committees were Howie Smith.

Howie retired in 1974 to enjoy his later years with his devoted wife, Jane Blakeslee, Cornell '31; their three children, John '58, Donald, and Barbara; and Donald's two sons, Nathan and Kevin. He maintained an active interest in the affairs of the School of Electrical Engineering and, with Donald Berth, wrote the definitive history of the development of electrical engineering at Cornell. Indeed, up to the time of his death he was involved in organizing background information in preparation for the Centennial of Electrical Engineering at Cornell, to be celebrated in 1985.

A longtime friend and colleague, Professor Joseph Rosson, sums up Howie's career: "In my opinion no faculty member was more dedicated to the ideals and missions of Cornell University, the College of Engineering, and the School of Electrical Engineering. His whole professional career was devoted to maintaining and enhancing the quality of education and university life for engineering students. Howie was a complete Cornellian in the truest sense of the word."

We may never see *his* likes again.

Paul D. Ankrum, Robert E. Osborn, Donald F. Berth

William A. Smith

July 6, 1897 — January 4, 1984

Professor Emeritus W. A. Smith died on January 4, 1984, at the age of eighty-six. He was active in community and education affairs since his retirement in 1965.

A native of Indiana, Professor Smith received the B.S. degree at Purdue University in 1919, the M.S. at Cornell in 1929, and a Ph.D. in agricultural education at Cornell in 1937. His early interest in rural youth led him to teach agriculture and work with 4-H groups from 1919 to 1928. In 1928 he joined the staff of Purdue University as itinerant teacher-trainer in agricultural education but left that position to accept an assistantship at Cornell to study for the doctorate. Following completion of the Ph.D. in 1937, he was appointed assistant professor of agricultural education in the Department of Rural Education. He rose to full professor, serving on the staff for the period 1937-65. In 1958 he assumed the position of director of the Summer School and Extramural Division, combining it with his role as professor of education.

“W. A.,” as he was known to his colleagues and friends, led a challenging and productive life as a scholar in his field. His early interest in research brought him national and international prominence. His ability as a writer was recognized early on, when he was chosen as editor of *The Agricultural Education Magazine*, 1952-57, the premier publication in his field. The development of a systematic approach to the job of teacher of agriculture resulted in the first series of publications on teacher education in the Northeast. They were later used as a model for nationwide assessment of the job.

He was a pioneer in the movement to provide in-service and extramural courses to professional persons and, in 1948, was appointed director of extramural courses. In this position, which he undertook in addition to his regular teaching load, he greatly expanded a program of night courses offered in Ithaca and a number of neighboring cities. These courses were taught by Cornell faculty and provided a very valuable service to area teachers.

In 1959 the decision was made to merge the Cornell Summer Session with the Division of Extramural Courses, and Professor Smith was appointed director of the new division. At that time each of the statutory units had its own budget for summer school courses, but all were administered by the Summer Session director. Both the statutory and endowed units offered special summer programs that used Cornell faculty and facilities and frequently gave Cornell credit but were completely independent of the Summer Session. In addition, many of the summer courses had been offered on a less rigorous basis than the equivalent courses offered in the fall and spring terms. As a

result, many Cornell students were warned that they might not get credit towards their degree for summer work, and faculty, particularly in the endowed colleges, were advised that teaching summer courses was a waste of time.

W.A. set to work immediately to try to straighten out what was really an intolerable situation. By working with the University controller and other University officials, he was able to combine the finances for both state and endowed units in one Summer Session budget. Tuition, which had been a fixed fee for the summer, was changed to a credit-hour basis with a smaller charge per credit for statutory college courses. After a lot of maneuvering he was able to get special summer programs put under the jurisdiction of the Summer Session director and, gradually, to improve the quality of summer course offerings so that a majority of them were accepted as the equivalent of regular-term courses.

Notwithstanding the significant contributions in his administrative roles, Professor Smith is best known and remembered for his teaching style and personal involvement with students and advisers. He was very thorough in his presentations and expected students to perform at the same level. His preciseness and willingness to spend the necessary time for students to develop the mastery needed were highlights of his work. He was the type of professor long remembered after the course was over.

W.A. was an avid gardener and lover of nature. This interest was maintained during his retirement, when he assumed responsibility for the garden at the retirement community where he spent the last several years of his life. He continued to volunteer his services to schools, especially in working with children with reading difficulties.

Professor Smith always had a friendly greeting and smile for all persons whom he contacted, was a great booster of Cornell in every way, and will be missed by many generations of Cornellians. He is survived by two daughters, seven grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

W. E. Drake, M. W. Sampson, Jr., J. P. Bail

Robert M. Smock

October 21, 1908 — April 22, 1986

The name remained the same on the office door for nearly fifty years. The bearer of that name, whose professional life changed emphasis through the years and was punctuated with a variety of rewarding personal adventures, was Robert Smock. He enjoyed a bountiful career of personal interaction and postharvest pomology.

Although Bob had an interest in laboratory physiology, exemplified by his published observations of orchard, handling, and storage factors that influenced the respiration rate of apples, applied research was the hallmark of his career in pomology. Most practical pomologists would consider their careers to be a success if they made one major contribution to the fruit industry. Bob made two.

The first was his research on, and development of recommendations for the controlled-atmosphere (CA) storage of apples. From the late 1930s to the early 1950s his CA research was carried out under the physically adverse conditions imposed by the location of his storage laboratory in the wet basement of an old barn. He developed recommendations for the temperature and concentrations of oxygen and carbon dioxide to be used during CA storage of most apple cultivars grown in the United States. These recommendations are currently followed by most CA operators in North America and by many CA operators in other apple-growing regions. In addition to developing recommendations for the CA temperature and atmosphere, he personally worked with fruit growers for several years to develop recommendations for the construction, gas sealing, testing for air tightness, and operation of commercial CA rooms. The growth of the commercial CA industry in New York and New England, which preceded and set the example for the establishment of CA operations elsewhere in North America, can be attributed almost exclusively to Bob Smock's adherence to the philosophy that changes are brought about by the actions of dedicated people.

The physiological disorder *storage scald* caused multimillion-dollar losses to the world's apple industry every year until Bob discovered that diphenylamine and ethoxyquin, used as postharvest treatments, controlled the disorder. This was his second major contribution. He spent several years screening scores of antioxidants before he found those two compounds, which consistently gave complete control of storage scald. He then acted through the U.S. Department of Agriculture to obtain the toxicological data to clear the compounds with the Food and Drug Administration, and he cooperated with commercial chemists to develop suitable formulations. Finally, since these were the first postharvest-prestorage materials to be applied to apples, he worked with growers to develop suitable application equipment.

Other noteworthy research contributions include his early work with waxing apples and *bitter pit* and his later work with enhancement of red color development and with the influence of mineral nutrition and plant growth regulators on apple quality and condition. Bob was a member for several years of the small school of researchers who thought that nonethylenic apple volatiles may influence the development of storage scald. The lack of consistency in his research data led to his withdrawal from that school, which soon thereafter became defunct. Current research suggests that that theory was correct—that a volatile from apples may induce other apples to develop storage scald.

Although his formal credentials classified him as a professor of pomology, a semester in his classroom or a few intimate visits to his office left most students and professionals with the impression that he was also a distinguished professor of human relations. His philosophy that education is supposed to engender a little curiosity and that research should be fun, not work, inspired several generations of undergraduate and graduate students. It is not at all surprising that he was the first person to have received the L. M. Ware Award for Distinguished Teaching (1964) from the American Society for Horticultural Science.

Bob was mistaken in thinking that “the only reward (*professor perfectus*) one can look forward to is to be flattened into a herbarium specimen and put away on a shelf and never looked at again.” Although he did not admit it, he was a *professor perfectus* (cv. emeritus). During the years of retirement, there was a meshing of his vocation (pomology) and avocation (human interactions). He maintained an active research program, but most of his time, we observed, was spent following the calling of his heart, that is, counseling undergraduate students and teaching English to foreign students.

Gene H. Oberly, Loyd E. Powell, G. D. Blanpied

Walter Hutchinson Stainton

April 19, 1897 — December 9, 1987

Walter Stainton's academic training was gained entirely at Cornell: a bachelor's degree in engineering in 1920 and a Ph.D. in physics in 1927. He first taught physics at Cornell from 1921 to 1927 and public speaking from 1925 to 1927. Then, after a year at Dartmouth, where he abandoned the sciences to become Director of the Dartmouth Players, he returned to Ithaca in 1928 and became an assistant professor in the Department of Public Speaking (later known as Speech and Drama). Here he received imaginative support and seasoning from J.A. Winans and Alec Drummond.

Mr. Stainton's scientific background was put to use in many ways in his work in theatre and cinema, two of which stand out: in his use of optics in developing a wide knowledge and broad use of stage lighting and in his special interest in early films. For the very rare films which he placed in the Archives of the Library, he treated the pictures registered on early, combustible film stock in such a way as to make them safe to copy onto contemporary film stock. Indeed, his great interest in silent film-making in Ithaca led to his becoming an authority on that subject, and in his last years he was working on a book dealing with its history. Additionally, he founded the Cornell Film Collection, collecting assiduously and shrewdly throughout his active career, both films and extremely rare cameras and projectors.

Within and outside his department he brought imagination and vigor to whatever he turned to. He was a long-time supporter of Cornell's library system and established endowments for purchasing books in various fields of American literature and drama and theatre. In 1936 he founded and for many years directed Cornell Theatre's Film Division; in that context he taught a pioneer course in cinema history. After he retired and was named professor emeritus in 1965, he served as president of Ithaca's Dewitt Historical Association from 1969 to 1974.

Beyond this, he was active in both world wars: as an Army aviation ground instructor at Cornell in World War I and as a Captain in Chemical Warfare in Europe in World War II. He continued in the Army Reserves beyond the war and retired in 1953 with the rank of Major.

Mr. Stainton is survived by his wife, Elsie Myers Stainton; a sister, Annette S. Ashworth; and two sons and a daughter, John, David, and Catherine, from an earlier marriage.

Anthony Caputi, Don Fredericksen, H.D. Albright

Esther Harriette Stocks

January 21, 1902 — September 3, 1988

Born in Lowell, Massachusetts, daughter of the late Harry and Etta (Ramsdell) Stocks, Esther Stocks grew up in a family rich in the history, culture and traditions of New England. Esther was a firm believer in the tenet, “Learning is for all of life.” She received both bachelor’s and master’s degrees from Smith College. She did further graduate work at Harvard, the Merrill Palmer Institute, the University of Minnesota, and Simmons College. In 1938, she left Detroit city life for the beauty of rural New York State and joined the faculty of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University as instructor and college secretary. As the college grew, so did Esther’s responsibilities. She became placement secretary in 1947 and director of placement in 1953. Even in the busiest professional years, she continued to attend seminars and audit graduate courses on campus.

As director of placement, she was endlessly patient with undergraduate and graduate students who tended to give higher priority to the place where they wanted to live rather than the particular job opportunity for which they were best qualified. Never imposing her own ideas, she usually was able to guide the students through friendly discussion and a realistic approach.

Esther had many friends among the college’s alumnae. For many years she represented the college at meetings of alumnae officers, editing and contributing to the Alumnae Association Newsletter. She was named an honorary member of the College Alumnae Association some years before all college faculty were invited to become members. The Esther Stocks Loan and Fellowship Fund was established as a result of one alumna friendship. First awarded in 1978-79, the proceeds help graduate students who enroll in courses in human development and family studies.

As a counsellor to foreign students, Esther demonstrated unusual ability to empathize and “walk in another’s shoes.” Friendships were formed which extended over many years and later motivated many of her visits abroad. Meticulous and thoughtful, it was her practice to arrange interviews between new foreign students and the faculty advisers selected to assist the students with their academic development. Her interest and support were unflinching throughout the student’s life on campus. However, she could be very firm with the recalcitrant student, admonishing her to “do the next thing; do it NOW.”

A special talent enjoyed by both students and colleagues was Esther’s skill in flower arrangement. Every year a true sign of spring would be her beautiful arrangements of forsythia and pussy willows adorning the main foyer and lounge of the college. At any season of the year, she might return from a country outing with the materials for a

handsome arrangement. She had a fund of information about the plants, wild life, and history of the area, and she was generous in sharing her knowledge with her walking companions.

Esther was named assistant professor in 1942 and associate professor in 1947. She was a member of the American Association of College Personnel and of the American and New York State Home Economics Associations. Upon her retirement in 1964, she was appointed professor of home economics emeritus by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University.

After retirement, Esther was invited to write a history of the college to accompany and update the history of the college's growth from 1900 to 1940, written by Flora Rose. The ensuing publication, *A Growing College: Home Economics at Cornell University*, encompassed 65 years and was issued in 1969, the year that the name of the college was changed from Home Economics to Human Ecology. *A Growing College* is a constant source of reference for people interested in Cornell and higher education during the first seven decades of the century.

Through most of her life, Esther maintained a lively correspondence with colleagues from many parts of the university. Creative in her choice of words, sensitive to beauty, and fun-loving, her letters reflected these qualities to a remarkable degree, and were treasured by those who received them. Equally, she was an asset in a social group, fascinating her listeners with anecdotes and stories, many of them derived from her life in New England.

A resident of Lowell, Massachusetts, for 15 years, Esther spent many summers at Rockport, Massachusetts, in a house overlooking the ocean where she entertained many friends. She was a member of the Smith College Club, the American Association of University Women, and the Fortnightly Club, a group devoted to literary expression.

Music was vital to Esther. She attended concerts at the university regularly, enjoyed piano duets and recorder sessions with musical companions, and sang in a church choir. After returning to Massachusetts, she continued to attend concerts, to sing in her church choir, and to play in a recorder group. She assisted her pastor by playing the piano at services held in local area nursing homes.

Esther's relationships with her family, as with her friends, were characterized by love, pride in their accomplishments, and confidence in the ability of each to live fully and well.

She is survived by a niece, Ruth R. Proctor of Westford, Massachusetts; a nephew, Richard Proctor of Lowell; two grandnephews; three great-grandnephews; and a great-grandniece.

Alice Davey, Kathleen Rhodes, Mary Wood

Everett M. Strong

January 23, 1900 — September 23, 1988

Everett Milton Strong was born on January 23, 1900, in Portland, Maine. After prep school work at Yarmouth Academy, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering in 1922. After graduation he was employed by the General Electric Company at their National Lamp Works in Cleveland, Ohio, as an illumination engineer until September 1924, when he became an instructor in electrical engineering at Cornell. He became an assistant professor in 1929, an associate professor in 1941, and a professor in 1944. He was appointed professor emeritus upon his retirement on June 30, 1967.

From his first appointment Everett was concerned with the teaching of electrical fundamentals to beginning students. He soon found that no existing tests were suitable for what he wanted to teach in the way that he wanted to teach it, and he therefore began the production of a mimeographed text. After a number of revisions, incorporating the ideas of his students and his colleagues, the work resulted in the text *Electrical Engineering—Basic Analysis*, published by John Wiley in 1943.

Everett was an excellent teacher who was well remembered by returning alumni long after his retirement. They remembered that his problems were engineering oriented and relied on a knowledge of the basic sciences studied before his course. They felt that his teaching gave them excellent preparation for the courses to follow. They also remembered his sense of humor and his use of the pun—he was a master punster who would spring one at any opportunity.

Everett's research was concerned with illumination, and he was a consultant on this subject for a number of companies and individuals. His expertise was recognized when he was elected national president of the Illuminating Engineering Society for 1952-53. He received the Gold Medal of that society in 1966 and its Distinguished Service Medal in 1967. He was a contributing member of many Illuminating Engineering Society technical committees, as well as those of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and was honored as a Fellow in both organizations. He was an early member of the American Society for Engineering Education and was chairman of its Electrical Engineering Division in 1951.

Everett demonstrated his administrative abilities in 1943-45 when, upon the resignation of Director Lewis, he was appointed chairman of a three-man committee consisting of himself and Professors Ballard and Burckmyer to

be interim caretakers of the school. A number of his colleagues thought he should be appointed to the director's position, but the administration had other ideas. In the light of what he did for the school subsequently, it was probably just as well.

In 1947 Everett started an Engineering Cooperative Program that was unlike any existing at that time and which he headed until his retirement in 1967. In other co-op programs students spent alternating periods in industry and in school, the purpose of the industry periods being to earn money for the school periods, that is, the industry periods were not related to the students' education in any other way. The industry periods were in companies in the same general area as the school, and often each period was the same as the preceding.

In Everett's program the student spent three periods in industry—a summer, fall, and spring, but not consecutively—and went to school the remainder of the time, graduating at the normal time. (Cornell was on the five-year plan when the program was started.) In the beginning, students from electrical engineering and mechanical engineering were in the program,

Many aspects of his program were unusual, and the whole idea received much attention from educational colleagues in other universities and colleges. However, Everett had to work hard and long for 20 years to make the program the success it was.

First, the students were selected for the program by the industrial sponsors they were going to work for—after an interviewing process similar to that which they would undergo when applying for a job after graduation. Everett had to work out the interviewing arrangements.

Just getting the sponsors took a lot of time and effort. They had to be sought out by Everett and convinced that they should participate. The nature of their participation was primarily financial—they were to contribute to the student's tuition, his salary while working for them, and to the school and college for the faculty salaries during the two summer school terms that were a part of the program. However, they also had to work out industrial assignments that would develop the student's abilities progressively through the three industrial periods (an important feature of the program).

Second, Everett had to convince reluctant faculty that they should work on the programs in those two summers. Even though they were to be paid at better than their normal rate, they weren't inclined to give up their summers. Younger faculty members resisted because they couldn't see getting any stars in their crown when it came to promotion time.

Third, as part of the program, Everett visited every student to make certain the student was getting the education that was the purpose of the program. This entailed considerable travel since students were scattered throughout the Northeast. It was said that Everett knew all of the airline schedules for that area by heart, and that if you were at the local airport when the last flight came, in the odds were very good that Everett would be on it.

Everett did all he did for a long time supposedly on a half-time assignment—he continued to teach the basic course and supervise the staff assigned to it. He also did all he did because of his loyalty to Cornell. On this assignment he was certainly overworked and underpaid—but it was something he undertook himself—and Cornell benefited.

Along the way Everett was inducted into the honoraries Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Xi. He was a licensed professional engineer, and his name is included in *The American Men of Science*, *Who's Who in America*, and the *World Biography*.

Everett's recreation, like his close friend and contemporary Burckmyer's, was his boat. His was a cabin cruiser, appropriately named the Seabattic, while Burck's was a sailboat. They often good-naturedly argued the merits of each.

Everett was very active in the Ithaca Yacht Club and at one time was its Commodore. He also was Commander of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and the Power Squadron and taught courses in piloting and navigation for both organizations. Related to his experience in yachting and his technical background was his appointment as the U.S. delegate to the Hague International Conference on Maritime VHF Radio Telephony in January, 1957.

Everett was a loyal parishioner of the First Congregational Church and was a contributing member in ways other than financial—ranging from firing the furnace on a cold Sunday morning to installing an individual hearing-aid- type sound system for the hearing impaired.

Everett was survived by his wife of 62 years, Ella Sheffield Strong, who died on April 30, 1989. They are survived by sons Robert Strong of El Toro, California, and Walter Strong of New Orleans, Louisiana; a daughter, Ruth Ann Johnson of Bowdoinham, Maine; thirteen grandchildren; and ten great-grandchildren.

Paul D. Ankrum, Robert E. Osborn, William H. Erickson

Frederick H. Stutz

December 26, 1912 — April 22, 1983

The death of Frederick H. Stutz, professor of history of education emeritus, closed a lifelong commitment to education and its role in developing and sustaining a democratic society.

Stutz grew up in Ithaca with a foot in the country, for the division between city and open country was abrupt then. An interest in Cornell University, which he entered in 1931, was fostered by his parents and teachers at Ithaca High School, in the 1920s primarily a preparatory school for Cornell. Stutz obtained a B.A. degree at Cornell in 1935 and an M.A. degree in 1937 with a concentration in American history. Jobs during the depression were hard to get, but at six feet two inches he looked as if he could handle discipline problems. He later learned that his stature had something to do with obtaining his first secondary school teaching post at Bainbridge in Chenango County.

When asked what he expected to accomplish in that job, he said, "I saw the power of civic instruction and the study of history as having an enormous potential for helping us to improve society and for helping individuals to straighten out their lives and fly straight. Now," he added, "I regard that as a naiveté of youth....I failed to understand how complex social structures were and how difficult it was to enable individuals to change that through the power of their learning." Stutz moved to Ithaca, where he taught social studies in Ithaca High School and chaired his department. Stutz's work for the Ph.D. degree in education, which he received from Cornell in 1945, included extensive studies in United States and European history.

Stutz's first position after receiving the Ph.D. degree was as assistant professor at Michigan State College, then beginning the transition to a state university. Two years later Stutz returned to Cornell as an assistant professor of education in the College of Arts and Sciences, where he supervised students preparing for secondary school teaching and carried on research in the history of education. Stutz also served as director of the Summer Session from 1949 to 1952. In 1952 he joined Rural Education, a department that carried Liberty Hyde Bailey's commitment to return to a quality-of-life emphasis in the College of Agriculture.

As a member of the school board for the Ithaca City School District from 1952 to 1958, Stutz returned to the problem of how to make education serve both the needs of society and individual citizens. Educators were caught between those who would meet the challenge of Sputnik by tightening educational standards and those who favored giving priority to the development of the individual. As board chairman in 1957-58 Stutz encouraged

the development of alternative approaches to education, an allocation of resources he found quite consistent with concerns about quality in education.

From 1958 to 1966 he was dean of the School of Education. Under his vigorous leadership the school grew in size and significance, bringing together many new faculty members in both endowed and statutory units of the University. Dean Stutz was instrumental in securing Ford Foundation support for an experimental junior high school project featuring teaching internships in selected cooperating public schools throughout New York State. He and the deans of the upstate Universities of Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse obtained a substantial grant from the Ford Foundation to develop interinstitutional Master of Arts in Teaching and administrative intern programs. In the mid-sixties Stutz served as project leader for the New York State Regents Advisory Committee on Educational Leadership. In 1967 the School of Education was merged with the Department of Education in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

As a Cornell professor from 1954 to 1978, Fred was a productive teacher. From his classes came many students who accepted responsibilities in all areas of academic life—as counselors, educators, professors, administrators. Fred’s character in service was open, honest, fair, hardworking, liberal, and flavored with wit and humor.

In teaching, Fred taught by questioning, turning facts into puzzles, turning the conventional policy into an inquiry in history or philosophy or sociology. There was no doubt that Fred loved educating and did not turn away from those sometimes terrifying tasks of teaching deliberately, firmly, carefully, and with ever-present support for novice and experienced alike. Fred made accessible to others the wisdom of many sources. He became an expert in what can be called the social humanities, a blend of tradition and pertinence, ideas and persons. Fred lived out the land-grant philosophy Cornell holds dear. He was a formidable teacher—a scholar who was graced with a common touch. Whoever you were, you could not help but learn something every time you had a conversation with Fred Stutz.

His many roles as an administrator—department head, dean, school board president, member of many service committees—revealed his compassion and commitment. He seemed to lead easily and well, and tasks just seemed naturally to have his name on them. He knew how to leave just as easily so others could take charge and grow through such responsibilities. He was active in local and state politics and helped many good causes develop into programs.

At the time of his retirement, Stutz the administrator was instrumental in establishing a closer linkage between research efforts at Cornell and the small and rural school systems of the state and nation. Fred Stutz believed that planning could improve the educational opportunities of rural and disadvantaged youth. He had a clear vision of how the community of which he was a part and the school system in which he was so deeply interested could be brought together. The Rural Schools Program, established in 1979, carries Stutz's vision. Fred served as the program's first director, and under his guidance some three hundred school districts joined the program Fred did so much to develop, guide, and support. The success of the program is testimony to the clarity of his vision and the steadfastness of his commitment as an administrator.

Stutz the historian was also active to the night he died in his sleep. Fred was interested in community decision-making processes, especially those occasioned by proposals to consolidate school districts. Fred used his retirement to study the history of school district organization in New York State. While this project remains incomplete, Fred had the foresight to involve others in this work, and these colleagues share Fred's determination to see the project through to completion. The work is continuing.

The many social receptions at the Stutz house were both entertaining and edifying in the often complex blend of assembled talent and experience. Sally Stutz, with her own highly developed competence as an educator, was Fred's equal in joy and good sense. They were definitely a well-matched team.

Fred personally suffered the demise of the Graduate School of Education, but he protected junior and senior faculty members. Many felt that to have gotten through is to have done it well. An optimist looking forward, he did not suffer the pain of vindictiveness or retribution. His character lasted.

He was a keen and bemused observer of events, a recorder like a good journalist with a public conscience; some things, like civic virtue, were sacred. He experienced many little joys every day and felt progress from science, technology, and agriculture improved everyday living.

We are grateful for the life of this inspiring man and thankful for his continuing presence in so many of the things we do.

Gould P. Colman, David H. Monk, D. Bob Gowin

Carrie Williams Taylor

1892 — August 6, 1988

Carrie Williams Taylor came to Cornell in 1935 as an assistant state leader of home demonstration agents. She had previously been employed as a home demonstration agent in Orange County, New York, for five years. Prior to coming to New York State, she was a state clothing extension specialist at Michigan State University. While at Cornell she married Charles A. Taylor, professor in extension service and a pioneer in the development of Cornell's educational radio program.

Carrie began her career as an elementary school teacher at age 18 in Ada County, Idaho, to earn money for a college education. Her teaching experience also included teaching at the high school level in Idaho and Washington and serving as head of a home economics department in Idaho. She graduated from the University of Washington, and in 1934 she received a Masters degree from Columbia University. In 1938 she became a full professor at Cornell.

During her years at Cornell (1935-1949), Carrie worked with college specialists and county home demonstration agents to adapt programs to the needs of homemakers and families during the Depression and World War II. Homemakers could always count on Carrie to raise during the program-planning process the question, "Will this program help win the war?"

Carrie helped the women of Columbia County to organize and secure funds from county government so they could participate in Cooperative Extension programs. She also was instrumental in developing and implementing a unified filing system for county extension offices. Colleagues remember her as cooperative and conscientious.

Carrie was a family oriented person, extremely interested in people. As an extension agent in Orange County, she never missed an opportunity to interest individuals in the program. She sought out community leaders and involved inexperienced homemakers. In addition, she was skillful in interpreting and presenting homemakers needs to the college faculty. Homemakers liked her friendly ways and respected her leadership and organizational ability.

In 1949, she and her husband retired. They pursued many hobbies. One they especially enjoyed was gathering gem stones and polishing them. This hobby took them on many interesting trips through the western states and Mexico.

Carrie died in a nursing home in Portland, Oregon.

Martha Leighton Tracy

July 4, 1901 — March 18, 1981

Though sightless at the time of her death, Martha Leighton Tracy never lived in darkness and was never without friends or humor.

A native of Newbury, Vermont, Martha was graduated from the University of Vermont with a Bachelor of Science degree in home economics in 1923. For the next four years she taught home economics in Burlington and was assistant state 4-H leader at the University of Vermont from 1927 to 1939, at which time she assumed the same position at the Pennsylvania State University. In 1946 she joined the administrative staff of Cooperative Extension at Cornell as assistant professor in extension service and assistant state 4-H Club leader. She became associate professor in 1948 and professor and associate state 4-H Club leader in 1954. She retired on December 31, 1962.

Martha was well known nationally and served three terms as a trustee of the National 4-H Foundation. She was also a member of the National Advisory Committee for the International 4-H Farm Youth Exchange Program, the National 4-H Policy Committee of the National Association of State Land Grant Universities and Colleges, the Steering Committee for the National Research Project on the Developmental Needs of Youth, the National 4-H Health Committee, and the National 4-H Citizenship Committee. She was a longtime member of the extension honorary society, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and in 1956, in recognition of her work with the international programming for youth, she received one of the society's first awards for effective leadership. Before the development of many foreign exchange programs, Martha was responsible for programming young adults from thirty-seven countries in over 250 host families in the state. Simultaneously, 4-H members or 4-H alumni were programmed in six-month visits to thirty-three different countries. This brought to the inhabitants of rural areas and small towns and villages throughout New York in these early post-World War II years an increased understanding of world situations and a recognition of the similarities among all peoples in the world.

Martha was responsible for orientation and in-service education programs for all extension home economists with responsibility for 4-H youth development programs in the state. She had tremendous influence on them and her colleagues at Cornell and elsewhere. She was a goal-oriented person—highly organized, meticulously prepared, and extremely clear and effective in her efforts. Her dignity and propriety made her a legend. But at no time did they overshadow her humor, warmth, understanding, and sincere concern and helpfulness, which she freely extended. Personally and professionally she was a model and a guide for all.

Martha had many hobbies: she was a wood-carver, a photographer, an inveterate bird-watcher, and was heavily involved in enameling, bridge, and travel. She had a large number of domestic and international friends and maintained correspondence with many of them.

Martha enjoyed, and never forgot, her Vermont heritage. She faced issues and problems forthrightly and was usually successful in solving them in their early stages. When she learned that loss of eyesight was a certainty, she sought help from the Association for the Blind and relearned home and living skills so that she could retain her independence and maintain her own home.

Oversize bridge cards, felt tip pens, and practice trips around her home prepared her well for the time when she needed these new skills. The determination, strength of character, and realistic assessment of her strengths and limitations that served her well in her professional life served her equally well in retirement and disability.

As Professor Wilbur Pease said at the time of her retirement, “Her awareness of the needs of youth and her desire to help them develop and make the most of their opportunities have inspired all who have worked with her.”

Martha died in Newington, Connecticut, of cardiac arrest and is survived by her husband, Robert, whom she married in 1972.

Mildred Dunn, Edward A. Schano, George J. Broadwell

Bernard V. Travis

March 29, 1907 — October 12, 1980

Bernard V. Travis, professor of medical entomology emeritus, died at his home on October 12, 1980, after a prolonged illness. He was seventy-three.

Professor Travis was born at Umcompahgre, Colorado, and spent his boyhood on farms in Colorado and Arizona. After attending Phoenix Junior College, he obtained his Bachelor of Science degree at Colorado A & M. He then went to Iowa State University, where he received Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees. In 1935 he joined the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as an assistant entomologist, and a few years later he became interested in what was to become one of his major research areas—mosquito biology focusing on mosquito control measures and repellents.

He became associate entomologist in 1942 and two years later was loaned to the navy in response to its appeal for specialists on insects. At that time the U.S. troops in the Pacific Theatre were suffering more casualties from malaria and other insect-borne diseases than from bombs and bullets. Barney's navy research on insects affecting human health in the Pacific Islands resulted in many publications, especially in the areas of new and improved repellents, in which he made his most notable contributions. There was a spectacular drop in casualties from insect-borne diseases, and the navy's unit of Malaria and Epidemic Control was awarded the unit citation for outstanding service.

Returning to active duty with the USDA in 1946, Dr. Travis assumed temporary charge of the research laboratory at Orlando, Florida, where he remained until he assumed the professorship of medical entomology and parasitology at Cornell in 1949. His unique qualifications also led to field studies in Alaska, where for four summers (1947-50) he directed a research unit of twenty-one scientists investigating the biology and control of biting insects.

While at Cornell, Dr. Travis taught medical entomology and parasitology, served as graduate committee chairman for thirty students, and expanded his own research and publishing to include studies of other insects of medical importance. One of his most important contributions, which gives impressive evidence of his library research, is a valuable set of reference works of worldwide coverage on insects, mites, and ticks that irritate people or transmit diseases. With a volume for each continent, *Arthropods of Medical Importance* brings together essential data on the biology, seasonality, geographic distribution, and ecology (including disease organisms transmitted) of each pest species, and cites the original sources for these data. This huge compilation was prepared by a multilingual

group of more than forty persons from eight countries, working under Professor Travis's direction over a period of fourteen years.

Duties off the Cornell campus also received his time and attention. During 1957-59 the Travises spent two years in the Philippines at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture at Los Baños. As a follow-up he returned for three months in 1963 to assist in the planning of a graduate school facility in the animal sciences. In 1968-69 he spent a sabbatical leave in Costa Rica doing field research on the biology of black flies. He has been a member of the advisory committee of Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (Panama), the U.S. Quartermaster Technical Committee on Repellents and Insect Control, and a study section of the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Travis's twenty-three years of distinguished service culminated in his chairmanship of the Department of Entomology for three years. Barney often said he came to Cornell to escape administrative work, but he accepted the call of his colleagues at a critical time for the department. He retired from the University on October 31, 1972.

Dr. Travis is survived by his wife of fifty years, Esther Lanchester Travis, and three children: Ruth Ellen Knutson, Robert Victor Travis, and Vesta Ann Hill; fifteen grandchildren; and a host of friends at Cornell and across the nation.

Clifford O. Berg, George G. Gyrisco, James E. Dewey

Barbara Troxell

September 10, 1916 — September 23, 1984

On September 23, 1984, Cornell University lost a valued member of its artistic community. Professor Barbara Troxell, a distinguished singer and teacher and a member of the faculty for twenty-three years, died at Tompkins Community Hospital of a heart attack.

Barbara was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, the only child of Edgar and Eleanor Troxell. Her early education was in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, where she studied the piano and sang in her school and church. Her scholastic achievement in high school won for her a four-year Senatorial Scholarship to attend Pennsylvania State University, from which she received the Bachelor of Science and Master of Music Education degrees. With strong support and encouragement from Professor Willa Taylor, with whom she had struck up a close friendship since her freshman year, she decided to pursue a career as a singer.

In 1939 she was accepted as a scholarship student to study with the world-renowned soprano Elisabeth Schumann at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, where she remained until her graduation in 1942. There followed a decade of concertizing and additional work with Mme. Schumann and illustrious vocal coaches such as Paul Ulanowsky, Tibor Kozma, and Fausto Cleva. Important events in those years included a debut in 1943 with the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy; an appearance in the role of Pamina in the *Magic Flute*, under the baton of Sir Thomas Beecham, with performances in Mexico City and Montreal in 1944; a role as soprano soloist in Bach's B-Minor Mass, under Leopold Stokowski, in 1945; the role of the Marschallin in a New York Concert performance of the *Rosenkavalier*, conducted by Leonard Bernstein, in 1946; a New York Town Hall debut in 1947; a role as soloist in Mozart's C-Minor Mass and Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* with the Cathedral Choral in the Washington Cathedral in 1948 and 1949 respectively; and a role as soloist in the *St. Matthew Passion* with the Cantata Singers in New York, Arthur Mendel conducting, in 1950. She made her Metropolitan Opera debut in 1950 and remained with the company for two years. During the 1953-54 season, while on a concert tour in West Germany with the Mozart Trio, sponsored by the United States Information Service, she was invited to join the Flensburg Opera as a leading soprano. She stayed in Germany as an operatic singer for seven years, first in Flensburg and then in Wurzburg, Ulm, and Wiesbaden, until her appointment at Cornell in 1961.

Thus Barbara joined the Cornell music faculty after having gained recognition as a soloist in operas and concerts. Her vocal artistry was then at its height, and in the decade that followed she gave numerous exquisite

performances at Cornell. Among them were song recitals in collaboration with faculty pianists and with the University's performing organizations in works such as, in 1962, Fauré's *Requiem*, conducted by Nadia Boulanger; in 1963, the premiere of Maximilian Albrecht's *Requiem*, conducted by Thomas Sokol; and, in 1965, Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*, performed in Ithaca and at Lincoln Center in New York City, conducted by Karel Husa as part of Cornell's centennial celebration. Most memorable was her singing of lieder by Wolf, Schumann, Schubert, and other German composers. But her interest and knowledge extended beyond the standard repertoire of great operas, cantatas, oratorios, and lieder. The music of Schoenberg, Webern, Berg, and other twentieth-century composers interested her more than most of her friends and students might have supposed. When some of Webern's early songs were published for the first time in the 1960s, she studied them patiently, chose a few that suited her best, and performed them wonderfully, in a program that included solo songs by Poulenc and Finzi, framed by arias of Mozart. Works by Charles Ives, Elliot Carter, and other American composers were also part of her large repertoire. For her accomplishments Barbara won the "New Voices" and the "Town Hall Presents" contests in New York City in 1944 and 1945 respectively; the American Federation of Music Clubs contest in Pennsylvania and the Lucius Pryor Award in 1945; and the Pennsylvania State University Woman of the Year Award in 1962.

Barbara made the transition from professional singer to university professor with aplomb. This transition meant devoting less time to performing while concentrating on the teaching of Cornell voice students. She inherited a vocal program developed by her distinguished predecessors, Sir Keith Falkner and the late Dame Isobel Baillie, which she molded into Cornell's modern singing program based on her unique and keen analytic insight into the vocal process. She dedicated her energy and expertise to her students, who were drawn from across the University. They included novices as well as advanced singers. She was able to bring forth the best from all her students, whether they were eager preprofessionals, enthusiastic choristers, or budding actors learning to project their voices. But Barbara's teaching was not limited to giving voice lessons. With her vast experience and knowledge of opera, she quickly became the keystone of opera production in Ithaca. At Cornell, under her guidance, students in her opera workshop gave exciting performances of operas such as Mozart's *Così fan tutte* and Bernstein's *Trouble in Tahiti*. In 1973 she became artistic director of the Ithaca Opera and with this group provided Ithaca with its semiannual gala operatic performances.

Many at Cornell learned from Barbara through her elucidation of different aspects of opera. A favorite role that Barbara had sung and enacted many times in Germany was that of Tchaikovsky's heroine Tatiana in *Eugene Onegin*. Hundreds of students through the 1970s heard her sing phrases of Tatiana's music to illustrate her talk

about Tatiana's growing up from the trusting girl of act one to the wise and complicated woman of act two. Even if some of those students supposed that they would never be interested in opera, Barbara won their respect for the possible depths of operatic characters and for the craftsmanship of singing actors. Those listeners could all turn to Tchaikovsky's symphonies and chamber music with more helpful contexts for understanding than they would have possessed without her expert instruction.

Barbara's contribution to Cornell was not limited to music. Her astuteness, common sense, and forthrightness could be counted upon in the deliberation over departmental affairs. She also took part in college and University affairs, serving on the admissions committee of the College of Arts and Sciences from 1975 to 1978 and as a member of the Faculty Council of Representatives from 1978 to 1981.

Barbara's death leaves us unable to replace her in her whole array of activities, but we are grateful to have had her as a friend and colleague for twenty-three years.

William W. Austin, Thomas A. Sokol, John Hsu

Virginia True

February 7, 1900 — January 4, 1989

Virginia True began her career at Cornell University as a part-time instructor in the College of Architecture. She became an assistant professor in the College of Home Economics in 1942. Her local and national leadership in the areas of housing and design were instrumental in bringing the College of Home Economics to the forefront of housing and design issues in the U.S.

As head of the Department of Housing and Design, now Design and Environmental Analysis, she expanded the design courses into a strong undergraduate curriculum; she helped develop the Cornell University Housing Research Center; she took leadership in establishing a very vital housing program in the Cooperative Extension Service to address housing issues, and to complement earlier established work in home furnishings and interior design; and on a national level, Professor True helped to plan and participate in national conferences concerned with the improvement of the teaching of housing in land-grant universities, and with art in the home economics curricula. The fourth Conference of Housing was held at Cornell University under her aegis in 1960.

As a teacher and administrator, Virginia True took a personal and sensitive interest in her students and faculty and their accomplishments. At the same time, she received numerous awards for her paintings, and exhibited widely throughout the United States in both juried and one-woman shows in galleries, museums and universities. Her mural entitled "Home Economics," which hangs in the Martha Van Rensselaer Amphitheater, is well known to students and faculty of the college. She also designed the wood relief carving in Mann Library, which designates the Martha Van Rensselaer Collection of books by and about women. She was also an enthusiastic leader in the arts at Cornell. For example, she established the Art Gallery in Martha Van Renssalaer Hall, a first on campus, bringing art works of foremost artists and designers to the college and community.

Professor True retired in 1965 and was appointed professor emeritus at that time. After retirement, she established residency on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and also in Del Ray, Florida. She died in Gillett, Pennsylvania, on January 4, 1989, and is interred at Hannibal, Missouri.

Virginia Utermohlen, Clark Garner

Howard Styring Tyler

February 24, 1910 — May 20, 1980

Howard Styring Tyler died suddenly on May 20, 1980, at his home, Peruville Road, Groton, New York. He served thirty-seven years as graduate assistant, instructor, and professor with the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. In January 1972 he was named professor emeritus by the Cornell University Board of Trustees.

Professor Tyler, born February 24, 1910, grew up on a farm in Plainville, Connecticut. He received the Bachelor of Science degree from the Connecticut Agricultural College, now University of Connecticut, in June 1932. Before coming to Cornell in July 1934, he worked as a farm manager in North Haven, Connecticut, in advanced registry testing of dairy cattle, and as farm manager and agricultural instructor at Connecticut Junior Republic in Litchfield.

At Cornell he was a graduate assistant in agricultural economics while working for his doctorate, which he received in 1938. He was an instructor in the Department of Agricultural Economics for two years before his appointment in October 1940 as assistant professor in personnel administration in the Office of Resident Instruction. He was appointed associate professor in July 1944 and professor in July 1948.

Dr. Tyler's life was devoted to helping people. For more than thirty years, while in charge of vocational guidance and placement, his talents were focused on making the college a place where students would have opportunities to find academic success and satisfying careers. His educational philosophy emphasized freedom of choice and individual responsibility with a minimum of regulations and required courses.

As a member of the admissions committee, his attention to detail made him adept at recognizing potential for success. His students in the orientation course came away with an appreciation of the history and traditions of a great educational institution, as well as a knowledge of how to choose a specialization and a career.

Howard's ability as a moderator and chairperson guided many committees and groups with divergent ideas to reach consensus. His committee and faculty minutes were cogent, clear, and concise as was all of his writing.

Because of his reputation as a counselor, students with problems came to him from all parts of the college and University for help in organizing what they knew of their abilities, interests, and values into a self-concept which they then used in selecting a specialization and eventually a career. Dr. Tyler personally advised hundreds of young men and women in general agriculture as they explored the varied offerings of the University.

Each year he scheduled interviews with all graduating seniors. Those who wanted assistance developed a personal profile and resume and were put in touch with appropriate employers. His letters of recommendation were classic examples of objective analysis of potential, achievements, and demonstrated abilities, but did not overlook weaknesses. The student and his adviser always received a copy of these letters.

As part of his duties Dr. Tyler supervised the preparation of promotional booklets explaining the college to prospective students. Each year he compiled a report on the starting occupations and beginning salaries of the June graduating class. In 1954 he made the first of four studies of the occupational status of alumni. Eventually data was compiled on the career progress of graduates in 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964.

Professor Tyler maintained a strong interest in farmers and farming until his death and was secretary-treasurer of the Owasco Valley Milk Producers Cooperative from the time of its organization until 1979. In addition to his academic work he operated a small dairy farm from 1941 to 1958.

He was a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Alpha Zeta honorary societies. Active in community organizations, he was president of the Groton Central School Board of Education and a thirty-year member of the Groton Rotary Club. He served as chairman of the Tompkins County Board of Health and the County Social Planning Council and vice chairman of the County Comprehensive Health Planning Council, and he was a member of the Executive Board of the local council of the Boy Scouts of America. He served as moderator of the Groton Community Church of the United Church of Christ and after retirement became lay associate pastor assisting the minister of the church. In religious affairs he was a strong advocate of ecumenism and served for many years on the board of Area Congregations Together.

He is survived by his wife of forty-five years, Margaret Smith Tyler, three sons, two grandsons, and four granddaughters.

Richard A. Church, Herbert L Everett, John P. Hertel

Leon John Tyler

September 28, 1902 — May 27, 1988

Leon John Tyler had thirty-four years of professional association with Cornell University, from his appointment as a research instructor in plant pathology in the College of Agriculture in 1934, to the award of professor of plant pathology, emeritus, in 1968. His early work was with the Dutch Elm Disease, in a cooperative research laboratory at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, then located at Yonkers, New York. His efforts helped in development of a control program to reduce the spread of that disease.

Leon J. Tyler came to Cornell from the University of Minnesota, highly recommended by Dr. E.C. Stakman, one of the world's foremost plant pathologists and humanitarians. Dr. Tyler was born in Iowa, attended high school in Minnesota, and received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in agriculture at South Dakota State University. In 1930-31 he became instructor in botany at Louisiana State University and was highly lauded by Dr. C.W. Edgerton, chairman of that department. He entered the University of Minnesota in 1931 and was awarded a Ph.D. in plant pathology in 1934. During that period he carried out research on hybridization of corn smut fungi, and conducted field work during three summer months as leader in a state supported program for eradication of the common barberry, an alternate host plant for the dreaded wheat stem rust fungus. Immediately upon graduation, Tyler reported for work at the United States Forestry Laboratory in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he helped with a research program on White Pine Blister Rust in the Lake states.

Association with Cornell University began in the fall of 1934, in cooperation with the Boyce Thompson Institute in Yonkers, but by 1939 Dr. Tyler had become an assistant professor on the Ithaca campus, and gradually worked into a leadership role in the teaching of core courses in Control of Plant Diseases. Most students majoring in plant pathology over the period of 1939-1968 were in classes organized and presented by Professor Tyler. Early graduates remember the smell of rotten eggs in the halls as they prepared lime-sulfur in the laboratory, and the detective work necessary to find the unknown pathogens in samples of cereal seeds. Later students recall the studies of antibiotics and the de-emphasis of chemical protectants as cure-alls, as plant disease control moved into the latter half of the 1950s. All students remember Dr. Tyler's meticulous attention to detail in lectures and laboratories, and his insistence that they master the principles of plant disease control and learn to think with the facts which they accumulated. Candidates for advanced degrees under his direction were particularly appreciative of the friendly and patient guidance which he gave them.

Dr. Tyler contributed much to the research knowledge of small grains, working in collaboration with the Plant Breeding Department in the development of disease-resistant oat and wheat cultivars. He is credited with the discovery of three new diseases of wheat: dwarf bunt, foot rot, and stripe. Detailed studies of the etiology of these diseases led to new recommendations for control. In 1960 Dr. Tyler spent a sabbatic leave in Great Britain, Germany, and Greece, exchanging information and studying small grain diseases in those countries. His many publications attest to his vigorous approach to “practice what you preach.” His research and teaching activities were supplemented by participation on many scientific committees and by membership in many national honor societies.

After retirement in 1968 Dr. Tyler maintained an office in plant pathology and became the coordinator of news of the department via the departmental newsletter, *Phytopathology*, and local news media. Many alumni wrote to him regularly, and were obviously pleased with the tremendous job that he did in keeping them up to date with Cornell and the Department of Plant Pathology through an annual newsletter.

Dr. Tyler is survived by his wife, Iphigenia J. Tyler of Ithaca; a son, Dennis H. Tyler, of New Jersey; two stepchildren, James Atsedes, of Freeville, New York, and Sandra DiGiacomo of Ohio; a sister, Mrs. William Lind of Sarasota, Florida; and nine grandchildren.

Edward D. Jones, Arden F. Sherf, Carl W. Boothroyd

Lowell Dohner Uhler

May 10, 1914 — July 3, 1986

The untimely death of Lowell D. Uhler, professor of biology emeritus, was a great shock to his many friends. Several of us had coffee together the morning of July 3, 1986, after which Lowell took his customary swim at Teagle. When a hurried call came from Gadabout, in need of a substitute driver, Lowell typically obliged and, just before departing with his riders, collapsed over the wheel. Thus suddenly ended the life of one of Cornell's most devoted and dedicated teachers, the son of the late Joseph M. and Naomi D. Uhler.

Lowell received his bachelor of science degree from Indiana State Teachers College, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and came to Cornell in 1939 for graduate study in entomology. He received his master's degree in 1941, but further graduate work was interrupted by appointments in 1942-44 as medical entomologist for the Douglas Aircraft Company in Gura, Eritrea, East Africa, and in 1944-46 as malariologist in the U.S. Navy with headquarters in Greece. On his return to Cornell in 1946 Lowell continued his graduate work and received his doctorate in 1948. His dissertation, "Biology and Ecology of the Goldenrod Gall Fly, *Eurosta solidaginis* (Fitch)," was published as Memoir 300 by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station and was followed by a paper detailing mortality factors in more than seventeen thousand specimens of goldenrod galls collected over a fourteen-year period. This work continues to be widely cited as a foundation for many contemporary studies. The goldenrods and their associated fauna have become model systems for ecological and evolutionary investigations.

In September 1948 Lowell was appointed assistant professor of biology at Cornell to develop his celebrated course "Laboratory Methods in Biology." Cornell graduate students knew that that course was the only one in which they could learn how to stain and clear whole vertebrates, how to prepare study skins of birds and mammals, how to make tissue sections, how to stain vertebrate blood, and so on. Many of the course members were science teachers in training or experienced classroom teachers who wanted to improve their laboratory programs. They departed with a veritable suitcase full of prepared teaching materials and the know-how to produce more of them. Lowell's impact through the teaching of this course was catalytic. Those he taught continue to inspire an appreciation of biology in a wide audience.

Advancement to the rank of associate professor in 1952 and of professor in 1958 followed, and when the new Division of Biological Sciences was established, Lowell Uhler became a member of the Section of Ecology and Systematics in 1965. The following year he served as a visiting professor at the University of the Philippines at

Laguna, returning to Cornell in 1968. In June 1977 Lowell retired from Cornell University with the rank of professor emeritus.

Lowell Uhler was one of those illustrious teachers and biologists in the tradition of Comstock and Needham, men who did so much to make Cornell preeminent in the natural sciences. His concern for those he taught is reflected in the following statement from one of his former students:

I remember clearly my meeting with Lowell Uhler the day I arrived in Ithaca. It was my first encounter with a Cornell professor, and I was a bit nervous. His smile and his spontaneous warmth and interest immediately put me at ease. He showed me the laboratories and then described the course of study I would follow: Biological Techniques, Field Natural History, Nature Writing, and others. My thesis could be on any aspect of biology or biology education. The techniques course would require insect and vertebrate collections, plant collections, and on and on. I remember tingling with excitement. Lowell emphasized how important good technique was and how important it was for biology teachers to know how to prepare all types of specimens and teaching materials. This wasn't the way I had pictured graduate school. Lowell, in his serious but always gentle manner, had begun to shape my approach to biology. He taught us and showed us that it's good to get your fingernails dirty, to try things, to experiment, to do it yourself. He showed us that biology is "out there, not in texts alone."

Lowell Uhler held membership in the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the Ecological Society of America, the Philippine Association of Entomologists, and the Society of Sigma Xi and was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences.

He is survived by his wife, Iona P. Uhler of Ithaca; his two daughters, Karen U. Cushman of Loveland, Colorado, and Rae U. Wion of North East, Pennsylvania; five grandchildren; his sister, Helen U. Zimmerman of Oneonta, New York; and his brother, Ray C. Uhler of Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Eisner, Richard Root, Perry W. Gilbert

André Gerard van Veen

March 13, 1903 — December 7, 1986

André Gerard van Veen, Cornell's first professor of international nutrition, died in Ithaca on December 7, 1986, at the age of eighty-three. He was born in Medemblik, the Netherlands, and spent his early years in that country. He studied at the University of Utrecht, where he majored in plant physiology and biochemistry and obtained his master's degree (1926) and Ph.D. degree (1928), both cum laude.

In 1929 Dr. van Veen was selected to succeed Professor B. C. P. Jansen at the Eijkman Institute in Batavia, Netherlands East Indies (now Jakarta, Indonesia). He went there in 1930. Initially he worked on the purification of the B vitamin, thiamin, which Jansen had been the first to isolate. In 1935 he became chief of the institute's Biochemical Division. He was also deputy director of the Nutrition Research Institute, which he had helped to create in 1934. The Eijkman was a medical institute; its Biochemical Division included nutrition work, mostly of a laboratory nature. The Nutrition Research Institute was concerned mainly with fieldwork. Together the two institutes were well equipped to handle both practical nutrition problems and nutrition research. Prior to the Second World War the two institutes carried out about thirty-five food and nutrition surveys, mainly on Java and Sumatra. Those surveys included food consumption studies and clinical and biochemical studies, as well as agricultural and economic assessments. It was during those surveys that Dr. van Veen's interest and attention were first drawn to endemic outbreaks of poisoning that he discovered were due to natural food toxins. He studied several of these toxins in his laboratory. He found that the so-called bongkreng poisonings of Central Java were caused by a bacterium, *Pseudomonas cocovenenans*, that produced two toxins, tonoflavin and bongkreng acid. In localities where the poisoning occurred he found that it was associated with the eating of a fermented soybean cake containing pressed coconut.

In 1938 Dr. van Veen became professor of biochemistry in the medical school of what is now the University of Indonesia, and he was instrumental in establishing an agricultural faculty at that university. In 1936 he became secretary of the Indonesian Science Council and in 1940 president of the Royal Society of Natural Sciences. He was chairman of the Round Table Conference on Nutrition of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine held in Hanoi, Vietnam, in 1938.

From 1942 to 1946 Dr. van Veen was a prisoner of war during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia. During that time his knowledge of the nutritional properties of local plants helped to save the lives of many who were interned

with him, because he was able to demonstrate how they could be used to supplement the meager prison diet. Following the war he was awarded the Order of Officer of Orange—Nassau.

In 1948 Dr. van Veen returned to his native country to become professor of biochemistry at the Technical University in Delft. He returned to Indonesia on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1951, 1953, and 1969-70. The first two visits were concerned with helping to rehabilitate the Nutrition Research Institute and to draw up a national nutrition plan; in 1969-70 the purpose was to lay down the basis of a national food and nutrition policy in the five-year development plan of the country.

While on leave of absence from the Dutch government in 1947, Dr. van Veen helped to organize the newly created Nutrition Division of FAO, which at that time had its headquarters in Washington, D.C. The director of its Nutrition Division was the eminent nutritionist Dr. Wallace R. Aykroyd. That year Dr. van Veen was also instrumental in preparing *Rice and Rice Diets*, the first of FAO's Nutritional Studies Publications. He returned to FAO headquarters as a permanent staff member of the Nutrition Division in 1950; in 1951 FAO headquarters were moved to Rome, Italy. Dr. van Veen was initially senior supervisory officer of the Nutrition Division and later chief of its Food Science and Technology Branch. Significant undertakings included the initiation of work on food additives, which was done in close cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and which led, among other things, to the establishment of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, which today plays a very important role in many countries throughout the world in protecting consumers from health hazards in food. Also of significance was work on protein-rich foods for use in child-feeding programs in developing countries where surveys were revealing that protein malnutrition among young children was a very widespread and serious problem. That work was done in close cooperation with WHO and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

In 1952 he married Marjorie Scott in Rome, a Canadian who had joined the Nutrition Division of FAO in 1946. Their ensuing time in Rome together was both professionally productive and personally rewarding. Both grew to be very fond of Rome and of things Italian.

In 1962 Dr. van Veen was appointed professor of international nutrition in what was at that time the Graduate School of Nutrition at Cornell University. In the following six years he built up an impressive program focusing on problems of food and nutrition in developing countries. It evolved into the Program in International Nutrition, and he was its first director. Research work carried out at Cornell under his guidance included study of the nutritive value and wholesomeness of a number of fermented foods consumed in the Far East, Near East, and Latin

America. He was also Cornell's pioneer in the area of aflatoxin research. In collaboration with social scientists at Cornell he was the first to develop ways of applying social science research methods to the study of food and nutrition problems. He supervised field studies of graduate students in a number of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. He worked closely with Professor Frank Young in rural sociology, Professor Kathleen Rhodes in community service education, and Professor Keith Steinkraus at the Geneva experiment station. He retired from Cornell in 1968. Since that time Cornell's Program in International Nutrition has expanded greatly and become the preeminent program of its kind in the United States if not in the world.

Dr. van Veen was a frequent consultant to the U.S. Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense (ICNND) in connection with national nutrition surveys, and he participated in the ICNND survey in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in 1964. In 1972-73 he served as a consultant to the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) in connection with vitamin A problems in developing countries and prepared one of three status reports published by AID in 1973. Dr. van Veen's publications throughout his varied career number more than 165. He was on the editorial advisory board of *Ecology of Food and Nutrition—an International Journal* and of the Dutch *Voeding*.

In 1970 Dr. van Veen received the Eijkman Award at a ceremony in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. The award is for scientists who have made significant contributions to tropical medicine and health in their broadest sense. The first recipient in 1927 was a nutritionist, Professor B. C. P. Jansen, for his work on thiamin. Dr. van Veen was the second nutritionist to have his work thus recognized. In 1983 he was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Nutrition.

Dre, as he was fondly known by his friends and relatives, was a warm and understanding person, a humorous raconteur, and a good friend to many people, and he devoted much of his life to serving humanity. He will be greatly missed. He is survived by his wife, Marjorie; a son by his first wife; two grandchildren; and a sister.

Daphne A. Roe, Diva Sanjur, Michael C. Latham

Paul J. VanDemark

June 17, 1923 — June 27, 1988

Professor Paul J. VanDemark retired from Cornell University on March 1, 1988 and was appointed professor emeritus. As the result of a rather sudden, totally unexpected illness, he passed away on June 27, 1988. In a sense, he had reached the apex of his professional career, which started at Cornell in 1950. In 1986, as senior co-author, he had published a textbook for beginning students of microbiology entitled, *The Microbes: An Introduction to Their Nature and Importance*, and was preparing as co-author the fourth edition of a widely recognized laboratory manual entitled, *Microbes in Action*.

His contributions as a teacher of microbiology to undergraduate students were publicly acknowledged in March of 1987 when the American Society for Microbiology, the largest, single discipline, scientific society in the world with approximately 35,000 members, selected him to receive the Carski Foundation Distinguished Teaching Award. The purpose of the Carski Award is to provide recognition of a mature individual for his or her distinguished teaching of microbiology to undergraduate students and for encouraging such students to further achievement. It can be given to no more than one person per year. The award committee stated that, in their opinion, Paul VanDemark represented “the epitome of a Carski Award winner.”

In June of 1987, New York State also honored Paul VanDemark for his many years of teaching by presenting him with the New York State Chancellors Award for Excellence in Teaching.

While a member of the faculty at Cornell, Paul VanDemark developed a nationally recognized research program concerning the physiology and metabolism of the bacterial genus known as *Streptococcus*. A number of graduate students received the Ph.D. under his supervision and most went on to have successful careers of their own as microbiologists.

Paul received a B.S. degree from Cornell in 1947, an M.S. degree in 1948 and a Ph.D. in 1950. He began his thesis research under the direction of Professor Wayne Umbreit (who later left Cornell) and finished his research under the supervision of Professor James Sherman. After receiving the Ph.D., he was appointed to the faculty as an assistant professor of bacteriology in the Department of Dairy Industry and taught the introductory microbiology lecture course (290) and was in charge of its laboratory component (291).

He was promoted to associate professor in 1954 and professor in 1958. As a result of organizational changes in the college, he became, sequentially, a member of the Department of Food Science, the Section of Microbiology of the Division of Biological Sciences, and the Department of Microbiology, this last formed in 1977.

In recent years, after increasing enrollment required the introductory course to be taught every semester, Paul took responsibility for the course during the spring semesters when enrollment was the highest. He taught this course for thirty-eight years. The enrollment steadily rose during this period of time, reaching 362 students in the spring semester of 1985. He also taught the summer session of the course (without extra compensation) for many years, and always had other teaching responsibilities in more advanced microbiology courses, involving both lectures and laboratories.

Paul always put extra effort into his teaching. As enrollment in the introductory course grew larger he developed the concept of the “prefecture”. This consisted of a three-to-four minute commentary on some current topic of microbiology before every lecture period to hold the students’ attention while late arrivals found seating. He voluntarily divided the lecture of the spring session into two sections (offering it at 9:05 a.m. and 11:15 a.m.). In doing this, he doubled the number of lectures he offered, but was also able to maintain enrollment for each section under two hundred for the benefit of the students. He also initiated introductory microbiology autotutorial group sessions (292)—one-hour, one-credit, weekly meetings where students from the large lecture sessions met in small classes to explore, in depth, specialized areas of microbiology. These discussion sections used guest lecturers, field trips, films, and other teaching aids to explore the relevance of microbiology as a science.

Microbiology has grown rapidly, thus increasing the enormous amount of basic material. To present this in a reasonable fashion, Paul abandoned the “old-fashioned” method of writing extensively on the blackboard while talking. Instead, he prepared copies of condensed lecture material in outline form (updated yearly) containing page references in the textbook for expanded coverage. A copy was available to each student at the start of each lecture.

Another major feature of Paul’s presentation was the use of slides and projection equipment. He felt that good slides—labeled photographs, diagrams, etc.—made a powerful impression on the observer and permitted an increased pace of presentation. He collected and prepared hundreds of slides, many from authors of recent publications, carefully selecting those useful in a given lecture. By using a microphone and projection equipment he reached his large classes effectively.

When Paul left Stocking Hall late in the afternoon, his professional day was not over. A special room in his home was filled with reference books, journals and projection material. Although he thoroughly enjoyed social gatherings, he was reluctant to attend one on an evening prior to a lecture.

Paul functioned as an advisor to undergraduate students since 1954, working with and advising well over 500 students. Since 1974 he served as the program coordinator for all of the undergraduate majors in microbiology at Cornell. He also arranged and supervised a clinical microbiology program where undergraduate students majoring in microbiology spent their senior year in the Microbiology Department of the Cornell Medical College in New York City, obtaining practical experience in clinical microbiology.

In collaboration with the Career Center Education Committee of Cornell, Paul interviewed premedical students. His recorded impressions were used to supplement the students' applications to medical schools.

Paul participated in many activities of the American Society for Microbiology, serving on national committees, faithfully supporting the local Central New York Branch, and serving as its president. He also played roles in the complex university community, at times as representative of the Graduate Field of Microbiology, as a member of the Faculty Council of Representatives and as a member of university, college and departmental committees too numerous to mention.

Paul's scientific process was recognized by a Fulbright Award in 1985. He was a veteran of World War II, serving in the European Theater. By nature, he was a highly competitive individual. He was keenly interested in professional and college sports, specifically baseball, football, hockey and lacrosse. He was a communicant of St. James the Apostle Church in Trumansburg and was past president of the church council.

Paul was devoted to his family and found moments of relaxed enjoyment at his cottage on Seneca Lake. Fishing was a favorite pastime. He enjoyed various chores — masonry, carpentry and plumbing — and took pride in the maintenance and improvement of his properties.

Of his immediate family, Paul is survived by his wife Eileen, five sons and eight grandchildren.

Eugene A. Delwiche, Robert P. Mortlock, Harry W. Seeley, Jr.

Frederick O. Waage

October 7, 1906 — January 28, 1985

Throughout much of Fred Waage's long and notable career on the Cornell faculty, he served the University in two separate though related roles, in classics and in the history of art, combining the two harmoniously and fulfilling both with great distinction. His initial appointment at Cornell, in 1935, was as an instructor in classical archaeology in the Department of Classics, and he continued to serve as a professor of classical archaeology until his retirement. In 1938 he was appointed assistant professor of the history of art and archaeology and was the founder, in 1939, of the Department of Fine Arts, which became, in 1962, the Department of the History of Art. Fred Waage served as chairman of that department for twenty-two years and was successively an associate professor (1941) and a professor (1945) of the history of art and archaeology until his retirement in 1972, when he was appointed professor emeritus.

Born in Philadelphia, he received his primary and secondary education in El Paso, Texas, and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He attended Muhlenberg College and the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, with the degree of A.B. with honors and as a member of Phi Beta Kappa, in 1928. After earning an M.A. at Princeton he was appointed a Special Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, where he was one of that eminent group of American archaeologists who were active in what is generally regarded as the most celebrated and significant excavation of a classical site by American archaeologists, the Agora of ancient Athens. He also participated in several campaigns (1933, 1937-39) of the Princeton excavation of Antioch on the Orontes, serving as recorder for these campaigns. After returning to Princeton as a Jacobus Fellow for a second master's degree, (M.F.A. with honors, 1935), he came to Cornell, where he remained on the faculty for the rest of his career. His Princeton Ph.D. degree in art and archaeology was conferred in 1943.

While his early experience was in archaeology and he continued an active interest in this field all his life, his great contribution to Cornell was undoubtedly his work in the Department of the History of Art, to which he contributed both superb leadership and great energy. At its outset, the department had a faculty of two offering nine courses; at his retirement it had grown to a department of eleven faculty members offering forty courses with a total enrollment of about sixteen hundred students. Along with his manifold activities as a dedicated and skillful administrator, Fred never ceased to be a devoted and very successful teacher, both in his large and highly regarded lecture courses (his course Fine Arts 101-102, a survey of the history of art, was one of the most popular courses in the college) and in his advanced courses in such special fields as numismatics and Greek pottery.

Along with his demanding program of teaching, administration, and scholarly productivity at Cornell, he served for twenty years as a visiting lecturer at other institutions: at Elmira College from 1952 to 1958 as a lecturer in art and at Ithaca College from 1958 to 1972 as a visiting professor of art. He served a term as chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art and was a member of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

Waage's publications reveal a breadth of talents and interests paralleling his career as a teacher. His early work consisted of a number of detailed and specialized articles resulting from his field experience in excavations in Greece and the Near East. These studies were principally devoted to art objects discovered in the excavations; one of the chief among these is his 1935 monograph *Greek Bronze Coins from a Well at Megara*. He was coeditor of several volumes of a major archaeological publication, the six-volume series recording the excavation of Antioch on the Orontes, which was issued in the 1930s and 1940s. Waage contributed several studies in the series and was the principal editor of *Ceramics and Islamic Coins*, which constituted part one of volume six, published in 1948. In a totally different sphere is his *Prehistoric Art*, published in 1967. This book was designed to meet the needs of a general survey course in the complex and varied subject of the art of prehistoric cultures. It was the fruit of many years of experience and of Waage's career-long concern as a teacher to achieve breadth of coverage and yet to avoid superficiality of treatment. He had, moreover, a strong conviction of the serious educational value of the study of the history of art. As he puts it in the preface to this book, "The aim of the history of art in education is primarily to enlarge one's knowledge of man and not merely to supply examples of his works for 'appreciation.'" The wide acceptance of this book testifies to his success in achieving his aim.

Soon after his retirement from teaching at Cornell, in 1972, he settled in Pittsboro, North Carolina, near Chapel Hill, where he was able to enjoy to the full his beloved hobby of gardening. He also remained active in his profession and was a visiting professor of art at Warren Wilson College, North Carolina, from 1973 to 1975. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, who shared Fred's professional interests and is herself an archaeologist and a major contributor to the Antioch series. He is survived also by his son, Frederick, of Johnson City, Tennessee; two grandchildren; and a brother, Karl, of New Haven, Connecticut.

Those who knew Fred Waage well were conscious of the close and harmonious family relations he enjoyed. By a wide circle of friends in the Cornell community as well as by his more immediate colleagues he was held in high esteem and much affection as a person ready to enjoy conversation on just about any topic. Though by nature of a reserved and dignified manner, he was generous with advice and help, when they were wanted, for his students

and his colleagues alike. A man of firmly though quietly held convictions, he was also a man of great courtesy, a cooperative colleague, and a sympathetic friend.

Knight Biggerstaff, Albert S. Roe, John W. Wells, Gordon M. Kirkwood

Ernest Neal Warren

November 10, 1907 — November 6, 1986

Ernest N. Warren was born in Troy, New York, on November 10, 1907, and remained a resident of New York until his death on November 6, 1986, just a few days before his seventy-ninth birthday.

Ernie was graduated from Hamilton College in 1928. He then entered the Cornell Law School and received his law degree in 1931. For the next eighteen years he engaged in private practice, first in Utica with the firm of Miller, Hubbell, and Evans and then in Carthage with Smith, Warren, and Roberts. In 1949 he joined the faculty of the Cornell Law School, and here he remained until his retirement in 1974 as the William G. McRoberts Professor in Administration of the Law.

Ernie was an outstanding classroom teacher. He was always thoroughly prepared, and he drew on his rich practical experience to help his students understand the relationship between the law in books and the law in action. The breadth of his interests is indicated by the diversity of the courses he taught at one time or another. These included personal property, evidence, domestic relations, admiralty, and torts. The subject of practice and procedure, however, was Ernie's first love, and generations of Cornell lawyers throughout the country are living testimony to his unmatched expertise in this field.

Over the judge's bench in the Moot Court Room of Myron Taylor Hall are Roscoe Pound's words: "Law must be stable and yet it can not stand still." These words capture so well Ernest Warren's own philosophy of law. He had great respect for the past and for precedent and stability in the law. At the same time, however, he keenly believed that law must be flexible and able to change and adjust to meet new problems and challenges.

In 1960 the senior class dedicated its yearbook, *The Barrister*, to Ernest Warren. The words of dedication make clear the warmth and affection that law students generally felt toward Ernie Warren. This is what they said:

Rarely has a professor assumed so unique a relationship to his students as Professor Ernest N. Warren has to the class of 1960... Few will ever forget those wonderful moments of relaxation when, with glasses to the light and that distant look in his eyes, "Uncle Ernie" infused his warm, personal philosophy and experience into the discussion of a perplexing legal problem.

He has given to us more than the full measure of his time and energy. We remember the review classes, not required but offered for our benefit; his office door always open and inviting; and his charming presence at our social gatherings.

The class of 1960 is proud to dedicate this edition of *The Barrister* to a man who has endowed his students, Cornell Law School, and indeed the entire legal profession with not only the letter but the true spirit of the law.

From 1964 until 1973 Ernie Warren served as associate dean of the Cornell Law School. He had earlier acted as director of placement. In those positions he contributed his impressive administrative skills to the ongoing life of the school. In addition to his involvement in teaching and academic administration, Ernie had a strong interest in law reform. In that connection, in his capacity as a research consultant to the New York State Law Revision Commission, he conducted a number of important studies designed to improve the existing legal system. A reference to some of the subjects on which he wrote is instructive as an indication of the broad range of his inquiries. The list includes "Liability for Street and Sidewalk Defects"; "Authentication Required to Establish Validity of Foreign Record or Judgment"; "Historical Background on Article 7 of the Uniform Commercial Code: The Law of Documents of Title"; and "Rights of Joint Tortfeasors on Appeal after Joint Judgment." In 1957-58, while on sabbatic leave from Cornell, he served as special attorney in the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington.

Following his retirement from Cornell, Ernie accepted an appointment as senior clerk to New York State Supreme Court Justice Frederick B. Bryant of Ithaca. His ten years of postretirement service in that position were happy and productive ones. His encyclopedic knowledge of New York practice and procedure was available not only to Justice Bryant but also to the many lawyers, including former students, who sought his advice and counsel.

The Tompkins County Bar Association, of which Ernie was a former president, passed a resolution that noted that "his death has removed from our midst a lawyer and teacher who was professionally of inestimable value to both bench and bar; who was patient and who generously shared his wisdom and his experience without condescension and offered counsel with compassion." Further recognition of Ernie's significant contributions to our system of law and justice was given by the Tompkins County Board of Representatives when, on December 16, 1986, it provided that the law library located in the Tompkins County Courthouse should henceforth be known as the Ernest N. Warren Library.

There were many facets to the outstanding life of Ernest Warren: the love and affection he held for his family; his years of lay leadership in the Baptist Church; his exemplary community service as a member of the Ithaca Board of Education, including serving as president of the board in 1960-61, during the building of the new high school; his love of the outdoors, particularly at his summer home on Lake Bonaparte; the wide circle of those who valued

his friendship; his postretirement years of service with Justice Bryant; his total commitment to the law; and his unmatched place in the life of the Cornell Law School.

Ernest Warren was a very special man. Remarkable indeed were his good-natured patience, his unselfishness, his modesty, his devotion to high ideals, and, above all, his good judgment. He had many talents, but his genius was in his relations with people. Ernie was a great teacher, and he taught by example. He lived life as we all should live it, in a way that gives meaning to life and inspiration to those still living. It is a better world because there was an Ernie Warren.

A memorial service for Ernie was held on November 29, 1986, on the Cornell campus in the moot court room of Myron Taylor Hall.

Ernie's survivors include his wife, Dorothy Failing Warren of Ithaca; two daughters, Delight Warren Sticker of Middleport, New York, and Valerie Warren Vrana of Athens, Georgia; two sons, Herbert Lee Warren of Louisville, Kentucky, and David Scott Warren of Ithaca; and eleven grandchildren.

W. Ray Forrester, Harrop A. Freeman, W. David Curtiss

Dwight A. Webster

February 2, 1919 — November 9, 1986

The lake's quiet water is spackled with oranges and reds from a setting sun. In the dark shadows cast by surrounding spruce, a mayfly emerges on the surface. It pauses to launch into the air for its mating flight. Before it can do so, a large, streamlined shape flashes to the surface and with popping jaws engulfs the mayfly. The fish turns on its side. A pattern of gleaming olive, gold, and crimson is visible for a fleeting instant. The knowledgeable observer knows that a brook trout has begun its evening feeding.

This scene, repeated many times on more and more lakes, owes much to Dwight A. Webster, professor emeritus in the Department of Natural Resources, who died on November 10, 1986. His career was dedicated to studying the biology and management of salmonid fishes, especially the brook trout, a native species of eastern North America highly prized by anglers and admired by all who know its distinctive beauty.

Recently Dwight's colleagues were discussing plans for a comprehensive research program on recreational fisheries in the Adirondacks. One offered an insightful comment: "When Doc began his studies on brook trout in the mid-1950s, fishing was so poor he could experimentally manipulate a body of water and its fish community virtually any way he wanted to. Now, however, fishing's so good there would be strong resistance to any kind of study that threatened to alter an existing fishery, albeit temporarily!" This marked change-about is a great tribute both to Dwight Webster's research and to his dedicated interest in having findings applied in new management practices.

To those of us who were fortunate enough to work directly with Dwight Webster, his most impressive characteristics were an unwavering interest in his beloved salmonids and the meticulousness with which he applied the tools of his science to understanding them better. He was a scholar in the fullest sense. Dwight worked under a long-term plan that brought fish genetics and modern fish culture together with needs to conserve rare native strains, improve angling, and even meet the crisis of populations threatened with extirpation by atmospheric pollution. At any time he could explain where his work stood with respect to long-term goals.

Dwight's contributions to fishery science began with his studies of rainbow trout strains, the smallmouth bass fishery, and lake trout population dynamics in New York's Finger Lakes. Focusing principally on Cayuga Lake, he achieved noteworthy success in reestablishing a lake trout fishery here through a carefully thought out, closely monitored program of stocking. This reliance on fish culture was necessary in Cayuga Lake because the traditional spawning grounds of lake trout were destroyed early in the century by siltation.

During the latter thirty or so years of his career the focus of Professor Webster's scientific interest was the brook trout. The ubiquity and dominance of this fish in Adirondack waters ensured its role as both indicator and principal victim of lake and stream acidification, an insidious form of pollution first identified as a problem for North American waters by Carl Schofield, now senior research associate in natural resources, who at that time was one of Dwight's graduate students. As more and more brook trout habitat became degraded by this phenomenon, Dwight's expertise came to the fore in seeking understanding of what was happening and in the search for solutions. As an active researcher working on communities in the affected ecosystems, he was able to shift critical aspects of his studies to embrace objectives that served acidification-related questions. The research he initiated and inspired continues and represents a splendid example of scholarly research put to use in coping with an environmental crisis.

Dwight was a natural scientist in every sense. He knew this state's geology, its plants and its animals, and especially how they related to lakes and streams and the communities they contained. He observed and thought about the multitudinous interactions of fish, zooplankton, and insects that comprise aquatic communities. His research and teaching were based on the questions he developed and the conclusions he reached from direct experience with the lakes and streams he loved so much. Indeed, he developed special interest in the recolonization of fishes in Adirondack waters following glaciation, and, to better equip himself for his inquiry, took courses in glacial geology.

Many of Dwight's friends and colleagues will be frequently reminded of him through his legacy of artistic works. These include both black-and-white and color photographs, the trout flies he tied so professionally, and hand-painted mounts of fish that convey strength, motion, and beauty. As with so many truly gifted people, he combined scientific knowledge and acute powers of observation with a talent for artistic expression.

Dwight Webster was a Cornellian in every sense. His education included a bachelor's (1940) and a doctoral (1943) degree from this university. In 1942 he began his career as a teacher with a post in entomology as an instructor of limnology. By 1946 he was an assistant professor of fisheries, still in entomology, where he resided until our Department of Conservation (now the Department of Natural Resources) formed in 1948. Rapid promotion to associate professor in 1949, and full professor in 1957, followed. He was awarded emeritus status subsequent to his retirement in January 1986.

Throughout his nearly fifty-year association with Cornell Dwight played a full role as a member of the faculty and as a member of the fishery science profession. From 1967 to 1972 he served as chairman for the Department

of Natural Resources and in 1979 was selected to receive the Outstanding Teaching Award from the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. We had special esteem for his high academic standards. Professorial recognition included the Trout Conservation Award (1965) from Trout Unlimited and a Professional Award of Merit (1979) from the Northeast Division of the American Fisheries Society, a group of colleagues he served in several capacities. He was a member of Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi.

Offices and appointments Dwight held also attest to the respect accorded by his peers. He was a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission; symposium coordinator for a landmark international symposium, "River Ecology and Man"; and a counselor on the management of many privately owned fishing waters in the Adirondacks. The Adirondack League Club at Old Forge, which was one of his principal research sites, granted him honorary membership.

Professor Webster published some seventy-five technical and popular articles during the course of his career. Most notable were those dealing with his research describing the development of in-strain hybrids of brook trout and several scholarly works recounting and analyzing observations on New York's fish and fisheries made by some of this state's earliest explorers and men of learning, such as, for example, Dewitt Clinton.

He also wrote extensively for widely read semitechnical publications such as *The Conservationist* to communicate his research to a broad audience of those who care and use the resources he studied. He collaborated closely with New York State's cadre of fishery biologists over the years and in effect maintained important sectors of salmonid investigation cooperatively with our state resource agency.

Many of Dwight's former students attained positions of prominence in their profession and have substantively affected the development of fishery science and management. Their careers reflect the influence of a mentor who demanded much and who shared both his knowledge of, and dedication to, the goal of scientific fishery management.

About a year before his death Dwight Webster organized an endowment at Cornell, the Adirondack Fishery Research Fund, to insure support for continued research leading to improved scientific management of fisheries in that region. Former students, colleagues, and especially the anglers with whom he worked have shown the esteem they felt for Dwight and the respect they had for his dream through their generous contributions to this fund.

Harlan B. Brumsted, William D. Youngs, Raymond T. Oglesby

Frederick Morris Wells

November 2, 1902 — July 18, 1983

Frederick Morris Wells was born on November 2, 1902. He came from a tobacco-farming family in Baldwinsville, New York. Wells graduated from Cornell in 1927 with a degree in architecture, in a class that included such prominent architects as Nathaniel A. Owings. After a tour of Europe he practiced architecture for twelve years in New York City, in such firms as John Russell Pope, Charles Platt, and Madigan and Hyland, and for five years on his own. He was a senior architectural engineer with the navy for two years in World War II and worked on the naval hospital at Saint Albans, on Long Island. In 1945 Dean Gilmore Clarke brought Wells to Cornell, where he was given tenure in 1946, made a professor in 1948, and made the Andrew Dickson White Professor of Architecture and the head of architectural design in the college in 1950, positions he held until 1968, when, after a reorganization of the college, he became the first chairman of the newly formed Department of Architecture. He retired the following year.

During his twenty years as head of the architectural design faculty, Wells proved himself a skilled administrator. He kept the college's fractious, creative designers—so typical of architecture schools—going by means of a generous serving of his good-humored wit and his careful attention to overall planning and scheduling, resulting in a balanced program and a minimum of friction. Among his personal concerns were a hardheaded course in professional practice and a special design course to prepare students for their major individual architecture project, the thesis.

Two important contributions to education were associated with Wells's tenure. Working with Dean Thomas Mackesey to broaden the experience of the students and mitigate the isolation of Ithaca, Wells instituted a program that brought visiting architectural critics to Ithaca for periods of from two weeks to a full term. Many of these critics subsequently became the most prominent professionals in their field, in this country and abroad. They included Franco Albini, Fello Atkinson, William Caudill, Charles Eames, Kenneth Frampton, Buckminster Fuller, Aldo Giurgola, Philip Johnson, Dan Kiley, Paul Rudolpy, Hideo Sasaki, Stanley Tigerman, and Henry Wright. To have such a range of critics in class, and free access to them after class in the college's Heller House, was an invaluable asset of Cornell's program, and Wells made it work.

Wells's second major contribution was to that basic tool of design education, the Architecture, Art, and Planning Slide Library. A talented architectural photographer, he firmly believed in the importance of using visual material

in the teaching of architecture and in the establishment of a visual archive. For years he spent summers and time during his retirement traveling throughout Europe, adding to the college's slide collection. Recognizing the importance of his work, the American Institute of Architects awarded Wells its 1951-52 Langley Fellowship.

Wells's general services to Cornell included terms of membership on the Administrative Board of the Cornell Council, the Architecture and Engineering Advisory Board, and the Committee on Educational Environment. He was chairman of the Board on Physical Education and Athletics. Also, he served as consultant to the University of Puerto Rico in connection with the establishment of its first school of architecture. For many years during his tenure at the college, he and Thomas Canfield conducted a private architectural practice, building many houses in the Ithaca area.

Wells was a man of many talents. He loved good stories and excelled at telling them. He was a master of the shell game, never caught out. He was a wonderful traveling companion. And he made the best dry martini in Ithaca. He was devoted to his wife, Ruth, who died in 1980, and a warm father to the two daughters who survive him: Mrs. Marga McLeod of San Anselmo, California, and Mrs. Deborah Macomber of Indianapolis, Indiana. Wells died in Marbella, Spain, on July 18, 1983.

Alexander Kira, John Reps, Burnham Kelly

Barbara Mayer Wertheimer

November 7, 1925 — September 20, 1983

Barbara Mayer Wertheimer, professor of industrial relations in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations Extension Division, died on September 20, 1983. She is survived by two children, David and Ellen. A graduate of Oberlin College and New York University, she joined the Cornell faculty as a senior extension associate in 1966, was appointed an associate professor in 1977, and was promoted to professor of labor history in 1983.

Before joining the Cornell faculty she was employed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, first as a national representative and, from 1947 to 1958, as associate national education director of that union. From 1961 to 1966 she served as a community service consultant to the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal.

Professor Wertheimer's teaching and research interests centered on the role of women at work and in the trade union movement. She was appointed the director (with Anne Nelson) of Cornell's Institute for Women and Work in 1977. Under their leadership the institute developed credit and certificate programs in trade union women's studies, public service women's studies, and career development for clerical employees, and a large number of conferences and workshops on topics of interest to working women. The institute grew to provide technical assistance to other organizations here and abroad. It maintains a specialized library.

Professor Wertheimer was founder of the Trade Union Women's Summer Schools, sponsored by the University and College Labor Education Association and conducted annually on university campuses throughout the United States. She was a founding member of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Among her many publications were the books *Labor Education for Women Workers* (1981), *We Were There: The Story of Working Women in America* (1977), and *Trade Union Women: A Study of Their Participation in New York City Locals* (co-authored with Anne Nelson, 1975). At the time of her death she was working on the second volume of the study of working women in America. Her research papers for this volume are housed at the ILR library. A prolific writer, she also published numerous articles and book chapters dealing with issues affecting women at the workplace and in unions. She served on several boards and committees. Among her services in these areas were as member of the editorial board of *Labor History*, commissioner of the National Commission on Working Women, and member of the Board of Overseers, Wellesley College Center for Research on Women. She was the appointed

arbitrator for the contract between the Service Employees International Union and the 9 to 5 National Association of Working Women. At Cornell she served a term on the Provost's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women. Highly regarded not only by her colleagues at Cornell but by those involved in the women's and trade union movements, Professor Wertheimer's work was recognized by the several honors she received. Among them were the Creative Programming Award from the National University Extension Association, in 1969; the Innovative Programming Award from the American College Testing Program, in 1963; and a study grant from the Ford Foundation, in 1982. Program grants were received from the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Family Fund, the Ford Foundation, the New York State Council of the Arts, the Muskiwinni Foundation, and the German Marshall Fund.

Faculty colleagues and former students cherished Barbara Wertheimer's friendship. She is remembered by students for her commitment to developing their full abilities and by colleagues for her creative application of high principles to practical purposes. Her memory is honored by the New York State Labor History Association by the establishment of the Barbara Wertheimer Undergraduate Prize in Labor History and by creation of the Cornell—Barbara Wertheimer Memorial Fund, which will provide funding for women's labor programs.

Alice Cook, Lois Gray, Robert Doherty

Michael Dennis Whalen

May 6, 1950 — December 27, 1985

In his short lifetime Michael Dennis Whalen lived fully. He established a fruitful and promising academic career, and his genuine interests in others and the happenings about him gave richness to his life.

Michael was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, but spent the greater part of his childhood in Texas, where his wide-ranging and insatiable curiosity introduced him to subjects as diverse as astronomy and philosophy. In 1968 he entered the University of Texas at Austin as an anthropology major. Following an interlude of one semester at the University of Montana and a shift of interest from anthropology to botany, he received his B.S. degree from Texas in 1972. He remained at the University of Texas for his doctoral studies and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1977.

In the fall of that year, Michael joined the faculty of the L. H. Bailey Hortorium with a joint appointment in the Section of Ecology and Systematics. His appointment was of particular significance, for the hortorium was in the midst of change from a unit of relatively narrow research to one of more-typical academic nature. His arrival was a signal of change and revitalization.

A true academic, Mike focused his energies on teaching and scholarly research. He revitalized the introductory taxonomy course, combining the field experiences that had always characterized the course with a modern view of systematics. In a similar way the advanced course in systematics and evolution responded to his touch, as did a new course in biogeography. His infectious smile, sense of humor, gentleness, and easy manner, coupled with remarkable knowledge and a true interest in students, made him more than popular with both undergraduates and graduates. They found in Michael a teacher of extraordinary ability.

None would deny, however, that, for Michael, the plant genus *Solanum* was the focal point of his academic life. From it all other activities radiated and returned. Innovative approaches, involving both classical and modern techniques, are amply evident in his work. His publications are models of clarity, and representative of his incisive and imaginative thinking. He was widely recognized among others involved with this very large and economically important genus as its leading student. His studies of the basic biology and evolution of the *Solanum* species, which include the potato, eggplant, naranjilla, and, by some thinking, the tomato, promised to cast light on relationships within the genus and lead to improvement in humanity's store of basic crops. In the acknowledgments of his last major publication, which dealt with one segment of *Solanum*, Michael revealed a bit of himself and his fascination with this group of plants. "My first thanks go to the prickly solanums of the world. Their diversity was my principal

inspiration.” He was unfailingly generous with time and knowledge and brought all who worked with him into the heart of his research program.

Michael participated conscientiously and effectively in hortorium and university activities. He was particularly concerned with the future of the university’s natural areas, which he used so extensively in his teaching. Through his membership on the Cornell Plantations Committee he worked to strengthen that aspect of university resources. Yet, above all else, Michael was his own person. He was at his best following his own inclinations and pursuing his own intellectual goals. He plunged into new interests with abandon, being consumed by them until he felt he had mastered that which they could give him. In his final illness he displayed unimaginable courage and self-awareness and in his own strength reached out to help others.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Lawson Whalen; their two children, John, ever known as Jack, and Charlotte; his parents, John M. and Jean Knight Whalen; and three brothers and a sister.

David M. Bates, Peter L. Marks, David A. Young

Robert H. Whittaker

December 21, 1920 — October 20, 1980

Robert H. Whittaker was recruited to Cornell in 1968. He had already gained a position of prestige for his landmark studies in plant ecology, and the newly formed Division of Biological Sciences hoped to use his leadership to shape its Section of Ecology and Systematics. His influence pervaded faculty recruitment and the shaping of several academic programs at Cornell. His vigorous research program served as an example for his colleagues and attracted superior students and numerous distinguished visitors to Cornell, helping to build the ecology program into the strongest in the world. This program and the careers of its faculty and students remain a principal legacy of this man.

Bob was born in Wichita, Kansas. Following graduation from Washburn Municipal University in 1942, he joined the Army Air Corps. At the end of World War II he resumed his education at the University of Illinois. His interest in insect communities led him to the Smoky Mountains of Tennessee, but he quickly realized that plants would provide a better test of his theories of community structure. While he retained an active interest in insects throughout his life, his doctoral research converted him to a career in botany. He obtained his Doctor of Philosophy degree in zoology in 1948 and took a position at Washington State College at Pullman. At the nearby Hanford Laboratories in Richland, Washington, he conducted pioneering studies of model ecosystems using radioisotopic tracers. He moved to Brooklyn College in 1954, and in 1966 to the newly created University of California at Irvine.

Bob was actively involved with a number of professional organizations. He served as editor for *Ecology*, *Vegetatio*, and *Paleobiology* as well as consultant for the National Science Foundation. He was elected vice president of the Ecological Society of America (1971) and was president of the American Society of Naturalists at the time of his death. In 1966 he was presented the Mercer Award for the most outstanding publication in ecology of that year; the award was for a paper on the vegetation of the Santa Catalina Mountains in Arizona. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1975, to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1979, and was an honorary member of the British Ecological Society and of the Swedish Phytogeographical Society.

Bob Whittaker was recognized as an intellectual leader in ecology on an international scale and as the world's foremost authority on plant communities. His numerous studies on vegetation of the United States and several other countries led to major technical and conceptual advances in his field, and were the starting points for uncountable works by other scientists. But in addition to his contributions to basic science, he was also capable

of broad synthesis. He produced benchmark publications in diverse areas of biology, ranging from community ordination to niche theory to chemical ecology to phylogeny. His talents in research transferred admirably to his teaching. He was widely noted for his profound erudition and scholarship, and for the new insights he could provide. He was a master of the English language, serving up his ideas on a fully adorned platter of well-crafted sentences and memorable metaphors.

Although he earned distinction as a scientist, Bob will be most remembered by his friends and colleagues for his strength of character. He took special interest in young scientists. No one on the faculty of Ecology and Systematics took more of a personal interest in the welfare of the graduate students, and his devotion to them began before their arrival at Cornell. Despite his busy life, he always had time to discuss a problem, scientific or personal, and obviously relished his interactions with younger colleagues and students. He was particularly attentive to the plight of oppressed and underprivileged scientists in other countries, answering inquiries from individuals from underdeveloped countries and from behind the Iron Curtain with extreme courtesy and almost paternal interest. He gave freely of his energies as a protector and teacher, and had friends throughout the world because of it. The scientific community will surely miss Bob Whittaker's intellect; but a loss of no less magnitude was his warmth and humanity, which was not well disguised beneath his formal exterior.

Simon A. Levin, Gene E. Likens, Brian F. Chabot

Henry Booth Wightman

August 8, 1901 — February 2, 1980

Dr. Henry B. “Pete” Wightman was born in Auburn, New York. The son of a Presbyterian minister, he moved to the University Heights section of the Bronx, New York, when his father was called to a church there. He attended the Horace Mann School and continued his undergraduate education at Williams College, of which he was a loyal alumnus. He attended the Cornell University Medical College from which he obtained his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1927. It was in medical school that he met a classmate, Jocelyn Woodman, who later became his wife.

Following medical school he served a two-year internship at the Bellevue Hospital in New York and a period of several months at the Manhattan Maternity Hospital. He specialized in pediatrics and entered private practice in New Rochelle, New York, in 1930. Early in his medical career he developed an interest in allergy and obtained training from some of the pioneers in that field, including Dr. Robert A. Cooke. During the period from 1930 to 1942 he held appointments as attending pediatrician at the New Rochelle and Grasslands Hospitals and at the Vanderbilt Clinic. He also was on the staff of the children’s allergy clinic at the Bellevue Hospital and of the allergy clinic of the Roosevelt Hospital. He was certified by the American Board of Pediatrics and was a member of the American Academy of Allergy and of the Society for the Study of Asthma and Allied Conditions.

As years passed Dr. Wightman became aware of a preference for clinic work as opposed to private practice and of a desire to work with young people. In 1940 he began contacting leaders in the field of student health, including a former schoolmate, Dr. Norman S. Moore, who had recently become director of that department at Cornell. Their correspondence led to Dr. Wightman’s appointment in 1942 as assistant professor and attending physician at the clinic and infirmary.

He arrived at a particularly busy time, since the health service was caring for both civilian and military students on the campus. During the early forties he collaborated with Doctor Norman S. Moore and Doctor Edward C. Showacre in a study of the radiographic patterns of primary atypical pneumonia. He continued his interest in allergy and held allergy clinics until several years following his formal retirement. In 1949 he Published a study of clinical and pathological findings in 258 cases of appendicitis observed at the Cornell Infirmary over an eight-year period.

In 1950 Dr. Wightman was appointed assistant to the clinical director, a position he held for ten years. He played an active part in education within the student health department. He also participated in the education of medical

residents during the years when the health service collaborated with the Tompkins County Hospital in conducting a residency program in internal medicine. He contributed articles on a variety of clinical topics to *Student Medicine*, official organ of the American College Health Association. For two years he served on the Faculty Committee on Student Conduct. He was a member of the American Medical Association and of the New York State and Tompkins County Medical Societies.

Pete Wightman had a wide variety of community and social interests. He was a member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church and served as its chairman. He was a member of the City Club, the Rotary Club, the Country Club of Ithaca, and the Statler Club. He was a member of the American Cancer Society and served on the board of directors of the Y.M.C.A. and of the Family and Children's Service. He was president of the Sons of the American Revolution and a trustee of McGraw House. He had considerable skill and a lasting interest in fine woodworking. Summer vacations usually found him at one of the family cottages on Bailey Island, Maine, or at Big Moose Lake, New York. He enjoyed golf, fishing, and tying flies.

Dr. Wightman retired in 1969 and was granted the title of professor emeritus. His retirement was saddened in 1970 by the death of his wife, Jocelyn. He continued to work part-time as allergist at the Gannett Clinic until 1974. In 1974 he married an acquaintance and friend of long standing, Ms. Elizabeth Stocking. He was brightened by this new period of companionship and maintained the jovial personality and good humor which made him so well liked by those who knew him.

One of his unfinished projects as part of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program was a study of early physicians and medical care in Tompkins County. Physical infirmities ultimately took a heavy toll, particularly after a stroke in April, 1979. He died following a protracted illness in February, 1980. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Stocking Wightman; two sons: Henry B. Wightman of Syracuse and Frederick Wightman of Chicago, Illinois; a daughter, Winifred Webster of Boston, Massachusetts; seven grandchildren; three sisters: Katherine Hadden of Bronxville, Elizabeth Selander of Naples, Florida, and Edith Kreitler of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Paul H. Darsie, Alexius Rachun, Raymond Haringa

Bertram Francis Willcox

July 11, 1895 — April 30, 1987

Bertram F. Willcox was born in Cascadilla Hall on the Cornell campus, July 11, 1895. He died in Ithaca at his home at 111 Kelvin Place, April 30, 1987, shortly before his ninety-second birthday.

Bert was the son of Professor Walter F. Willcox, a distinguished long-time member of Cornell's Department of Economics, and Alice E. Work Willcox. Following secondary schooling in Ithaca and at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, he entered Cornell in the fall of 1913. His college activities and honors included serving as editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Era*, and membership in Psi Upsilon Fraternity, Sphinx Head and Phi Beta Kappa. His A.B. degree was awarded *in absentia* in 1917, following his assignment to France for war service.

Bert had promptly responded to the American Declaration of War on Germany in early 1917 by volunteering for military service, only to find that his eyesight did not measure up to minimum American military requirements. He was, however, accepted by the American Field Service and joined the ambulance corps. In mid-April he sailed for France on a submarine-infested transatlantic crossing that involved, as he wrote to his father, "just enough risk to add zest". His initial assignment was for six months in the Ardennes Forest Sector near Verdun as an ambulance driver and "sou-chef" for his unit. This was followed by an additional six months of service as a Red Cross Captain, headquartered in Paris.

In the late spring of 1918 after French manpower needs led to a reduction in the physical standards for enlistment, he was accepted by the French army through the French Foreign Legion, and assigned to an artillery officers candidate school for three months of training. He was then posted to the 13th Regiment of the French Light Artillery as a junior officer ("Aspirant") and had several months of combat service that ended with the Armistice. Following his French Army discharge, he joined the Paris staff of the American Secretariat to Negotiate The Peace.

Upon his return to the United States, Bert decided to pursue a legal career. From 1919 to 1922 he attended the Harvard Law School, graduating *cum laude* and serving as president of the *Harvard Law Review*. There followed twenty years of law practice in New York City. From 1923 to 1928, he was an associate with the law firm of Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, and its successors. He then organized his own Wall Street firm, Schurman, Wiley & Willcox, with two of his law school classmates and fellow associates in the Hughes firm. They were Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., son of Cornell's third president, and Alexander Wiley, who was to become his brother-in-law. In 1943 Bert transferred from private practice to government service, becoming a public member of the Appeals

Committee for the National War Labor Board. His Labor Board assignment involved arbitrating appeals from regional boards throughout the country, many of which concerned wartime wage controls.

In the spring of 1946, Bert happily and enthusiastically accepted an invitation to return to Ithaca as a member of the Cornell Law School faculty, teaching primarily in the fields of labor law and commercial transactions. He also served concurrently as a faculty member of Cornell's New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. He won rapid promotion to the rank of professor of law in 1948. He was the author of two editions of the widely used *Cases and Materials on Commercial Transactions*, published in 1951 in collaboration with Professor Robert E. Sutherland, and in 1953 with Professor Robert Baucher as an additional collaborator. In 1952 he was at the London School of Economics under a Fulbright grant and conducted research in labor relations in the nationalized gas industry. He was co-editor for two editions of *Labor Relations and the Law*, published in 1953 and 1960. He also actively participated as an arbitrator of labor-management disputes, serving on arbitration panels of federal and state agencies and as a member of the National Academy of Arbitrators.

In 1954, Bert was appointed as the first holder of the newly established William G. McRoberts Research Professorship in the Administration of the Law. As McRoberts Professor, he made a number of notable contributions toward improving the administration of justice. His study of problems besetting indigents accused of crime resulted in two important articles, each written in collaboration with Edward J. Bloustein (now President of Rutgers University): *The Griffin Case – Poverty and the Fourteenth Amendment*, and *A Field Study in a Rural Area of the Representation of Indigents Accused of Crime*. In 1960, he became staff director of a pioneer interdisciplinary study of the law applicable to the admission and discharge of patients in New York State mental institutions. This study, sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in cooperation with the Cornell Law School, culminated in 1962 in a volume entitled *Mental Illness and Due Process*. Many of the recommendations proposed in this report were incorporated in a subsequent legislative revision of the New York laws governing the hospitalization of the mentally ill. For this important contribution, the Association for Improvement of Mental Health awarded Bert its Adolf Meyer award for distinguished service in behalf of improved care and treatment of the mentally ill.

Bert retired from active teaching at Cornell in 1963, becoming McRoberts Professor Emeritus. He spent the next four years in India on a challenging project sponsored by the Ford Foundation that permitted him to continue teaching and research in the areas of labor law and labor relations. From 1963 to 1967, he served as visiting professor of law at the Indian Law Institute in New Delhi, and concurrently in 1966 and 1967 as a member of the law faculty at Banaras Hindu University at Varanasi. At the Indian Law Institute he worked in collaboration with a

group of Indian legal scholars in preparing a pioneer Indian Case Book entitled *Labour Law and Labour Relations*, published in 1968.

Bert was an unusually conscientious faculty colleague, cheerfully undertaking more than his share of time-consuming committee and administrative assignments. His balanced good judgment and manifested institutional loyalty contributed greatly to his effectiveness in faculty deliberations, as did his patience and skill in bringing together individuals with diverse interests and views. He was always gentle, amiable and urbane, winning the respect, affection and esteem of colleagues, students and all who knew him.

Bert's interests and contributions spanned a broad spectrum, covering both private and public law. In dedicating the 1963 fall issue of *Law in Transition* to Bert, the editors wrote: "To each of these segments of the law he has brought incisive analysis and high-minded principle. Achievement of sound public policy in defense of the weak or the humble is as much a part of his work on commercial transactions as on problems of public law." Bert's final Cornell sabbatic was spent in Europe studying the problems of world federalism and the legal and practical problems involved in attaining international peace. He was also a dedicated civil libertarian, courageously maintaining his membership in the National Lawyers Guild during the difficult years when that organization was the object of bitter McCarthyist attack. He was, however, never doctrinaire. In expressing his opinions on difficult and controversial issues, he would do so in a way that showed respect for the sincerely held views of others, even when he was unable to accept their conclusions.

Having lived as a boy and young man on the campus, in the days when there were faculty homes on areas now occupied by the College of Engineering, Statler Hall, and other university buildings, Bert had a great store of personal memories of Cornell as it was in the first decades of the century. He related anecdotes, however, only when they were relevant to the topic under discussion. He had a keen sense of propriety and could never, even in his last years, be accused of "anecdotalage".

Bert was a devoted family member. He met his wife-to-be, Katherine Webster Leckie of Hamilton, Ontario, on a trip to Bermuda in 1930. Kay and Bert were married in 1934, and were happily destined to share forty-nine years of close married companionship until Kay's death in 1983. They were blessed with three children: David born in 1935, Alice in 1938, and Mary in 1944. Bert and Kay had many interests in common. They both loved hiking, mountain climbing and the out-of-doors, enthusiasms they shared with their children. Furthermore during World War II, Bert and Kay opened their home to two English children who remained here throughout most of the War, safe from the threat of bombing at home.

During Bert's seventeen years of active Cornell teaching, his father Walter F. Willcox was still active as an emeritus professor at Cornell. When Bert joined him in the ranks of the emeriti, a classic picture of the two emeritus professors Willcox appeared in papers throughout the country, with a report stating that this was the only known case of a father and son contemporaneously holding emeritus rank at the same university.

W. David Curtiss, Milton R. Konvitz, Gray Thoron

Hugh M. Wilson

December 13, 1903 — January 29, 1984

Hugh Wilson will be remembered by his colleagues and friends throughout the state for his outstanding ability as a teacher. He could season a complicated, sometimes boring, soil-and-water-related subject with appropriate humor and demonstrations and thereby make the subject interesting and informative. He was born near Hancock, New York. Shortly thereafter the Wilson family moved to Steuben County, where Hugh worked on the farm and later managed the two-hundred-acre dairy operation. He was educated in the public school system of Steuben County and graduated in 1924 from the New York School of Agriculture at Alfred University.

His recognition of the need for erosion control and better land use stemmed from his early farm experiences and continued to his last days. The lean years of the Great Depression induced him to leave the farm in 1935 and enter the recently organized U. S. Soil Conservation Service as a trainee.

In six years he was promoted through various levels of responsibility to district soil conservationist, in charge of organizing and directing the work in Wyoming, Erie, and Livingston soil conservation districts.

Hugh's area of influence expanded when, in 1943, he was invited to join the New York State College of Agriculture as extension soil conservationist. During the next ten years he was instrumental in organizing more than thirty soil conservation districts throughout the state and in establishing the fundamental principles upon which they operate today.

Later in his academic career Hugh was appointed associate professor of conservation in the Department of Agronomy. In that capacity he further demonstrated his ability as an effective communicator, seizing every opportunity to work with other specialists in related fields, with county agricultural agents, with students and skeptics. If the door seemed to be ajar, Hugh Wilson was there to open it to the conservation cause.

A few examples illustrate the scope of his efforts and the techniques that he used as a teacher:

Hugh organized and conducted land-judging demonstrations for youth groups to give them a hands-on experience in identifying soil differences.

Sometimes referred to as "the gadgeteer with a purpose," Hugh built a portable "rain maker," which he set up for field demonstrations to simulate the effects of rainfall on erosion under various soil, slope, and cover conditions.

Oversized dice (possibly loaded) were used to illustrate the daily gamble farmers take with respect to weather conditions. Another gadget, dubbed the “one-armed bandit” was a cross between a slot machine and a roulette wheel. It was “programmed” to demonstrate land-use capabilities and “safe” cropping practices. Two pieces of equipment that were usually demonstrated together were the soil penetrometer and the infiltrometer. The penetrometer measured and recorded the force required to push a probe into the soil to a depth of twelve inches or more. The infiltrometer measured the rate at which a known depth of water was absorbed into various soil layers. Together they were an effective demonstration of how tillage practices affect soil physical characteristics.

Hugh Wilson authored several agricultural extension bulletins on erosion control, tillage, and drainage. He was a regular contributor to the County Extension News Service. He is also remembered as “the old curmudgeon” in the *American Agriculturalist*. In 1959 the honorary extension fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi, cited Hugh for “excellence in written materials—for his able manner in creating clear work pictures, based on proven practices in the field of soil conservation, and especially the work with county agricultural agents in creating and promoting agronomy workshops in New York State.”

While in retirement he wrote several books: one was titled *Hard Facts and Soft Sell, A Little Nonsense Now and Then is Welcomed by the Best of Men* and another, *Living Long Ago—No Runs, No Hits, Some Errors*. These and other publications reveal a philosophy and dedication that will be remembered by his many friends as well as his family.

Surviving family members include his wife, Margaret, of Bath, New York; two daughters, Lois Wilson of Albany, New York, and Mrs. James Klepeis (Elizabeth) of Reading, Massachusetts; and a son, Edward, of Brentwood, Missouri.

Paul Zwerman, Harry Kerr, Carl Winkelblech

William Abell Wimsatt

July 28, 1917 — January 9, 1985

William Abell Wimsatt died at his home in Ithaca, New York, after a courageous fight against cancer. He was born in Washington, D.C., the oldest of three sons of Alma Cheyney and William Church Wimsatt. After his father's early death Bill spent his summers on Chesapeake Bay and his winters in Tarpon Springs, Florida. Both environments inspired him with an enduring love of the out-of-doors. He developed such a keen interest in birds, especially birds of prey, that he trained several hawks for falconry and retained a lifelong interest in the sport.

When Bill was a student at St. John's Preparatory School in Washington, D.C., he attended a lecture by Professor Arthur A. Allen, the colorful Cornell ornithologist who triggered his strong desire to study at Cornell. His mother's serious illness prevented his coming to Ithaca for a time, but after her death he transferred from Catholic University in Washington to the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell, where he spent his senior year. After graduation Bill became one of "Doc" Allen's graduate students in ornithology and soon published five communications on birds.

In 1940 Bill married Ruth Claire Peterson, a fellow student in Allen's ornithology class. Of their six children, Bill, Jr., Ph.D.; Michael, M.D.; John, A.A.S.; Mary, M. A.; Jeffrey, D.V.M.; and Ruth, B.S., five followed in their parents' footsteps in receiving degrees from Cornell.

When Bill took a course given by the distinguished embryologist Howard B. Adelman, he was inspired to broaden his interests and changed his major to anatomy and embryology with Dr. Adelman as his doctoral committee chairman. Bill was pleased that through Adelman he could trace his scientific lineage to the great seventeenth-century anatomist Marcello Malpighi. His sense of history, however, never hindered Bill in exploring new ideas and new methods, whether in research, teaching, or social relationships.

In 1943, after Bill had received his doctorate at Cornell, he became an instructor of anatomy at Harvard Medical School. In 1945 he returned to Cornell as an assistant professor of zoology; in 1947 he became an associate professor; in 1951, a professor of zoology, a title he proudly held until his death. He was an active member of the Section of Genetics, Development, and Physiology in the Division of Biological Sciences, and from 1945 until 1960 he also taught histology and embryology to students in the College of Veterinary Medicine.

One of Bill's outstanding traits was his absolute loyalty to family, friends, and the institutions he loved. It was this loyalty that made him accept onerous tasks willingly, knowing full well they would consume much of his time, his

energy, and his patience. Prior to the complete reorganization of the field of biology at Cornell, Bill was chairman of the Department of Zoology. During the planning of the shuffle it became clear that the Department of Zoology would be dissolved and that none of the new sections would even have the term *zoology* in their names. Bill was the vigorous and vociferous advocate of zoology, but once the die was cast, he called the chairman of the committee planning the reorganization and asked, "How can I help to make it work?" This loyalty to Cornell and its best interests had its counterpart in the loyalty his family, friends, and students felt for him.

It was inspiring to see Bill in the laboratory engaged in animated discussion with his undergraduates and graduate student assistants. In his inimitable way he impressed them with his ability boldly to integrate structure and function. No student who took his course ever forgot this experience.

In addition to serving Cornell on innumerable committees and as a faculty trustee (1960-65) Bill was the recipient of many richly deserved honors. He authored more than eighty-five publications for professional journals and served as the organizer and editor of a widely acclaimed multivolume series on the biology of bats, which was published by Academic Press. At the time of his death, volume four of *Biology of Bats* was in preparation. Bill was devoted to his professional societies, attended meetings as frequently as time permitted, and served as an associate editor of the *American Journal of Anatomy* for eleven years.

The imagination and attention to detail that characterized his research was evident in his cabinet making. He was a superb craftsman in whatever he built, whether it was miniature ships or chests of drawers.

One of his most prized possessions was a log cabin on a large tract of land in the Danby hills. Slowly and laboriously he added a Great Room with a fireplace that burned five-foot logs, and here he and Ruth graciously entertained graduate students, colleagues, and friends. It is on this land that Bill's ashes were scattered and that Bill became a part of the environment he loved so dearly.

Howard E. Evans, Ari van Tienhoven, Perry W. Gilbert

Charles Calvert Winding

August 12, 1908 — March 17, 1986

Charles C. (Chuck) Winding died on March 17, 1986, after a lifetime of dedicated teaching and service to Cornell. With Fred H. (“Dusty”) Rhodes he was a founder of the School of Chemical Engineering, and over a fifty-year period he saw it prosper, grow, and change. For thirteen of those years he was the director of the school, leading it successfully through some very difficult times.

Chuck was born in Minneapolis and received his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota. In 1935 Dusty Rhodes asked him to join, with the rank of instructor, in the development of chemical engineering at Cornell. Chuck accepted and moved to Ithaca, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1936 he married Katharine (Kay) Cudworth, who survives him; he had met her at the University of Minnesota. In 1938 he was appointed assistant professor of chemical engineering. He became an associate professor in 1941, a professor in 1948, and the Herbert Fisk Johnson Professor of Industrial Chemistry in 1957. That year he also became the director of the School of Chemical Engineering, a position he held until 1970.

Professionally Chuck’s first love was teaching. Always friendly and helpful to students, he nonetheless demanded hard work, correct answers, and an appreciation of the breadth and diversity of chemical engineering practice. His weekly quizzes, graded 0 or 10, created near panic among fifth-year students in the 1940s. “An engineering answer has to be right,” he said. “A bridge that’s *almost* long enough isn’t worth anything.” He taught courses in chemical process design and organized several more in the developing field of polymer technology. Shortly before he retired, he restructured and modernized the undergraduate process design course and continued teaching it, on a part-time basis, for three years after he became a professor emeritus.

He was a strong proponent of the five-year bachelor’s degree program in engineering, believing that four years was not sufficient to give students adequate preparation for professional practice. But when the college abandoned the five-year program in 1965, he adapted well to the situation and saw to it that the strength and vitality of the chemical engineering program was not lost in the new curriculum. He had previously developed a professional engineering program in chemical engineering at the master’s level, which in large measure replaced the fifth year of the old program.

Chuck carried a heavy teaching load, especially early in his career, when he and Dusty Rhodes taught most of the courses in chemical engineering. In 1940-42, while Rhodes was occupied with the construction of Olin Hall,

Chuck taught nearly all the courses by himself while still contributing to the plans for the new building. During the war years his load increased still further, for under the accelerated schedule there were three terms each year and all courses were given each term. There were no vacations. When asked about that he merely said dryly, “I was glad when it was over.”

As a researcher, he was meticulous and thorough, skilled in asking the right questions and in devising experimental techniques to answer them. He never spared himself time or effort in his research work and was equally demanding of his graduate students. His fundamental studies of heat transfer featured truly innovative techniques, and in polymer studies, starting with his Ph.D. thesis on cellulose acetate, he was one of the pioneers. During World War II his group studied non-Newtonian flow and degradation of rubber latexes and solutions. The course he offered in synthetic plastics, beginning in 1943, was one of the first courses on polymers given in a chemical engineering school. For years he wrote the annual review of polymerization for *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. He also wrote two books on polymer technology—one with Leonard Hasche of Tennessee Eastman (1947), the other with Gordon Hiatt of Eastman Kodak (1961). His biographical profile was included recently in “Polymer Pioneers” in *Polymer News*.

In 1957 he became the director of the school, following Dusty Rhodes’s colorful career. He was more conservative than his predecessor but maintained Rhodes’s policies of concern for the professional development of his students. He did not favor the growing emphasis on research in the engineering college, despite his own prowess in research, since he believed it would inevitably reduce the attention paid to undergraduate education. Chuck led the school through the turbulent 1960s. He battled successfully against the forces that would have significantly reduced the amount of chemistry in the chemical engineering curriculum, modified and shortened the bachelor’s program from five to four years, and held everything together during the student disruptions of 1968-70. During that difficult period he established several new and much-needed options in the chemical engineering curriculum.

For almost twenty years he wrote the *Olin Hall News*, a newsletter to the alumni. He knew virtually all of the graduates personally and kept in close touch with many of them through the newsletter and at annual meetings of various technical societies. He was a fellow of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and a distinguished member of the Society of Plastics Engineers. In 1983 he was named Educator of the Year by that society, and a few days before he died he received a certificate celebrating fifty years of membership in the American Chemical Society.

During World War II Chuck was a consultant to the Office of the Rubber Reserve. Later he consulted with Rome Cable and a number of other companies. For many years he was a director of the Cowles Company of Skaneateles. He was an avid sailor, competing with great success in meets and regattas on Seneca and Cayuga lakes. His sailboat, a Thistle, was appropriately named *Poly-Mer*. He was a past commodore of the Ithaca Yacht Club, a longtime member of the Seneca Yacht Club, and for many years secretary-treasurer of the Central New York Yacht Racing Association.

Chuck was a dedicated, sincere, conscientious, and caring gentleman with a host of friends. In 1973 a dinner organized by chemical engineering alumni was held in Philadelphia to recognize his many contributions to the School of Chemical Engineering and to the education and welfare of his students. Announced at that dinner was the establishment of the Charles C. Winding Scholarship Fund, made possible by contributions from alumni and friends. Over the years additional gifts have swelled this fund considerably. It will continue to keep his memory alive as it supports graduate students in the program he liked best of all—the professional master’s degree program in chemical engineering.

Ferdinand Rodriguez, Raymond G. Thorpe, Robert L. Von Berg, Julian C. Smith

George Winter

April 1, 1907 — November 3, 1982

George Winter, Class of 1912 Professor of Engineering Emeritus, was born and raised in Vienna during a time of great cultural and intellectual activity. During his early childhood he developed his lifelong interests in music, art, literature, and the theater, as well as his enduring love for the outdoors and mountain climbing. After studying engineering for a year in Vienna, he moved first to Stuttgart and then to Munich, where he received his engineering degree from the Technical University in 1930. His first job was working on the construction of the first skyscraper in Vienna, an apartment building that still stands. In early 1931 he and Anne were married, and in April 1932 they journeyed to Russia, where George had secured a position in structural design and construction. Russia provided many opportunities for a young engineer in those days, and in addition to his engineering work, George had a teaching assignment at the mining institute in Swerdlowsk.

Their son, Peter, was born in August 1934. The increasing tensions of life in Russia in the mid-1930s convinced the Winters that they should return to Austria, which they did in early 1938. Soon after, they decided to come to the United States, and they arrived in Ithaca in August 1938. George enrolled at Cornell as a doctoral student in structural engineering and embarked on the first leg of his remarkable career in research, teaching, and professional practice.

George's entry into research on steel structures is an intriguing example of the right man being at the right place at the right time. By the late 1930s an expanding market for structures made of thin steel had created a demand for rational standards of design, and Dean Solomon Cady Hollister had obtained support from industry to conduct the required research. George Winter had the ideal educational background for the task, and his many years in engineering practice gave him precisely the right perspective for this design-oriented research program. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1940 and joined the faculty of the School of Civil Engineering immediately. His research led to the publication in 1946 of the first edition of the American Iron and Steel Institute Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members. Most of the research and the writing of this code, and of many subsequent editions, can be attributed to George Winter. It soon became the world-recognized standard for this type of construction and has been published abroad in many languages. Another result of this early work has been continuous steel industry support of Cornell structural engineering research since 1940, under George's direction until he retired in 1975 and since then under one of his former graduate students now on the Cornell faculty.

As an outgrowth of his work in thin steel structures, George Winter also became deeply involved in the writing of standards for heavier steel construction, serving for many years as a leading member of the committee responsible for the specification used in the design of most steel buildings in the United States. He also served as chairman of the Column Research Council, an organization that establishes directions for research in the stability of structures and provides guidance for incorporating research results into practice.

While most structural engineers in academia concentrate their research and teaching efforts in only one of the several common building materials, George Winter was an international expert in all three major modern materials—cold-formed steel, structural steel, and concrete. His interest in reinforced concrete structures spanned his entire professional career. His early work as a consulting engineer in Austria and Russia provided him with an appreciation for both theory and practical design and led directly to later research and publications on a wide variety of topics, including his pioneering paper on concrete folded plate roofs, a form of construction he introduced to the United States in 1947.

George devoted much time and energy to the revision and improvement of the Building Code of the American Concrete Institute (ACI), a document that not only governs the design of all reinforced concrete buildings in the United States but also serves as the model for numerous foreign specifications as well. His leadership in the ACI Code Committee led directly to an improved method of design for reinforced concrete structures. It was through his further efforts that a rational approach to structural safety, involving load and resistance factors based on probability theory, was introduced into the code.

George's influence on the development of reinforced concrete was further extended through his efforts as coauthor of the fifth through ninth editions of the book *Design of Concrete Structures*. This unique volume has been a standard reference work and textbook for almost sixty years, serving the needs of many generations of students and practicing engineers.

Although George Winter had a vast influence on many aspects of structural engineering research and practice, perhaps his greatest impact was in the role of teacher. As stated by Professor Floyd Slate in the preface to a commemorative volume published at the time of George's retirement in 1975, "The atmosphere which he consistently created in the classroom was exhilarating: the clarity, the stimulation, the thought-provoking questions, the personal interactions, the sincerity, the dedication—all of these things and more made his teaching both a challenge and an excitement." This same commitment to excellence and to nurturing the ability to think critically extended to the thesis advising of his many graduate students. He taught hundreds of engineers who have

gone on to become leaders in the structural engineering profession, including many Ph.D. students who are now faculty members at institutions all over the world.

George Winter became chairman of the Department of Structural Engineering in 1948 and served twenty-two years, during which time he brought international distinction to himself, to the department, and to Cornell University. He was named the Class of 1912 Professor of Engineering in 1963.

His presence was felt far beyond the College of Engineering; it extended to many Cornell community activities and to other national and international arenas outside engineering. He was a strong supporter of music, who took an active interest in the musical well-being of the Cornell community. He served on the Faculty Music Committee in the early fifties and was its chairman in 1954-55. For the last seventeen years he was chairman of the Friends of Music at Cornell (a group of local music lovers whose generosity has provided much-needed bursaries for many Cornell music students). George's great enthusiasm for intimate chamber music was the decisive factor in the maintaining and planning of the Friends' annual series of chamber music concerts at the A.D. White House. He was also a familiar figure at the many other concerts given on campus. His abiding love and deep appreciation of music and his warmth and loyalty endeared him to many musicians.

But music was only a part of George's broad interest in the humanities and the arts. He also cared deeply for the museum and the library and was a longtime member of the Andrew D. White and Herbert F. Johnson Museums and the Cornell Library Associates. He also served on the University Lectures Committee from 1966 to 1970. Prehistoric archaeology was another interest pursued by George Winter for many years. He was an avid member of the American Archaeological Institute and participated in the Smithsonian archaeological expedition to Egypt in 1966.

George Winter was elected to membership in the National Academy of Engineering and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was also named an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Concrete Institute. He received three national awards from the American Concrete Institute: the Wason Research Medal in 1965, the Henry C. Turner Medal in 1972, and the Joe W. Kelly Award in 1979, as well as three national awards from the American Society of Civil Engineers: the Moisseiff Award in 1948, the Croes Medal in 1961, and the E.E. Howard Award in 1981. In September 1982 he received the coveted International Award of Merit in Structural Engineering from the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering "in appreciation of his outstanding contributions in research and teaching of structural engineering."

He was the author or coauthor of nearly one hundred technical papers and contributed to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the *Structural Engineering Handbook*, and the *Building Structural Design Handbook*. He was awarded an honorary doctorate from his undergraduate university, the Technical University of Munich, and held a Guggenheim fellowship. He served as visiting professor at the California Institute of Technology; the University of California, Berkeley; and the University of Liege. He was a member of many technical societies and did extensive consulting in structural engineering.

George Winter was unique in being able to excel in so many roles: first and foremost, as a teacher who nurtured critical thinking, but also as an adviser, lecturer, researcher, colleague, author, member of professional committees, consultant to industry, developer of building codes, and leader of both engineering education and campus cultural life. He greatly enriched and expanded the horizons of his students, colleagues, and friends, and we all rejoice in having been part of his remarkable life.

His professional accomplishments were many, but his first love was for his family. He particularly treasured his summers in Maine with Anne. He took great pride in his son, Peter, and daughter-in-law, Madge, and he cherished his role as grandfather to Karin Anne and Christopher George.

John T. Hsu, William McGuire, Arthur H. Nilson, Richard N. White

Jacob Wolfowitz

March 19, 1910 — July 16, 1981

Jacob Wolfowitz was born in Warsaw, Poland, and came to the United States when he was ten. His father had immigrated earlier, but the outbreak of World War I left the rest of the family stranded in Poland. They survived under very difficult circumstances during the war years.

Wolfowitz's formal education began in the Brooklyn public schools in 1920. By 1931 he had obtained his Bachelor of Science degree from the College of the City of New York. The Great Depression, responsibilities to his family, and marriage in 1934 forced him to seek employment, partly teaching in a vocational high school and partly as a stock clerk. Nevertheless, he obtained his Master of Arts degree from Columbia University in 1933 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree from New York University in 1942, studying and writing his thesis "on the subway," as he said.

In 1938 Abraham Wald, a refugee from Vienna, came to Columbia to begin a distinguished academic career. He and Wolfowitz met and began a close collaboration that continued until Wald's death in 1950. They published two joint papers in 1939 and 1940, before Wolfowitz obtained his Ph.D., and Wald was also the de facto sponsor of Wolfowitz's thesis.

In 1942 the Statistical Research Group was formed by Harold Hotelling at Columbia University to do war-related research. Wolfowitz left high school teaching and joined Wald and others there until 1945. It was there that Wald discovered and developed sequential analysis, and in 1948 this led to the famous paper written jointly with Wolfowitz, "Optimal Character of the Sequential Probability Ratio Test."

Jacob Wolfowitz's first academic appointment was as associate professor at the University of North Carolina in 1945. He came to the newly formed Department of Mathematical Statistics at Columbia University at Wald's invitation in 1946. The death of Wald in an airplane accident in 1950 was a deeply personal and professional loss, loosening Wolfowitz's ties to Columbia University. At the invitation of Ithaca friends Wolfowitz spent the summer of 1951 at Sheldrake on Cayuga Lake. During the visit, there developed associations with members of the Cornell mathematics faculty that led to an offer of a professorship. Coming to Cornell in 1951, Wolfowitz brought with him, as an assistant professor in the Department of Mathematics, Jack C. Kiefer. They became close collaborators, and Kiefer later attained great distinction here and elsewhere before an untimely death in 1981. In the years that followed, Wolfowitz's presence at Cornell influenced Robert E. Bechhofer, Roger H. Farrell, and Lionel Weiss to come and stay at Cornell.

The Cornell period was marked by an astonishing variety and quantity of innovative work of the highest quality. There were papers (some joint papers with Kiefer) on inventory theory, minimum distance methods, stochastic approximation, theory of queues, estimation of distribution functions, optimal design in regression, and information theory. Here, in 1961, he wrote the first edition of his book *Coding Theorems on Information Theory*. Because of the importance of this subject, research continued, and the third edition appeared in 1978. Here also began the collaboration with Lionel Weiss on maximum likelihood and maximum probability that culminated in 1974 in their book *Maximum Probability Estimation and Related Topics*.

Although Wolfowitz was always somewhat restless, he had much deep personal satisfaction during his nineteen years here. He enjoyed long walks and the relaxed atmosphere. He loved the setting. It was here that his children, whom he loved, grew up, were educated, and graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences with distinguished records, which gave him deep satisfaction.

The 1960s were, however, difficult years in many ways. Wolfowitz was dismayed by what he felt was the betrayal of fundamental values and of academic norms by many students and faculty. At odds with many around him and concerned by the Cornell administration's unwillingness to assure him that he could continue beyond normal retirement at sixty-five, he sought opportunities elsewhere that he had previously rejected. In 1970 he resigned—but with his consent his resignation was changed to a retirement at Diedrich Willers's suggestion—and he took a position in the Department of Mathematics at the University of Illinois. He continued there until mandatory retirement at age sixty-eight. He then went to the University of Southern Florida, where he actively served until his last heart attack three years later.

Those who studied under Wolfowitz or heard him lecture remember him as a great teacher. He transmitted to his audiences his intuition for his subject and his feeling for the inner structure of results with clarity and homely humor, without pretension, yet with enthusiasm and a zest for ideas.

The same sense of curiosity and stewardship that drove Wolfowitz in mathematics was evident in his private life. There was a deep commitment to his family, the Jewish community, his adopted country, and decency everywhere. He read widely and was unusually knowledgeable about the affairs of the world. He was quietly generous with his resources and willing to use his influence in the cause of freedom and fairness.

His honors were many: the Rietz and Wald lecturer of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the Shannon lecturer of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, as well as many invited special addresses and

international lecture tours, and a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1966-67. He was a fellow of both the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and of the Econometric Society and a member of the International Statistics Institute, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the National Academy of Science, to name only some.

He leaves his wife, Lillian, of Tampa, Florida; his daughter, Mrs. Laura Sachs, of Israel (arts '62); and his son, Paul Wolfowitz, of Washington, D.C. (arts '65).

Isadore Blumen, Harry Kesten, Roger H. Farrell

William M. Woodward

September 19, 1916 — April 22, 1983

Professor Woodward joined the Cornell faculty as an assistant professor of physics and nuclear studies in February 1948, having come from a similar position at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was promoted to associate professor in 1952 and to professor in 1960. He retired from the Faculty on June 30, 1982, and was then granted the status of professor emeritus.

Woodward was born in Hartford, Connecticut. He lived there until his family moved to New York City in 1930 and then to Toms River, New Jersey, in 1931, where he completed his high school education in 1934. He received his undergraduate education at MIT and at Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1938. He did his graduate work at Princeton University and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1941, having written a thesis on infrared spectroscopy.

In late 1941 Professor Woodward joined a project at Princeton to develop a method for separating the isotopes of uranium. When that project was completed in March 1943, he joined the Los Alamos Laboratory, where he studied the nuclear properties of the fissile materials that were used to create the atomic bomb.

Immediately after the bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki he became involved in the movement of scientists working towards the international control of atomic weapons. He contributed significantly to the effort in Washington to educate members of Congress about these problems and played an important role in the creation of the Federation of Atomic Scientists.

From the time of his arrival at Cornell until the mid-1960s, Woodward applied his considerable talent and understanding to teaching and research and to the affairs of the Department of Physics, the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, and the University. He taught a wide variety of courses to undergraduates and graduate students. With his students and his colleagues he carried out a research program that was innovative and made important additions to our knowledge of the properties of the elementary particles. He conducted his research at the main facility of the laboratory, the electron synchrotron, and also devised a series of “table-top scale” experiments that were particularly suited to the involvement of students and enriched the program of the laboratory. Woodward served as chairman of the graduate admissions committee of the department and as field representative to the Graduate School. He was an undergraduate adviser and was the chairman of the graduate committees for about ten students.

In the mid-1960s Woodward suffered a series of serious physical ailments that necessarily curtailed his activities. Nonetheless, he continued to contribute to the work of the laboratory and the University under circumstances that would have hopelessly discouraged most people. When the Cornell 10 GeV synchrotron was built in 1965-67, he performed the primary survey for the half-mile magnet ring, a task that required pushing the classical methods of surveying to their limits of precision. He later transferred his intellectual interests to biology. In 1976 he felt that he could no longer carry out an effective program of teaching and research, and he was granted a medical disability leave.

Woodward was a member of the American Physical Society and of Sigma Xi. He was a Guggenheim fellow in 1955-56, when he spent the academic year at Stanford University.

Professor Woodward's research and teaching were noted for their originality and creativity. He was a devoted teacher who inspired his students to produce research of the highest quality. He was exceptionally kind, generous, and thoughtful to all with whom he associated. During his entire career he gave generously of his time and energy to foster a better public understanding of the impact of science on society. He was devoted to science as an intellectual pursuit and as a force for the betterment of life. We who were fortunate to have known and worked with him are grateful for his intellectual stimulation and for the pleasure we derived from his presence.

Kurt Gottfried, Peter C. Stein, John W. DeWire

Florence E. Wright

1894 — September 29, 1983

The death of Florence E. Wright, at the age of eighty-nine, on September 29, 1983, in Bowling Green, Ohio, closed the long, dedicated career of a professional and pioneer in furniture restoration. Miss Wright is remembered throughout New York State for her warm personality, teaching skill, professionalism, and perfectionism. Through Cornell Cooperative Extension she made an impact upon thousands of families.

Florence, a native of St. Cloud, Minnesota, obtained a diploma in art education in 1917 and received her B.A. and M.F.A. degrees in 1924 and 1927, respectively, from Teachers College, Columbia. She taught school in Minnesota and was a supervisor of art in Ames, Iowa, public schools. Her college teaching included being an instructor at the State Teachers College in St. Cloud and at the School of Art in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She was an assistant professor at the University of Texas in Austin before coming to Cornell University as an associate professor in the New York State College of Home Economics and as a home furnishings specialist for cooperative extension in 1929.

Florence was interested in having people enrich their family life through the home environment. Thus she taught homemakers and extension home economists all facets of interior design. However, she was better known for her work related to furniture restoration, the art of stencilling, and the study of antiques. Since the economy did not permit new furniture acquisitions, she inspired people to appreciate their home furnishings and develop the skills to improve the quality of their possessions. She was a recognized authority in the furniture industry and was able to translate industry's vocabulary and methods to homemakers for use when refurbishing their home furnishings.

Florence, through her teaching, had the ability to instill high standards and aid those with talent to advance their knowledge and skill. She developed a leadership program and criteria for the selection of leaders who, when they had completed the course, taught others. This system of teaching others to teach became a model in other state cooperative extension programs and in other educational programs.

In addition, Florence inspired students to attain standards of excellence in their work. She was actively involved in the establishment of the Esther Stevens Brazer Guild. Many students, inspired by Florence's confidence in them, established thriving businesses focusing on stencilling furniture and restoring and selling antiques. This added to many family incomes during the depression years.

Her bulletin *Three Centuries of Furniture* was a resource for over thirty years for individuals, dealers, and collectors. Very few extension bulletins can boast of a distribution record equal to *Three Centuries of Furniture*. The bulletin *How to Stencil Chairs*, published first in 1949 and then renamed in 1982 as *Stencilling Chairs*, sold ten million copies. It is another well-known resource for people interested in the art of stencilling and in developing this skill.

In 1947 Florence was recognized by Epsilon Sigma Phi and given the Award of Merit for the highest achievement in written materials for advancing the work of cooperative extension. Three years later, in 1950, Florence received the Superior Service Award from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in recognition of her outstanding teaching program in New York. In addition, she wrote articles for many periodicals. Among the best known is the chapter “The Empire Period Produces the Golden Age of Stencilling” in the book *The Ornamental Chair*, published by the New York State Historical Society of Early American Decoration.

Florence, in spite of her heavy teaching and travel schedule, had time for community activities. One of her greatest contributions was at the Southside Community House in Ithaca. She served on the board of directors in the 1930s and was chairperson of the refurbishing committee.

After retirement from Cornell University, in 1951, Florence continued her interest in furniture restoration. She was co-owner of The Workshop in Penn Yan for nine years. From 1951 to 1976 she also responded to requests to teach adult education classes in New York and Michigan because of her desire to interact with people and stimulate their interest in preserving antiques. She was frequently called upon to serve as a speaker, judge, and consultant and also served as a member of various community agency boards of directors and volunteered for church and public health programs.

Florence’s interest in contributing her knowledge about early decorated furniture continued until her death. She planned to do a publication on the history of painted furniture and document it with photographs that she had taken. It was her wish that photographs and stencils of designs on early decorated furniture be given to the New York State Society of Early American Decoration if she did not complete her plans. All who came in contact with Florence Wright or her work can appreciate the legacy she leaves for future generations.

Orrilla W. Butts, Ruby Loper, Ethel Samson

William J. Wright

June 6, 1881 — March 19, 1986

William J. Wright died on Wednesday, March 19, 1986, at the age of 104, in Acton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Wright was appointed professor of rural education and state leader of junior extension work in the Department of Rural Education on November 1, 1918. Building on the principles already established in the Cornell Junior Naturalist Clubs by Liberty Hyde Bailey and Anna Botsford Comstock and the work of his predecessors, Martha Van Rensselaer and F. L. Griffin, he established junior extension clubs in fifteen counties within a year of his appointment. During his tenure at Cornell the name 4-H was adopted, and the program's scope and depth and the number of participating counties increased steadily.

In addition, his achievements include the formation of county 4-H program advisory committees and the employment of full-time county 4-H agents. For the first time extension specialists were employed by the College of Agriculture and the College of Home Economics to design programs for 4-H and to provide in-service education and support for 4-H club agents.

When, in 1930, the state Department of Education withdrew its financial support of 4-H club work, Mr. Wright continued his commitment to youth. The state club leader office at Cornell was moved from the Department of Rural Education and was made an administrative division of cooperative extension administration. The move led to revisions of the constitutions of the County Farm and Home Bureau Associations to include a 4-H department. Mr. Wright's leadership role in implementing those organizational changes was invaluable.

Mr. Wright provided dependable, stable leadership throughout the years. He earned the title of "Mr. 4-H" for his commitment to the development of youth through experiences designed to help them become useful citizens and involved community leaders.

Mr. Wright was a charter member of Lambda chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the extension honorary fraternity. In addition, he served on many college and statewide committees.

On retirement in 1942, Mr. Wright returned to Stockbridge, Michigan, where he was elected supervisor for Stockbridge Township. He enjoyed writing, and among his works there was a history of the area. He is also the author of a book entitled *Greenhouse Construction*.

His interest in the 4-H program of Cornell cooperative extension continued in retirement. He enjoyed reading about the advancement of the 4-H program, keeping in contact with 4-H staff members, and remaining vitally interested in Cornell cooperative extension and Cornell University. William Wright was a respected leader, had an outgoing personality, and made friends readily.

Mr. Wright received a B.S. degree at Michigan State University in 1904 and a master's degree from Pennsylvania State University in 1912. He was employed as the assistant to the president at Michigan Agricultural College from 1907 to 1909, as an assistant professor of horticulture at Pennsylvania State University from 1909 to 1912, and as the director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Alfred from 1912 to 1918. While living in Alfred, Mr. Wright was responsible for the direction of 4-H clubs in Allegany and Steuben counties.

He is survived by a son, J. Richard of Carlisle, Massachusetts, and a daughter, Mary Gundry of Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Maurice Bond, Mary Lou Brewer, George Broadwell, Ethel W. Samson

Paul Joseph Zwerman

April 26, 1911 — December 24, 1985

Paul J. Zwerman, professor emeritus of soil conservation, suffered an aneurysm in the fall of 1985 and died on December 24. His wife, Sara, died in October 1984. They are survived by a son, William LeRoy; two grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

Paul was a graduate of a one-room country school. When he reached Ohio State University, as a graduate of Sandusky High School, he completed studies for his B.S. degree in agriculture in barely more than three years. Then came a change of pace: he chose to intermingle graduate study with service as a government employee. It was to be seven years before he received his M.S. degree from Ohio State University and eighteen years before he received his Ph.D. degree.

Paul began government service in 1934 as a junior soil scientist with the Soil Erosion Service of the Department of the Interior. As an assistant soil scientist, he was transferred into the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service when it was created in 1935. He rose to the position of infiltrationist, in charge of that aspect of United States flood-control surveys, but in 1944 he entered the U.S. Navy for two years of service as a lieutenant (gunnery officer) during World War II (in the European theater). He then returned to government service but was given an educational leave to accept a two-year appointment as a research fellow at Ohio State University. He resumed active service as a senior soil scientist, this time in charge of drainage research in Ohio. He concluded this penultimate tour of duty with the government in 1950, when he resigned to join the faculty of Cornell University as an associate professor of soil conservation. In 1976, after twenty-six years at Cornell, he retired as professor emeritus only to re-enter government service for one last time, spending three years with the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior. In 1979 he and Sara returned to Ithaca, where they settled in a home built for them on Slaterville Road.

Although a soil scientist by profession, Paul was also a practical engineer. Most of his research and much of his teaching were joint ventures with his colleagues in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. His drainage experiment, established near Aurora, New York, was a model of planning and execution on the large scale that is necessary if the results are to carry weight.

His three sabbatical leaves were all spent in the Netherlands, where land drainage is a *sine qua non*. His lectures at the State Agricultural University at Wageningen were instrumental in attracting to Cornell a number of talented

students from the Netherlands who, along with his students from North and South America, have subsequently risen to positions of scientific leadership both in this country and abroad.

There is no record that Paul Zwerman had any formal instruction in German, but his proficiency in the language was such that, in the days when all Cornell graduate students were required to have a good reading knowledge of both German and French, he was one of the examiners appointed by the Graduate School to conduct the German examinations. He could, and did, lecture in Dutch when it was appropriate to do so.

Paul was not a reticent scholar. With a talent for being heard at a distance, he was at his peak when doing his rendition of an irascible professor asking the simple questions that demolish pedantry, while he saved face for all by clever use of his irrepressible sense of humor. Conventional wisdom had no place in his thoughts: to him, innovation was nothing more remarkable than uninhibited common sense. His patience with bureaucracy was minuscule. His patience with nature was infinite.

Paul Zwerman had a vital role in efforts to develop the unrealized potential of New York's north country. Farms on the heavy soils of that region are plagued by excess water and short growing seasons. Paul believed that successful agriculture in the north country depended upon development of proper systems of land drainage, specifically, including elimination of microrelief, which interfered with surface runoff. His experiments and his demonstrations of land smoothing and subtle, but systematic, shaping to promote surface drainage are cornerstones of the programs that have evolved and that have raised the expectations for those who live in the north country. Each year, more and more farmers are adopting the methods he developed. They have increased the productivity of their fields and broadened their management options. Agriculture in the north country owes much to the common sense innovations brought to the scene by Paul Zwerman.

Paul was a member of the Soil Science Society of America, the American Society of Agronomy, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and the Soil Conservation Society of America. In 1970 the New York State Conservation Council recognized his contributions with its Soil Conservationist Award. In 1975 he was named a fellow of the American Society of Agronomy. He served as the chairman of the Empire State chapter of the Soil Conservation Society and, in 1972, was a Fulbright fellow in the Netherlands.

David R. Bouldin, Thomas W. Scott, Robert D. Miller