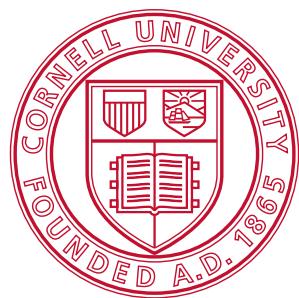


**Memorial Statements of the Cornell University Faculty
1960-1969
Volume 4**



**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.

P.C.Tobias de Boer, 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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Arthur Augustus Allen

December 28, 1885 — January 17, 1964

It can be truly said that birds filled the life of Arthur Allen. He was the first professor of ornithology in America and devoted a lifetime to teaching and research in ornithology at Cornell. His devotion to the field was paramount, and there was no corner of the discipline into which his curiosity did not take him with enthusiasm.

Although Dr. Allen specialized in birds, his breadth of training and his experience in biology were exceptional. He developed an inimitable style of writing and speaking which enabled him to share his knowledge and discoveries with others in a delightful manner. One didn't need to be an ornithologist nor even know anything about birds to enjoy his lectures, his stories, or his books. His ease in writing, his charm as a lecturer and teacher, his unique ability as a raconteur, his sense of humor, and his quickness of response were characteristics which endeared him to all.

Dr. Allen was born in Buffalo, New York. His early years were spent there. He entered Cornell in 1904 and received the A.B. degree in 1907, the M.A. degree in 1908. In 1908 and 1909 he received a fellowship in zoology, and in 1911 he was awarded the Ph.D. degree in zoology.

In 1912 Dr. Allen collected for the American Museum of Natural History in Colombia where he discovered over fifteen species of tropical birds new to science. His expeditions and discoveries in ornithology from tropics to arctic, almost too numerous to mention, resulted in his election to membership in the Explorers' Club of New York. Outstanding was the discovery of a nesting pair of Ivory-billed Woodpeckers in Florida in 1924. In 1935 he led an expedition for Cornell and the American Museum of Natural History in search of vanishing birds, during which the rare Ivory-bill was again located, this time in Louisiana. The birds were photographed in motion and still pictures, resulting in the best series of studies ever made on this almost extinct species, and the only sound recordings made to date. Three separate trips to Hudson Bay (1934, 1944, 1954) gave him an unusual familiarity with arctic birds, their songs and problems. With the Office of Scientific Research and Development in 1944-1945 he renewed his acquaintance with tropical birds in Panama in the interest of the armed forces and helped clear up many mysteries of the tropical jungles and their sounds.

His doctoral thesis on the life history of the Red-winged Blackbird was recognized immediately as a new and effective approach to the study of living birds and became the pattern for similar studies all over the world. His research on diseases of the Ruffed Grouse won for him the Outdoor Life Medal in 1924. While conducting his

eminently successful experiments on raising Ruffed Grouse in captivity, he discovered a basic sex rhythm. His paper on this subject is a classic, which has stimulated much research in avian ethology. In 1948 he found the hitherto unknown nest of the Bristle-thighed Curlew in Alaska, for which he was awarded the Burr Prize by the National Geographic Society.

Though his scientific contributions to ornithology through teaching, research, lecturing, and writing were many and varied, it was his warm personality which endeared him to thousands of students who remember his courses and field trips, his counsel and the lovable example he set for all who came in contact with him. He guided his students toward making outstanding contributions of their own with an informality that put them at ease. His willingness and ability to share his knowledge, his enthusiasms, and his inspirations with others were outstanding.

Dr. Allen's popular writing about birds began with stories written for *Bird Lore*, which was edited by his friend, Dr. Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Allen soon became assistant editor of the magazine and for years contributed regularly to the publication, which later became the *Audubon Magazine*. These stories about birds became later the basis for two volumes, *American Bird Biographies*, published in 1934, and *The Golden Plover and Other Birds*, published in 1939. These books present life histories of forty-seven American bird species in which scientific facts about the birds are woven into most charming tales.

In his text, *The Book of Bird Life*, published in 1930, the aspects of the subject are presented from paleohistory, anatomy, physiology, and function to techniques for study of them in the field and laboratory. This introduction to general ornithology had eleven reprintings during its first thirty years of use. In April, 1961, a revised edition of the book was published which included new material on ethology and migratory behavior, and on the recent progress made in recording the songs and calls of birds.

In 1951 the National Geographic Society published his *Stalking Birds with Color Camera*, a monumental collection of 331 bird photographs in color, mostly by the author, and stories of the making of the photographs. In this and other publications Dr. Allen has done much to help others who aspire to perfection in bird photography.

The first course in wildlife conservation given in the United States was taught at Cornell in 1919 by Dr. Allen. His deep interest in this field caused him to assist in organizing the professional Wildlife Society in 1935, and to serve as its second president.

His ear for bird sounds was phenomenal. His ability to quickly coin little verbalizations helped him and his students to become adept at learning songs and calls and at passing the knowledge on to others. When sound

recording was introduced about 1925 in the motion picture world and it became electronically practical, Dr. Allen immediately showed interest in the possibility of using this new tool in biology and especially to expand interest in ornithology. The first "Cornell Bird Songs" were recorded in May, 1929, in Renwick Park in Ithaca. Beginning in 1930 with Albert R. Brand and others, he led the team, which created the Cornell Library of Natural Sounds and a long series of published records of birds and other animals.

Cornell thus became the first American university concentrating on bioacoustics studies—and the present size of its sound collection attests to his long encouragement of the work in which he took an active, keen part. The collection now contains some 20,000 recordings of approximately 1500 bird species from all zoogeographic regions of the world.

The Laboratory of Ornithology, which was one of Dr. Allen's proudest achievements, may be thought of as beginning with his appointment as Assistant Professor of Ornithology in 1915. In 1955 the Laboratory was officially recognized as a part of Cornell University and Dr. Allen became its co-director. Later he was named honorary director but always remained most active in its operation and management.

Dr. Allen was a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union and a member of the International Ornithological Congress, the Wilson Ornithological Club, the Cooper Ornithological Club, the American Society of Naturalists, American Wildlife Society (president, 1939), the Society of Mammalogists, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, the Explorers' Club, the Savage Club, and others.

His wife, Elsa Guerdrum Allen (Ph.D. Cornell) was closely associated with him in his fieldwork and writing and for many years assisted him with his Summer School classes in ornithology.

Dr. Allen's many talents, his tremendous energy, his accomplishments, his wonderful spirit, and his generosity in sharing his great knowledge have left an indelible stamp on the field of ornithology, on his students, and on Cornell.

E. C. Raney, O. H. Hewitt, P. P. Kellogg

Alfred Leonard Anderson

November 19, 1900 — January 27, 1964

Alfred Leonard Anderson, Professor of Geology since 1952, died on January 27, 1964, in the Robert Packer Hospital at Sayre, Pennsylvania. He had been taken to the hospital for a brain operation after collapsing on the path above the Suspension Bridge over Fall Creek while on his way to his home in Cayuga Heights.

Professor Anderson was born in Moscow, Idaho, and studied at the University of Idaho where he received the degrees of B.S. Chemical Engineering, *cum laude*, 1921, and M.S. in Geology in 1923. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree in geology by the University of Chicago in 1931. Meanwhile he had been from 1924 to 1926 Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Idaho Technical Institute at Pocatello. He was geologist for the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology in 1927-1928, and in 1928 went to the University of Idaho where he became head of the Department of Geology in 1939.

That year he came to Cornell as Assistant Professor of Economic Geology.

For many summers Professor Anderson worked in the field for the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology and the United States Geological Survey.

He was a fellow of the Geological Society of America, the Mineralogical Society, and the Society of Economic Geologists, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Geochemical Society, the American Geophysical Union, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Tau Beta Pi, and Delta Tau Delta.

Professor Anderson was of a retiring disposition. His graduate students thought highly of his ability as a teacher.

His research career was devoted quite exclusively to the geology of his native state. His published titles number nearly 100. It happens that no one of this committee is especially familiar with the area of his special interest, the discovery and mapping of deposits of metallic minerals of igneous and metamorphic origin and their genesis. It is reported that he was responsible for the location in Idaho of some of the largest reserves of cobalt in the United States.

In recognition of his theoretical and practical contributions to the study of Idaho geology he was awarded, in 1961, a citation of Outstanding Northwest Scientist by the Northwest Scientific Association.

He looked forward to his summers of fieldwork in Idaho for the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology and endeavored through the year to keep physically fit for the strenuous climbing over the Idaho mountains this activity entailed.

Professor Anderson was a very enthusiastic and able amateur photographer; the subjects of his pictures: Idaho scenery and geologic phenomena. He showed the geologic color slides that resulted to his university classes and thus provided his students with a first-hand contact with striking illustrations of geologic features as encountered in the field.

In 1934 Professor Anderson married Evelyn Bennett. Mrs. Anderson regularly accompanied him on his field expeditions to Idaho. Of their two children the daughter, Patricia Evelyn, has an A.B. and an M.A. degree from Cornell and is at present (1964) teaching English in the American International College in Springfield, Massachusetts. The son, Alfred Bennett, is majoring in chemistry at Cornell.

W. Storrs Cole, J. W. Wells, O. D. Von Engeln

Walfred Albin Anderson

November 26, 1892 — November 11, 1961

Walfred Albin Anderson, Professor Emeritus of Rural Sociology, died in Ithaca of a heart attack on Saturday, November 11, 1961. For twenty-nine years prior to his retirement in June 1960, "Andy" Anderson had been a prominent member of the rural sociology staff of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell. His passing marked the end of a distinguished career, which had its influence on the science of sociology and its application throughout the world.

Professor Anderson was born in Kansas City, Missouri, November 26, 1892, the son of Andrew J. and Anna Rosenlof Anderson. He graduated from Garrett Theological Seminary in 1917 and served for five years as a rural minister in Iowa. In 1921 he received the B.S. degree and in 1922 the M.S. degree from Iowa State College. From 1922 to 1924, he taught rural sociology at North Carolina State College and in 1925 became head of its Department of Sociology. In 1929, he was awarded the degree of Ph.D. at Cornell University. During 1930-1931 he was a member of the research staff of the Laymen's Foreign Missionary Inquiry, which made a special study of rural conditions in China. In September 1931, Professor Anderson joined the staff of the Department of Rural Sociology at Cornell, and from 1943 to 1945 he was acting head of the department.

Professor Anderson's career at Cornell was devoted to teaching and research. Some 6500 students in agriculture and home economics were in his undergraduate course in general sociology. He also served as chairman and member of many graduate student committees. He offered seminars in sociological theory and developed courses dealing with farmers' organizations, rural life in other countries, and research in rural sociology. He also contributed frequently to the special training programs held annually for rural missionaries.

His research interests were wide. He pioneered in the areas of social participation and the urban fringe, and he specialized in social change. Researchers in several countries have used the value scales, which were developed by him. His publications number approximately one hundred. His bulletins on the population of New York State prepared after each decennial census have been widely used. A few days before his fatal heart attack, he completed the manuscript for an introductory textbook in general sociology, which will be published posthumously. During a sabbatic leave in 1939-1940, Professor Anderson studied rural communities in England and Scandinavia. In 1947-1948 he investigated rural reconstruction projects in the Middle East and Asia for Agricultural Missions, Inc. In 1950-1951, at the request of the Economic Cooperation Administration, he served as consultant with the

Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in Taiwan. For his services leading to the reorganization of farmers' organizations vital to the economic development of Taiwan agriculture, he was awarded a gold medal by the Chinese Nationalist government.

In 1947, he was elected president of the Rural Sociological Society. He was a Fellow of the American Sociological Association, and also a member of the Population Association of America, Sigma. Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Gamma Sigma Delta.

While devoted to his teaching and research, Professor Anderson also contributed generously of his time to civic and community projects in Ithaca and Tompkins County. He was a past president of the Ithaca Rotary Club, and during the year 1960-1961, he served as governor of Rotary District 717. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Ithaca City Planning Commission. A testimony to Professor Anderson's influence on the field of rural sociology is the large number of outstanding sociologists who were his students.

Charles E. Ramsey, Howard E. Thomas, Robert A. Polson

William Cook Andrae

July 30, 1894 — June 27, 1965

William Cook Andrae was appointed Professor Emeritus of Engineering June 12, 1962. He had served Cornell for more than four decades. He died suddenly June 27, 1965.

Professor Andrae's early training was at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, from which he entered Cornell with advanced standing. In 1915 he obtained his Bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering after three years study. After a period of service as chief draftsman at the National Bureau of Standards and in research in various industrial organizations, he earned a Master's degree in mechanical engineering in 1924.

While working for his Master's, Professor Andrae held the Edgar J. Meyer Fellowship for one year and was an instructor in experimental engineering from 1921 on. He was promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1927. His promotion to Associate Professor came in 1944, and he was made Professor of Mechanical Engineering in 1961.

During the three years of his high school career he served as an assistant scout master in Baltimore. His interest in scouting came to the fore again during the period from 1936 to 1946 when he was a member of the troop committee 1 in Ithaca. He was also a member of the scouting leadership committee for a year during that period, and served as an instructor of first aid for the American Red Cross.

Professor Andrae's church interests were centered in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca. In the period 1929-1946, he was elected to three four-year terms as deacon. He was then elected elder in 1948 and served actively for four years. He also took part in many other activities in the church.

Professor Andrae's professional life during all but the first of his years at Cornell was devoted to the Department of Experimental Engineering, which later was merged with the Heat Power Department to become the Department of Thermal Engineering. His teaching was mainly of testing and laboratory methods in mechanical engineering and of the application of thermodynamic principles to operation of equipment in practice. He also taught during two years of World War II in Ground School Aeronautics, Civilian Pilot Training.

In 1930 Wiley and Sons published a valuable work of reference known as *Experimental Mechanical Engineering* which was the joint effort of Professor Andrae and a former dean of engineering at Cornell, Professor Herman Diedrichs. This book was widely acclaimed and was used in the world of engineering for many years. Other

publications included several articles for the *Sibley Journal* and an article "Measurement of Power by Means of Dynamometers" for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Power Test Code. In 1959 he published in photostat form, mainly for the use of the department, "Reference Tables of Thermal Properties of Fluids."

Professor Andrae was a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, and he served for a time as chairman of a subcommittee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Test Code Committee. He was active in an organization for foreign students in Ithaca known as the International Association of Ithaca.

Masonic activities were one of Andrae's interests for some 49 years of his life. He attained the position of Master in the Hobasco Lodge and was Assistant Grand Lecturer for three years.

Professor Andrae was married to Ida Harris Reed of Ithaca on June 21, 1920. His family consisted of a son, Reed, and a daughter, Margehne. Reed, a graduate of the School of Hotel Administration, is now purchasing agent for Northern Illinois University. Margehne married Albert Hoefer, Jr., and lives with her family in Ithaca. Among the favorite family occupations were travel and camping and Professor and Mrs. Andrae visited many parts of the country during vacations and leaves.

David Dropkin, Dennis G. Shepherd, Frederick S. Erdman

Albert LeRoy Andrews

December 27, 1878 — November 1, 1961

Albert LeRoy Andrews was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, into a family descended from early New England settlers. He received his education in Williamstown and at Williams College, graduating in 1899. In that year he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and later to Sigma Xi. His childhood interest in plants was partially frustrated by inadequate instruction in botany at Williams, so he majored instead in languages. Following graduation he taught languages briefly in Vermont and Pennsylvania, at the same time studying for the Master of Arts degree, which he received from Williams in 1902. That year and the next he pursued graduate work in German at Harvard University, where he became particularly interested in the comparative and historical philology of the Germanic languages and their relation to the Indo-European languages generally. This interest led, following receipt of the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard and a brief period of instructing in German at West Virginia University and Dartmouth College, to advanced study in Europe at the Universities of Berlin, Kiel, Christiana (now Oslo), and Copenhagen. He received his doctorate from Kiel in 1908.

In 1908, LeRoy Andrews came to Cornell as teaching fellow in German, and an association commenced which was to last for fifty-three years. He became instructor in German and Scandinavian languages in 1909, Assistant Professor of German in 1919, Professor of Germanic Philology in 1931, and Professor Emeritus in 1946, serving also as chairman of the German Department from 1924 to 1928.

LeRoy Andrews achieved distinction in two academic disciplines related only in rigorous methods of analysis and classification. His work was the product of devotion and unusually painstaking effort. He believed sincerely that what was worth doing was worth doing right. A bibliography of his publications has been prepared through the efforts of several persons for a memorial article to appear in a future issue of *The Bryologist*. With more than one hundred and fifty titles of which he was sole author, it demonstrates uninterrupted output about equally divided in number of pages between philology and bryology. It is noteworthy that his work in the two fields progressed side by side, that in a single year he produced some studies in the Fornaldarsogur Nordrlanda and remarks on additions to the flora of Iceland, Bermuda, and Alberta.

In philology he contributed major articles on the Old Norse Hervarvar and Hromundar Sagas, and a series on the relationship of Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* to the writings of Molbech and others. In bryology he prepared the standard

monograph of *Sphagnum*, one of the taxonomically most difficult genera of mosses, for *North American Flora*, and definitive treatments of Bryaceae and Miniaceae for Grout's *Moss Flora of North America, North of Mexico*. He also published an annotated list, augmented by keys and critical comment, of all species of bryophytes known to occur in the upper Cayuga Lake Basin (Cornell Memoir 352) in 1957. That publication summarized his own studies and those of others in this area, and it had significance far beyond its geographical bounds. In both subjects he prepared many penetrating reviews of the publications of others, reviews, which frequently embodied original results and conclusions.

The interests, which in publications were clearly divided between philology and botany were complementary in the man and intimately associated throughout his life. While studying languages at Williams, Andrews published a list of mosses and hepatics of the Mt. Greylock region. His interest in the Old Norse language in literature took him on several trips into Scandinavia and Iceland, during which he familiarized himself also with the botany and especially the bryophytes of those areas. Similarly, while teaching at West Virginia he collected extensively and contributed materially to knowledge of bryophytes of that state. When he came to Cornell, he immediately made contacts in the Department of Botany (then a division in the College of Arts and Sciences) and conducted field trips for students interested in the moss flora of the local area. His volunteered services to the Department of Botany, including identification of specimens of mosses and hepatics and development of the bryophyte collections in the Wiegand Herbarium, continued after the transfer of the department to the College of Agriculture and were not interrupted by his retirement from the German Department. In 1953 he was appointed honorary curator of the Bryological Collection in the Wiegand Herbarium and was provided an office in Mann Library near the collections. He used that office daily until the time of his death. The last field trip he led was in May 1961, at which time he took a group of students from the rim of Coy Glen to the bottom of the gorge and back up again, a scramble which might not be attempted by many persons half his age.

Through his meticulously prepared, thorough, and productive studies of difficult groups of bryophytes, Professor Andrews was recognized at the time of his death as one of the world's foremost bryologists and the American authority on Sphagnaceae. His extensive and invaluable personal collection of bryophytes has been given to Cornell University, where it will be available to future students of the bryophytes.

Despite his retiring and self-effacing nature, LeRoy Andrews was a friendly person and would go to considerable trouble to offer sound advice to those who consulted him. He remained interested in teaching and the problems

of the academic world throughout his life and was a source of insight for younger faculty members and graduate students who came to know him. He brought painstaking accuracy and good sense to vexatious committee tasks, and, as in his publications, no effort seemed too great to have the report just what it ought to be.

To combine so harmoniously and fruitfully two interests as unlike as bryology and Germanic philology does not fall to the lot of many scholars.

Morris G. Bishop, Walter H. French, John M. Kingsbury

Olav Austlid

July 9, 1906 — September 2, 1966

It is with great sadness that we record the death of our friend and colleague, Dr. Olav Austlid.

During the early years of his medical career he was devoted to the rehabilitation care of poliomyelitis victims. His work resulted in several outstanding publications in the *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*.

Later he also contributed to the improved care of disabilities resulting from postural defects.

A native of Oersta, Norway, he had to leave his homeland during the hostilities of World War II.

He obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Vienna in 1944. At the end of the war he returned to his homeland to engage in general practice. He came to the United States in 1948.

After serving an internship at the Lutheran Medical Center he received a Baruch Fellowship for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and served his residency at the Presbyterian Hospital—Columbia Medical Center in New York City. His training years were followed by a two-year teaching appointment in kinesiology at the same institution. He joined the staff of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and Hospital for Special Surgery in 1953 and served as Associate Director of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in both institutions.

At the opening of the Lawrence Hospital in Bronxville, New York, he was appointed clinical director of its Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department.

As a Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine he participated in the teaching of physical diagnosis to undergraduate students of Cornell Medical College.

He was also well known to the physical therapists for his lectures on hydrotherapy.

Dr. Austlid also entertained a successful private practice.

He was a Diplomate of the American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, a Fellow of the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and a member of the Congress for Rehabilitation Medicine.

Besides his publications and teaching, Dr. Austlid is in our memory for his loyalty to the Hospital and his dedication to his patients who still speak in reverence of him.

His counsel in disabilities and defects of the skeletal-muscular system was much valued by many distinguished physicians in New York City who asked for his service to their patients. He was always willing to help and advise—in short, he was a very fine man to work with.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Eleni Austlid; two daughters, five and six; and a sister in Norway.

Willibald Nagler, M.D.

Mortier Franklin Barrus

March 17, 1879 — January 8, 1962

After fifty-four years of association with Cornell University as a graduate student, teacher, and Emeritus Professor, Dr. Mortier Franklin Barrus died January 8, 1962, in Warsaw, New York. He had retired from his active service in the Department of Plant Pathology on June 30, 1945.

Dr. Barrus was born at Forrestville, Chautauqua County, and spent his boyhood on the farm. A winter short course at the College of Agriculture in Ithaca stirred his desire for training in agriculture, and later he came to Cornell as an assistant in the newly founded Department of Plant Pathology and for graduate study under H.H. Whetzel. He was advanced to instructor in 1910, became Assistant Professor in 1911, and in 1914 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and the appointment of Extension Professor of Plant Pathology. He was the first official Extension Plant Pathologist in the United States, and in 1911, before New York had any county agents, Professor Barrus lectured at Farmers' Institutes and Granges, staged exhibits at fairs, gave talks and demonstrations on agricultural trains, and taught at winter extension schools.

His skill at interpreting plant disease research and making it understandable and useful to farmers became well recognized and was soon to bring demand for his services outside New York State. He served as a specialist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1916 and again from 1917 to 1919, during which time he visited nearly every state, urging the introduction of extension methods in plant pathology. During World War I he served as a First Lieutenant 1918-1919 and later in the Army Reserve until 1929. During 1927-1929 he was again a specialist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor in Puerto Rico. In 1934-1936, having been appointed Director of Agricultural Extension there, he helped to initiate the Extension Service in Puerto Rico. The following year he spent in Venezuela as adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture. Other foreign assignments after his retirement included work as agronomist at the U.S.D.A. Rubber Plant Station in Turrialba, CR. (1945-1947) and as extension specialist with the Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico (1947-1949).

Dr. Barrus was the author of numerous articles on plant pathology, both technical and popular. His earlier studies of the bean anthracnose disease were brought together in Cornell Memoir 42 in 1921, which is now a classic. He made the important discovery of the existence of strains of the causal fungus. Among other crops in which he was interested were potatoes, cereals, and ornamentals.

He was affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mycological Society of America, Phi Beta Kappa, Gamma Alpha, Epsilon Sigma Phi, Sigma Xi, and the American Phytopathological Society. In the latter society he served for many years as councilor, chairman of the advisory board, and vice president, and was president in 1927.

Dr. Barrus' engaging personality and love of life made his circle of friends large; it included students, colleagues, and overseas personnel. Even the little concerns of co-workers seemed always to be of great interest to him. In attempting to characterize Dr. Barrus as a person, we can do no better than to quote from the resolution passed by his College of Agriculture faculty colleagues at the time of his retirement in 1945: "His forthrightness of character engendered respect and confidence among all who knew him, and his genial personality endeared him to a wide circle both in and beyond the Cornell campus. His fine gift of sympathetic understanding made his professional contacts especially effective with farmers and also with his co-workers in the College and with men in other and more distant fields."

He married Delia Wintrode September 17, 1910; she died in January 1948. Their children are a daughter, Mrs. Benjamin C. Craft of Castile, New York and two sons, Benjamin of San Diego and Merton of Santa Anna, California. Other survivors of Dr. Barrus are his widow, Maria O. Barrus; a sister, Mrs. Bessie Hall of Silver Creek, New York; and seven grandchildren.

Charles Chupp, Ora Smith, Arden Sherf

Cornelius Betten

November 13, 1877 — August 23, 1962

The death of Professor Emeritus Cornelius Betten gives us cause to reflect on a Cornell personality of wide and constructive influence, who left Ithaca and the campus some seventeen years ago, shortly after his retirement in 1945.

Dr. Betten, as he was generally known regardless of his other titles, began his administrative duties at Cornell University in 1915 as secretary and registrar in the College of Agriculture. When Dean Mann reorganized the administration in the College of Agriculture by placing each of the three areas of college responsibility under the jurisdiction of a vice dean, Dr. Betten was made Vice Dean of Resident Instruction, a title which was changed in 1923 to Director.

A well-trained and careful worker in biological science, Dr. Betten exhibited similar interest and ability in the problems and techniques of undergraduate instruction. His arrival in 1915 came soon after the rapid growth in the student population following the establishment of the New York State College of Agriculture, the construction of new buildings for the college, and the great increase in subject matter resulting from expanding research in agriculture. Dr. Betten sought to find thoroughly logical and scientifically based solutions to questions of organization and administration in resident instruction. It was probably disappointing to him that problems involving people and their reactions did not lend themselves to the same sort of treatments he had used in his biological studies.

His administration was characterized by hard work and much progressive improvement. Following a proposal by senior students, he organized an orientation course for freshmen in 1922 that is still being offered with various changes dictated by experience and circumstances. He fostered closer relationships between Faculty and students through a much-improved advisory system. Under his leadership the two-year program of courses in agriculture was organized and first offered in 1929. He gave strong support to the use of exceptionally good teachers for instruction, particularly in freshman courses. He had a keen interest in the development of techniques for selecting students who were qualified for instruction in agriculture and the sciences related to it.

Because of his sound judgment and dependability, Dr. Betten was a logical choice for Acting Dean of the College during the absence of Dean Mann from 1924 to 1926 and again in 1931 to 1932. He became an active leader in the

resident instruction section of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, where he was called upon frequently for suggestions and advice.

On July 1, 1932, Dr. Betten was appointed Dean of the University Faculty. This responsibility was carried on in addition to the directorship in resident instruction until July 1, 1940, when he resigned as director to become full-time Dean of the Faculty. In this position he was extremely sensitive of the prerogatives of the Faculty. He felt keenly that he represented and was responsible for the interests of the Faculty and that he must never compromise with conflicting points of view. With him in that office the interests of the Faculty were assured full consideration. He retired from the University on June 30, 1945.

As a graduate student, Dean Betten had given major attention to the caddis flies, and this study was continued, as time permitted, for many years. He was the author of New York State Museum Bulletin 292, *The Caddis Flies or Tricoptera of New York State*, published in 1934. Some years ago he gave to the Department of Entomology at Cornell his entomological library and collection of Tricoptera from worldwide sources. The latter consisted of 4931 pinned specimens, 3123 vials of specimens preserved in alcohol, and 2833 slides.

Dean Betten was a graduate of Lake Forest College, having received the B.A. degree there in 1900 and the M.A. in 1901. He continued graduate study at Cornell University and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1906. This was followed by an honorary D.Sc. from Lake Forest College in 1923.

From 1915 to 1945, Dean Betten and Mrs. Betten were prominent and popular members of the University community, occupying with distinction leading roles in the academic and social life of the campus.

Henry Dietrich, William I. Myers, A. Wright Gibson

Glenn H. Beyer

August 11, 1913 — November 4, 1969

Professor Glenn H. Beyer joined Cornell University in 1947 as one of the first professors in the field of housing in the United States. Although Professor Beyer had been ill for a number of years, often working under conditions of severe personal discomfort, he provided great strength to the department program, contributed in important ways to the college and the University, and achieved a position of national leadership and international stature in the field of housing.

Professor Beyer was born in Chester, South Dakota. He received his A.B. degree from Augustana College, South Dakota, in 1935. He completed work for his Master's degree at George Washington University in 1937, with a major in economics and with minors in political science and geography. Between the years of 1937 and 1947, he served the United States government in a variety of important posts, including that of housing market analyst for the Division of Housing Coordination, becoming director of the Market Research Section of the National Housing Agency. He then went on to serve as economic and housing analyst for the Federal Housing Administration. In addition, he served as an economist in the United States Office of Housing Expediter. During this period he also lectured at the American University in Washington, D.C.

He joined the staff of the Department of Housing and Design in 1947, where he was instrumental in establishing a strong research and graduate teaching focus in the area of the socioeconomic aspect of housing.

Professor Beyer's background, scholarship, and inquiring mind provided the impetus for important research studies within the Department which have expanded the horizons of the field as well as providing basic information about the relationship of individuals, families, their housing needs, and the social and economic factors which are instrumental in satisfying these needs. He also played a key role in the creation of the Housing Research Center and was its first director. This later became Cornell's Center for Housing and Environmental Studies. He was director of the Center from its establishment in 1950 until his death. He was elected to the College of Architecture faculty at the time the Center was established. His research involvement included social science applications to housing design, marketing and distribution, consumer preferences, needs of special groups such as the aged, farm housing and problems of the rapidly growing urban-rural fringe area as well as other social and economic factors in housing.

Professor Glenn Beyer was also a prolific and excellent writer, with six major publications to his credit, including *The Urban Explosion in Latin America*, which summarized a major international meeting which brought to the Cornell campus top figures in Latin American housing and urban affairs as well as prominent scholars in these fields in the United States. His book, *Housing the Aged in Western Countries*, coauthored with F. H. J. Nierstrasz and published in Holland, called attention to the special problems revolving around an important and growing segment of many populations. His book, *Housing and Society*, has become the basic textbook for many housing courses offered in colleges and universities throughout the United States. This 600-page book covers all aspects of the role of housing in society. *Housing: A Factual Analysis* provided pertinent, basic, and valuable data useful to all those in any way connected with the problems of policy needs.

Other books dealt with the specific problem of rural housing. *Farm Housing* was prepared for the Social Science Council in cooperation with the United States Bureau of the Census. This followed a publication entitled *Farm Housing in the Northeast*. In addition to these major publications, Professor Beyer was also the author of numerous monographs, bulletins and articles dealing with housing economics, home financing, and the problems of interdisciplinary research. He was active professionally as a member of the National Committee of the National Academy of Science, from which he received a special citation for service.

Professor Beyer's major professional activities engaged him not only in national concerns relative to housing but involved him in many international aspects of housing. In 1968 he was nominated by the United States government to represent the United States as a leading authority in the United Nations Stockholm Conference of Senior Officials of National Bodies concerned with Urban and regional research.

Glenn Beyer contributed in important ways to problems of international aspects of housing, the first two assignments involving Venezuela and Mexico. He carried on under the auspices of the U. S. State Department at a time when our relations with these countries were somewhat strained, and his efforts contributed greatly to reducing these tensions. Similarly, he contributed in important ways to equally difficult problems involving Puerto Rico and Yugoslavia.

From November 1964 to January 1965 he served as a member of the Ford Foundation mission to India to advise on national housing policy. He was equally active on the national scene, where most recently he was selected as a member of the special three-week summer study group convened at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, by the Department of Housing, the Office of Science and Technology, and the executive offices of the president of the United States. He participated in national conferences and important educational institutions throughout the

country. He served as consultant to industries and government agencies, and was called as expert witness for various congressional committees on housing and related federal legislation.

Among his many honors and awards was his receipt of a one-year award from the Ford Foundation to study housing for the elderly in twelve Western European countries. He also received the Centennial Award for Distinguished Services to Profession and Education from Augustana College and a special citation awarded by the National Academy of Sciences Building Research Advisory Board for his services to the field of housing. He was listed in *Who's Who in America*, *Who's Who in the East*, *American Men of Science*, *Who Knows and What*, *Contemporary Authors*, and *The American Honorarium*. Although the facts and figures concerning Professor Beyer's professional life are relatively easily acquired and listed, the more subtle and perhaps more important contributions which Professor Beyer made in respect to improving man's environment are easily missed. His personal commitment to the field, his relentless concern for quality, his persistent pursuit of new knowledge brought to his department a position of leadership in this field and drew to the college brilliant, able, and equally dedicated young people who were guided, taught and inspired by Professor Beyer's professional concern and scholarly standards. Perhaps more than anything else these young people and their contributions to the study of human habitation will remain as the greatest tribute to this man's life pursuit.

Earl Morris, Ruby Loper, Joseph Carreiro

Paulus Pieter Bijlaard

December 2, 1898 — March 9, 1967

Professor Bijlaard was a civil engineer with an international reputation in such diverse fields as civil, mechanical, and aeronautical engineering; theoretical and applied mechanics; and geophysics. His original writings are in Dutch, German, French, and English. They deal with practical problems in structural engineering, analytical and experimental research in plasticity and elastic stability, and research in the formation of folds in the earth's crust. He left more than a hundred papers covering his work in the Netherlands, East India, and the United States. He was a pioneer in the basic theory of plasticity.

Paul Bijlaard was born in Rockanje Province, Holland, December 2, 1898, and was graduated as a civil engineer from the Technical University, Delft, in 1920. During the next eight years he was a bridge engineer for the Netherlands East Indies State Railways, working on the design of bridges and other important structures. In 1928 he was appointed Professor of Bridge and Structural Engineering at the Technical University at Bandoeng, Java, a position he held until 1947. During that period he served as consultant on many steel and concrete bridges for railway and highway use, and on large dry docks and other structures for a naval base. He also investigated the plastic behavior of steel and pioneered in the theory of plasticity and its use in geophysics and in structural design. In 1936 and again in 1946 he served the University as Rector Magnificus.

Because of great savings which he was able to effect through ingenious and novel designs in the consulting services rendered the government, Queen Wilhelmina in 1941 conferred upon Professor Bijlaard knighthood in the Order of the Netherlands Lions, the highest civil award of Holland.

During much of the Japanese occupation of Java in World War II, Professor Bijlaard was a prisoner of war and was confined three years in a concentration camp. It was characteristic of him that although his diet was scarcely sufficient to sustain life, after a day of sawing logs by hand, he would devote the evening to studies in his professional field. Before his escape he found it necessary to burn his notes in order to avoid giving information to the enemy.

He was appointed in 1947 Professor of Advanced Problems on Structural Engineering, a special chair created for him, at the Technical University at Delft, Holland.

Professor Bijlaard came to Cornell as Associate Professor of Civil Engineering in February, 1949, and was made Professor in 1951. In 1957 he transferred to the Department of Mechanics, becoming Professor of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. In 1966 he became Professor Emeritus.

Since coming to the United States Professor Bijlaard made significant contributions to several branches of engineering in connection with his consulting work. His researches into thick and thin shells have led to a more accurate analysis of pressure vessels, which is now in general use. It has immediate application to high-pressure steam generators, large chemical reaction vessels, and nuclear reactor vessels. He was able to analyze the stresses in the "sandwich plate"—two metallic sheets held apart by a light, relatively weak filler—now in use to produce locally a rigid, smooth skin for supersonic aircraft. He extended his theory of plasticity into the determination of buckling strength of plates and columns in the range beyond the elastic limit.

Professor Bijlaard's writings are characterized by a keen insight into the actions involved, together with strict and rigorous reasoning of his analysis. His treatments were developed with the need of the engineer designer in mind. He always considered himself an engineer.

Professor Bijlaard became a naturalized citizen in 1954. On September 16, 1931, he married Claire Raden Ajoe Poean Radjainten of Bandoeng. Besides his widow, he leaves three children and two grandchildren.

His colleagues will remember Paul Bijlaard for his warm friendliness, his enthusiasm for his field of work, his eagerness to be helpful to colleagues and students, his insistence on high standards both for himself and his students. His memory will be cherished with warm affection and deep respect.

Nephi A. Christensen, Solomon C. Hollister, Edmund T. Cranch

Beulah Blackmore

April 6, 1886 — July 29, 1967

Miss Beulah Blackmore joined the faculty of Cornell University in 1915 as the first full time clothing instructor in what was then the Department of Home Economics. She became Assistant Professor in 1916 and Professor in 1923. In 1925 when Home Economics became a separate college with its own departments, she was appointed Head of the Textiles and Clothing Department. She retired in 1951 as Professor Emeritus after thirty-six years of teaching and administration.

Professor Blackmore was born in Vassar, Michigan. She received the B.S. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, following two years of study at Michigan State Normal School, Ipsiilanti, Michigan, where she obtained a teaching certificate. Before coming to Cornell Miss Blackmore taught in the public schools of Howard City, Michigan, and Tacoma, Washington. After her appointment at Cornell University she continued with additional professional study at Oxford College for Women, Oxford, Ohio; University of Washington at Seattle; University of California at Berkeley; New York School of Fine and Applied Arts in New York City and in Paris, France; Grace Cornell Art School in Maine; Academie de Coupe de Paris; and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At the time the School of Home Economics became a college, the Department of Textiles and Clothing was well established. Prior to 1925 and in the following years, Miss Blackmore made an intensive study of areas relative to the field of textiles and clothing for the purpose of planning the breadth and scope of the future program of the Department. For several months she worked with a nationally famous hotel, studying the use of textiles by hotels, their selection, care and durability; she visited textile industries in search of implications for textile research appropriate for the College; she worked for a year in New York City department stores; she spent a half year as an extension specialist to observe textile and clothing needs of families. As a result of her wide formal and informal study of the arts, science and industry, together with the needs of consumers, her Department expanded from an offering of three courses in clothing construction to more than twenty-five offerings and to a faculty of nineteen persons in the total program of research, resident and extension teaching. She saw the teaching of clothing change from that of clothing construction primarily to teaching in which design and consumer selection were the major components. A like change occurred in textiles which moved from the study of a few natural fibers to that of a vast array of man-made fabrics and finishes.

Four widely separate innovations occurred during her years as administrative Head of her Department at Cornell University: the establishment of a costume shop; the introduction of courses for undergraduate men students; the collection of historic and native costumes and textiles; and research in textile science and the psychological aspects of clothing.

The purpose of the Costume Shop, which flourished for many years, was to give students experience in designing and producing apparel for a varied clientele. This clientele was composed of faculty wives, staff members, and women from all over the United States and other countries. Among the most popular and steady customers was the colorful wife of Cornell's President, Livingston Farrand. In preparation for offering such a course Miss Blackmore worked in a number of retail clothing establishments including Lord and Taylor and Bonwit Teller in New York and William Filene Sons Company in Boston. Increased enrollment, lack of space and staff, changing trends in curriculum brought to a close an experience that many students of that era will long remember as one which called upon their skills and abilities to work with and understand people whose ages, desires, and community environments differed from their own.

Since the forerunner of the present School of Hotel Administration was housed in and administered by the College of Home Economics, students in that school were familiar with the value of courses in the College. For many years Miss Blackmore taught a course in the selection and purchase of hotel textiles. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of these male students, particularly those returning to college life after a period in uniform during World War II, initiated the demand for a "consumer" course in men's clothing selection. The registration in this course was by no means limited to men from the School of Hotel Administration.

To Miss Blackmore clothing and textile fabrics were vital forms of art. She saw them as expressing bold and subtle differences of culture and times. Moreover, they were forms of art that could be created and enjoyed at all economic levels. She started a collection of American and foreign costumes, fabrics, and accessories. In 1935 she brought to the Department from a trip around the world carefully selected native costumes and fabrics as well as colorful stories of interest to students who at that time did not have the opportunity of wide travel as they do today. The costume collections have continued to expand and provide students in apparel design with inspirations for designs, and through use in the history of costume courses have given understanding of clothing as an indicator of the economic, cultural, technical, and social life of other times and other places.

To an already valuable collection Miss Blackmore's final gift to the Department was her personal historic collection of some 200 items including rare textiles and books now out of print and unobtainable.

A realization of the significant but inadequately understood part that clothing plays in the lives of individuals prompted her in the late forties to appoint a psychologist to the faculty to study and develop research on clothing as it affects attitudes and behavior of individuals. Concurrently with this appointment, textile chemists also were appointed to develop this area of textiles and to provide the bewildered consumer with information in this highly technical realm through a research program. New York State, then perhaps more than even today, was the major center for clothing and fabrics in the United States.

Miss Blackmore will long be remembered with deep appreciation as an administrator who constantly encouraged and supported exploration of new ideas for program development and who recognized and nurtured the special abilities and assets of individual faculty members. They also remember her knowledge of the world of arts as well as her abiding respect for the unique quality of each human being and her expectation that others would also recognize and respect this uniqueness. In her years of teaching and travel she made a host of friends around the world who remember fondly her charm, gaiety, poise, quick wit, and humor.

Mabel Rollins, Elsie McMurry, Margaret Humphrey

Marvin Bogema

May 29, 1911 — July 25, 1962

Marvin Bogema, Professor of Civil Engineering and Professor-in-Charge of the Applied Hydraulic Laboratory at Cornell University, died suddenly of a heart attack on July 25, 1962, in Ithaca, New York. He was fifty-one years old at the time of his death and had served Cornell and its students continuously for twenty-one years.

Professor Bogema was born in Muskegon, Michigan, and received his early education in that city. After he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering from Michigan State College in 1933, he gained a wide variety of practical engineering experience by working, in turn, with a construction company, the City of Muskegon, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the National Park Service, and then, for five years, with the Chicago consulting engineering firm of Greely and Hansen. There he was engaged in planning and designing numerous hydraulic and sanitary engineering projects and structures. It is probable that this experience confirmed his choice of hydraulics and hydraulic engineering as his major field of interest. While still employed with Greely and Hansen he pursued graduate studies in sewage treatment and stream pollution at the Armour Institute of Technology in 1939-1940. The desire to prepare himself still further for work in his chosen field prompted him to come to Cornell in 1940 where he received the degree of Master of Civil Engineering in 1942. During this period he also served as an instructor in engineering mechanics in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. After receiving his Master's degree he became an Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in 1942 and advanced to the rank of Associate Professor in 1947 and to Professor in 1951.

During his years at Cornell he maintained an effective balance between theory and practice and took a great interest in laboratory work. He organized and taught numerous courses in the areas of fluid mechanics, hydraulic engineering, and hydrology at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and served at various times as head of the Hydraulics Department. In this connection he devised many novel methods and pieces of apparatus, which served to demonstrate the principles covered in his lectures and to motivate his students. In addition, he devoted a large part of his time and energies to planning major alterations to the laboratory at Beebe Lake and to designing and building an entirely new laboratory in Hollister Hall. It was not unusual to find him in his working clothes in one or the other of these facilities at all hours, expediting the work with his own hands. Those two modern laboratories are truly his creations. With them he developed the Applied Hydraulics Laboratory into a going

activity and obtained and directed many projects, which involved tests, calibrations, and research studies. Along with all this he managed to keep in touch with industry and with the realities of professional practice.

Early in his teaching career he published a "Report on Current Practice in Teaching Hydraulics and Fluid Mechanics in the United States." This was followed by other publications on such subjects as "Friction Loss in Aluminum Pipe," "Head Loss in Irrigation-Line Quick Couplers," and "The Quadrant Edge Orifice-A Fluid Meter for Low Reynolds Numbers." He also prepared numerous reports of tests and model studies. One of the latest of these was a report on a study of deflection jetties for a major power plant on the Kanawa River in West Virginia. In his private consulting work as an individual and as a member of the firm of Bogema, Gifft, and Jenkins, which he organized, he made surveys and prepared plans and specifications for water and sewer systems in the Ithaca area and in Penn Yan and Interlaken, New York, and served as a consultant to several pump manufacturers as well as an adviser and expert witness for the Department of Public Works of the State of New York in various damage claims cases.

Professor Bogema was always mindful of his responsibilities to his profession and to his community, and he gave freely of his time to these aspects of his life. His service on numerous University and College committees included the chairmanship of the Policy Committee of the College of Engineering and a charter membership of the Joint Committee to Administer the Agricultural Engineering Curriculum. He was a Registered Civil Engineer in Michigan (1937) and was the first Licensed Professional Engineer in New York (1943) who received his license by endorsement. He was also a Fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a past president of its Ithaca section; a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Beta Pi, the American Society of University Professors, the American Society for Engineering Education, the American Society for Mechanical Engineers, the Institute of Hydraulic Research, and the American Academy of Sanitary Engineers. He took a great interest in the affairs of his community and, among other things, served as chairman of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church of Ithaca and as a member of the board of directors of the Varna Fire Company. Always a builder, he was the guiding force in the planning and construction of the Varna Community Center.

His friends and associates remember him for yet many other things: for his strong convictions and high ethical principles, and for his forthright support of them; for the high standards of performance which he demanded of himself and his students and for his wholesome influence on his students; for the zeal, initiative, and hard work that he applied to everything he undertook, and for his ability to get results at low cost; for his love of flowers and his skill in growing them, and, most of all, for his fine devotion to his work, his school, his profession, his community, and his home and family.

He was survived by his wife Vivian Clark Bogema; a son, William Derk Bogema; a daughter, Valerie Clark Bogema; his mother, Reka Bogema; a sister, Mrs. James Tregoning; and two brothers, Manna and Carleton Bogema. He was buried in Muskegon, Michigan.

George B. Lyon, James A. Liggett, John C. Gebhard

Samuel Latimer Boothroyd

August 10, 1874 — April 4, 1965

Samuel Latimer Boothroyd, Professor Emeritus of Astronomy, died suddenly at the age of ninety on April 4, 1965, at his home in Cayuga Heights Manor. Active throughout his long life and rarely acknowledging infirmity, he had attended a meeting of the Senior Citizens group the day before his passing.

Professor Boothroyd was born on a ranch near Loveland, Colorado, on August 10, 1874, the son of Philip H. and Edith M. Boothroyd, immigrants from England. His mother was a woman of outstanding mental ability, and except for three years, his early education and training were received from her at their pioneer home. He attended Colorado Agricultural College and received the Bachelor of Science degree in Irrigation Engineering in 1893. Two years (1894-95) of graduate work at the University of Chicago were followed by two years (1895-97) of teaching as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Mount Morris College, Mount Morris, Illinois. The next two years were spent as an assistant at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona. It was here that he developed an interest in the observation of binary stars and the analysis of their orbital motion. His contact at Lowell was to serve him well when, many years later, he led two scientific expeditions from Cornell to this famous observatory.

After a year (1901) as Professor of Mathematics at Bellvue College, Bellvue, Nebraska, he returned as Associate Professor of Physics and Engineering at Colorado Agricultural College. There he received the degree of Master of Science in Astronomy in 1904. In this same year he began his association with Cornell as an Instructor in Civil Engineering. From 1908 to 1912 he was Assistant Professor of Geodesy and Topographical Engineering. It was during this period that he was the official surveyor for the University. Among his numerous activities in this capacity were the surveying of the Alumni Field and of an area on Fall Creek above Varna where it was proposed to build a reservoir.

In 1912 he became Associate Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at the University of Washington, Seattle, remaining there until 1921 when he was recalled to Cornell as Professor of Astronomy and Geodesy in the School of Civil Engineering. In 1932 astronomy was established as a department in the College of Arts and Sciences, and Boothroyd became Professor of Astronomy, a title he held until retirement as an Emeritus Professor in 1942 at the age of sixty-eight.

Professor Boothroyd loved the out-of-doors, and his early home training and education as an engineer combined to make him an excellent leader of expeditionary investigations. His earliest endeavor of this nature occurred during the years in Seattle when he was for several summers (1905-09) a surveyor on the Alaskan-Canadian Boundary Survey. Accounts of his experiences were retold in later years on many occasions, always to the delight of his listeners.

On January 24, 1925, the Ithaca area was the scene of a total solar eclipse. Elaborate arrangements, in which Dr. E. C. Slipher of Lowell Observatory and Professor Boothroyd participated, were made to observe at Fuertes Observatory. Weather partially favored the occasion, and excellent photographs of the corona were obtained.

In 1931-32 he was field director of the Harvard-Cornell Meteor Expedition to the Lowell Observatory. His personal research was devoted to the measurement of meteor velocities by the oscillating mirror method, and his results indicated the presence of considerable numbers of meteors with hyperbolic velocities, that is, those entering the solar system from outer space.

In 1933 he again led a group of Cornell scientists to the Lowell Observatory to secure ultraviolet stellar spectra with the then new aluminized mirrors. Work was carried on at the Observatory and at 10,500-feet altitude on the nearby San Francisco volcanic peak. One hundred and seventy-four spectra of ninety-seven stars were obtained. Boothroyd's ability to adjust to primitive conditions and to improvise when funds and materials were lacking made him an outstanding expeditionary leader. Needless to say, his stock of stories from unusual experiences served to enliven many an occasion when circumstances were disheartening.

Although Professor Boothroyd published during his career numerous technical papers on binary stars, meteors, and stellar spectra, it is not unfair to say that the bulk of his writing was educational in nature. He collaborated with O. M. Leland on a booklet, *Determination of the Area of Land*, in 1916. His contribution on astronomy in the Comstock *Handbook of Nature Study* is noteworthy. He contributed regularly to *Annual Supplement of the Book of Popular Science* (Grolier Society) edited by Dexter S. Kimball, Dean of the College of Engineering. His *Workbook on Field Astronomy* was used for many years by students in civil engineering, as was *Astronomy Questions—The Solar System*, by students in arts and sciences. In spite of his extensive writings Professor Boothroyd once remarked that he favored the spoken word in comparison to the Written, a characteristic amply borne out by his many public lectures and his talks during the public nights at Fuertes Observatory when he patiently told of the wonders of the heavens to young and old. His listeners enjoyed his evident personal enthusiasm and sincerity of manner.

Students and colleagues alike respected Professor Boothroyd as a teacher. He was both a gentleman and a gentle man. There were a kindness and a friendliness about him that brought encouragement to many an inexperienced and struggling student. He would recognize and point out a weakness, yet find something to commend.

He took great interest in and often became personally involved with causes he felt worthy of support, frequently at more than prudent sacrifice. For years he was active as a member of the board of managers of the Cooperative Consumers Society and of the Reconstruction Home, serving each organization as president.

Beyond his professional achievements and community activities, Professor Boothroyd is remembered for his personal characteristics. His tall, lean, almost frail figure was frequently seen at evening lectures and campus affairs. He was one of Cornell's inveterate walkers and even in the last years of his life he frequently walked from his home to downtown Ithaca. In the matter of food he held what many persons would regard as odd ideas. He ate no meat although it was served to his guests. He was also very definitely the "pure" water man. Since he strongly opposed the use of alcoholic beverages he was greatly upset when the Consumers Co-op, on which he had labored for years, began selling beer. He ground his own flour while bemoaning man's injustice to the wheat grain in conventional milling. He grew vegetables in quantity and was much opposed to the use of "poisons" in the garden—organic fertilizers, cleanliness and diligent effort would do the job, he felt.

His interest in astronomy continued to the last. While he did not enthusiastically support the large expenditures in space research, he nonetheless took great interest in and became quite excited over the feats achieved. He felt, however, that far better things could be done with similar expenditures of money and effort on other than scientific fronts. Something of his search for basic truth can be sensed in these attitudes, and a little of the pioneer spirit and idealism characteristic of the man is evident. There is a feeling that he typified a changing old order which yields place to the new. To many of us has come a personal loss in the knowledge of his absence.

Professor Boothroyd was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Astronomical Society, the International Astronomical Union, the American Association of Variable Star Observers, the Society of the Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and the Statler Club.

He was survived by his wife, Alice Bell, whom he married January 12, 1892, while she was a school teacher at Loveland, Colorado. (Mrs. Boothroyd died June 9, 1965, at the age of 91). He was also survived by two sons, Philip D. and Robert S., and by two alumnae daughters, Lucy (Mrs. Evert C. Abbe) '28 and Mary Alice (Mrs. Raymond V. Hemstreet) '35.

Carl Crandall, Paul L. Hartman, R. William Shaw

Cornell University Faculty Memorial Statement 1960s: Volume 4

Jessie Austin Boys

March 1, 1881 — June 18, 1965

Born in Webster City, Iowa, Jessie Melissa Austin grew up in the Midwest. She taught in rural schools for several terms and studied at Iowa State College where she earned her Bachelors degree in 1908.

On February 10, 1909, Miss Austin married Samuel B. Boys, and the couple immediately homesteaded a claim in Oklahoma. But in 1911, even before the claim was proved, the husband died, leaving the young widow to carry on alone for the remainder of the required term.

To keep things going Mrs. Boys joined the Iowa Extension Service as a lecturer. As soon as she could she came east to further her education at Columbia University. In the meantime she continued her teaching. She was an instructor at Miss Farmer's School and at Morningside College.

In 1917 Mrs. Boys was appointed an instructor in the School of Home Economics in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Upon the receipt of her Master's degree from Columbia in 1920 she was promoted to Assistant Professor. She became an Associate Professor in 1945 and held that rank until her retirement in 1949.

On the inception in 1922 of the new Department of Hotel Administration Mrs. Boys was assigned to work with the first class of twenty-one students. She worked closely with them and quickly won their respect and affection. Always a skilled technician she was highly appreciated as a teacher.

In 1925 the School of Home Economics was separated from the College of Agriculture to become the New York State College of Home Economics. The Department of Hotel Administration moved along with it but in due course became a "school" in its own right, though still under the aegis of the College of Home Economics. Mrs. Boys continued working with the Hotel students throughout these changes. She gradually gave them more and more of her time until she was fully assigned to the Hotel School, much to the benefit of its students.

Mrs. Boys wrote extensively in her field. She was the author of, and with Professors Brewer and Fenton, co-author of a number of bulletins published in the *Cornell Bulletin for Homemakers*. Associated with others of the Home Economics faculty she co-authored the 1924 revision of the Butterick Cook Book. During the years 1924-26 she contributed a series of monthly articles on menus and food preparation to the *Delineator*. And she had a variety of other articles in women's magazines. In 1928 she was accorded "Le Cordon Bleu" diploma in Paris.

The October, 1965, issue of the *Bulletin of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen*, recalling Mrs. Boys's contribution in the early days of the Hotel School, points out: "The tremendously loyal group spirit for which the Hotel School has become so famous found its beginnings in the informal gatherings, in her experimental kitchen, of the 'Coffee Hounds.' Upon her retirement the School lost a dedicated and inspiring teacher. Now, upon her death, those of us who worked with her and studied under her have lost a valued friend."

Lillian Shaben, Charles Inglehart Sayles, Howard Bagnall Meek

Karl Dietrich Brase

May 5, 1903 — August 12, 1966

Karl Dietrich Brase, Associate Professor of Pomology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, died at his home in Geneva, August 12, 1966, after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Boyd Brezina Brase, whom he married April 16, 1938; a daughter, Barbara Anne Brase; a sister in Rochester, New York; and a brother in Germany.

Professor Brase was born in Buchenberg, Germany, May 5, 1903. He received his early horticultural training in Germany and was employed as assistant manager of a commercial nursery in Zurich, Switzerland. He came to the Experiment Station in 1928 as Plant Propagator. From 1931 to 1937 he studied at the College of Agriculture at Cornell, receiving the B.S. degree in 1935 and the M.S. degree in 1937. During this time he was part-time assistant in Pomology at Geneva. He advanced to the position of Associate Professor of Pomology in 1955.

Professor Brase's major scientific interest was the scion-rootstock relationship in tree fruits, and he conducted experiments with the size-controlling Mailing rootstocks for apple trees. He was one of the first to work with the Mailing stocks in America. He became a leading authority on fruit tree rootstocks in America. In addition to his orchard experiments with rootstocks, he worked extensively on the vegetative and seed propagation of rootstocks.

During Professor Brase's lifetime, research on fruit tree viruses began and developed into a field of great importance. He contributed to this research by more than a decade of productive cooperation with plant pathologists at Geneva and Ithaca. He traveled extensively in America and in Europe to keep up with rootstock and virus research at other institutions. He was well-known wherever research on fruit-tree rootstocks was being done.

As one of the pioneers and principal workers in this field, he lectured frequently at meetings of fruit growers in the apple-growing regions of the United States. The well-kept orchards under his care at the Experiment Station in Geneva were visited by many groups each year. He was the author, either Jointly, or singly, of ninety-three scientific papers and popular articles on his work with rootstocks, fruit tree propagation and viruses.

Professor Brase was a devoted student of propagation techniques for fruit trees. He was more often found in the nursery and orchard than in his office. He initiated orchard testing of variety and rootstock combinations and cooperated extensively with growers in this testing. He was particularly interested in size-controlling qualities of

the different rootstocks and their suitability for different soils. He was continually integrating wide areas of fruit physiology into his specialty, stock-scion relationships.

John Einset, Richard Wellington, George L. Slate

Charles W. Breimer

1911 — July 28, 1960

Dr. Charles W. Breimer died on July 28, 1960, in the New York Hospital, after an illness of several months. In his passing the Hospital for Special Surgery has lost a devoted and outstanding member of its staff.

Dr. Breimer became an assistant to Dr. Raymond Lewis in 1947 and in addition to carrying on a busy private practice devoted several hours a day to the X-ray department. He was director of the Department of Roentgenology from 1955 to 1957 and associate director from 1957 until his death. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Clinical Radiology at Cornell University Medical College in 1955.

All who have known Dr. Breimer will remember his wide range of medical knowledge and his exceptional perception in the interpretation of radiographs. This ability permitted him to make a positive statement, which is indeed a rare quality among radiologists.

Dr. Breimer's devotion to duty was another of his outstanding qualities, and for many months in 1955 he carried on as the only radiologist at the hospital. Those of us who had the privilege of being associated with him at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center can attest to his teaching ability and clinical acumen.

Richard H. Freyberg, M.D.

Alexander Brunschwig

September 11, 1901 — August 7, 1969

Doctor Alexander Brunschwig was born in El Paso, Texas, on September 11, 1901. After attaining his Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees at the University of Chicago, he entered Rush Medical College where his superb intellect and gigantic capacity for work resulted in his immediate recognition as an outstanding student. During his student days at Rush, he helped Maximow and Bloom write their well-known histology text. He often reminisced about having spent some of the happiest and most fulfilling days of his life at medical school.

He learned every facet of his chosen profession. Sharing his knowledge with the doctors of the world, he taught, lectured, operated and, in the end, established a new chapter in American surgery.

He contributed more than four hundred articles to American and foreign journals. He was the author of four textbooks and he contributed chapters to two score more. His monumental work on *The Surgery of Pancreatic Tumors*, published in 1942, was inspired by the untimely death from pancreatic cancer of his own much admired father.

He was the first to do a one-stage radical pancreateoduodenectomy and the operation for which he is world renowned, the Brunschwig pelvic exenteration, is part of the armamentarium of almost every surgical service in the world.

Medical history will best judge Doctor Brunschwig's contributions when time has allowed their significance to be evaluated and it will judge him well for the stimulation he provided, for the controversy that he stirred, and the contributions that he made. Indirectly by challenges, he stimulated the radiation therapists to reevaluate their own work and to improve their techniques; the physiologists were presented with a whole new set of problems to solve that required a dedicated effort on their part. In essence, Doctor Brunschwig got gynecology moving again in the therapy of cancer.

He became a leader in medicine at a very young age. His chieftainship was not the crown to be worn in the twilight of life but rather it was the legacy of a man whose future was longer than his past. He was Memorial Hospital's glory in a special way, for he somehow managed to personify what is magnificent in the hospital, and what is most appealing, with courage, doggedness, loyalty and strength. He made everyone proud of the hospital and proud of themselves.

His family and home life always occupied the dearest spot in his heart. It grieved him that the immense responsibilities of his position made demands on his time that deprived him of precious moments that he would like to have spent with his family. He often spoke with affection of his children, Louise Suzanne and Roxanne Josephine, known to her family as Josette. Their marriages, happiness and successes pleased him and he looked upon his two sons-in-law, Paul and Bruno, as the sons he never had. His heart leapt up when he saw his grandchildren, Louise, Nicholi and Mark, careening through life as if there was no tomorrow and his joy lit up the hearts of all the family during these never-to-be-forgotten moments. During these times he was not the world's greatest surgeon but rather the world's proudest grandfather. After Louise Suzanne and Josette left home to start their families, Doctor Brunschwig and his wife, Leah, for whom he had an abiding love, were drawn more closely together. Warmly and deeply he loved his wife Leah who served him so well. One could not see him for a minute with his wife and children and not realize the bond of friendship, understanding and love that existed among them.

Doctor Brunschwig had a deep religious sense. He was a mystic and mystics have faith above reason. He shared this gift with his family and guided them to an understanding and respect of religion.

With it all, he had time to be a student of the arts, literature, music, sculpture and the humanities. He was one of the most cultured and scholarly men of our times. Each generation has its stars that shine in every field of human endeavor and, in medicine, we the students of Doctor Brunschwig believe he was one of our blazing stars of this era. The medical profession and his fellowman, for whom he had such compassion, are better for his having shared part of his life with us.

For such a long time during the glory years of Memorial Hospital, Doctor Brunschwig was so much a part of the hospital that he became known as Mister Memorial and like a beautiful song in the end Memorial Hospital was part of him.

His friends, colleagues and fellowmen regret and mourn his death on August 7, 1969.

Hugh R. K. Barber, M.D.

Harry Oliver Buckman

July 4, 1883 — December 7, 1964

Harry Buckman was born on a farm at West Liberty, Iowa, where he very early gained the farmers' viewpoint which helped make him effective in later work on soil surveys, soil and crop management surveys, in preparing the resulting publications, and in the classroom. His formal education began in a one-room country school and terminated with postdoctoral studies in geology and climatology at Harvard University. Mr. Buckman earned a Bachelor of Science degree at Iowa State University (Ames) in 1906, and a Master of Science degree at the same institution in 1908. The Ph.D. in Soil Science was awarded him by Cornell University in 1912. At that time he was appointed a Cornell Assistant Professor of Soil Technology. He was awarded a full professorship five years later.

Dr. Buckman was an avid reader of English and American literature, history, geology, and theology. He could be depended upon to contribute something worthwhile to conversations on many topics. His knowledge of geology made him a most delightful traveling companion for he could improve most anyone's understanding of land forms in almost any area of New York State.

Professor Buckman's first part-time professional employment was as assistant chemist in the Iowa Experiment Station in 1906 and 1907. His first full-time appointment was as assistant agronomist in the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station in 1908. In 1910, because of his interest in students and in pedagogical mechanics, he was chosen to serve as teaching assistant in the elementary course in soil science at Cornell. Beginning in 1912 he was given full responsibility for that course which was to become the major activity of his professional career.

He taught with outstanding success a total of over 10,000 students in five separate courses. Ever the perfectionist, he devoted evenings when others were relaxing, to further refining the technical and communicational details of his classroom presentations. Noteworthy features of his remarkable lectures were the unique lead-off one or two-minute review of the highlights of his previous lecture leading into the current one; his use of chalk which reminded one of a penmanship copybook; his practiced blackboard sketches; his clear, concise, and yet uncompromising explanations of technical subject matter; his very helpful blackboard outlines; and his liberal use of slides with a difficult carbon-arc projector in a period before such use became widespread.

How well he succeeded in the classroom is evidenced by the fact that, although this was the beginning course in soil science for undergraduates, some semesters there were as many as a dozen graduate students enrolled to observe this master teacher. Staff members from all parts of the campus sought the privilege of editing his lectures.

Surely no one can estimate how much he contributed by example and inspiration to the improvement of college teaching all over the world.

Dr. Buckman's unselfish concern for students did not stop at the classroom door. He was a most effective student adviser. Since Professor and Mrs. Buckman had no children, it seemed to follow that he took a paternal interest in his advisees who brought to him not only academic, but all kinds of problems. He was ever in demand as a speaker at student functions. Especially well deserved was the student Professor of Merit award conferred upon him in 1948-49.

Most outstanding of his writings were textbooks, the first of which was *Soils, Their Properties and Management* published in 1915. He was coauthor with Lyon and Fippin. In 1922 a new book, *The Nature and Properties of Soils*, was written by Lyon and Buckman. A second edition appeared in 1929 and a third in 1937. Most of the latter and all of the 1943 revision were written by Dr. Buckman. The fifth edition in 1952 brought into the authorship Dr. N. C. Brady, who also wrote all of the 1960 edition. This book is read by agriculturalists all over the world and widely used for instruction in universities throughout the United States and Canada. It has been translated into Spanish, Chinese, and Japanese.

Professor Buckman was affiliated with various professional and honorary organizations, among which are the American Society of Agronomy, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the International Soil Science Society, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, and Gamma Alpha.

As a faculty member, Dr. Buckman cheerfully shouldered the duties of numerous committees, always contributing with characteristic thoroughness and sound judgment. During those periods when he was called upon to serve as acting head of the Department of Agronomy, he proved to be a good administrator. Especially popular was his willingness to "hear each staff member to the end" with understanding and patience.

Probably unequaled was his record of never missing a lecture, recitation, or laboratory session during his entire thirty-nine years of teaching. How much sheer courage and sense of duty this required was probably understood only by his loyal and devoted wife, Rita Shannon Buckman. It seems ironic that within four months after the date of his retirement in 1949, Professor Emeritus Buckman came under the close care of his physician, so to remain during all of the last fifteen years of his life.

Nyle C. Brady, Richard Bradfield, Herbert B. Hartwig

James Dabney Burfoot, Jr.

October 18, 1896 — February 27, 1966

Professor Burfoot was born in Richmond, Virginia, the son of James Dabney, Sr., and Minnie Elbridge Burfoot, of English ancestry. He attended the public schools in Richmond and graduated from Petersburg High School in 1914. Although he had won several scholarships he decided to work; and for several years he was employed in a bank until enlisting in the Navy in 1918. After the war he went to William and Mary to study accountancy but soon found that his forte was science. In 1922 he received a scholarship at the University of Virginia. There, after taking one course in geology, he was given an assistantship by Thomas L. Watson, a well-known economic geologist. A year later he received the B.S. degree, followed by the M.S. in 1925. In the fall of that year he came to Cornell for more graduate work with Professor Heinrich Ries in economic geology and Professor A. C. Gill in mineralogy and petrography. In 1926 he served as Assistant Professor at Washington and Lee, and in 1927 was back at Cornell as instructor, receiving his Ph.D. in 1929. He was Assistant Professor from 1935 to 1946, Associate Professor from 1946 to 1952, and Professor of Geology from 1952 to his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1964.

Dan Burfoot was primarily a teacher, and to his courses in elementary geology, economic geology, clay mineralogy, optical mineralogy, sedimentary petrography, and metamorphic geology, he gave unstintingly of his time. In the laboratory he was a perfectionist, and students were expected not only to learn but also to think; they groaned at the work but eventually recognized the thorough grounding they were given.

Professor Burfoot was always interested in students and their problems, not only in his department but in the University at large. Many a graduate owes his degree to Dan's sound counsel. In 1946 he became Assistant to the Dean and Chairman of the Advisory Board for Undergraduates, College of Arts and Sciences, while still teaching part-time in the Department of Geology. In 1952 he was appointed Assistant Dean of the College where he devoted himself to the counseling of upperclass students until his retirement. He was Secretary of the University Faculty, 1950-53.

In the summers from 1924 to 1939 he worked in the field for the Virginia Geological Survey, at first as a field assistant, then as assistant geologist and as geologist, investigating the talc, soapstone, and slate resources of the state. He also taught in the Cornell Summer Sessions in 1930, 1932-34, and 1940-43. Upon the retirement of Professor Ries as head of the Department of Geology in 1937 he was executive secretary of the Department for two years. During the war years he worked with the ASTP program.

At William and Mary, Dan Burfoot was elected to Theta Delta Chi and the Flat Hat Club. For many years he helped and advised the Cornell chapter of his fraternity. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at the end of his first year at the University of Virginia, later to Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi. He was a fellow of the Mineralogical Society of America and member of the Society of Economic Geologists.

On January 19, 1924, (Robert E. Lee's birthday) he married Marion Elizabeth Wiant of Charlottesville, Virginia, who survives him and who for many years was the secretary of the Department of Geology. Both Dan and Marion will long be gratefully remembered by generations of graduates of the Department they served so long and faithfully.

With the passing of Dan Burfoot, Cornell lost not only a devoted teacher, friend, and counselor of students but a genuine example of that vanishing type, a gentleman.

G. Ferris Cronkhite, Douglas C. Darling, John W. Wells

Donald John Bushey

September 9, 1896 — July 10, 1966

Donald John Bushey, Professor of Ornamental Horticulture, Emeritus, died July 10, 1966, in Tompkins County Hospital after a brief illness. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Professor Bushey was born in Rib Lake, Wisconsin. He received a Bachelor's degree in Botany from Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, a Master's degree in landscape design from the University of Michigan, and a Doctor's degree in horticulture from Ohio State University.

Before coming to Cornell, he worked with the League of Kansas Municipalities in landscape planning for public and private grounds in cities and towns of Kansas. He was also associated with the Morton Arboretum in Lisle, Illinois, and superintended landscape work on several country estates around Cleveland, Ohio.

Professor Bushey joined the Cornell faculty in 1928 as Assistant Professor of Extension in Ornamental Horticulture. His appointment came at a time of state-wide interest in beautification of schools, grange halls, churches, and other public buildings, as well as private homes both rural and urban. Through his extension lectures and demonstrations, he helped thousands of people improve their home environments.

During the 1940's an increasing audience was reached through publication of several brief, well-illustrated bulletins on aspects of garden living such as recreation, pools, and outdoor fireplaces. During the 1950's Professor Bushey developed appropriate script for motion pictures and for slide lectures to meet an ever increasing audience. He prepared and used appropriately designed models of homes, plants, and gardens, precisely duplicating the three-dimensional effect for any specific landscape plan.

The models were used in television and other media to demonstrate specific landscape effects in young and mature stages of plant growth.

In 1956, Bushey was author of the book, *A Guide to Home Landscaping*. In the preface he states his sincere hope that "it will be a guide to you as a homeowner or prospective homeowner from the initial stages of planning through the final planting of your property for use and attractiveness," and that "your results will provide years of satisfaction and give you a new interest in gardening, a most healthful, happy, and outdoor recreation." Written during the early years of contemporary homes, the book is still a fundamental guide in the extension service tradition.

Professor Bushey retired in 1958 after thirty years of active service. He continued his association with landscape design as a professional in private practice. His interest in horticultural events continued with his attendance at horticultural meetings at Cornell and elsewhere.

Professor Bushey was affiliated with Epsilon Sigma Phi, Pi Alpha Xi, the American Society for Horticultural Science, the International Shade Tree Conference, the New York State Arborists Association, and the American Society of Landscape Architecture.

A. S. Lieberman, E. F. Schaufler

Julian Edward Butterworth

October 2, 1884 — April 3, 1961

Julian E. Butterworth, Professor Emeritus of Rural Education, was born in Dow City, Iowa, the son of Charles Edward and Ida May Butterworth. He received the A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Iowa. His distinguished professional career began as a teacher of English in Iowa from 1907 to 1911) followed in succession by college and university appointments as Processor of Psychology at Duluth State Normal School; Professor of Secondary Education and Dean of the College of Education at the University of Wyoming; Professor of Rural Education at Cornell University from 1919 to 1952, director of the Graduate School of Education, 1931-1944, and Professor Emeritus since 1952.

Early in his professional career Julian Butterworth contributed significantly to the studies of the famous Committee of Twenty-One, of which he was a Member, in the development of programs for the improvement of rural education in New York State. He also helped to advance the scope and quality of education in rural areas through his research as chief consultant in the comprehensive study of the intermediate school district for the New York State Department of Education. His studies were supported by financial grants from the legislature and they resulted in the adoption of permissive legislation for the merger and enlargement of school districts for the purpose of providing special educational services, which small school districts could not afford to provide. As an interim step, this law provided for the establishment of Boards of Cooperative Educational Services. Many such boards have been established with resulting increases and improvements in the character and quality of educational services provided for thousands of boys and girls in rural and suburban areas of New York State.

Julian Butterworth also served as a consultant in state surveys in Virginia and New Jersey, and as director of the New Haven, Connecticut, School Survey in 1947. Following his retirement in 1952, he served as consultant to the United States Office of Education.

Many professional organizations benefited from his research and active support, including the New York State Council on Rural Education, the National Commission on School District Reorganization, and the National Commission on the Intermediate School District. He was a founder of the Cornell Parent-Teacher Institute, an organization that has served the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers for thirty-five years. The thirty-fifth program of this organization included special recognition of the services and leadership of Dr. Butterworth.

The American Association of School Administrators presented its distinguished service award to him in 1958, in the following words:

To Julian E. Butterworth

America has been blessed with many leaders who helped build our great system of public schools. Possibly no one has contributed so much to the development of the sound structure and efficient administration of the rural and small town areas as has Julian Butterworth. For his foresight in anticipating kaleidoscopic social and economic change and for his assiduous guidance to thousands of students of school administration headed for sparsely populated areas, we take pride in bestowing upon him this award of excellence and distinction.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

Julian Butterworth was a member of the National Society of College Teachers of Education, the National Society for the Study of Education, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Delta Kappa. He was the author of several professional books, the last of which was entitled *The Modern Rural School*. That book is a standard reference text in its field.

Following his retirement, he and Mrs. Butterworth established the Julian E. and Veta S. Butterworth Award Endowment, from which awards are made to outstanding Cornell graduates in school administration.

Julian Butterworth was an extraordinary and inspiring teacher. He expected much of his students, and they responded appreciatively to his leadership. He knew where they could use their individual talents best and helped them to reach their objectives. Today they occupy administrative and leadership positions in school systems, in state departments of education, in colleges and universities, in state and national associations of teachers, and in foreign service.

He had great faith in the common sense and good judgment of rural people and in the democratic processes. Though a modest man, he also was realistic and uncompromising. One evidence of the sincerity of this faith and these traits was the development at Cornell of an effective University-Public School plan of cooperation in providing student-teaching experiences in the preparation of teachers and other school personnel. In the process of this development, he was instrumental in attracting to Cornell both eminent faculty and able students from many parts of the United States.

Julian Butterworth is survived by his wife, the former Veta Laura Scott, whom he married in 1909; by his son, Dr. Julian Scott Butterworth; and by two grandchildren.

William A. Smith, Donald J. McCarty, Claude L. Kulp

James Campbell

February 18, 1919 — March 8, 1962

Born in Gillestown, Ireland, James Campbell came to the United States at the age of four, lived for a few years in Pittsburgh, and then attended elementary and high schools in Salem, Ohio. In 1940 he was graduated from Wittenberg College, where he had majored in mathematics. For the first two years after graduation he was a junior high school teacher; then he served for four years in the Army Air Force.

Coming as a graduate student to Cornell in 1946, he continued here for the remaining sixteen years of his life. He received the M.S. degree in 1947, with a major in educational administration, and the Ph.D. degree two years later, with a major in student personnel and minors in educational psychology and human relations.

His relationship with the School of Industrial and Labor Relations started in 1948, when he became a research associate. In the following year, upon completion of his graduate work, he was appointed Assistant Professor; in 1953 he was promoted to Associate Professor, and on July 1, 1961, to Professor.

Although he did some extension and resident teaching, Professor Campbell's work was primarily in student personnel. While still a graduate student, he was a part-time vocational counselor. For a time he directed the Division of Unclassified Students, but most of his professional years he devoted to the Office of Resident Instruction in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. He was acting director of the Office of Resident Instruction in 1956 and in 1961, and he was named director January 1, 1962.

Professor Campbell rendered important service to the University by serving on many committees, including five years on the Committee on Student Activities, four years on the Committee on Student Conduct, four years on the Administrative Committee of the Division of Unclassified Students, and five years on the Committee on Calendar.

After only a few days' illness following a coronary thrombosis, Professor Campbell died March 8, 1962.

Professor Campbell enjoyed the universal respect of his colleagues for the high order of his personal, moral, and religious qualities. He exemplified, to an eminent degree, the Renaissance ideal of the fusion of knowledge and being—*to be* the good that one *knows*—the ideal that John Milton expressed in his statement that the true poet “ought himself to be a true poem.” One felt in the presence of James Campbell that one faced a whole person, a man for whom there was no separation of fact from value, existence from ideal, the outer man from the inner man. He was one of the few men of whom, without hesitation, one could say—one *wants* to say—that he was pure in

heart. While God did not give him abundance of years to live, however, by upholding him in the integrity of his heart, God gave him an unusual measure of grace.

To those of us who are teachers, James Campbell was a daily reminder of the fact that the essence of our work is not to teach subjects but persons. For whenever one met with him—in his office, at committee or faculty meetings, at a coffee break, in the corridor—one came to feel one's own inadequacy, for while we knew our books and subjects, he knew the students, knew them as persons as well as students—their names, their problems, their sorrows and joys, their defeats and victories, their frustrations and goals. Human beings who were mainly abstractions to their teachers were to him human beings—persons with whom he stood in an I-Thou relationship, the essence of which was a courtesy in which there was no taint of craft, a love in which there was no diminution of independence and dignity.

Donald P. Dietrich, Duncan M. MacIntyre, Milton R. Konvitz

Mildred Carney

November 12, 1882 — November 21, 1966

Mildred Carney, born in Carney, Maryland, began her professional career of teaching in 1909 in the public schools of Maryland. At Teachers College, Columbia University, in New York City she received the B.S. degree in 1925 and M.S. degree in 1926. She came to the New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, in July 1926 as Extension Assistant Professor and retired July 1950 as Associate Professor, Emeritus.

As a specialist in the Cooperative Extension Service, Mildred Carney was particularly successful because she accepted the women she taught with all their abilities and their limitations. She set high standards of achievement which these women could attain intellectually, aesthetically, and economically in their home environment. She was unusually gifted in instilling in them a confidence in their own abilities and in making clear to them the responsibility for sharing with others what they had learned.

As a representative of the College and of the University, she demonstrated to the women of the state a recognizable concern for their welfare and a direct response to their desire for personal development. Her own forthrightness and integrity, her rejection of ostentation, and her practical approach to adult education made her a respected friend, teacher, and adviser to thousands of women.

In the much less affluent era of the 1930's, Mildred Carney's success as a teacher was highly respected by administrators, co-workers, and students because of her ability to help people make use of what they had, conserve it to the utmost, and enjoy the whole process. Still later she was persuasive in her teaching because she believed that all homemakers could participate in the war by conserving resources, working to protect the health and morale of the family, and making a concerted effort to contribute to the total national effort. She was called to Washington during World War II to work on textiles and clothing projects on a national level. Her publications of extension bulletins during the 1930's and 1940's were a result of working with specialists in the country to give needed information to her students and co-workers.

A scholar at heart, she spent periods of time at the University of Minnesota and the University of Chicago taking additional study in the areas of psychology, anthropology, economics, mental hygiene, and English, French, and Russian literature. She was an avid reader and had an insatiable thirst for knowledge. She never traveled on her extension trips without books under her arm. She treasured her books, shared them generously, but guarded them assiduously. Woe to the careless friend who forgot to return one.

As an extensive traveler in this country and abroad she sought to know and understand the people of the countries she visited, their way of life, and their art works. In her own country and abroad she cherished the works of artists and artisans whatever their art or trade. Her teaching at all times reflected her search for knowledge and the wisdom she gained in understanding a wide world of people.

After her retirement Mildred Carney was an active and enthusiastic worker with the Senior Citizens organization of Ithaca. Her preparation for meetings with this group was as well-organized and thorough as had been her preparations for extension meetings with women in the state of New York. She was as well a most enthusiastic babysitter for a young Ithaca family. The young family moved to Baltimore, Miss Carney's home. She, too, moved home to Baltimore and continued her devotion to this family of seven. The parents of these five young children have written of Mildred Carney's influence. "She has given our children such a thirst for knowledge, a hunger for learning, and a great love of books. She read to each and every one of them from their infancy on. But the most important thing she gave to them was her love, which they returned a hundred fold. She gave unstintedly of her time, listened to all their problems, and was their confidante. I feel that her immortality will be right here in our lives, and in all of those people who were fortunate enough for their paths to have crossed hers. Mildred has had a profound influence on our family. I hope that whoever reads her books next will derive as much wisdom from them as she did."

Mildred Carney will be remembered by her many friends of all ages for her serenity, her witticisms and wisdom, but most of all for her sharing with others her knowledge, experience, and wisdom.

Orrilla Butts, Doris T. Wood, Margaret Humphrey

Kendall Sewell Carpenter

August 11, 1916 — June 13, 1967

The loss of Kendall Sewell Carpenter, who died at the Tompkins County Hospital June 13, 1967, following a short illness, saddened the Cornell community at the close of the academic year. Carpenter was Professor of Business Management in the New York State College of Agriculture.

Professor Carpenter was born in Groton, Vermont, and educated in the local schools. He attended the University of Vermont where he earned the B.S. degree in June, 1938. Following graduation, he taught vocational agriculture at Barton, Vermont, until 1942 when he enlisted in the United States Coast Guard. He returned from service in 1945 with the rank of lieutenant and taught vocational agriculture for two years in Chester, Vermont. He then served as instructor in and supervisor of the institutional on-the-farm training program for veterans in Brattleboro, Vermont, until 1950.

Carpenter enrolled in the Graduate School at Cornell University in 1950 and earned the M.S. degree in 1951 and the Ph.D. degree in 1953. Thereafter, he served approximately a year as a poultry and egg-marketing specialist with the United States Department of Agriculture. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Business Management in 1954, Associate Professor in 1957, and Professor in 1964. Professor Carpenter taught courses in Accounting and Farmers' Cooperatives. In addition, he conducted an extensive program of research and extension work in business management and marketing and served as secretary of the New York State Council of Farmer Cooperatives since 1955.

In 1965, seniors of the New York State College of Agriculture honored Carpenter with the Professor of Merit Award in recognition of his outstanding teaching. He was also recognized by the Future Farmers of America for his work with youth in the field of farmers' cooperatives. He also held the Honorary Empire State Farmer degree, the highest degree given in New York State by that organization. His civic duties included membership on the executive committee and board of the Tompkins County United Fund, neighborhood commissioner for the Boy Scouts of America, president of the official board of the Newfield Methodist Church, and service as chairman of the supervisory committee for the Cornell Credit Union. He was the author of several bulletins and articles concerned with egg and livestock marketing.

Carpenter was a member of the American Farm Economics Association and the honorary societies of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Zeta.

He is survived by his wife, the former Louise Ordway of Burlington, Vermont, and one son, Richard.

With Professor Carpenter's passing, the staff and students of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University and the farmers' cooperatives of the state lost a valuable teacher, research worker, and adviser. The students in the College of Agriculture have lost not only the competence and wit of his lectures but also the wise counsel he gave to so many as faculty adviser during their years of undergraduate study. Graduate students for whom he served as committee chairman or as a committee member will long value his friendly, willing guidance and encouragement. His many friends share the loss of a competent colleague—a loss that occurred at the peak of an outstanding career.

W. G. Earle, J. P. Bail, L. B. Darrah

Walter Buckingham Carver

January 11, 1879 — July 4, 1961

Walter Buckingham Carver, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, died July 4, 1961, in Ithaca, New York, at the age of 82.

Professor Carver was born January 11, 1879, in Town Hill, Pennsylvania. A graduate in 1899 of Dickinson College, which later awarded him an honorary D.Sc. degree, he received the Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1904. He came to Cornell in 1906 and continued, officially and unofficially, to be active in mathematics at Cornell for fifty-five years. He was chairman of the Department of Mathematics from 1938 to 1940. He became Professor Emeritus in 1948, but nevertheless continued his contributions to Cornell mathematics by occasional teaching and student counseling during fall and spring terms and by conducting special mathematics programs during summer sessions. He taught mathematics in the Shell Merit Fellowship Program for Teachers in the summers of 1957 to 1960 with vigor and enthusiasm, and he was cheerfully looking forward to repetition in 1961 when illness forced his actual retirement.

Professor Carver published several research papers and booklets in geometry, but he found his greatest satisfaction and usefulness in working with and for students and teachers of undergraduate mathematics. He broke all records for continuous active service in the Mathematical Association of America and for its official journal, the *American Mathematical Monthly*. In addition to holding many other responsible positions, he served as editor-in-chief of the *Monthly* from 1932 to 1936, and as president of the Association in 1939 and 1940. His contributions of problems and solutions of problems to the *Monthly* cover a span of 58 years, longer than that of any other contributor. His last article in the *Monthly* appeared just a week before his death, making a total span of sixty years for his contributions to this journal.

In all of his scientific work, Walter Carver required clarity and precision and complete honesty. His successes as a teacher and as an editor were well known to publishers of mathematical textbooks. Very few people ever knew the extent to which publishers were swayed by his masterful appraisals of hundreds of manuscripts that were submitted for publication. The mathematics of 1960 is better than the mathematics of 1906, and Walter Carver earned much more than one professor's fair share of the credit.

Ralph P. Agnew, M. Lovell Hulse, J. Barkley Rosser

Russell L. Cecil

October 13, 1881 — June 1, 1965

Dr. Russell L. Cecil, who was associated with the Cornell Medical College for nearly fifty years died June 1, 1965, at the age of 83. Dr. Cecil was Professor of Clinical Medicine in Cornell from 1933 to 1950 when he retired as Emeritus Clinical Professor and Consulting Physician in The New York Hospital.

One of the College's most distinguished faculty members, Dr. Cecil gained world-wide recognition for his creation of Cecil's *Textbook of Medicine*. On the occasion of his funeral¹, a successor in the editorship of his book, Dr. Walsh McDermott, delivered a eulogy, which with some modification is reproduced here.

I speak, as a sad and solemn tribute to a true friend of us all—not to say how much he was like other men, but to say in how very many ways he was different.

The influence for good or bad that each of us exerts in life, is usually enclosed by a fairly small circle and within it, we give pieces of ourselves to those around us.

Big pieces to those close to us in a personal sense, and smaller pieces of whatever size is needed, to those with whom we work.

And if we push that circle out too far, we run grave risk that all the pieces end up so minute that they are valueless to anyone.

But such was not the case with Russell Cecil.

Without skimping on the pieces for his family and his intimate associates, he nonetheless succeeded in giving real pieces to so very many more. "So very many more" were both those he knew and the literally hundreds of thousands he benefited, whom he never saw.

What his intimate associates felt of his influence shines through in the warm and always different anecdotes they constantly recite about him. Anecdotes of those days after World War I when he was the central figure of that small group of young doctors, all destined for great distinction, who lived together in a bachelor menage on sixty-second street.

But this wonderful capacity of one human being to support and to delight another, which Russ Cecil owned in such large measure, was not something only of his youth; he kept it at a high pitch his whole life.

And he had it even in those small affairs of daily life which most of us treat as almost mechanical transactions.

Whenever he would call me on the telephone, he would call out my given name, with that explosive rising inflection of his, and make me feel, in the fraction of a second, that a whole new world of exciting adventures was just about to open up before me.

The message itself might be of the most mundane sort, but it was that way he had, of throwing that first lifeline to the other human being, that would glow after in one's heart.

¹ In the Madison Presbyterian Church, June 4
Cornell University Faculty Memorial Statement 1960s: Volume 4

And with this extraordinary ability to throw the lifeline to the other person went an equally extraordinary perceptivity of other persons. In the professional sphere, in my whole experience, Russ Cecil was absolutely without equal in his ability to judge the worth of other men. He saw his fellow physicians with very clear eyes. Yet without altering the picture as he saw it, he would always surround his Judgments with a frame of compassion and a certain amused tolerance of human frailty.

Indeed, the faintly comical antics of most human beings, including himself, were a source of constant delight to him, and he loved to describe them with that salty humor we knew so well.

This urbane and witty man we knew as a cosmopolitan, was the product of the post-bellum South, yet he always refused to be a traditionalist.

He was a modern man when he graduated from Princeton more than sixty years ago, and he stayed modern all the way.

But every now and then he would reveal “the persistence of the past,” in some of the old-fashioned values he cherished.

In book publishing, whenever a new edition of a work is brought out, it is necessary to destroy—quite literally to chop up—the remaining copies of the old one.

Whenever Russ would think of this happening to his book, he would be filled all over again with a sense of outrage.

Not outrage because it was his book but outrage that any book could be subjected to such vandalism. For deep within him was that old attitude derived from our frontier days, that a book—any book—as a product of man’s intellectual creativity was something very precious and not a thing to be destroyed by any man or group of men.

And it was in that same spirit of respect for creativity that he made himself a Greek classicist, a poet, and an artist.

In his scientific and professional life had been limited to his accomplishments in the laboratory and at the bedside, he would have had a most distinguished career, but, as we all know, it turned out to be something far more than that.

For, forty years ago he had an original idea that without question made him the best known American physician in the world—and known for something of the intellect.

He reasoned that if the expertise of our country’s finest physicians could be properly fused into one book, an instrument would be created that could be put into the hands of physicians everywhere to help them in their task.

He made a success of this idea—a success far greater than he had dreamed.

Today his book, and the later ones like it, have been institutionalized and hence no longer represent that personalized form of creativity that was his.

But forty years ago it was an act of personal creativity, to identify who could do things best, to get them to do it, and to fuse the pieces into the whole.

And his uncanny ability to note the strengths in others, stood him in very good stead in this work.

This act of creativity had an immense effect in helping to turn medical students into better physicians, and they are deeply grateful, as can be seen by the whole flood of letters to Mrs. Cecil from physicians young and old on the announcement of his death.

But his creativity had an even wider impact, for all over the world in innumerable single crucial incidents, what he did enabled some physicians to be guided to the correct action for the benefit of a sick patient.

Thus forty years ago, Russell Cecil forged one of the most important of our instruments whereby we could follow that sacred principle of our Judaeo-Christian culture—that the creativity of all men should be used for the individual—for the good of the one man who needs it. . . .

These are some of the ways in which Russ Cecil was different and in their many facets, they tell us the meaning of the man.

He gave the delight of loving to those he knew, and he helped to give the chance to continue to live to the many he never knew.

We mourn his death today; we feel a great loss.

But even today in the midst of our sadness and our loss, we also know that having had our own lives influenced by Russell Cecil is an immense and an enduring gain.

As one of his old friends put it in a message to Mrs. Cecil: “What a triumphant life!”

Walsh McDermott

Robert Franklin Chamberlain

May 19, 1884 — July 15, 1967

Bob Chamberlain, as he was affectionately known throughout the College of Engineering and by his many friends and associates, was born in Newark Valley, New York, the son of Theodore F. and M. Eloise Slosson Chamberlain. On August 19, 1914, he married M. Mabelle Sandwick. They are survived by three children: John Theodore, Robert Sandwick, and Phyllis Jane (Mrs. Philip A. Kilbourne).

His early education was in the Newark Valley schools, and he prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. With the class of 1908, he graduated from Cornell University in mechanical engineering, and, although he had had summer experience in industry, he continued in the academic area by appointment as instructor in electrical engineering at Purdue University. In 1910 Bob Chamberlain returned to Cornell with appointment to the engineering faculty. Successively then, from instructor to Assistant Professor (1920), Professor (1926), and Assistant Dean of Engineering (1946), to Professor Emeritus in 1952—interrupted only with sabbatical leaves to industry and editorial interests – his career evolved at Cornell.

Professor Chamberlain's technical interests were primarily in electrical machinery and in the problems of motor control both in the industrial area and in the then developing field of electric railways. In 1914, the first electric power plant in Newark Valley was built from his design and specifications, and in later years he was consultant to the cities of Ithaca and Elmira when they operated their own independent power systems for local power, light, and "traction" (street cars).

In 1921, when the College of Engineering reorganized its technical fields into several schools, Professor Chamberlain accepted the responsibility in the School of Electrical Engineering for managing personnel matters and for the advising and placement of students. Clearly his success and interest in this area marked a turning point in his career. Moving now to the College, he organized the Engineering Placement Office and, upon appointment as Assistant Dean, became also Director of Student Personnel for the College, including in his office much of the work on student admissions, scholarship awards, and placement.

During World War II, Professor Chamberlain, with Professor Walter Cornell, organized a large area of New York State for engineering defense training. They also administered in the area the wartime activity known as E.S.M.W.T. (Engineering Science and Management War Training) which involved many members of the faculty both on and off campus.

As a member of A.I.E.E., Eta Kappa Nu, and Tau Beta Pi, Professor Chamberlain gave strong and loyal support to his technical and honorary societies. For the national technical conference of A.I.E.E. at Ithaca in the summer of 1935, he was responsible for the organization, planning, and executive work involving most of the Engineering College faculty.

A lifelong member of the Masonic order, he joined the Blue Lodge in Newark Valley and after moving to Ithaca became a member of Ithaca Eagle Chapter 58, Royal Arch Masons, and of the Saint Augustine Commandery 38, Knights Templar.

In recreational pursuits as well as professionally, Bob Chamberlain found strength in the quiet mode; he was an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton and enjoyed nature to the fullest, although his observer interest in the more active sports from baseball to crew was always evident in season.

In his quiet way, Robert Chamberlain was a keen analyst of current affairs and adept in the constructive influence of both town and campus thought and action. Many students and younger teachers can look back to a timely word to them or in their behalf, often unsolicited, that lighted the more productive or wiser way to successful goals. This extraordinary gift of the timely word, together with a keen sense of personal integrity and nonstrident persuasion, characterized a colleague, adviser, and friend who exemplified for his University, profession, and community an uncommon standard of service.

True McLean, Howard G. Smith, Everett M. Strong

Cora Binzel Chase

1880 — February 18, 1965

Cora Binzel Chase, Professor Emeritus of Home Economics Education and Rural Education, died February 18, 1965, in Milwaukee. She was born in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, the youngest of a large, closely knit family, the members of which were extremely devoted to each other throughout their lives.

Professor Cora Binzel Chase held the Bachelor of Science and the Master of Arts degrees from Teachers College, Columbia University. Her first teaching experience was in the public schools at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where in due time she assumed the position of Supervisor of Home Economics. From La Crosse she went to the University of Wisconsin for advanced study, on the completion of which she became a member of the faculty in the Department of Home Economics at that university with responsibilities in both resident and extension teaching. Later, she directed the program of home economics teacher-education at Wisconsin. She was one of the pioneers in directed teaching experience for prospective teachers.

In 1920, Professor Cora Binzel Chase was appointed to the faculty of the Department of Rural Education in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, with the major responsibility of developing the program in home economics teacher-education. In 1942 she was elected to membership on the faculty of the College of Home Economics. In the early years of her service at Cornell, she worked with both undergraduate and graduate students. As the program developed, however, and as other members were added to the home economics education faculty, she chose to devote herself primarily to the undergraduate program. During her years at Cornell, the program in home economics education grew consistently in both quality and scope. The preservice program for teachers, which ranked high among such programs in the United States, was not only an expression of her belief in directed teaching experience for prospective teachers; it was also a tribute to her ability to develop and utilize the facilities within which such experiences could take place effectively.

Professor Cora Binzel Chase expressed her keen interest in education and her belief in education for home and family living through her participation on committees not only within the University but also those at state and national levels. She was active in professional organizations and made valuable contributions to the New York State Education Department and to the Home Economics Bureau in the United States Office of Education. She was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Lambda Theta and Omicron Nu honor societies. Within the period between 1920, when she first came to Cornell, and her retirement in 1945, she devoted twenty-two years to teaching here,

one year to the direction of the Education Department at McCreery's Department Store in New York City, and two years to study. During her period of teaching service, she spent her sabbatic leaves in study and travel, visiting secondary schools, colleges, and universities in various parts of the United States.

Among the many contributions which Professor Cora Binzel Chase made, perhaps the richest were her personal relationships with both colleagues and students. The philosophy of loyalty and devotion which characterized her family life was an underlying factor in the establishment of close bonds between herself and others. That she was an artist in developing and maintaining fine relations with others was evidenced not only by her large circle of friends among the student body, alumni, and faculty, but also in her professional contacts with educators throughout the United States. She was held in high esteem by all who had the privilege of working with her.

After Professor Cora Binzel retired in 1945, she was married to Joseph Cummings Chase, an internationally known portrait painter and head of the Art Department at Hunter College. For ten years they lived at the Arts Club in Grammercy Park, New York City, and were active in much of the cultural life in the city. For the last ten years they had made their home in Milwaukee. Mrs. Chase played hostess to many notable persons as her husband painted their portraits. She is survived by several nieces and nephews.

Margaret Hutchins, Clyde B. Moore, Irene Patterson

Charles D. Chupp

June 2, 1886 — November 9, 1967

After fifty-five years of association with Cornell University as a graduate student, teacher, extension pathologist and Professor Emeritus, Dr. Charles Chupp died following a chronic illness on November 9, 1967, in Ithaca, New York. He had retired from active service in the Department of Plant Pathology on June 30, 1954.

Dr. Chupp was born June 2, 1886, in Millersburgh, Indiana, son of Levi and Rebecca Chupp. Following graduation from Wabash College in 1912 with a B.S. in botany he entered the Graduate School at Cornell University that fall. While studying, he served as assistant and later as instructor in plant pathology. He was granted the Ph.D. from Cornell in 1916. For the year following, he was Acting Professor of Botany at Wabash College. In 1918 he returned to Cornell as Assistant Extension Professor in Plant Pathology handling extension duties mostly dealing with vegetables. He was appointed an Assistant Professor in 1919 and Professor in 1927. He continued to serve in vegetable extension pathology work until his retirement June 30, 1954.

Known as the premier diagnostician of plant disease problems, Dr. Chupp was internationally recognized for his studies on vegetable diseases and his knowledge of all plant production problems. He traveled throughout New York State widely in the days of the Model T Ford, railroads, and mud roads and was known and respected by three generations of vegetable growers throughout the state and by the graduates in plant pathology and vegetable Crops at Cornell. Dr. Chupp had outstanding abilities as a teacher. He was at his best with small informal groups. He was equally adept with professional colleagues, students, county extension staff, and farmers. With each group he had contagious enthusiasm for his subjects, and he used terminology and techniques appropriate for the particular audience.

His recommendations to farmers resulted in the adoption of sound practices that have been of inestimable value to vegetable growers by increasing their yields and reducing disease losses. He was one of the first to recognize the importance of the use of disease-free seed and of protecting the plants during their early period of growth as well as the use of resistant varieties. Tomato plant growers followed his methods of seedling production after the industry was seriously threatened by disease. He was also active in planning and initiating vegetable seed certification and was responsible for exacting field inspections during its early stages. As a measure of appreciation of his work, the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, at its annual meeting in 1951, honored him with a citation and presented him with a purse.

At a ceremony held in Washington, May 18, 1954, the United States Department of Agriculture bestowed on Professor Chupp its Superior Service Award in recognition of the value of his services to agriculture in the United States.

Professor Chupp became interested, as a hobby, in the classification and relationship of the fungi belonging to the genus Cercospora on observing many diseases of vegetables and other plants incited by species of this genus. He spent some thirty years of his spare time in studying this group from specimens in the field and dried specimens in herbaria that he visited in this country and in Europe. The results of his studies were published privately in 1954 in his monograph on the fungus genus Cercospera. It was a contribution of great value to research in the identification and relationships of this group of fungi, an aid alike to plant pathologists, mycologists, and other botanists throughout the world.

In addition to his numerous articles and bulletins on vegetable diseases, his *Manual of Vegetable Garden Diseases* was published by Macmillan and Company in 1925, and *Vegetable Diseases and Their Control*, written with Dr. A. F. Sherf, was published by Ronald Press in 1960. This latter publication has become a standard reference work in the libraries of extension specialists, county agents, and college teachers throughout this country and abroad.

Dr. Chupp was a life member of the American Phytopathological Society serving as councillor in 1937 and 1938, vice president in 1939, and president in 1940. He was designated Fellow by the Society in 1965. He was also a member of the American Mycological Society, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Sigma Xi. In 1964 he was presented the Award of Merit by the Northeastern Division of the American Phytopathological Society. He was a member of the Forest Home Chapel and a fifty-year member of the Edinburg Lodge, F. & A. Masons, Edinburg, Indiana.

He is survived by his wife, the former Nora Mae Scrugham, sons Karl, Howard, Frank and John, thirteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

With his passing, Cornell has lost a spirited, loyal supporter of its traditions and a man who added much to its prestige.

William F. Mai, Robert D. Sweet, Arden F. Sherf

Daniel Grover Clark

August 20, 1900 — April 13, 1962

Professor Daniel Grover Clark of the Department of Botany passed away on April 13, 1962, at the age of 61.

Professor Clark was born in Ithaca on August 20, 1900, and obtained all of his education in Ithaca, first in the public schools, subsequently at Cornell University. He received the B.S. in 1929 and the Ph.D. in 1936.

Professor Clark's association with the Department of Botany began during his high school days, when he was employed in the stockroom. He continued in this position during his undergraduate studies. Following graduation he became a scientific assistant. With the receipt of his Ph.D. he was made an Acting Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and then full Professor in 1948.

Professor Clark's teaching duties were confined to plant physiology, where he saw at an early date the necessity of utilizing the tools of biochemistry in physiological research. In his presentation of the advanced plant physiology laboratories and the introductory course in physiology he perfected a Socratic approach that forced many a beleaguered student to think hard for the first time. His first concern was that students recognized the need to explore all avenues to the solution of a problem. As a result of his labors the self-reliance and imagination of a host of Cornell undergraduates were tremendously stimulated.

Professor Clark's own research centered on problems of photosynthesis, enzyme activity, hormones and vitamins, biological nitrogen fixation, and hybrid vigor. Outgrowths of some of this work were a splendid movie film on the opening and closing of stomates. Although it is one of the early attempts to utilize photomicrographic techniques in the making of moving pictures for teaching purposes, it is still in constant use. The work on nitrogen fixation with the late Professor Lewis Knudson involved furnishing approximately 20,000 cultures of legume bacteria a year to farmers in New York State. The cultures were used to inoculate leguminous plants and contributed significantly to the use of alfalfa in the state because of the role played by these bacteria in the successful growth of alfalfa.

A major share of Professor Clark's time was devoted to advising graduate students who minored in plant physiology. At the time of his death over 70 were registered with him and more than 350 came under his tutelage at various times. With all of these students his questions and suggestions stimulated their thinking and guided their approach to a myriad of problems. His humanity marked him as a man whom students not only respected

but loved. There is no way to evaluate the total effect of this immense contribution. His name, however, will live long in the memories of these students.

Dr. Clark collaborated with the late Professor Otis F. Curtis to write *Introduction to Plant Physiology*, which was published in 1950. This text was translated into Polish and was published in Warsaw in 1958. The thoroughness of the Curtis and Clark approach to all problems is amply demonstrated in this book.

Professor Clark was a member of the Botanical Society of America, American Society of Plant Physiologists, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi. He was active in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca where he served as an Elder. He was a member of the Ithaca Rotary Club and was also active for many years in Community Chest affairs. He served on numerous University committees but was most concerned with the activities of Cornell United Religious Work, which he served many years as a member of the board.

The death of Professor Clark deprived his colleagues of a true friend and counselor, his graduate students of a skilled and devoted adviser, and his undergraduates of a gifted and inspiring teacher. Truly he succeeded in combining scientific intellectual skills with an unusual capacity to affect the lives of the people with whom he worked.

Dr. Clark is survived by his wife, Frederika Ahrness Clark; one daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Crawford of Manhasset, New York; and two grandchildren.

G. W. Dimock, R. M. Smock, H. P. Banks

Stephen Farrell Cleary

September 10, 1896 — October 16, 1960

The sudden passing of Professor Stephen F. Cleary removed from the Cornell campus a most lovable figure who had served as a teacher at Cornell for over forty-one years and as head of the Department of Engineering Drawing in the School of Mechanical Engineering since 1951.

Born in 1896 on a farm at Ballston Spa, New York, Professor Cleary received his preliminary education in the Ballston Spa schools and then attended the General Electric Drafting School at Schenectady, New York, graduating in 1916. He joined the General Electric Corporation as a designer, enlisted in the United States Navy (aviation) for the period 1917-1919, and then was employed by the General Aviation Corporation for a short time.

In the fall of 1919 he entered the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering in the unusual dual role of student and instructor, receiving the M.E. degree in 1925, the M.M.E. degree in 1929. His later promotions were: Assistant Processor, 1936; Associate Professor, 1940; and Professor, 1946. His honors included Phi Kappa Phi, and he was a member of the American Society for Engineering Education, American Association of University Professors, Cornell Society of Engineers, Pi Tau Sigma, Tau Kappa Epsilon social fraternity, Statler Club, Ithaca Yacht Club, and the American Legion.

Professor Cleary was a student of educational philosophy and constantly introduced new concepts in the fields of descriptive geometry and engineering drawing as evidenced by his writings and teachings in these fields. Included in his works are *Descriptive Geometry for Engineers* and a series of three volumes, *Basic Mechanical Drafting*, as well as earlier works in collaboration with Professor C. E. Townsend, his predecessor as head of the Department of Engineering Drawing. In addition, Professor Cleary published many papers on engineering education.

Those of us who knew him intimately recall his devotion to teaching the younger instructors and aiding the freshman students. He was a true and loyal friend and a man of many interests and hobbies, including fishing, hunting, and conservation. His interest in students was exemplified by the fact that he was a class adviser over the years, served as personnel adviser for the students in job placement, and was for many years the faculty adviser to many student organizations including his social fraternity Tau Kappa Epsilon, Atmos, and Kappa Beta Phi.

In addition to his teaching and writing career, Professor Cleary was active in his professional field as a Licensed Professional Engineer, New York State, and served as consultant for many industries including the General Electric Corporation.

On September 8, 1928, Professor Cleary married Beverly Owen, who died in 1945. He is survived by his daughter, Beverly Ann (Mrs. N. Mandato).

“Red” Cleary, as he was affectionately known to his colleagues, students, and many friends in the local community, will be remembered by all as a companion who enjoyed life and people. He was a fine teacher with a great sense of humor, a genial personality, and a sincere interest in students and in the many assistants who taught in his department.

J. R. Moynihan, G. R. Hanselman, C. O. Mackey

John Robert Cobb

February 28, 1903 — March 24, 1967

An orthopedic surgeon in New York for more than thirty years, formerly Director of the Scoliosis Clinic of the Hospital for Special Surgery, and a Clinical Associate Professor of Surgery in Cornell Medical College, Dr. Cobb died on March 24 after an illness of several years. Born in New York, he received the A.B. degree from Brown University in 1925 with a major in English literature. In his last year in college he decided to make a career in medicine, and lacking the required study in the premedical sciences, he spent a year in postgraduate study at Harvard to make up this deficit.

Dr. Cobb had a great interest in mechanics which was probably the determining factor in his decision to specialize in orthopedic surgery. After two years of surgical and orthopedic internship at New Haven Hospital, he received an appointment as a Fellow in orthopedic surgery at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled in New York, whose name was changed to Hospital for Special Surgery. This institution became the center of his later professional life.

He was given responsibility for the care of patients with scoliosis, or curvature of the spine. He organized the Scoliosis Clinic at the hospital and, during ensuing years, registered and studied a total of 4000 patients who came to the hospital with this disability. He classified the curvatures whose cause could be found and pointed out the grave, disabling characteristics of curvatures associated with neurofibromatosis. He found that many of the curves picked up in the growing years, and particularly in girls, did not increase beyond acceptable limits and that only about 10 percent required corrective surgery and treatment in plaster casts. He was a careful and meticulous surgeon, and he watched over his patients like a father with his children. He proved that the risk of operative treatment was extremely small.

Although he became a specialist in scoliosis, he did not limit his work to this field but had well-rounded experience in other divisions of orthopedic surgery. He was appointed Orthopedic Surgeon to the Sea View Hospital in Staten Island where he demonstrated his rich experience in the care of patients with tuberculosis of the bones and joints, especially of the spine. He was appointed Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and Assistant Visiting Orthopedist at the Willard Parker Hospital. He also served as a consultant on the staff of St. Charles Hospital in Port Jefferson, Long Island, the Eastern New York Orthopedic Hospital-School in Schenectady, and the Veterans Administration Hospital in Castle Point.

He was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and member of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, American Medical Association, American Geriatrics Society, American Medical Writers Association, and the Association of American Medical Colleges. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery, a member of the American Orthopedic Association, and president of the Alumni of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled.

He had a long American heritage and belonged to the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Louise W. Tower Cobb; two sons, Robert T. and Allen T.; a daughter, Mrs. Joan Boyce; and several grandchildren.

Philip D. Wilson, M.D.

Herbert Conway

June 25, 1904 — August 25, 1969

Doctor Herbert Conway, clinical professor of surgery at Cornell University Medical College and director of the Plastic Surgery Department at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, died soon after his arrival at the New Rochelle Hospital early on the morning of August 25, 1969.

One of the world's leading and best known plastic surgeons, Doctor Conway organized a training program in plastic surgery at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in 1936 and served as its director to the time of his death. He was also consulting plastic surgeon to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York; White Plains Hospital, White Plains, New York; Bellevue and Memorial Hospitals and the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York City.

Doctor Conway was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana in 1904. He received his undergraduate training at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio and his Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine degrees from the University of Cincinnati in 1929. He also received a Master of Science in Surgery degree from the University of Cincinnati in 1932.

His early training in surgery was at the Cincinnati General Hospital. In 1932 he came to the newly constructed New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center with Doctor George Heuer, the newly appointed chief of surgery. After completing his training in surgery with Doctor Heuer, he joined the staff of the New York Hospital and established a Section of Plastic Surgery in the Department of Surgery.

During the years from 1942 to 1945 he served as a lieutenant colonel in the United States Army Medical Corps in the South Pacific Theater. He became the plastic surgical consultant for the entire Southwestern Pacific area and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal. Upon his return to civilian life he resumed what was to become one of the most prolific careers in plastic surgery.

He was chairman of the American Board of Plastic Surgery, editor of the Transplantation Journal and associate editor of the American Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. His writings include more than two hundred and fifty articles in the surgical literature and three books, *Tumors of the Skin*, *Surgery of Tumors of the Skin* and *Plastic Surgery One Hundred Years Ago*. His postgraduate training system has trained over ninety-five surgeons for important posts in this country and abroad.

A founder member of the Society of Head and Neck Surgeons, Doctor Conway was a member of numerous surgical organizations in this country and abroad, including the American Surgical Association, the British Association of Plastic Surgeons, and the American Society for Surgery of the Hand, the Plastic Surgery Section for the Pan-American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Compensation Medicine. He was president of the New York Regional Plastic Surgery Society.

On June 15, 1969, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Cincinnati. The recipient of many honors, Doctor Conway was an honorary member of the Chilean Plastic Surgery Association, the faculty of the University of Chile, the Academy of Surgery of Peru, the Argentine Surgical Association, and many other organizations. He was also a government lecturer in plastic surgery under the auspices of the U.S. State Department in India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon from December, 1962, through February, 1963.

Doctor Conway is survived by his wife, Frances Gallagher Conway of New York and Palm Beach; a son, Richard W. of Bel Air, California; and two daughters, Karen and Catharine Lanning of this city.

Dicran Goulian, Jr., M.D.

Walter Lichtenthaler Conwell

August 14, 1884 — October 7, 1967

Walter L. Conwell, Professor of Civil Engineering, Emeritus, died in Tompkins County Hospital on October 7, 1967, after a brief illness. He was eighty-three years of age.

Professor Conwell was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, the son of W. Lord and Sarah Frances Lichtenthaler Conwell. Although the family lived in Nashville, Tennessee, during his early school years, he returned to this part of Pennsylvania later in his youth; and throughout his life he maintained an interest in the colorful folklore and customs of the Pennsylvania Dutch country.

He entered Cornell in 1905 at the age of twenty-one, having interrupted high school to work in industries such as the Reading Iron Works and the Reading Railroad. During this period in industry, he became acquainted with Cornell engineers—perhaps from afar, as he viewed the exalted position of the engineer in relation to his own job in the company. In any case, this contact, along with family encouragement, urged him toward the faraway goal of Cornell. In preparation, he traveled to Ithaca in 1903 and entered Ithaca High School as a special student for completion of his high school requirements.

After his college freshman year he left for two years to earn funds for the continuation of a college career. This time he turned west. With a year of Cornell engineering behind him he was able to obtain employment with a surveying crew of the Southern Pacific Railroad, working in the rugged Sierra Nevada mountain terrain of California. During the winter he returned to the fountains to try his hand at prospecting. It seems likely that the self-reliance which was so characteristic of him was formed and nurtured in these early years of hard work.

Walter Conwell returned to Cornell and received the degree, Civil Engineer, in 1911. He was immediately appointed an instructor in civil engineering and continued as a member of the faculty until his retirement in 1953.

At the time he was a student, one of the most active areas in the College was the Department of Railroad Engineering—in fact, it had been a significant part of civil engineering at Cornell from the earliest days. Although Walter Conwell was trained in this tradition and had worked on a number of railroad projects before and during his college years, he was one of the first to foresee the need for a new approach to highway engineering, in terms of route location, of materials, and of construction methods. As a young instructor he established the first courses in highway engineering at a time when the automobile was still limited mainly to local transportation. Soon

thereafter a highway materials laboratory was constructed, largely by the direct labor of Walter Conwell and his students.

For many years he spent his summers traveling to highway projects in all parts of the country in order to study design and construction in the field. His courses were constantly enriched with a steady input from his field studies. Throughout his teaching career he was a strong advocate of close association between engineering education and the practicing profession.

In 1916, at the age of thirty-two, he began drilling with the Faculty Military Company, and in 1917, with the entry of the United States into World War I, he took a leave of absence from Cornell for war service. He served with distinction as an artillery officer in France, achieving the rank of major. Following the armistice, he was assigned to duty as superintendent of buildings and grounds for the American Expeditionary Forces University in France.

A letter of commendation from the President of that University says, in part "... you have had a position involving many responsibilities and filled with many duties which to a person of less even temper would be received in the way of an annoyance." This could be said also of his long service to Cornell, which he resumed in 1919 and continued without interruption until his retirement in 1953.

Although he concentrated on teaching in the years following his return, his administrative abilities were called upon at various times by both the University and the College. He served on a number of regular and special committees, often as chairman. For many years he was a member of the old Athletic Council and helped to shape the long-range athletic policies of the University during the changing era of the 1930's. He also served on the Board of Directors of the old Cornell Cooperative Society (the present Campus Store) from 1927 to 1947.

In 1930, Dexter Kimball, Dean of the College of Engineering, appointed him chairman of the administrative committee for the School of Civil Engineering which administered the work of the School during a four-year period when the directorship was vacant.

With the beginning of the war emergency in 1940, Professor Conwell helped to organize and administer the special training programs established by Cornell. Subsequently he was appointed director of the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program operated by Cornell University for the United States Office of Education in various industrial areas in the state. His relations with that Office, with the large teaching staff assigned to the Program, and with the industries served, brought great credit to the University in a difficult period. It was said by

the Washington Office that the organization and operation of the Cornell Program served as a model for others established across the nation.

During the war years, S. C. Hollister, Dean of the College of Engineering, had planned for the continuation of the development of the College of Engineering interrupted by the war—development of program, of facilities, and of staff. It was clear that the College would require administrative assistance for both planning and operation; therefore, on February 1, 1945, Walter Conwell was appointed Assistant Dean of the College of Engineering.

In this position he undertook various responsibilities in the increasingly complex administrative functions of the College, and his sound judgment contributed substantially to the operation of the College in this transitional period. His principal role was in the area of budgetary planning and control, and it was here that he won a reputation for efficient and impartial handling of the affairs of the College and its divisions. He demanded good business practice and judgment of his associates, but he was equally generous with advice and assistance. His work was consistently motivated by an attitude of support for the progressive development of the College.

In later years, Walter Conwell was often described as “a gentleman of the old school,” and for his friends this was a simple description composed of both affection and respect. In his manner, his dress, his integrity, his generosity, his sincerity, he was indeed a gentleman. He was good friend and neighbor, too. With no family responsibilities of his own, he undertook the role of Samaritan for many of the elderly retired faculty whom he knew and who were less mobile than he.

His affection for Cornell and Ithaca was deep and genuine. He was fond of recalling that in his years at Cornell he had known or met many of the great persons associated with the University from its earliest days to the present—including Andrew Dickson White.

For almost fifty years, Walter L. Conwell served as teacher, administrator, counselor—and sometimes as critic—but always with complete devotion and loyalty to the College, to Cornell, and to his country. His years covered wars and depressions, good times and bad, during which great changes took place in education as in the world. He neither resisted change, nor did he submit to change for the sake of change, but tried to perform his job as he saw it in response to the needs of the times and the aspirations for the future. He served well.

Donald English, Solomon C. Hollister, John F. McManus

Frank E. Cormia

April 25, 1905 — August 26, 1968

Dr. Frank E. Cormia, clinical professor of medicine (dermatology) at Cornell University Medical College, died August 26, 1968, at Memorial Hospital, New York. Dr. Cormia was also an attending physician at The New York Hospital where he had been a staff member since 1946.

Dr. Cormia, the son of Frank and Winona Cormia, was born on April 25, 1905, in Milton, Vermont. He grew up in Vermont and happily never recovered from the “indegoddampendence” which this upbringing is believed to engender. He received both his B.A. and M.D. from the University of Vermont, the first degree in 1926 and the second in 1930. After he became a full professor at Cornell University Medical College, he would break into uproarious laughter when he revealed that he had been told at Vermont that he was not a good enough student to become a physician, but he would have a chance to try.

From 1931 to 1934 he trained in dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania under Dr. John Stokes. He attributed to Stokes much of his conviction that there is no excuse for sloth or sloppiness in dermatology. From 1935 to 1941 he was assistant, then associate in medicine (dermatology) at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and instructor, later associate professor of medicine (dermatology) at McGill University Medical School. He made many friends in Canada and continued to attend the meetings of the Canadian Dermatological Society where he gave an after dinner speech on dermatological writing that was later published as a paper in *Cutis*.

Service in World War II from 1942 to 1945 with the United States Army Medical Service took him to England where he again made many lasting friendships.

In 1946 Dr. Cormia came to the Cornell University Medical College and worked with Dr. George Lewis. He was instructor in 1946, assistant professor in 1947, associate professor in 1956, and in 1965 became clinical professor of medicine (dermatology). He held corresponding staff appointments at The New York Hospital. He was always an enthusiastic and critical teacher, quick and direct in his comments. In his own words, he did not suggest that a student or resident might be in error; he simply “corrected him.”

Frank Cormia would have enjoyed being a full-time faculty member, but such positions were not then common in dermatology. For a man who made his living in private practice, his research and publication were especially commendable. His first paper in the *Archives of Dermatology* in 1933 was entitled Urinary proteose; allergic

dermatoses and eczema-hay fever complex." Thereafter, he published at least one paper every year except 1943 and 1966. Three or four papers a year was the general pattern, with a total of between eighty-five and ninety. His last paper, as yet unpublished, describes the skin changes associated with the onset of his own malignant disease and their regression as the primary lesion was treated. His interests were broad and changing. Many of his earlier papers were on syphilis and reactions to arsenicals. Then came a series on penicillin reactions. He wrote several papers on the psychosomatic aspects of dermatology, and in his teaching delighted to show students how an attack of urticaria could be induced in some patients by raising psychologically loaded questions. He studied pruritus for several years, using histamine and then proteolytic enzymes. He had a long-standing interest in alopecia and made several contributions in this area. His last big interest was prophetic of his own prostate cancer—the skin manifestations of internal cancer, and immunological aspects of host resistance to malignancy.

Many of the dermatological societies honored Frank with positions of responsibility. He was secretary and president of the Dermatology Section of the New York Academy of Medicine, president of the New York Dermatological Society, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Academy of Dermatology. He was a member of the American Dermatologic Association, Atlantic Dermatological Society, Canadian Branch of British Dermatological Association, Canadian Dermatological Society, Society for Investigative Dermatology, the New York County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

What we all will miss most, however, is the enthusiastic man with his enormous zest for life. In his early sixties he was skiing, climbing mountains, and backing down places to hear good jazz. He faced life with exuberance and continued fascination. Who can forget the way his face would suddenly grow height and pixieish as a prelude to an Olympian eruption of loud laughter that would go booming through the room and down the corridors?

He was a man without an act, a facade; the real man was right there with simple, total honesty and absolute integrity. Frank was always very positive; when he was right he was very right, and when wrong, he was the first to admit it and see the humor of it

During his final illness his virtues did not leave him. He could say that he hoped to fool the experts but didn't suppose he would," then break into an impish and radiant smile. On his last day, when he realized that he had asked or something that he had already received, he groaned, "Take me out and shoot me," as if even then he had no patience for any brain that wasn't working hard and doing its best. The loud laughter was gone, but even in his last few days he had a radiant smile for his friends.

We have lost a warm-hearted and colorful friend; an enemy to the phony; a hard worker for excellence in dermatology. We extend our sympathies to his relatives and hope they appreciate how much we feel dermatology has lost.

Farrington Daniels, Jr., M.D.

Casper Lehman Cottrell

May 13, 1895 — February 26, 1968

Casper Lehman Cottrell, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Emeritus, was born in Annville, Pennsylvania, on May 13, 1895.

His formal education resulted in the award of an A.B. degree from George Washington University in 1920 and his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1928. Subsequent formal studies were pursued under postdoctoral fellowships at Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Cottrell's practical experience began before the receipt of his baccalaureate degree. Between 1915 and 1918 he was a laboratory assistant in the photometry and radio fields at the National Bureau of Standards, and between 1918 and 1920 he was in the radio laboratory of the United States Signal Corps. Additional experience was gained in the physics laboratory of the Westinghouse Electric Company, in color research for the Munsell Color Company, and in biophysics research for Cornell.

Beginning as an instructor in physics at Cornell in 1920, Professor Cottrell decided to devote his professional life to the educational field where he remained until his retirement in 1963. After a year as an Assistant Professor of Physics at the University of Maryland, he accepted a similar appointment at Kenyon College in 1928, where he remained until 1934 when a health problem took him to Arizona for the next two years. Returning East, Professor Cottrell accepted an appointment for a year as Professor of Physics at Center College before coming back to Cornell in 1937 to conduct biophysics research.

In 1941 he was attracted to the College of Engineering, first in the Department of Mechanics, then, the following year, in the School of Electrical Engineering where he was promoted to Associate Professor in 1946 and to Professor in 1952, until retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1963.

Although Professor Cottrell's consulting and research were primarily related to the biological effects of light, his list of publications includes the intriguing titles of "Fertility Study of Eggs by Radio Conductivity," and "Bioelectric Potentials in Hens' Eggs." His researches in the fields of optics, color, and vision have been widely hailed as major contributions to progress in illuminating engineering and his work in this field was recognized on a number of occasions by the Illuminating Engineering Society. During his sabbatic leave in 1950-51, under a research grant

from the Illuminating Engineering Research Institute, he developed the now famous Cottrell Visibility Meter for measuring contrast-brightness threshold.

Honorary and professional associations to which he belonged include: Illuminating Engineering Society (Fellow); American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow); American Association of Physics Teachers; Sigma Xi; American Society for Engineering Education; Gamma Alpha; Sigma Phi Epsilon; Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers; Optical Society of America; Eta Kappa Nu; Tau Beta Pi. He was secretary treasurer of the central New York section of the Illuminating Engineering Society in 1950-51 and its chairman in 1951-52.

Although well known for his consulting and research, Professor Cottrell is best remembered by his former colleagues and students as a dedicated teacher and adviser. In both functions he was willing to spend many hours with students who found their course material too difficult to grasp or who found themselves in need of serious counsel on matters both academic and nonacademic. He could see through falseness, however, and was quick to point out the error in the student's approach, whether it be in an academic or nonacademic matter. He was an active participant in social affairs that involved students or alumni, and his presence at these affairs was earnestly sought.

He is survived by his widow, the former Pernetta Erneste Goodman; two daughters, Mrs. Pernetta Marie Deemer and Mrs. Anne Louise Cuff; a son Thomas Henry Ernest Cottrell; eight grandchildren; and a half-brother, Earl Young of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Paul D. Ankrum, Everett M. Strong, William H. Erickson

Carl Crandall

July 22, 1890 — April 25, 1968

Carl's death marked the first time in one hundred years that at least one member of the Crandall family was not either a student or a member of the faculty at Cornell. His uncle, Charles Lee Crandall, entered with the first freshman class in 1868 and, following his graduation in 1872, taught in the School of Civil Engineering until he retired in 1915. His father (C.E. 78) and his two brothers also graduated from Cornell, as did various members of the younger Crandall generation.

Born in Ithaca, Carl started surveying while still in Ithaca High School and pursued this work both as a vocation and avocation all his life. "Better than golf," he often said. There was no one who knew more about local property lines or made more surveys than he. Among other things he made about one-fourth of the University's topographic surveys, laid out eleven parks in the Finger Lakes State Parks system, and was the New York State representative for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

He received his C.E. degree from Cornell in 1912 and then did graduate work in hydraulics for three-quarters of a year. While an undergraduate he took part in many extracurricular activities. He won his varsity "C" in cross country and track, and continued an interest in athletics all his life. He was a familiar figure as an official at track meets, timing events with stop watch in "and, and as a spectator at most other sports events. Always interested in getting things done, he served on numerous student committees, was editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Civil Engineer*, and was assistant chief engineer of the school's summer surveying camp for juniors on Cayuga Lake.

Except for two years during World War I when he was a second lieutenant, pilot, and flight instructor in the old Army Air Service, he served on the civil engineering faculty, in all ranks from instructor to professor, until he retired as Professor Emeritus in 1958. While his principal field was engineering construction and administration, his versatility was such that he taught more than eighteen courses at one time or another. When Director W. L. Malcolm died in 1948, Carl guided the affairs of the school as acting director for many months until Director Christensen arrived. Among his numerous committee assignments was one which called for the study of the academic and administrative functions of the College of Engineering, and another that dealt with military service. And, for six years as secretary of the School of Civil Engineering, and eleven years as secretary of the faculty of the College of Engineering, he not only kept concise accurate records but also, through tactful comments and suggestions made at strategic times, guided these faculties and their committees in the development of well-

worded consistent bodies of legislation. It was characteristic of him that he took only three sabbaticals in his forty-five years of teaching and none in his first twenty-two years.

Off campus, Carl was even more active as a licensed professional engineer, businessman, and civic leader. His extensive engineering practice took him to many parts of New York and other states and ranged in scope from surveys and appraisals to the planning and design of structures, utility systems, roads, parks, communities, and other engineering concerns, and to work as a consulting engineer and as an expert witness in well over 300 court cases. Locally, for example, he designed and supervised the foundations for such buildings as the DeWitt Junior High School, Treman King Company store, First National Bank buildings, Rothschild's department store; and the structural frames and foundations for the County Court House and Jail, the Seneca Building, Cayuga Apartments, the addition to Uris Library, and a host of smaller structures. He also handled improvements to the Tompkins County Airport and the sewage collection and disposal system of the village of Cayuga Heights.

One of his great interests was the development of parks and recreation areas. This started in 1920 when he was made chief engineer of the Enfield Falls State Reservation Commission, an event which led to a long association with the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission as engineer, secretary-treasurer, and finally executive officer from the time it was formed in 1924 until he retired from it in 1961. In this work he had the principal hand in conceiving the scope of the programs and in acquiring lands and developing and operating the eleven constituent parks. His expertise in this area extended to work on many important committees of the State Council of Parks, of which he was a member, and to service as a consultant for many years to the Genesee and Allegany State Parks and to shorter consultations elsewhere in New York and in other states. It also covered a tour of duty as procurement officer for the National Parks Service.

As a businessman he contributed to civic affairs in such positions as treasurer and president of the Ithaca Savings and Loan Association, vice president and director of the Ithaca Chamber of Commerce, director of the Robinson Airlines, forerunner of the present Mohawk Airlines, and president of the East Lawn Cemetery Association. This interest in community affairs was manifested in many other ways as well. He was acting city engineer of Ithaca for a time and served the village of Cayuga Heights during most of its history, as engineer, zoning officer, and even police commissioner. Through his technical, legal, and administrative expertise and wise counsel he did much to provide an orderly continuity in the growth of the village. He was also a member of the Cornell Plantations committee from its founding; chairman of the local Selective Service Board in World War II, chairman of the Tompkins County Relief Bureau, and director of local WPA projects during the great depression.

Among other societies, Carl was a member of Zodiac, Sigma Xi, Chi Epsilon, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York State Society of Professional Engineers, Cornell Society of Engineers, American Association of University Professors, American Institute of Park Executives, American Legion, and the Cornell Club of Ithaca.

At his death, town and gown joined in voicing the sentiments expressed by the faculty and alumni of the School of Civil Engineering at a reunion breakfast on his retirement from teaching in 1958:

A man of many talents, you blended into our classrooms and council chambers the benefits of your wide experiences as a practicing engineer, businessman, and civic leader, and by your example you showed us how versatile and efficient an engineer can be. Your unusual ability to plan your time and effort and direct the work of others enabled you over the years to do the work of several men, never seeming hurried or slighting a task.

S. C. Hollister, William McGuire, J. C. Gebhard

Gustavus Watts Cunningham

November 14, 1881 — April 1, 1968

Gustavus Watts Cunningham was born of a Southern family and spent his early years in South Carolina. His undergraduate study was done at Furman University where he received his A.B. degree in 1902. For three years he served as Professor of English and Philosophy at Howard College in Birmingham. In 1905 he came to Cornell as scholar, and later fellow, in the Sage School of Philosophy. He received his Ph.D. in 1908 with a dissertation on "Thought and Reality in Hegel's System." He was a member of the societies of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi.

From 1908 to 1917 he served as a teacher of philosophy at Middlebury College. While there he published his Cornell dissertation and also *A Study in the Philosophy of Bergson*. In 1917 he was called to the University of Texas as Associate Professor of Philosophy, soon being advanced to full rank. Two books appeared during his years at Texas. One entitled *Five Lectures on the Problem of Mind* was published in 1925. The other was published a year earlier under the title *The Problems of Philosophy*. This book, a systematic survey of those problems as they engaged thinkers in the field at that time, became a popular text in introductory courses; it was revised and enlarged in 1935.

He began his long and influential professorship at Cornell in 1927, serving as Chairman of the Sage School of Philosophy and Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy. When he came, Cornell was a stronghold of neo-Hegelian idealism, and his own philosophical sympathies lay in the same direction. However, he was never a follower of any philosophical school, and his idealism became increasingly critical, as was evident in his book on *The Idealist Argument in Recent British and American Philosophy*, published in 1933. It was in harmony with his broad orientation that representatives of various philosophical viewpoints were brought to Cornell during the period of his leadership, so that the Sage School became known as actively fostering a wide spectrum of philosophical positions. Through a large part of this period he was an editor of the *Philosophical Review*, and several of his many articles were published in its pages. His interest in University affairs was vigorous and his participation in debates at meetings of the University faculty was lively. From 1944 to 1948 he served as Dean of the Cornell Graduate School where his scholarly concern and wise judgment were constantly evident. He retired from University duties in 1949.

Professor Cunningham gave the Howison Lecture at the University of California in 1933 under the title "Perspective and Context in the Meaning Situation." He contributed chapters toward the *Essays in Honor of James E. Creighton*

(edited by G. H. Sabine), *Contemporary American Philosophy* (edited by G. P. Adams and W. P. Montague), and *Contemporary Idealism in America* (edited by C. L. Barrett). He was president of the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association in 1936-37, giving his presidential address on the theme "Meaning, Reference, and Significance." His alma mater Furman University honored him with a D.Litt. degree in 1916, and an LL.D. in 1935.

Many former undergraduate students in the Sage School will remember his illuminating lectures in the history of philosophy, which he continued to teach during his deanship, and candidates for advanced degrees will especially remember the seminar on Hegel which he gave for many years. To his colleagues he was a man of strong conviction, especially on the important role of philosophy in higher education, and also a man of genial friendliness in his personal relations. The picture of his courtly figure rhythmically swinging his cane as he walked to and from the campus, will long remain with those who knew him.

On retirement in 1949, he settled in the old family plantation near Laurens, South Carolina, where he lived for the nearly two decades that ended with his death. He had won a distinctive place in American philosophy and in the growth of the Sage School at Cornell. His wife, the former Mattie Hipp, who had been his close companion for more than fifty years, passed away in 1966. They had no children. His will provided for the establishment of two fellowships in philosophy at Cornell to be awarded annually on the recommendation of the Graduate School. One is named after his wife and the other after himself.

Max Black, Stuart M. Brown, Jr., Edwin A. Burtt

Howe Symond Cunningham

November 2, 1884 — August 27, 1962

Howe Symond Cunningham spent his childhood in farming communities in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia, and he received a portion of his early schooling in each locality. As a young man he sailed with the Canadian Merchant Marine and with the Canadian fishing fleet. The lessons that he learned from the sea were an inspiration to him and to those with whom he shared them. Later in life, the sea provided him with much enjoyment and relaxation and with a place where he could commune with God and meditate upon his research and extension activities. To him, the sea was a source of strength and courage, and he captured its beauty and power in many beautiful photographs. It was fitting, indeed, that sudden death came to him on August 27, 1962, while he and his wife were bluefishing in Long Island Sound near their summer cottage near Riverhead, New York. Many of his friends and colleagues expressed this thought by saying, "It was wonderful that he died while enjoying his great love, the sea."

Although "Doc," as he was known to his many friends, loved the sea, he was devoted to his chosen discipline, phytopathology. He realized that man must earn his living by "the sweat of his brow," and, to make man's life a little easier and more enjoyable, he devoted his life to learning the truths of phytopathology and sharing these truths with his fellow men. His abilities were recognized by Nova Scotia Agricultural College, which awarded him the associate diploma in 1912, and the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture appointed him as its first district representative. While serving in this capacity, he attended McGill University and was awarded the B.S. degree in agriculture in 1917. In 1918 he was appointed Professor of Agriculture at Nova Scotia Agricultural College. After completing his work for the M.S. degree in agriculture at McGill University in 1924, he filled the position of Professor of Botany at Nova Scotia Agricultural College. In 1927, he became an assistant in plant pathology and mycology at Cornell University and received a Ph.D. degree in 1928.

From Cornell University, he went to Bermuda where he was the plant pathologist for the Bermuda Department of Agriculture for three years. He returned to New York in 1931 and served as Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology and associate in research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, while stationed at the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm in Riverhead. On April 1, 1946, his position was transferred to the Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University. He continued research and extension activities at the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm as an Associate Professor until he retired on July 1, 1952. Following retirement,

he continued to serve the Long Island farmers in the capacity of consultant with the Long Island Produce and Fertilizer Company, Inc., Riverhead, New York, until the afternoon of his fatal heart attack.

His research activities covered the major disease problems of vegetables, including potatoes, on Long Island. He developed a spray program for the control of downy mildew of lima beans and helped lay the foundation for the development of downy mildew-resistant varieties. His appreciation of disease resistance led him into an extensive search for a source of resistance to black rot of crucifers. The decay of potato seed pieces caused large losses to the growers until he and Dr. Otto A. Reinking determined the causal agent and developed a seed treatment for its control. His studies helped establish the nature and importance of various nematode problems on potatoes. A better understanding of the effect of certain growth hormones on wound periderm formation in potato tubers was the result of one of his histological investigations. His researches into the histological relations of various pathogens to their suspects were classic examples of his exacting approach to fundamental research. He realized that methods of disease control were of little value until growers understood how to use them properly, and he spent much time teaching growers how to take advantage of research results. The results of his studies were published in New York State Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins and in various technical journals.

Dr. Cunningham married Margret Caldwell in Kentville, Nova Scotia, on September 16, 1921. She was graduated from Arcadia Ladies Seminary, Wolfwell, Nova Scotia, in 1905. She was a devoted helpmate and encouraged her husband to obtain his Ph.D. degree, although it meant considerable self-sacrifice. They had no children, and she is his sole survivor.

Membership in scientific organizations included the American Phytopathological Society, the American Potato Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, and his activities in Rotary led to the presidency of the Riverhead Chapter in 1934 and 1935. The Congregational Church in the rural community in which he resided benefited greatly from his faithful and dedicated service as a choir member and as a member of various boards and committees. "Doc" and his wife were active in several community clubs, and they were noted for their humorous skits, which they willingly presented on many occasions. Photography was his major hobby, which afforded enjoyment to him and entertainment to others. He also gave valuable assistance to his colleagues in the preparation of illustrations for technical publications. Many young camera enthusiasts have become expert photographers as the result of the encouragement they received from him in camera clubs. He was an expert in handicraft, and he designed and constructed many of the pieces of equipment that were needed for his research activities and for his personal use. The latter included various types

of boats. Because Dr. Cunningham was always willing to give fully of himself, many sought his sound advice, and he will be remembered by all who knew him as “one of the finest men we have ever known.”

Charles D. Chupp, Allan G. Newhall, Robert C. Cetas

Ralph Wright Curtis

December 8, 1878 — November 13, 1968

The death of Ralph W. Curtis in his ninetieth year brought to a close more than seventy years of devotion and dedication to Cornell University. For thirty-three of these years he was a professor at Cornell and devoted his energies to transmitting to two generations of students his enthusiasm and great understanding of the landscape merits of trees and shrubs. His kindness and good humor endeared him to each of his students, and his teaching had effects far beyond the subject matter.

Ralph Curtis was born in Burlington, Wisconsin, son of Charles and Mira Vail Curtis and received his early education in Burlington. He first came to Cornell in 1897 and received his B.S. degree in agriculture in 1901 and the M.S. degree in 1905. He continued for a year as an assistant in nature study at Cornell and then left to work in the Boston Park Department under John A. Pettigrew. From this great park superintendent, Ralph Curtis gained his practical experience as well as his bride, Miss Allison Pettigrew, who survives him. In 1909 Professor Charles Sprague Sargent asked him to come to the Arnold Arboretum as assistant superintendent under Jackson Dawson. It was with this background of inspiration and practical experience that Ralph Curtis was called back to Cornell in 1913 by Liberty Hyde Bailey to become assistant professor of landscape art. He retired in 1945 with appointment as emeritus professor of ornamental horticulture.

During the years 1913 to 1945 Ralph Curtis was primarily a teacher and leader among his associates. He taught courses in lawnmaking, plant propagation, landscape design, and the production of trees and shrubs in nursery and park planting, as well as his outstanding courses in woody plants and their landscape value.

His writing included numerous bulletins and mimeographs as well as material for the public press. His voluminous classroom outlines and keys to woody plants were revised continuously; and, while he never published these extensive records, they have served many of his students in later years as the bases of numerous books and courses of study at other institutions. In his professional writing, as in the classroom, he was always concerned with his primary thesis of proper use of plants in creating simple, pleasing, and enduring landscapes. The standards thus set up are now accepted by all progressive plantsmen.

Ralph W. Curtis joined Karl M. Wiegand (botany) Ralph Hosmer (forestry) and Eugene Montillon (landscape architecture) in 1928 on the first College of Agriculture study committee for setting up a Cornell Arboretum. This same group continued to serve as key leaders in the Arboretum development that was to become the Cornell

Plantations. Thus the Cornell Plantations stands as most tangible evidence of the interest, proficiency, and faith of Ralph Curtis and his associates.

As a citizen of the Ithaca community he frequently shared his knowledge by writing for the local press and by aiding garden clubs and other civic groups in improving the appearance of local roads, parks, and grounds.

It can most truly be said of Ralph Curtis that his contribution to horticulture lives on through his students, many of whom hold responsible positions in horticulture throughout the country. The significance of his thirty-three teaching years at Cornell lies as much in the regard by which he is held by his students 35 in his recognition as an authority on ornamental trees and shrubs. He was truly the beloved mentor in his chosen field. In his later years, the accomplishments of his students were the source of great pleasure to him. The strength of his teaching is shown in the number of sponsors of the Cornell Plantations who are former students of Ralph Curtis.

We concur with Albert Hazen Wright when he said that he knew of no finer human, in spirit and in practice, than Ralph Wright Curtis.

L. H. MacDaniels, A. M. S. Pridham, J. F. Cornman

Ella Mary Cushman

April 22, 1886 — February 21, 1967

Poverty was the condition of life for many farm families at the time Ella Cushman began her extension teaching in New York State in 1926, and this condition continued through the 1930's. Miss Cushman brought to her teaching the conviction that farm families could be helped to recognize, use, and develop the resources they had to make their everyday life more satisfying, and that such activity would contribute to the improvement of their total way of life. Her ideas are finding renewed interest today, although now the concern centers on low-income families in our large metropolitan areas.

Although Miss Cushman came to Cornell as an extension instructor in clothing, a latent interest in organization and management was developed by Martha Van Rensselaer and Dexter Kimball while Miss Cushman was a graduate student in 1927-28. As chairman of Miss Cushman's graduate committee, Miss Van Rensselaer encouraged the investigation of the organization of sewing centers as the subject of a Master's thesis. Miss Van Rensselaer had a long-time interest in work organization and had written the first issue of the Cornell Reading Course for Farmers' Wives, "Saving Steps," in 1901. Dean Kimball, as a member of Miss Cushman's committee, introduced her to scientific management in industry and to work-study methods which she used for her research. It was probably through her association with Dean Kimball that she met the Gilbreths.

During the spring of 1928, at the invitation of Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, Miss Cushman visited the Gilbreth Micromotion Laboratory in Montclair, New Jersey. She was eager to learn the method of analyzing micromotion films and to consider the possibilities of adapting this technique to the study of household tasks. This experience probably emphasized to Miss Cushman the importance of photographic records of work areas—a technique she used extensively in teaching. Her friendship with Mrs. Gilbreth continued through her lifetime as did her interest in the developments in industrial management. In 1952, Miss Cushman took part in a round-table discussion of "Management in the Home" at a program sponsored by the Washington Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management. She discussed principles of home management as illustrated through her experiences in many homes.

Ella Cushman was born in Akron, Ohio, in 1886. Because of family responsibilities, her college education was delayed, and it was not until 1915 that she graduated from Kent State Normal School. She obtained a B.S. degree

from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1925. While Miss Cushman was studying for the M.S. degree, which she received from Cornell in 1928, she held the Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Fellowship.

Upon completion of her graduate study Miss Cushman was appointed extension instructor in economics of the household and household management. She was promoted to Extension Assistant Professor in 1935. During extension appointments Miss Cushman taught in the resident program for summer sessions in 1934-37 and also in the regular academic fall term of 1936-37. In 1938, Miss Cushman moved into resident teaching full time and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1941. She became a professor in 1950 and was named a Professor Emeritus, following her retirement in 1954.

In her many Cornell Extension bulletins and her book, *Management in Homes*, this teacher-author dealt with actual homes in which families lived. From the written words and the many photographs, homemakers and students gained insight into the ways in which differently situated families had achieved important goals in the face of varied obstacles.

Miss Cushman pioneered in such effective teaching methods as management conferences in homes and management tours of homes. Carloads of interested men and women joined the tours to see the improvements that families had made in their homes, to hear the family members describe the satisfactions they had gained from the intelligent use of their resources, and to return home with new ideas. Pictures of work areas in many of the thousands of homes in which she taught from 1928 to 1954 proved to have far-reaching value. They provided ideas to students, homemakers, and social workers in New York and other states, even foreign countries. Builders, carpenters, and manufacturers of household equipment put the new designs into mass production.

In Miss Cushman's applications from industrial management, she never lost sight of individual values and goals of families and students with whom she worked. She was vitally interested in good methods of teaching. She had the courage to try methods that she originated, first in extension teaching and later in resident classes.

The presence in the Cornell community of her brother, Robert E. Cushman, now Professor of Government, Emeritus, and his family gave to Miss Cushman both pleasure and stimulation.

Mabel Rollins, Kathryn Walker, Elizabeth Wiegand

Robert Eugene Cushman

March 27, 1889 — June 9, 1969

Robert Eugene Cushman, Goldwin Smith Professor of Government, Emeritus, and for many years head of the Department of Government, died in Washington, D. C., on June 9, 1969. He was born in Akron, Ohio, on March 27, 1889, and was the son of Sylvanus Dustin Cushman and his wife Estelle Caroline. Professor Cushman married Clarissa White Fairchild in 1916. They had two sons, Robert and John.

Professor Cushman had his formal education at Oberlin College and Columbia University. Columbia gave him the Ph.D. degree in 1917; Oberlin gave him an honorary Litt.D. degree in 1946. Study and writing and teaching, together with some involvement in academic administration, filled up his professional life from the time he began as an instructor in history and civics at Oberlin Academy in 1911 until he retired in 1957, after thirty-four years of service at Cornell. In 1958 he moved to Washington where he took over the position of editor-in-chief of the Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution. The location of his command post in the National Archives Building was proof that he was in full-time service.

While at Cornell, Professor Cushman took part in the work of the University faculty. The faculty elected him to serve as its representative on the University Board of Trustees for a period of five years. He was also a trustee of Wells College. His professional eminence caused him to be chosen a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Administrative Management and to become a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Science. In 1944 he served as president of the American Political Science Association.

The Political Science Quarterly published his first article in 1913. Year by year, from that time till his death, he contributed to the study of American government by books and articles and reviews. The range was wide. His *Leading Constitutional Decisions*, first published in 1925 and issued in a dozen or so later editions, shows the great central area of his work as an undergraduate teacher. In his study of *Independent Regulatory Commissions* he compared the administrative procedures of the United States with those of Great Britain and other European countries. He wrote about the case of the Nazi saboteurs. But his chief concern as a scholar and writer from 1940 was the problem of civil liberties. He himself wrote much on the subject—his presidential address to the Political Science Association in 1944 was on the topic “Civil Liberties after the War”—and, in addition, he launched the Cornell Studies in Civil Liberty with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. When some of Professor Cushman’s

students and colleagues published a volume of essays in 1958 to show their affection and respect, they gave it the title *Aspects of Liberty*.

To many thousands of Cornell undergraduates Professor Cushman was the teacher of the elementary course in American government, and in him they saw the Cornell concept of undergraduate teaching at its best. The teacher was a scholar of eminence and a man of practical experience in the working of national government. He presented his subject simply, directly, vigorously; he answered questions, offered interpretations, and dealt with one and all, freshman or graduate student, in class and out, as though they shared with him in the business of learning. As a teacher-scholar he was one of a marvellous foursome of contemporaries who had offices side by side in Boardman Hall: Carl L. Becker, M. L. W. Laistner, Robert E. Cushman, and Carl Stephenson.

To his colleagues and other friends Professor Cushman was an open, warm companion; they went to him for practical advice, or to state a case about University policy, or to talk over the affairs of the day. He listened well, he spoke with simple force; his voice, with a hint of dryness in it, kept to the facts, to the logic, to the way of reason.

He was in many respects the perfect representative of the Cornell professor of the 1930s, 40s, and 50s. He was both teacher and scholar, he participated in the management of University affairs, he presided over the growth of a department which gave strength to the College of Arts and Sciences and to the University, He brought his students face to face with the governmental problems with which they were to contend, above all with the problem of civil liberty.

Herbert W. Briggs, John W. MacDonald, Frederick George Marcham

Arthur C. Dahlberg

1896 — May 5, 1964

A long and distinguished career in dairy science and technology came to an end on the fifth day of May 1964, when Arthur C. Dahlberg, Professor Emeritus of Dairy Industry at Cornell University, died at his home in Florida. In a day of specialization when it is most difficult for a scientist to keep abreast of movements in a single phase of a discipline, Dr. Dahlberg remained a foremost authority not only on most of the phases of dairy manufacturing and the sanitary handling of milk, but also on dairy cattle breeding and dairy cattle production. To many, he was known for the development of processes for making cheeses, but he was as famous in the ice cream industry for his work on flavorings and body and texture of ice cream. His work, sponsored by the National Research Council to determine the sanitary and physical conditions of the milk supplies of our major cities, remains an outstanding contribution to sanitary science.

His studies on milking machines, carried out at the Geneva Experiment Station about thirty-five years ago, remain the basis for present proper milking methods.

Dr. Dahlberg was born on a dairy farm in Wisconsin four years before the turn of the century. From the University of Minnesota in 1915, he received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in agricultural chemistry. He then became an instructor in dairy manufacturing at the University of Wisconsin. A brief period of service for the U.S. Navy as an inspector of butter followed, whereupon he accepted a position as creamery extension specialist at North Dakota State University. In 1919 he was superintendent of a co-operative creamery in Fargo, North Dakota, leaving shortly thereafter for a research post at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York. During this early period he completed the University of Illinois requirements for an advanced degree and was awarded the Ph.D. in 1929. He served at the Geneva Experiment Station from 1921 until 1943, at which time he became Professor of Dairy Science at Cornell University, a post that he held until his retirement in 1963.

Dr. Dahlberg was the author or co-author of 179 research publications and the holder of several patents. He gave many lectures and published many papers of both a scientific and a popular nature. The Borden Award for excellence in research in dairy manufacturing was given to him in 1944.

In 1937 he was an official delegate of the U.S. government to the International Dairy Congress in Berlin, Germany. He traveled on technical missions for the U.S. Department of Agriculture to Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama during World War II. He has served as an adviser on many committees of the U.S. Department of

Agriculture and of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. He was for many years an adviser to the board of directors of the Dairy Products Improvement Institute, a non-profit organization interested in improving milk and milk product quality. He was an officer of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club from 1923 to 1948.

He served as director, vice-president, and president of the American Dairy Science Association and was editor of the *Journal of Dairy Science* from 1928 to 1938. In 1958, he was elected an honorary member of that association, the highest recognition given by that society.

He was a member of Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Phi Kappa Phi. His biography has appeared continuously in *Who's Who in America* from 1930 until his death. In 1960 he was elected a fellow in the American Public Health Association.

Dr. Dahlberg brought to the dairy industry a keen mind, an understanding of the chemical, physical, and bacteriological problems that beset the industry, and the initiative to attack the dairy industry's problems with vigor. Those who worked with him were appreciative of his intuitive understanding of a problem, his resource in getting a job done, and his lively sense of humor that was always evident to those who worked with him. He leaves us a large legacy of scientific work, and he will be missed greatly by those in his chosen field.

In his personal life Dr. Dahlberg showed civic responsibility of a high order. He was president of the Rotary Club of Geneva and was a member of the board of trustees of the Geneva General Hospital and of the North Presbyterian Church.

Professor and Mrs. Dahlberg, the former Lenora Damuth of Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin, have two children—a daughter Leola with whom they were residing in Florida, and a son Dale, a technical dairy manufacturing consultant.

F. V. Kosikowski, C. S. Pederson, J. C. White

George Irving Dale

August 12, 1886 — June 19, 1960

George Irving Dale was born in Rome, New York, the son of James and Edith (Heeley) Dale. He attended the Schenectady High School and graduated from Cornell with the degree of A.B. in 1910. He was a member of Bandhu fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa. He remained at Cornell as a graduate student, working especially with Professor Everett Ward Olmsted, and collaborating with his master in the composition and publication of a *French Grammar*. He took the Ph.D. degree with Spanish as his major subject in 1918. Previously, in 1915, he had gone to Washington University, St. Louis; there he rose to be Professor.

He returned to Cornell in 1925 as Professor of Romance Languages, becoming in 1946 Professor of Romance Literature. He retired in 1954, after 29 years on the Cornell Faculty.

He was an admirable linguist, competent in Russian as well as the Romance languages, and was a cogent writer. In addition to many articles for scholarly journals and compendia, and the *French Grammar* mentioned above, he published a critical edition of *Ver y no creer*, a seventeenth-century play attributed to Lope de Vega, a *Portuguese Reader* (the first in this country), and a *Spanish Grammar* (with Thomas G. Bergin). He was associate editor of *Hispania*, the journal of teachers of Spanish, and was prominent in the meetings of the Modern Language Association. His special interest was in the drama of the seventeenth century, the Spanish Golden Age.

He was one of the kindest, the sweetest-natured, of men. His character made him an exemplary teacher—not that he was easy with his students, but because he was eager to draw forth their interest in the subjects of his own enthusiasm. Many former students, now themselves teachers of Romance languages, owe their first stimulation in the subject to his example.

The old teachers pass, one by one, and their friends who knew their qualities and virtues pass too. But the old teachers remain alive in their students' methods, memories, and affections. The students will in turn pass on something of what they have learned from their masters. This is the special immortality vouchsafed to the good teacher.

George Dale is survived by his wife, the former Alvena Hartung, whom he married in 1914; by his daughter Marjorie, Cornell '40, now Mrs. John G. Hemingway of Lyons; and by five grandchildren.

Morris Bishop, Harry Caplan, Blanchard L. Rideout

Jeffery Earl Dawson

July 18, 1920 — February 2, 1969

Jeffery Dawson died suddenly on a Sunday morning, ending a struggle with diabetes and its complications that began in boyhood.

He was born in Newberry, Florida, and educated in the public schools of the state and the University of Florida. After receiving the B.S.A. degree in 1942, he came to Cornell as a graduate student. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1945 and in the following year joined the Department of Agronomy staff as assistant professor of soil technology. He became associate professor in 1949 and professor in 1955. His first sabbatic leave was spent as a Guggenheim Fellow at the Biochemical Institute of Uppsala, Sweden, in 1952-53, and the second in the laboratories of the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1961. For several years he served as a special consultant on organic soils to the United States Soil Conservation Service.

Through his work on the chemistry of organic soils he became a recognized authority on those soils and on soil organic matter. He was gifted with a bold, imaginative, and analytical mind, however, and there were few topics within the scope of his competence that he did not consider and speculate upon. At one time or another he worked on the chemistry of boron in soils and boron deficiency in plants, continuing this interest from his Ph.D. dissertation. He investigated the transformation of nitrogen and its equilibrium levels in soils, the effect of soil factors on the fungal diseases of banana, and the nature of organo-copper complexes in soils, in addition to problems of crop plant behavior in organic soils. In recent years his knowledge of organic structure in soil and command of analytical techniques led him to a cooperative series of fundamental studies of how pesticides decompose in soil or are metabolized in plants. He saw his profession as science applied to the world's need for food; in a quiet way he rejoiced in the mission as well as the science, and in his own part in these.

He approached even the most applied problem in terms of simplest theoretical considerations first, then through sifting existing data for consequences others had overlooked, and, finally, to analysis or experiment. On one occasion he was persuaded to examine the drying process in hay because farmers were being sold a useless chemical for this purpose; quite characteristically, his seminar report on the study began with the Second Law of Thermodynamics and proceeded to the energy requirements of drying and the unexpectedly large contribution of mold respiration.

Colleagues and graduate students came to him for advice on equipment and techniques, and even more frequently for the insights which discussion with him so often generated. His firm grasp of chemistry and soil science was

coupled with a fondness for concept above detail, and a shrewd appreciation of research strategies. No matter how unfamiliar, a problem that a colleague found interesting must be worthy of attention, and he was willing to give the full resources of his mind to its exploration.

He studied his disease dispassionately with the interest and objectivity be gave to analysis of any scientific problem; few physicians could have known as much about its biochemistry. He was conscious of the numbering of his days in a way that few men are, though of this he rarely spoke. Nevertheless, the feeling intensified a dedication to his own research and his generosity of outlook. An unintended acknowledgement of this came once in a comment on an unproductive and dissatisfied acquaintance; the man, he said, has never lived with Death looking over his shoulder.

Until increasing ill health began to limit participation, he was active in the affairs of his department and profession. He served in numerous departmental committees, as Field Representative to the Graduate School for several years, and as an effective member of the Cornell coordinating committee on computer use during the formative years that led to the present Computing Center. Among other societies, he was a member of the American Chemical Society, Soil Science Society of America, International Society of Soil Science, and a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists, although notice of this honor arrived too late for his attention before his death. He was twice chairman of the Division of Organic Soils in the Soil Science Society of America, chairman of the Soils Section at the Copper Symposium at Johns Hopkins University in 1950, and served on committees for the monographs and advances published by the American Society of Agronomy.

He carried into his personal life the same zest in understanding and a delight in good conversation, mingling ideas and observation, logical argument and humanity. Few topics were beyond his wide ranging interest and no company dull in his presence. In this his wife, Elizabeth Ritchey Dawson, was an able companion, and many colleagues and graduate students recall with pleasure an evening at the Dawson home.

He is survived by his wife; a son, Leonard J. Dawson; a daughter, Loretta Dawson; and also by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie S. Dawson; a grand-mother, Mrs. E. C. Sapp; and a sister, Mrs. Mildred Bryant, all of Florida; and by nieces and nephews.

W. T. Federer, M. D. Glock, E. L. Stone

Peter Joseph William Debye

March 24, 1884 — October 2, 1966

Peter J. W. Debye came to Cornell University in the fall of 1939 to present the Baker Lectures in Chemistry; he departed, to our great sorrow, in the fall of 1966, while still working on several exciting research problems, among the many which interested him during his active and rewarding scientific career. But a chronology of his sojourn in Ithaca is somewhat misleading. Through his reputation and influence as an explorer and expositor of physical phenomena, he may be said to have arrived in the early years of the second decade of this century, and he will remain as long as there is a single student of physics or chemistry on the Cornell campus.

To our nonscientific colleagues a listing of the numerous awards and honors which have been bestowed on Professor Debye by his scientific peers will convey some impression of the significance of his contributions. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1936. In addition, he received fourteen medals and citations, eighteen honorary degrees, and was elected to membership of twenty national academies.

After serving as departmental chairman at Gottingen, Leipzig, and other universities, he became Director of the Max Planck Institute in Berlin in 1934, and in the decade of the 1940's he was Chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Cornell. Between 1952 and 1966, he was a Professor Emeritus, but a very active one.

In science, as in art, there is style. Debye's theories, his ways of looking at physical phenomena and of expressing his understanding of them, were as uniquely Debye's as a painting is unmistakably an El Greco or a van Gogh. The essential element of his style was simplicity, which for Debye was not merely a technique; it was an earnest conviction. He knew that physical phenomena must have simple explanations; he took complexity to be lack of understanding. If a theory was not yet simple then it was not yet right—it was unfinished and imperfect. To achieve simplicity one must identify the essentials and isolate them from the irrelevancies. To recognize the essentials, to express them clearly and pictorially, and then to pursue their consequences with superb technical facility was Debye's style.

A scientist verifies that he has recognized and isolated the essentials by constructing a *model*—a hypothetical system which consists of abstractions of physical entities and of the laws which govern their behavior. If the consequences of the model correlate well with measurements made on the real physical system, then it provides an “explanation” of the phenomenon. A successful model has no redundant elements and in the minds of scientists becomes the embodiment of the very physical system it illustrates. It permits visualization of the phenomenon in its starker

simplicity, unencumbered by irrelevancies. In the role of a master model-builder, Debye has left an indelible mark on physical science. One cannot now consider an aqueous solution of a strong electrolyte as anything other than a somewhat organized yet dynamic distribution of small, charged spheres in a uniform dielectric; the dynamics of a crystal are accountable in terms of an ensemble of coupled, harmonic oscillators, and at low temperatures the important crystal vibrations are those of a continuum; an amorphous structure scatters light as would plane traveling ultrasonic waves. These ideas and a host of others, each of breathtaking audacity because of its simplicity, burst upon science as sudden illuminations.

The illustrations and analogies which so enlivened Debye's lectures are unforgettable. Those who heard them can no longer think of density fluctuations without seeing the tiny stick he asked us to imagine thrown into the medium to measure spatial correlations, and we cannot think of a dipole without seeing a cigar. (In a photograph of Debye, which is now famous because of the cigar he is shown holding, a plus sign was dubbed in at one end and a minus sign at the other.) These two homely examples of Debye's models point up another aspect of his style in his approach to model-making. Models may be either physical or mathematical; Debye's were physical. Though he had mathematical abilities of the highest level (one of his earliest papers, published in 1905, contained the independent discovery of the method of steepest descents, and its application to the determination of the asymptotic behavior of Bessel functions), he had a deep distrust of overly mathematical theories, and dismissed as "mere mathematics" any explanation of a physical phenomenon that lacked a concrete, visualizable basis.

Debye reached scientific maturity at exactly the right time and place. Thoroughly grounded in (indeed, one of the great masters of) the classical disciplines of mechanics and electrodynamics, he also knew their basic limitations. When quantum mechanics was discovered, he was ready; in fact, he promoted its development and made some of its important early applications. Thus, through a receptivity that was genius in itself, and a lucky accident of time and place, Debye was to be one of the first to combine in a single intellect a knowledge of classical mechanics, electrodynamics, thermodynamics, statistical mechanics, and quantum mechanics. He had all the materials for his models, and he used them as would a great artist—each step simple, spare, and incisive. It was a unique experience to observe how Debye immediately recognized the basic components of a new problem and their relations to known phenomena in other areas. When he read a publication, its essentials were immediately incorporated as a constituent element in his overall picture of the physical world. This explains, in part, his phenomenal memory of everything he had read or heard. It may prove that he was one of the last of the great natural philosophers, who recognize no boundaries between the various portions of science. At the same time, he was among the first in the twentieth century to demonstrate the artificiality of the historical boundary between physics and chemistry.

Although Debye was considered a theoretical physical chemist, for many years he occupied chairs in experimental physics. And this was not an empty title. Almost unique among theoreticians, he was not only vitally interested in explaining experimental results and suggesting new experiments to test a theory, but he participated actively by giving practical advice, designing new laboratory techniques, and following the day-to-day progress of his experimental coworkers. Indeed, many of his theories were tested and confirmed by his associates in his own "institute." He did not withhold his interest nor avoid involvement with practical applications. A number of his investigations actually started from industrial problems that came to his attention. It is thus not surprising that he was much sought after as a consultant. Were one to attempt to delineate his field of activity it would be the determination of molecular structure in its most general sense, in that he started with the underlying postulate that the geometry of molecules, the force fields around them, and their interaction with the radiation field in which they were immersed, determined the physical and chemical properties of matter.

For decades Professor P. J. W. Debye graciously received many visitors, among them scholars, students, and historians of science who came to pay their respects, to discuss, to learn, sometimes to dispute, but often simply to establish contact with a great intellect and to gain wisdom. To questions as to how he selected problems for investigation his reply was that he worked only on those problems which interested him and which he could solve; as to how he partitioned his time, he said that he devoted all his efforts to a single problem until it was resolved. He thoroughly enjoyed his scientific pursuits but balanced this with full appreciation of physical well-being. He stressed the importance of giving students enough time to think seriously about their assignments, and he frequently talked of the importance of generating and living in intellectually stimulating surroundings which could lead to scholarship and scientific discovery. He believed that the intense preoccupation of serious scientists with a problem generates an atmosphere which is pregnant with ideas, which goads the imagination of those who are immersed in it to the discovery of principles of the physical world.

With the departing of Debye the world has lost one of the few "total" scientists; total in his devotion to his task, total in the breadth of his interest; total in the mastery of his discipline, and total in his human simplicity and straightforwardness.

Henri Sack, Benjamin Widom, Simon H. Bauer

Joseph A. Dye

March 8, 1892 — December 17, 1966

Dr. Joseph A. Dye was appointed Professor of Physiology, Emeritus, August, 1960, after having served Cornell for more than a third of a century. His death occurred in Ithaca, December 17, 1966.

Professor Dye was born March 8, 1892 in a one-room cabin at Basalt, Idaho. His academic career included attendance at Weber Academy, Ogden, Utah; Ricks Academy, Rexburg, Idaho; Brigham Young University; and the University of Chicago. Professor Dye joined the Cornell faculty in 1923 as an instructor and two years later was awarded a Ph.D. degree. He became an Assistant Professor in 1926. In 1933 he served for a year as a Physiology Fellow at Harvard Medical School and in 1941 was a resident in research at the Medical College at Cornell. For twenty years he taught physiology in the Ithaca Division of the Cornell Medical School. In 1939, when the teaching of the first year of medicine was discontinued on this campus, he moved to the Veterinary College as Assistant Professor of Physiology. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1941 and was named Professor in 1946.

He had a fine, analytical mind. This, together with his excellent training and wide experience in physiology, enabled him successfully to attack complicated problems in the field of intermediary metabolism. They included studies on fats, carbohydrates, proteins, experimental diabetes, ketosis, the pancreas, thyroids, parathyroids, the anterior pituitary, sympathin, the prevention and cure of rickets, and the *in vitro* metabolic investigations of rumen microorganisms in sheep.

He is credited with fifty-eight scientific papers. His book, *Human Physiology Syllabus*, was published in its third edition in 1955. He was co-author with A. D. Gould of the book, *Exercise and Its Physiology*, which appeared in 1932. He contributed to Dukes's *Physiology of Domestic Animals* and *The Vitamins*, a supplement to the *Book of Popular Science*.

Numerous scientific organizations as well as many honor societies and fraternities claimed Professor Dye as a member. He was listed in *Who's Who in America*, *American Men of Science*, and *Who's Who in the East*.

Along with the eminence that Professor Dye attained as an excellent teacher and scientist, he won the reputation of true kindness. His students were treated as individuals who deserved special attention and consideration and not as groups or masses to be met with briefly and dismissed. Those who knew Professor Dye agree that he would go to great lengths to help them in all situations, and the ones who worked with him are thankful that they had

the opportunity to do so. One of his special skills was his ability to make any type of equipment "fit the occasion." He could take an ancient, long-paper kymograph instrument, wire it together, and make "classical tracings." He always insisted that basic studies be complemented by clinical observations and trials. This enabled him and his graduate students to develop a broad understanding of both physiological and pathological processes. His scholarly studies on the metabolic diseases of large domestic animals were of marked significance to the members of the clinical departments of the Veterinary College and to practicing veterinarians.

Professor Dye was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Ithaca and had served as president of the Susquehanna district. He was active in Boy Scout work and other community organizations.

He will be remembered by his students and colleagues for his scholarship, his unassuming ways, his intellectual and personal integrity, his quiet devotion to duty, and his unwavering loyalty to Cornell.

Professor Dye is survived by his wife, Dorothy Young Dye, who is a great-granddaughter of Brigham Young; a daughter, Mrs. James W. Spencer; four sons, J. Gordon, Howard S., H. Wesley, and Richard W.; 17 grandchildren; two brothers, Warren E. and Lynn; and four sisters, Mrs. Florence Hanny, Mrs. Rachel Hale, Mrs. Alice Brewington, and Mrs. Ida Gardiner.

P. P. Levine, S. J. Roberts, D. W. Bruner

Arthur Johnson Eames

October 10, 1881 — February 13, 1969

The death of Arthur Johnson Eames, professor of botany, emeritus, ended an era. Eames, Edmund W. Sinnott of Yale, and Irving W. Bailey of Harvard were youthful contemporaries at Harvard. All three subsequently exerted a major influence on American botany. All three were elected president of the Botanical Society of America. All have passed away recently. Eames was also the last of a group in morphology, cytology, physiology, and taxonomy which brought world-wide renown to botany in the College of Agriculture and Cornell University.

Eames was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, October 10, 1881. His three degrees, A.B., A.M., and Ph.D., were earned at Harvard University. During the academic year 1910-11 he and E. W. Sinnott held Sheldon Travelling Fellowships from Harvard, and they traveled around the world together spending time especially in Australia and New Zealand. This experience contributed much to the direction of their future research, particularly as it involved the morphology and evolution of gymnosperms and primitiveness among angiosperms.

Eames came to Cornell in 1912 when the Department of Botany was still in the College of Arts and Sciences. A year later he became part of the staff in a newly organized Department of Botany in the College of Agriculture. By 1914 he was made assistant professor, and in 1920 he became professor. He retired in 1949 after thirty-seven years of service and was granted the title professor emeritus. Twelve years later, in 1961, at a party honoring his eightieth birthday, it was possible to say, "His service to Cornell did not stop at retirement, he is still serving the College after what are now forty-nine years of activity." This was true, literally, because he had continued advising graduate students unofficially, carrying on research, and compiling his notes for a projected text on the morphology of gymnosperms.

One can divide Dr. Eames's career into six eras chosen partly because of the impact of each on the botanical world and partly because they demonstrate a versatile man always striving toward a goal, always building on his preceding experience, always meeting a challenge:

1. The anatomy-taxonomy era. At the outset of his career he was asked to teach plant anatomy. The available textbooks written in English were mostly highly inaccurate accounts by teachers in schools of pharmacy. They dealt with bits and pieces of plants rather than with organized wholes. Along with his first doctoral student, L. H. MacDaniels, and others, he sectioned and studied vigorously a wide range of plant materials. In 1925 Eames and

MacDaniels produced the first edition of *Plant Anatomy* which rapidly became the major textbook of anatomy in North America. A revised edition appeared in 1947 and an Asiatic edition is now available.

In 1926 *The Flora of the Cayuga Lake Basin* by K. M. Wiegand and A. J. Eames appeared. Although the two authors wrote the monograph, all of the members of the Department of Botany had participated in the drive for completeness of coverage. The flora was long regarded as a model of its kind after which many others were patterned.

2. The carpel era. Evidence of Eames's interest in the structure of the flower appeared publicly with the presentation of his general paper on the morphology of the flower at the Fourth International Botanical Congress in Ithaca, New York, in 1926. It was followed by another on the complex carpels of Cruciferae in collaboration with C. L. Wilson. At the Fifth International Congress (1930) he again talked on the flower, this time stressing the carpel. One year later his most influential paper appeared. It was entitled "The Vascular Anatomy of the Flower with Refutation of the Theory of Carpel Polymorphism." These contributions and the continued productivity of a long series of graduate students made Cornell and Eames synonymous with floral morphology and the classical theory of the carpel.

3. The first morphology era. These were the years during the completion of *Morphology of Vascular Plants: The Lower Groups*, which appeared in 1936. The outstanding characteristic of this book was the superbly clear and succinct "Discussions" and "Summaries" that transformed the essential descriptions into a text that was truly comparative and evolutionary morphology. Students during these years were caught up in the drama of interpretation and captivated by the health of data from which to draw conclusions. If ever teaching was stimulated by the research of the teacher, this was surely the era. Like the earlier anatomy, his book enjoyed a world-wide reputation.

4. The growth regulator era. During and after World War II, Eames worked intensively on the anatomical effects of 2, 4-D on plants. He had been impressed by the inaccuracies in the anatomical descriptions in early work on the effect of its application as a weed killer. With his characteristic energy and thoroughness he conducted a long series of experiments and analyses which demonstrated that phloem was the tissue affected by the chemical treatments. throughout much of this period he served as consultant for the United States Army Chemical Corps (Camp Derrick, 1947-52).

5. The second morphology era culminated in another text *The Morphology of Angiosperms*, which appeared in 1961, just before his eightieth birthday.

6. A third morphology era commenced immediately as Dr. Eames, now eighty, began to pull together his many notes and research achievements for a proposed morphology of gymnosperms. Unfortunately ill health prevented its completion. Many of his peers had expected this gymnosperm volume to be the most authoritative one available. This era is important to the present account as recognition of a man who was never without a major project, a man always alive to the demands of his subject.

Dr. Eames received the honors that go with work of the magnitude of his. The Botanical Society of America made him secretary from 1927-31, vice president in 1932, and president in 1938. At its fiftieth anniversary banquet in 1956, a number of distinguished botanists were awarded the newly created Certificate of Merit. Dr. Eames was among these first recipients. He was American editor for the British Journal Annals of Botany 1927-47; president of the Section of Morphology of the Seventh International Botanical Congress in Stockholm in 1950; a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and in 1956 the University of Glasgow, an institution with a long tradition of leadership in plant morphology, granted him an honorary LL.D. degree.

Throughout his career Dr. Eames maintained constant contact with undergraduate and graduate students through his courses in anatomy and morphology. Forty-seven graduates took advanced degrees under him. For countless others he served as minor adviser.

Dr. Eames enjoyed puzzles. This was reflected in the questioning attitude which he brought to teaching. Rather than dry descriptions, morphology appeared as a series of problems. This approach led his students to adopt specific methods of solving morphological enigmas. The methods proved to be applicable to disparate groups of plants. Thus many of his students came to realize that methods and approaches replaced the necessity of formal courses in every group of plants, a realization that was reached without Eames ever having been forced to enunciate it.

A group of former graduate students headed by Professor Emeritus L. H. MacDaniels has formed a committee to honor Dr. Eames by purchasing a tract of land in the Ithaca-Freeville area. The tract, to be held by Cornell as a nature preserve, will include an orchid bog and many of the species of the local flora which were so close to his heart.

Dr. Eames is survived by his wife, Rita Ballard Eames, whose deep insight into morphological problems enabled her to make an invaluable contribution to his morphology books. She was the artist who contributed the drawings. Her understanding and her constant encouragement were a vital sustaining force in his career. They had one son, David.

George C. Kent, Lawrence H. MacDaniels, Harlan P. Banks

Cornell University Faculty Memorial Statement 1960s: Volume 4

Theodore Hildreth Eaton

May 23, 1877 — February 15, 1961

Interviews with colleagues and neighbors of Theodore Hildreth Eaton, made sixteen years after he left Ithaca in 1944, at the time of his retirement, give us a reasonable picture of the man and of his work. Without specific reference to authorship, here is the way he is remembered by most of his friends who had a decade and a half to form a seasoned judgment of one with whom they had worked, lived, and associated.

He was a kind neighbor who “did little neighboring.” He was an affectionate father and devoted husband in a family whose many interests kept them busily concerned with the better things of life. He was the kind of man who advised a younger associate not to get involved in politics, to avoid writing to the papers no matter how disturbing a situation might be. In spite of this, in a major emergency he would write in longhand a marvelously understanding letter of sympathy while others did nothing. He was the kind of man who in a deliberative group would calmly tamp the tobacco in his pipe, adjust his ever-present green eyeshade, and with excellent accuracy and effectiveness hit the nail he chose to hit squarely on the head. As is often the case in groups concerned with controversy, there were those who sometimes felt that he hit the wrong nail, but it is doubtful if anyone ever thought that Professor Eaton was not expressing his honest and respected judgment. He could criticize without rancor and without raising resentments. He loved to back a cause but insisted that both sides of a case be presented even at the risk of losing needed support.

These evaluations given after his death may explain in part why at 31 his career in politics closed in one year after he had been sent as a high school teacher to represent Gilmanton, New Hampshire, as a delegate to the Republican State Convention.

Professor Eaton’s career was a varied one. Yet each experience seemed to leave its mark on his major life activity. Graduating from Harvard in 1900 with an A.B. degree, he went to Massachusetts Agricultural College for a year and in 1901 took his M.A. degree there. With this part of his life’s pattern set he went into farming. From 1901 to 1906 he was a farmer. From 1906 to 1910 he was a high school teacher at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, where he may have formed some important conclusions relative to the vocational possibilities of politics. In 1912-1913 he was an instructor in agriculture at Cornell University and the following year an instructor in agricultural education at the Central State Teachers College at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. Following this he served as instructor in education at Columbia University. During the period from 1916 to 1920 he further enriched his experience and

training for his life's work. In that time he served as a high school supervisor of agriculture and as Professor and Dean of Teacher Training at the Connecticut Agricultural College. During that same period he received his Ph.D. degree in education at Columbia University.

Professor Eaton returned to Cornell in 1920. This time he came as Professor in Rural Education with responsibility in the field of the philosophy of education. He served there with distinction and did much to lay the groundwork for the program for which the University now grants a doctorate in education.

During his professional career Professor Eaton wrote and published over sixty books and papers in the field of education. Of these, five significant books were *Agricultural Education*, 1916; *Vocational Education in Agricultural Occupations*, 1923; *Education and Vocation*, 1926; *College Teaching*, 1932; and *An Approach to the Philosophy of Education*, 1938.

Dr. Eaton was not a joiner in the looser sense of the word, but he was a member of the major significant professional honorary groups of his profession. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Delta Kappa, the National Society for the Study of Education, and the American Association of University Professors. Born in Missouri he lived during his lifetime in over a dozen states and traveled in most of them. He was known for his strong scholarly interests. Nevertheless he was decidedly human.

Professor Eaton loved to fish and, for a while at least, returned many of the fish he caught to the water after putting his own mark on the fish by removing certain scales from the side of the body. It was most fitting that he spent a major portion of his retired life near good fishing water in Damariscotta, Maine. He left his mark on many of the fishes of those waters by removing scales. More important he had left his mark on thousands of students and associates by adding something to their philosophy of education. Probably most important in his judgment would be the fact that his two children Julia and Theodore, his survivors, are continuing to serve collegiate education on the staffs of institutions of higher learning in Maine and in Kansas. Incidentally his son made some significant studies of the life habits of earthworms, of some importance in bringing men and fishes together.

Harley E. Howe, Clyde B. Moore, E. Laurence Palmer

Cary Eggleston

August 1884 — November 15, 1966

Dr. Eggleston was born in Brooklyn, New York, and educated in private schools in this country. Later he went to Germany for special work in the Jena University Medical School. In 1903, on his return to New York, he entered Cornell University Medical College, graduating in 1907. He continued his medical education as an intern in the Department of Medicine in The New York Hospital from 1908-1910. During these years of formal education he became interested in research, teaching, and writing on subjects in pharmacology and therapeutics. His ability as a teacher and his unusual success as a research worker were recognized at once, and in 1911, he was appointed instructor in therapeutics and pharmacology at Cornell Medical College.

Dr. Eggleston's research on digitalis and allied drugs and their therapeutic effect on heart failure changed the focus of his work from the laboratory to clinical cardiology. His meticulous clinical research led to the determination of the best method for administering digitalis in cardiac failure. The principles laid down by him and taught to his students are still the basic rules that cardiologists follow today.

He contributed many papers to the leading medical journals on the treatment of cardiac decompensation with digitalis. Through his writings and teaching he soon became known as an outstanding cardiologist. He served as a consultant to Willard Parker Hospital, to the Cornell Division of Bellevue Hospital, and many other hospitals in New York.

Because of his interest in medical education he became a member of the editorial staff of the Medical Journal of New York State and contributed generously to other medical journals.

He was a member of numerous medical societies including state, county, and national chapters of the American Medical Association, the Academy of Medicine and the Harvey Society.

Throughout his medical career, Cary Eggleston served his alma mater and the New York Hospital as research worker, teacher, and clinician. He was at all times a student searching for new knowledge to enable him to better serve his fellow man. All who came under his influence appreciated his high standards of scholarship and his meticulous care of patients.

He served the Cornell faculty as instructor, 1911-1921, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1921-1939, Associate Professor, 1939-1953, and Professor of Clinical Medicine, Emeritus, from 1953. At The New York Hospital he

was appointed as Assistant Attending Physician, 1932-1933, Associate Attending Physician, 1933-1943, Attending Physician, 1943-1950, and Consultant in Medicine, New York Hospital, from 1950.

Dr. Eggleston is survived by his widow, Mrs. May Parker Eggleston; a daughter, Mrs. Edward S. Holcomb; a son, Dr. Forrest Cary Eggleston, Professor of Surgery at the Christian Medical College in Ludhiana, India; and four grandchildren.

Connie Guion, M.D.

Frederick Seward Erdman

October 27, 1901 — September 22, 1968

Frederick Seward Erdman, professor emeritus of mechanical engineering, died suddenly on September 22, 1968.

Professor Erdman was born in Sidon, Lebanon (formerly Syria), where his parents, Paul Erdman and Amanda Cleveland Jessup, were missionaries. He completed three years of high school at the American Community School in Beirut, Lebanon, before his family moved back to the United States. His fourth year of high school was spent at Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and after graduation he was admitted to Princeton University.

He had four busy years studying at Princeton where he was a member of the crew and also a member of the glee club.

After graduating from Princeton in 1924 with a B.S. degree, Professor Erdman went back to Lebanon where he taught physics and general sciences for a year at the American University of Beirut.

In 1925 he returned to the United States and entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He completed his studies for the engineering degree in 1927 and was awarded the B.S. in mechanical engineering. From 1927 to 1928 he worked for the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation at Cincinnati, Ohio, mainly to get practical engineering experience in research and design. In 1928 he accepted an assistant professorship at Robert College in Constantinople, Turkey. The crossing of the Atlantic was also a honeymoon voyage, as Professor Erdman was married to Mary W. Nicol just before leaving. He taught various engineering subjects to college juniors and seniors for the next eight years. The teaching experience instilled in him the desire for more advanced study; therefore, in the fall of 1936 he came to Cornell University on the Sibley Fellowship and began working for his Master's degree by conducting research on hydraulic or jet propulsion of ships. His findings here revealed that previous attempts to put this theory into practice failed because of inadequate pumping mechanisms. This fact led directly to his investigation of propeller pumps for his Ph.D. thesis. He was awarded a Master's degree in 1937 and the Ph.D. degree in June 1941.

In July 1941 he was appointed assistant professor of mechanical engineering at Cornell University. He was promoted to associate professor in 1944 and professor in 1949.

During his membership on the faculty he taught required and elective courses and also performed studies for the frozen food industry with special reference to engineering features.

In 1948 he was a visiting engineer at the Brookhaven National Laboratory and for the next three years was retained as a consultant on a liquid-metal pump project.

His 1955-56 sabbatic leave was devoted to helping the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company solve their turbogenerator problems.

He published several papers in the areas of fluid dynamics, refrigeration and instrumentation. He was the coauthor of a classic book entitled *Principles of Food Freezing*.

In February 1961 Professor Erdman was appointed associate dean of the Graduate School and he held this position until his retirement in June 1967.

Professor Erdman was highly respected by his students as an excellent teacher and a strict, but very fair person. He was especially known for his precise definitions of technical terms and clear explanations of some very difficult technical topics.

Besides his scholastic activities, Professor Erdman was frequently a consultant to several engineering companies involved in fluid dynamic problems, and he was also several times an expert witness in gas explosion trials.

Professor Erdman was a deacon, elder, and chairman of the Session executive committee of the First Presbyterian Church in Ithaca; secretary-treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Beebe Chapel; and chairman of the Board of the Catherine Street Missionary Apartments.

He was president of the Cornell chapter of the American Association of University Professors; member of the American Society for Engineering Education and former member of the regional executive committee; member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers.

His main recreation was sailing, and he maintained a sailboat on Cayuga Lake for many years.

Professor Erdman is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Nicol Erdman of Ithaca; four daughters, Mrs. David Blais of Omaha, Nebraska, Mrs. Douglas Merkle of Colorado Springs, Colorado, Mrs. Horace Mann of Montgomery, Alabama, and Miss Constance Erdman of Ithaca; a son, Frederick Seward Erdman, Jr., of Rochester; and ten grandchildren.

All those who knew him intimately will remember him as a righteous person and a loyal Cornellian.

Albert J. Erdmann, Jr.

May 17, 1911 — June 11, 1965

Dr. Albert J. Erdmann, Jr., a member of the staff of the Department of Medicine for more than twenty years died on June 11, 1965, at the age of 54.

At his death Dr. Erdmann was Assistant Attending Physician and Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine, but in recognition of his devoted and productive work in the Department he had been recommended for promotion to Associate Attending and Clinical Associate Professor to be effective July 1.

Dr. Erdmann was born in New York City and attended Lincoln and Hotchkiss Schools. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale in 1933 and his medical degree from Harvard in 1937. His graduate training was obtained at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston and the Cornell Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital. During World War II Dr. Erdmann served four years overseas as an Army Captain.

In addition to conducting an active practice of medicine, Dr. Erdmann maintained many professional interests during his career. He was one of the most dedicated and reliable teachers in physical diagnosis in the Medical College. He served as an Attending Physician in Bellevue Hospital, headed the Diabetic Clinic there, and also served as a tutor and Attending Physician in the General Medical Clinic at The New York Hospital. He was intimately involved in the development of the Cornell Medical Index as an aid in the recording of the history of patients and continued his interest in its use and improvement.

Dr. Erdmann is survived by his wife, Mrs. Joan Untermyer Erdmann, and his children, Albert John III, Anthony Carl, Ann Louise, and Abigail Brant.

E. Hugh Luckey

John Alban Finch

1929 — April 5, 1967

John Finch was born in London, England, the son of John Edward and Annie Elizabeth Finch. He attended the Harrow Weald School and the University College of the Southwest of England, Exeter, where he read History and received the B.A. degree in 1950. After serving two years as an infantry officer in the British Army, he taught at Ashridge College, Berkhamsted, from 1956 to 1958, when he removed to America to join the faculty of the Howe Military School in Indiana. At the same time he pursued the study of English and American literature at the Breadloaf School of English in Vermont, where he greatly impressed the late Professor Stephen Whicher, who helped him to enter the Graduate School at Cornell in 1960, on a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. There he earned the M.A. in 1961 and the Ph.D. in 1964, and stayed on to teach as instructor, and (after 1965), as Assistant Professor of English.

His doctoral thesis, *Wordsworth, Coleridge, and “The Recluse,” 1798-1814*, inaugurated the work on Wordsworth which, within remarkably few years, made him known, in the informal and international society of scholars in Romantic literature, as one of the leading Wordsworthians of his time. He made himself a master not only of the writings by and about the poet in the Wordsworth collection at the Cornell Library, but especially of the great store of Wordsworth’s manuscripts in the museum at Dove Cottage, Grasmere. In addition, he was a committed and gifted teacher who won the admiration and warm affection of his students. In the fall of 1966, he was given the heavy responsibility of serving as the faculty resident in charge, at the Cornell Heights Residential Club, of the first group of forty-eight students in the new program designed to lead from college entrance to the doctorate in six years. In little more than a half-year Finch, by his uninsistent but strongly effective guidance and example, had welded a group of young, diverse, intelligent, and high-strung students into a genuine society, with its own order and developing character. In the early morning hours of April 5, 1967, a tragic fire broke out in the Residential Club which took the lives of eight students, three of them members of the six-year program for the Ph.D. John Finch was early awakened, roused most of the students, and telephoned in the alarm. He made his way out of the building but returned to make a check of the rooms and was overcome by smoke and the gases released by the fire. He died as he lived, in an act of duty and of devotion to his students.

Finch had just published, in the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, an article on Wordsworth’s “*The Ruined Cottage Restored: Three Stages of Composition*.” He had two major works in progress. One was an edition

of "Home at Grasmere," the opening book of the long and unfinished work, *The Recluse*, which Wordsworth intended as his masterpiece, and for which Finch completed an Introduction and most of the editorial work. The other was an Index of Wordsworth's manuscripts, begun in collaboration with Kenneth Abrams, which was to incorporate a full account of the form and content, as well as of what could be reconstructed of the date and intention, of Wordsworth's often perplexing documents—a task in which he had already filled sixty-odd notebooks of meticulous description and commentary. In addition, by force of his habit of perfection, Finch had kept by him a number of articles for reworking and polishing. His range of scholarly interests was wide and included especially the novel—one of these unpublished essays was on Dante's *Inferno* and the Eumeus chapter of Joyce's *Ulysses*. Of the articles on Wordsworth, four will be published in a memorial volume, to be edited by Jonathan Wordsworth and to include contributions by friends and fellow-Wordsworthians in America and England—a tribute almost without precedent for a scholar so young.

John Finch was a man of wide-ranging knowledge, with a lucid and flexible intelligence, a ready wit, and a quietly distinctive grace in demeanor and speech. His stance toward life was ironic; his irony, however, was never caustic but issued from a habitual underemphasis on his own deep concerns, and a style of understatement in expressing his penetrating judgments on people and affairs. He will be sorely missed by his friends, and will be permanently remembered in the chronicles of the University.

He is survived by his parents and a sister, Miss Veronica Finch.

Stephen M. Parrish, Jonathan Wordsworth, M. H. Abrams

Donald Lord Finlayson

September 20, 1897—July 24, 1960

Donald Lord Finlayson, Professor of Fine Arts in the College of Architecture, died July 24, 1960, at his summer home in Kennebunk, Maine. Serious illness for several months preceding his death had so restricted his activities that he had retired from the faculty July 1 and had been made Professor Emeritus. He had served on the faculty for thirty-two years.

Professor Finlayson was born at Rye, New Hampshire, on September 20, 1897, the son of Archibald and Elizabeth Lord Finlayson. After his early education in the public schools at Rye and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, he entered Dartmouth College in 1915 and was graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1919. Although majoring in geology, he had acquired a lasting interest in the fine arts, apparently the result of some inspiring teaching in that area. This led him to Brown University in 1921, from which he received the Master of Arts in fine arts in 1923. Also while studying at Brown he worked as a museum assistant in the Rhode Island School of Design. The following year was spent doing graduate work at Harvard, and the next at Princeton as a Proctor Fellow studying under Professor Frank Jewett Mather. In the fall of 1925 he started his teaching career as Assistant Professor of Fine Arts at Wells College, and during the next year or two he occasionally appeared at Cornell as a visiting lecturer. In 1928 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the College of Architecture at Cornell and was raised to full professorial rank in 1935. Since many of his students were from the College of Arts and Sciences, he was a member of that faculty also.

Professor Finlayson's specific field was the history of painting and sculpture and to this he made his main contributions, including the publication in 1935 of *Michelangelo the Man*, as well as occasional reviews and articles for professional journals. For about ten years he served as visiting lecturer on fine arts at Elmira College. Beginning in 1926 and continuing for twenty-odd years thereafter he spent his summers abroad as a lecturer for the Bureau of University Travel, thus becoming thoroughly acquainted with the galleries and art centers of western Europe.

For many years Professor Finlayson had been interested in the history and development of early American arts and crafts, quite understandable in view of his New England heritage. As a hobby he had gathered together a substantial collection of tools, utensils, and other implements, with illustrative books, prints, and photographs. He established and gave a course called "The Arts in America" for several years before he retired.

His courses in the history of the fine arts were popular and, though primarily for students in architecture and fine arts, they attracted many from elsewhere on the campus. He enjoyed his contacts with students, both academic

and social, and gave freely of his time to their affairs. For many years he served as faculty adviser for various groups such as the student organization of the College of Architecture, the Cornell swimming teams, and Alpha Phi Delta fraternity, and he was always involved in affairs at the Heller House and in the annual Festival of Contemporary Arts. During World War II he served as a member of the selective service board in Ithaca.

Professor Finlayson was a member of several professional societies, among which were the Archaeological Institute of America, of which he was a past local president, the College Art Association, and the Society of Architectural Historians; he was also a member of the student societies Gargoyle, L'Ogive, and Kefti.

H. E. Baxter, A. H. Detweiler, J. A. Hartell

Elwood George Fisher

November 10, 1916 — April 25, 1961

Elwood George Fisher, Professor of Pomology, passed away suddenly April 25, 1961, following a very brief illness. His untimely death at the age of 44 ended a relatively short career marked by numerous contributions to fruit production problems.

Professor Fisher was born in Washington, D.C., November 10, 1916. During his summer vacations from high school he worked in the fruit orchards of his uncle, Rolland Reitz, in Monroe County, New York. Here he gained an interest in fruit growing which was nurtured by the years. Later in his professional career he conducted experimental field trials in his uncle's orchards. After graduation with the B.S. degree from the University of Maryland in 1938, he worked as an assistant in horticultural research at the University of New Hampshire. In October of 1939 he was appointed junior pomologist with the United States Department of Agriculture on the Florida and Louisiana Tung Project.

In January of 1942 he started his naval career at Officer's Training School, Columbia University. He was commissioned and served on a mine sweeper (U.S.S. A.M.C. 24) based at Cape May for about thirteen months. He was then transferred to the Caribbean theater where he served on a mine sweeper (U.S.S.Y.M.S. 309) for eighteen months, the last six months of which he served as captain of the ship. After "V.E." day he was assigned to a new ship on the West Coast until "V.J." day terminated his active service with the Navy.

On June 23, 1945, he married Ruth Elsbeth Burrage at Long Beach, California. They had four children—David George, Allen Burrage, Susan Trumball, and Robert Leslie. Professor Fisher is survived by his wife, children, and mother, Mrs. Clarence G. Fisher of Washington, D.C.

With the close of World War II Professor Fisher returned to his position with the U.S. Department of Agriculture for a nine-month period before coming to Cornell in September 1946. He was a recipient of the DeWitt Clinton Scholarship in 1946-1947. During the remainder of his graduate work at Cornell he held a graduate assistantship. He had a major in pomology and minors in plant physiology and biochemistry. He was granted the Ph.D. degree in 1949 and immediately accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of Pomology at Cornell. He advanced to Associate Professor in 1952 and Professor in 1959.

During the summer of 1950 Professor Fisher took a course in radioisotope techniques at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. While on a sabbatic leave in 1955-1956 he did research and advanced study at the Institute of Agricultural Research, Wageningen, Netherlands, and at the Long Ashton Research Station near Bristol, England.

At Cornell Professor Fisher divided his time between extension and research in pomology. As an extension worker dealing with fruit tree nutritional problems he won great respect from fruit growers. His quiet, unassuming attitude, along with his patience in dealing with practical problems of farmers, won him many friends. He was a very productive scientist in his research specialty—the application of biochemistry and plant physiology to the solution of practical problems in mineral nutrition of deciduous fruits. The Soil and Leaf Analysis Service offered by Cornell as a guide to orchard fertilization was an outgrowth of his special interest and research in this field. The pioneer effort has proved to be of considerable economic importance to the fruit industry in improving the yield of high-quality fruit. His work with radioactive isotopes contributed valuable information on the absorption of various compounds by the foliage of trees and their transport to other parts of the tree. He also made valuable contributions on the control of soil nematodes attacking sour cherry trees and on the use of herbicides as a substitute for orchard cultivation.

While he did no formal teaching, Professor Fisher served as major and minor adviser to a number of graduate students. His careful and critical approach to their problems gained their respect, and his pleasing personality and sympathetic understanding won their affection.

He was a member of the American Society for Horticultural Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Alpha Zeta. He was author or co-author of some twenty technical papers and numerous popular articles and extension bulletins.

His many close friends, including colleagues and fruit growers throughout New York State, share with his family a deep sense of personal loss.

O. F. Curtis, Jr., M. B. Hoffman, R. M. Smock

Elizabeth Florence Focht

November 7, 1914 — July 26, 1969

Elizabeth Florence Focht, Ph.D., attending radiation physicist to The New York Hospital and assistant professor of radiology at Cornell University Medical College, was killed in a tragic accident July 26, 1969, at the age of 55 years. Doctor Focht, an experienced rider and well known horse fancier, was killed instantly when a horse she was exercising suddenly reared and fell backwards, crushing her beneath.

Doctor Focht was born November 7, 1914, in Hoboken, New Jersey. She received a B.A. degree from Barnard College in 1935 and a Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1964. Soon after graduation from college Doctor Focht became associated with Dr. Edith Quimby and Dr. Leonidas Marinelli in the physics department of the old Memorial Hospital, which was located at 106th Street and 8th Avenue. She was a member of the physics department of that institution until January 1, 1958, when she became a full-time member of the staff of the Department of Radiology of The New York Hospital, where she held the title of attending radiation physicist. She was a diplomate of the American Board of Radiology in radiological physics, a consultant to the Hospital for Special Surgery, a consultant to the Space Radiation Study Panel of the Space Science Board, and she held membership in the American Physics Society, American Radium Society, New York Roentgen Society and the American College of Radiology.

Doctor Focht was a highly respected radiation physicist who was a world authority on the effects of ionizing radiations on the structures of the eye. This was the subject of a long-term research program in collaboration with Dr. George Merriam of the Ophthalmology Institute of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and it resulted in a number of significant publications dealing with experimental cataract induction. Her work on survival from whole body radiation, an analysis of 575 patients and accident victims, was incorporated in *Evaluation of Potential Radiation Hazards in Manned Space Flight Operations*, published by the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council.

Doctor Focht for many years had competed in horse shows, frequently riding her own entries. She was an annual participant in the Madison Square Garden show and was the recipient of numerous prizes both in New York City and in other regional events.

Betty Focht had a warm friendly personality and was always ready to help in any problem within her particular sphere of competence. She helped many generations of radiology residents understand the physical foundations of radiology and generously devoted many hours of her time to tutorial sessions on this subject. Her untimely death

came as a shock to her many friends and professional colleagues and is a sad loss to the Radiology Department and to the entire scientific community of this Center.

She is survived by Mr. Eugene Cahill, an uncle with whom she lived for many years.

John A. Evans, M.D.

William Trowbridge Merrifield Forbes

April 23, 1885 — April 12, 1968

William Trowbridge Merrifield Forbes was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, on April 23, 1885, the son of William T. and Harriet Forbes (nee Merrifield). He was the elder brother of the late author, Esther Forbes. His father served for many years as Judge of the Probate Court of Worcester.

He attended Westborough and Worcester schools and was graduated from Amherst College in 1906 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He was a student at Cornell during 1908-09, and he obtained his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Clark University in 1910, with William Morton Wheeler as the chairman of his examination committee. Between 1906 and 1908 he was an instructor in biology at Roberts College in Constantinople; in 1910-11 he was an instructor in zoology and entomology at Rutgers College, working with Professor John B. Smith. After his retirement from Cornell he was, for a semester, a Visiting Professor in the Department of Entomology of the University of Arizona. This gave him the opportunity to see the deserts and mountains of the Southwest and to work with material from the area.

In 1915 he joined the staff of the Department of Entomology at Cornell as an assistant; in 1921 he became an instructor; in 1943, an Assistant Professor; in 1950, an Associate Professor; and in June of 1953, Professor Emeritus. During World Wars I and II he served as an instructor in the Department of Physics in the S.A.T.C. programs. He stayed on at Cornell until the fall of 1954 at which time he moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to continue his research studies at the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard University and to be near the members of his family who reside in and near Worcester. In 1964 his health began to fail, and in January 1966 he entered the Hermitage Nursing Home in Worcester. There he had the freedom to come and go, and thus could indulge in the long rambles that he so used to enjoy. He died at the Hermitage on April 12, 1968.

During his long association with Cornell and the Entomology Department, he made many contributions, especially to the departmental library. He spent a considerable sum of his personal money on building the Lepidoptera Collection. His final contribution upon leaving Cornell was a substantial gift to the Department to be used for graduate students and projects related to their work.

Dr. Forbes made two long collecting trips to the American tropics in 1920 and in 1927. The 1920 trip was made with Dr. J. Chester Bradley and started in Peru, ending at the mouth of the Amazon in Brazil. The 1927 trip was made to Surinam and British Guiana. He also made a short trip to the island of Puerto Rico. He visited the British

Museum of Natural History three times in conjunction with attendance at some of the international congresses of entomology.

Although he described himself as a “biologist interested in the Lepidoptera,” he was really the last of the great general workers in the order, and his command of the field was unrivaled. He was perhaps most interested in the geographical distribution and classification of butterflies, but there was no area in which he had not read or on which he had not formed, as he called them, “impressions.” He published approximately 150 scientific papers on insects; the majority are on the morphology and classification of butterflies and moths. His most outstanding contribution, the only one of its kind on the North American Lepidoptera, was the *Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States*, published in four parts. This will remain for a long time the definitive work on Lepidoptera of the northeastern fauna, and it will stand as a monument to his knowledge of the group.

His accomplishments and interests outside the field of entomology were many: the main ones were in the psychology of vision on which he published; the Near Eastern archaeology, especially the written record of past cultures.

He was a member of a number of scientific societies and served as president of the Lepidopterists’ Society in 1953. Later he was elected an honorary life member of that Society.

He was a critic of the Cornell administration and especially of those administrators having jurisdiction over the grounds in their approach to the management of the areas of potential value as biological reserves on and near the campus. His demand was that some of the areas should be left “natural,” that is, “unmanaged.” His most pungent remark on the conditions was that the shield of the University should show a “steam-shovel rampant”; today it would be a bulldozer.

Dr. Forbes’s rapport with students was excellent, and he was much sought after for advice and for comments on work in progress. He could often suggest some reference work that should be consulted or some points that should be considered. He always had time for a discussion. Some of the most delightful times during graduate study were those spent with him in late evening discussions which ranged over many subjects. He was a kindly man, considerate, friendly, and gentlemanly. He was without affectation, modest, and approachable to all, regardless of rank.

He is survived by two sisters, Miss Cornelia B. Forbes and Mrs. Katherine Erskine; a brother Alan W. Forbes; and nieces and nephews.

Foster Lee Gambrell

October 31, 1900 — April 27, 1967

On April 27, 1967, Foster Lee Gambrell, Professor of Entomology at Geneva, suffered a stroke while at the LaGuardia Airport in New York City and died several hours later. Earlier that day he had presented a paper before the Eastern Plant Board.

Dr. Gambrell was born at Pendleton, South Carolina, October 31, 1900. He was reared on a farm. From his farm experience he learned of the hard work, long hours, and problems that are associated with farming, but he also learned of the satisfactions that come from growing things. This interest in plants and in their growth and protection appears to have been deep-seated; it saw specific application throughout his professional career.

Dr. Gambrell received his undergraduate education at Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, now Clemson University. Upon graduation in 1923, he registered for graduate work in the field of entomology at Ohio State University. He was awarded both the M.S. degree in 1925 and the Ph.D. degree in 1930 from Ohio State University. Dr. Gambrell was appointed to the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1925 as an assistant in research. Subsequently, he advanced through the grades of associate in research in 1938—with a title change to Assistant Professor in 1942—Associate Professor in 1946, and Professor in 1956. At the time of his death, Dr. Gambrell had completed forty-two years of continuous service with the University on Cornell's Geneva campus. Scheduled to retire July 1, 1967, he had asked for and had been granted a one year's extension of his active-duty status.

Early in his career at Geneva, Dr. Gambrell assisted senior members of the staff in their research on pests of tree fruit. With his appointment to the research associateship, however, he was asked to assume research responsibilities for pest problems of nursery crops, cultivated turf, and woody ornamental plants. In this field he soon became the respected consultant of nurserymen, arborists, park officials, state and federal plant-regulatory officials, homeowners, and others. For many years he served as the unpaid consultant to the Boards of Public Works of Geneva and Penn Yan on the pest-control program that should be carried out to protect the shade trees of these cities.

An event took place in 1942 which did much to shape his professional career. This was the discovery of an infestation of the European chafer at Newark, New York—the first for North America. Dr. Gambrell was a codiscoverer of this infestation. The new pest presented problems not only of how to control it in established situations but also of

how to prevent or slow its spread to other areas. Dr. Gambrell became deeply involved in devising ways and means of meeting both of these objectives. Informed persons would agree that from about 1955 he became the leading authority on the European chafer. Certainly he was always a central figure in the innumerable conferences which were held to devise means of containing this introduced species.

An active member of the Entomological Society of America, he also claimed Membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, and Gamma Alpha. He published some sixty professional papers. These dealt principally with pest problems of nursery and ornamental plants and with the European chafer.

Perhaps Dr. Gambrell's fine personal qualities were best displayed in his handling of visitors who had a large or small pest problem in their lawn, shrub, or shade tree. For a research worker, such assignments fall into the extracurricular area, but Dr. Gambrell never gave a visitor that impression. He was invariably courteous, sympathetic, and attentive; and he was able to provide either a workable solution to the problem or to satisfy the individual that he should allow nature to take its course. From the amount of "repeat business" he received, his advice must have been sound, and his manner of imparting it, effective. He made many friends for the Geneva Station through this fine public service.

Dr. Gambrell's personal interests, aside from those concerning his immediate family, were largely in nature study. He shared this interest with his wife, a professional biologist in her own right. Their specific areas of interest were botany, ornamental horticulture, ecology, and ornithology. They took many trips and treks in pursuit of these interests, locally, in other parts of this country, and abroad. Dr. Gambrell was a skilled amateur ornithologist. He was long a member of the local bird club, the Eaton Bird Club and served several years as its president. Dr. Gambrell's other hobbies included gardening and photography.

He is survived by his wife, Dr. Lydia Jahn Gambrell, head of the Department of Biology at Keuka College; two sons, Foster Lee Gambrell, Jr., of Owings Mills, Maryland, Kenneth Carl Gambrell of Auburn, New York; two grandchildren and a brother, Fred M. Gambrell of Pendleton, South Carolina.

Dr. Gambrell will be missed by his many friends and colleagues, inside and outside Cornell.

S. E. Lienk, F. L. McEwen, P. J. Chapman

Clara Louise Garrett

February 16, 1882 — August 14, 1964

Clara Louise Garret was born in Knox, Pennsylvania, and attended school in Oil City. She obtained a B.S. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1915 but did advanced work at many places and continued to study throughout the years. Two years were spent at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts where she later became a Fellow. She also studied at the Buffalo Art Students League, at the Art Students League in New York and took advanced work at Cornell University. Summer schools were attended in Chataqua, Ogunquit, and Provincetown.

Miss Garrett spent two sabbatic leaves in Europe studying drawing, painting, and art history. During her last sabbatic leave she made a survey of art schools and drawing courses in the northeastern United States with special attention directed toward scientific illustration as taught at the Medical Schools of Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland.

Summers were utilized for travel, sketching, and painting in Jamaica, Costa Rica Bermuda and in many sections of our own country. One summer vacation she taught painting in the Panama Canal Zone.

Although she was skilled in the use of both watercolor and oil paints, water-color was her favorite medium and the one for which she is best known. Her work has been exhibited in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Rochester, and in many regional art exhibits.

After three years of experience in commercial illustration early in her career, Miss Barrett came to Cornell in 1913 as an illustrator and assistant to Professor W. C. Baker in the New York State College of Agriculture. Upon Professor Baker's retirement in 1938 she assumed full responsibility for the freehand drawing courses offered by the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. In 1923 she was made Assistant Professor and in 1946 Associate Professor of Freehand Drawing.

The drawing courses in the College of Agriculture were established to aid students in illustrating their own reports and publications. Miss Garrett's insistence that thoughtful, analytical observation is the first step in drawing made her classes a training ground for careful observation. Under her guidance many students in the natural sciences discovered the value of drawings as a helpful tool in their laboratory problems and research. Also her love and appreciation of art were infectious. She considered interpretive response to experience to be the ultimate goal of artistic expression, and the standards she set in the advanced courses were challenging. Her own professional skill,

her energy, the warmth of her personality, and her wide knowledge of art and its history commanded respect and made her a stimulating teacher. Clara Garrett will be remembered by her many students and friends as an alert, responsive person with extensive knowledge in an unusually large number of fields. History vied with art for her attention. Next came travel, literature, drama, music, and natural history. She read widely in all of these areas. Since she was articulate, had a remarkable memory, and was a thinking individual, she opened new channels of thought for many students whose contacts with the humanities were necessarily limited by the pressure of work in vocational subjects. Her lively curiosity about the world and its inhabitants kept her mental horizon expanding all her life. As a consequence, many of her friends found their own views broadened by their association with her. As part of her teaching duties Miss Garrett organized and taught a rural art group for residents of Brooktondale and Slaterville, a new venture in the College extension courses. She was also chairman of the first Cornell Rural Art Exhibit held during Farm and Home Week and a member of the Ithaca Art Week Committee. From the time of her retirement in 1949 Miss Garrett was handicapped by impaired eyesight, but her spirit was indomitable and she continued to be active within the Ithaca community. She was a member of the League of Women Voters. She gave generously of her time and skill as a leader in the Art Study Groups of the American Association of University Women, the Ithaca Women's Club, and the Cornell Campus Club. The book clubs, music groups, and the drama groups of these organizations also profited from her active participation. Miss Garrett's death leaves a void in the community that will be hard to fill. The solidity of her educational background, the integrity of her character, her alert and inquiring mind, the thoroughness with which she delved into each new subject, and the spontaneous enthusiasm with which she shared the results of her inquiries all combined to make her teaching and her community leadership in the arts memorable and outstanding.

R. J. Lambert, E. L. Burckmyer, L. H. MacDaniels

Carl Witz Gartlein

November 13, 1902 — December 20, 1965

It would have been fitting had the northern sky been aglow over Connersville, Indiana, on November 13, 1902, when Carl Witz Gartlein was born. For the boy who humbly watched and pondered the soft and undulating northern lights over his native Indiana was to become one of the outstanding authorities on the aurora borealis.

But his active interests were far broader than auroral research. He was a warm and generous colleague in any endeavor. He loved ideas, and he loved to help make things work. His interests included whatever anyone around him was doing or wanted to do. Especially it may be said fondly that the work of hundreds of graduate physics students in Rockefeller Hall, from the late 1920's to the mid-1950's, would have been less effective and far less fun were it not for the calm, cheerful, companionable assistance freely given at any time by Carl Gartlein.

After graduation from DePauw University in 1924 he came to Cornell and in 1929 was awarded the Ph.D. degree. He then joined the Cornell physics faculty where he remained, refusing many enticements to greener pastures, until his death at age 63.

His doctoral thesis was a study of the arc spectrum of germanium (i.e., optics, light, and spectroscopy) and rather well encompassed the dominant area of experimental physics research at Cornell at that time. However, to this extensive expertise he quickly added a broad pioneering knowledge of electronics and its application to Cornell research both within and beyond the bounds of Rockefeller Hall. But more, he was fascinated with, and made it a point to be knowledgeable about, all sorts of new and expanding techniques in experimental research in general—note the variety of official titles he held: Instructor, Curator, Superintendent of Technical Service Personnel, and Technical Advisor for Research and Facilities, all before his final title of Associate Research Professor of Physics and Director of the World Data Center A for Visual Aurora.

Highlights of his auroral research: In the middle 1930's he organized the first systematic observations of aurora, using the volunteer help of dedicated amateurs (including airline pilots who observed the upper sky when the lower sky was overcast). In 1939 he designed, built, and put into operation the world's fastest auroral spectrograph. This instrument, installed in the upper reaches of his spacious barn at his farm home north of the Cornell campus, was enthusiastically manned at all hours of the night by himself, his wife Helen, and later by his son Christopher.

Gartlein's barn, away from the sky-scattered light of the City of Ithaca, was to become an internationally famous auroral observatory. To the fast spectrograph was soon added another innovation, the all-sky camera, for continuous photography of the aurora. About this time he also set up and coordinated the simultaneous observations from several strategically located stations in New York and Canada; with the spectrographic triangulation measurements that this network of simultaneous observations provided, he carried out the breakthrough-proof that hydrogen atoms do enter the earth's atmosphere during an auroral display. When the International Geophysical Year was proposed for 1957, his pre-eminence in auroral work led to the establishment at Cornell of the World Data Center A for Visual Aurora. Finally, in his last five years, he developed a television pickup camera for studies of extremely faint auroral displays, a device that significantly extended the power of his arsenal of auroral instruments-

For about ten years he operated at Cornell a training program for observers throughout the world in the use and maintenance of the fast spectrograph, the all-sky camera, and then the television camera extension. Responsibilities as trainer and as the Director of the Center for systemization and codification of World-wide observations were his main activities at the time of his death.

He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi honorary societies, and of these technical societies: the American Physical Society, the Optical Society of America, the American Geophysical Union, and the American Association of Variable Star Observers. He served on numerous national and international committees: the Optical Standards Committee of the National Bureau of Standards, the subcommittee on the Upper Atmosphere of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Aurora and Airglow subcommittee of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY, the Auroral Atlas subcommittee of the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy, the Aurora and Airglow Advisory Committee to the Arctic Institute of North America, the Aurora Committee of IAGA, and the Upper Atmosphere subcommittee of the Committee on Polar Research of the National Academy of Sciences. And he was the Auroral Reporter for the U.S.A. for the International Quiet Sun Year. As expected, he traveled extensively in pursuit of his investigations and in his committee representations; he is as well known in New Zealand, Russia, Alaska, Antarctica, and Norway as he is in New York State and Washington, D.C. He wrote numerous technical papers and received numerous honors, including an honorary D.Sc. degree in 1965 from Colgate University where one of his network auroral stations is located.

This account, preponderantly concerned with his professional life, would be amiss were it not to include mention of at least three of his other life-long interests: his church—he was senior warden in St. John's Episcopal Church in

Ithaca; the public schools—he was a member of the South Lansing School Board; and fishing—he knew intimately how best to live with the local lakes and streams.

Brief mention was made above of his wife, the former Helen Hart, who is on the staff of the Cornell Auroral Data Center, and of his son, Christopher C, who continues to live at the farm home and to help operate the auroral observatory. He is also survived by two daughters, Mrs. Geoffrey (Caroline) Cook of Thornhill, Ontario, and Mrs. Jonathan (Delight) Bosworth of Marlboro, New Hampshire, and by six grandchildren.

Paul L. Hartman, R. William Shaw, Lyman G. Parratt

John Randolph Gepfert, Jr.

August 26, 1906 — November 16, 1965

Dr. Gepfert was born in Augusta, Georgia, August 26, 1906, and died of a cerebral hemorrhage in The New York Hospital, November 16, 1965, at the age of fifty-nine.

He was the son of Dr. John Randolph Gepfert and Georgia Collins Gepfert. His early education was in Augusta, Georgia. He graduated from the University of Georgia at Athens in 1925 and from the University of Georgia Medical College at Augusta in 1929 at the age of twenty-two. After a year's internship in Macon, Georgia, he spent a year as resident in surgery in Macon.

Dr. Gepfert married Meryl Culpepper in 1929 soon after finishing medical school. His wife and two children, John Randolph Gepfert III and Mrs. Richard G. Kopff, survive him.

He came to New York in 1931, spent a year as resident at the New York Lying-in Hospital and two years as resident in Gynecology at Bellevue Hospital. Entering private practice of gynecology and obstetrics in 1933, he continued successfully in this field until his untimely death. He was Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist at Bellevue Hospital from 1933 to 1941. In 1941 he became associated with The New York Hospital, where he remained until his death, at which time he was an Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist at the Lying-in Clinic of The New York Hospital and Clinical Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell Medical College.

Dr. Gepfert served in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy from 1943 to 1946, being discharged with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. He was a member of the A.M.A., American College of Surgeons, American Fertility Society, American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Lying-in Alumni, Bellevue Alumni, and the Union Club.

An early interest in postoperative adhesions and postoperative complications led to Dr. Gepfert's writing several papers on the intraperitoneal use of bovine amniotic fluid and on the allantois membrane at the time of tuboplasty. He was also the author of several other papers. Throughout his life he was interested in tuboplasties and utilized many different techniques in his endeavor to restore tubal patency.

Dr. Gepfert spent endless hours teaching and training the resident staff in all aspects of infertility and obstetrics, always taking advantage of the newer knowledge available or of his own original thinking. Just before his death

he became interested in folic acid deficiency in relation to repeated abortions and had secured a gift to undertake research on this problem. A project of this nature is now being carried out in honor of Dr. Gepfert.

Charles M. McLane

David Henry Geske

August 25, 1931 — December 4, 1967

To all who knew him, David Geske's tragic death at thirty-six brought shock and sadness. He will be sorely missed by both his colleagues and his students.

David Geske was born in Hartley, Iowa, and attended Wartburg College in Waverly, Iowa, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in chemistry, summa cum laude, in 1953. He received the Master of Science degree in 1955 and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1957, both at the State University of Iowa. He joined the Harvard University Chemistry Department as an instructor in 1957. He came to Cornell in 1960 as Assistant Professor and became Associate Professor in 1962 and Professor in 1966. His research concerned electrochemistry in nonaqueous media and electron spin resonance spectroscopy of organic free radicals in solution. He had pioneered the technique of electro-chemical generation of free radicals for electron spin resonance investigation.

The honors bestowed upon David Geske reflected the high esteem in which he was held by his peers. He held an Arthur Becket Lamb Memorial Fellowship at Harvard, was an Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellow at Cornell and, most recently, held a National Science Foundation Senior Postdoctoral Fellowship while on sabbatic leave. At the time of his death he had written twenty-six scientific publications. In addition to his research, he was sincerely dedicated to quality teaching and felt particular concern for undergraduate education. He was active in the Lutheran Church of Ithaca.

Surviving David Geske are his wife, Anna Diers Geske, son Mathew, and daughter Elise, all of Ithaca; his parents, Rev. August Geske and Mrs. Geske of Hildreth, Nebraska; and a sister Mrs. Dorcas Hueners of Bruning, Nebraska.

None of us who survives can escape the fact that in illness and depression David Geske took his own life. Hard as it is we must try to understand what David did. If there be any way to understand, it lies in David's own view of life. He once wrote:

In order to be honest with himself a mature man must perform everything he does in exactly the manner he desires. Such a principle can be extended to a general scheme for life—to have yourself completely in hand at all times, to plan what you do and do what you plan.

When he believed that illness had permanently impaired his ability to live by these high standards, he could no longer continue.

Roswell Clifton Gibbs

July 1, 1878 — October 4, 1966

The death of Emeritus Professor Roswell Clifton Gibbs brought to an end a long and distinguished career of service: service to his university, to his profession of physics, and to the nation. During almost fifty years of formal association with Cornell, he played almost every possible role: student (undergraduate and graduate), teacher, research worker, and administrator. After his retirement in 1946, the roles included administrative work on the national level and adviser to the nation's scientific agencies.

Professor Gibbs first came to Cornell in 1903 after having attended public schools in Hume, New York (his birthplace) and in Pike, New York. He received the Bachelor's degree in 1906, the Master's degree in 1908, and the doctoral degree in 1910. His teaching appointments began in 1906 with an instructorship. He became an Assistant Professor of Physics in 1912 and Professor of Physics in 1918. During his career as a professor, he filled many administrative positions: Acting Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, faculty member of the Board of Trustees and, most notably, Chairman of the Department of Physics from 1934 to 1946.

It would be hard to single out the area of Professor Gibbs' greatest enthusiasm. Certainly he had a great love for teaching and, during his long career, he had a hand in almost every course given in the Physics Department. He was a frequent lecturer in the large introductory physics courses and had a real flair for explaining and demonstrating the abstract concepts of physics. Perhaps his greatest love was the "sophomore lab"—a course for potential physics majors designed to give them an experience in the real problems of experimental physics. Long before such phrases as "open-ended" and "research-oriented" experiments had entered the jargon, he was using the ideas.

As a research worker, Professor Gibbs concentrated in the area of spectroscopy. At the time, this was the major area of research in physical science. The problem was the interpretation of the emission and absorption of radiation, in terms of a coherent picture of atomic structure. It was exciting work since the new theory of quantum mechanics was evolving, and theory and experiment were leapfrogging over each other. In all, Professor Gibbs was author or coauthor of over forty research papers, the topics including such matters as the extreme ultraviolet spectra of isoelectronic sequences, multiple and hyperfine structure of spectra, determination of the charge-to-mass ratio of the electron from the interval between the hydrogen and deuterium alpha lines, and the absorption spectra of organic compounds in solution.

Most of us remember Professor Gibbs most clearly in his role of department chairman. He brought to this task an extraordinary amount of patience and understanding. He was a master of detail, but with a clear understanding of the big problems. In recruiting new staff members, he carefully planned to have Cornell in the forefront of the newly developing areas of physics research.

World War II brought his greatest problems and greatest achievements. As the war clouds gathered, it became clear that while World War I was, in a sense, a "chemists' war," the coming conflict would be a "physicists' war." There would be insistent demands that key faculty members leave their academic work and join national laboratories for research and development. The prospects for maintaining a viable instructional and research program in physics at Cornell became darker and, at times, almost hopeless. Nevertheless, Professor Gibbs recognized clearly the need for continued training in the physical sciences at all levels. To maintain this training, Professor Gibbs did everything possible and a good deal more: he converted colleagues from the fields of entomology and physiology and psychology into physics instructors so that the underclass courses could continue; he arranged for visiting faculty members on a commuting schedule; he brought in small defense projects as a nucleus for graduate work; he became perforce a nationally recognized expert on some of the legal and procedural aspects of the selective service system; and he made many dreary trips to Washington under the worst of travel conditions. When, in 1946, the war was over and he was permitted to retire, he left to his successors a going organization—an amazing achievement.

The retirement period, however, was no idle time for Professor Gibbs. In 1946, he moved to Washington to assume the chairmanship of the Division of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the National Research Council. Later, he also took on the position of chairman of the advisory committee to the Army Office of Ordnance Research. He was also consultant to the Nuclear Data Project of the National Research Council and supervisor of its exchange-visitor program. For several years, he was a coeditor of the *Directory of Nuclear Data Tabulations*.

Professor Gibbs had many professional affiliations: a Fellow of the American Physical Society and member of the American Association of Physics Teachers (president in 1942 and 1944-46), member of the Optical Society of America (president in 1937-39) and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president in 1945). One of his lifelong pleasures was his association with the honor society of Phi Kappa Phi, and he served for a time as the society's president.

To all of his many tasks, Professor Gibbs brought vigor, wisdom, and devotion to duty. To those of us who remember him, he brought thoughtful advice and the warmth of real friendship.

Walter Oscar Gloyer

January 29, 1886 — September 28, 1960

Walter Oscar Gloyer, Professor Emeritus of Plant Pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, died unexpectedly at his home in Geneva on September 28, 1960

Born in Milwaukee January 29, 1886, Professor Gloyer graduated from Wisconsin University in 1909 and received his Master's degree in 1910. He entered upon a career of research in botany and plant pathology as related to agriculture and was one of a group of pioneers in those fields of endeavor. He was appointed a member of the Department of Botany, which later became the Department of Plant Pathology, at the Experiment Station in April 1912. He retired as Associate Professor of Plant Pathology May 31, 1946, and was made Professor Emeritus June 24, 1946.

In his early years at the Experiment Station, Professor Gloyer dealt chiefly with apple diseases, notably apple blotch and blister canker, and later with crown gall and hairy root. Other investigations in these early years included seed potato treatment for control of Rhizoctonia and potato leaf roll. He also studied diseases of clematis, delphinium, gladiolus, and aster.

Professor Gloyer's studies on cabbage seedbed diseases and the control of Rhizoctonia and club root of cabbage with mercuric chloride were among the first to be conducted along these lines.

In later years, Professor Gloyer turned his attention to cherry and prune diseases, apple scab, hard shell of beans, and the development of improved varieties of red kidney beans. An exhibit in the Station museum depicts some of the findings in his bean breeding project, as well as other phases of his research on cabbage and aster diseases.

Toward the close of his professional career, Professor Gloyer devoted much of his time to investigations of cabbage yellows and particularly to the development of yellows-resistant varieties of cabbage.

Professor Gloyer published the findings in his wide range of research projects in Experiment Station bulletins and scientific journals. His experience and practical approach to control practices proved of immense value to New York farmers in the control of plant diseases with consequent improvement in the yield and quality of many agricultural products in the state.

Professor Gloyer was a kindly man and at the time of his death was referred to in the local newspaper as a "good neighbor and friend to neighborhood children." In fact, one of his major projects after retirement was teaching

the boys in the neighborhood the rudiments of baseball and football, and the heart attack, which resulted in his unexpected death, was thought to have been due possibly to overexertion in removing, for the safety of the children, a damaged tree from a play area in the neighborhood.

Professor Gloyer is survived by his wife, Alice May Sinclair Gloyer, and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Skuta. He will long be remembered as a dedicated and untiring scientist and as a good neighbor.

James M. Hamilton, Richard Wellington, J. D. Luckett

Eva Lucretia Gordon

June 26, 1891 — October 27, 1962

Eva Lucretia Gordon, Professor Emeritus of Nature, Science, and Conservation Education, died October 27, 1962, following a long illness. Her death ended a notable career of teaching, writing, and friendly professional counseling.

Professor Gordon was born in Austin, Minnesota, June 26, 1891. She began her teaching career in 1910 in a rural school in Barron County, Wisconsin. After graduation from the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, State Normal School in 1913, she taught for seven years in Iron Mountain, Michigan, and Racine, Wisconsin. She came to Cornell in 1927 from the public schools of Minneapolis, where she had been a primary grade teacher for seven years. She obtained the Bachelor of Science degree at Cornell University in 1929.

Professor Gordon became associated with the New York State College of Agriculture as an assistant in 1929. During her years as an assistant she completed a Master of Science degree (in 1931) and began work on the requirements for a Doctor of Philosophy degree, which she completed in 1947 while she was serving as an instructor. She served in the Children's School of Science at Woods Hole for two successive summers in 1933 and 1934. Since 1929 most of her summers and all the academic years were devoted to assisting and teaching in the University. Miss Gordon served as an Assistant Professor from 1947 to 1951, and as an Associate Professor from 1951 to 1956. She was advanced to a full Professor in 1956. During the 1952-1953 academic year, she served as the chairman of the Section on Nature, Science and Conservation Education. From 1952 to 1956 she prepared the Cornell Rural School Leaflet and produced a notable series of publications, in addition to her regular teaching and graduate student advising. Eva Lucretia Gordon retired from the Faculty of the New York State College of Agriculture September 1, 1956.

As a teacher, Miss Gordon attained a unique and enviable stature. Her students recognized her superb teaching, and they encouraged their friends to enroll in her courses. There they came to know science and they also became ardent enthusiasts for the nature-study approach, long a tradition at Cornell University. Many of the teachers in her classes discovered that science studies could be the basis for most of the regular elementary school work and that idea has over the years continued to be evident in their teaching. For many years, as a service to teachers in the elementary schools of the area, she taught off-campus courses. Going directly to the schools, applying the principles of excellent teaching in the schoolrooms, she was responsible for creating an interest and enthusiasm for science in many elementary schools. Many of these teachers and many other friends came to her home in Brooktondale

to study and enjoy both nature and nature literature. She continued some of this extramural teaching with an increasing number of visits with friends in her home, following her retirement.

Her own research, and the research of graduate students working under her direction, have added much knowledge to the field of nature study and elementary school science as well as to effective ways of teaching science. Her research studies were concerned with the Ephemeric Genus *Leptophebia*. That was the subject of her Master's thesis in 1931, and it brought her membership in the Society of the Sigma Xi. Her studies at Cornell also brought her the Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Delta Epsilon honors. But Miss Gordon was always very modest in the midst of her expertness and among her students and friends. She provided immeasurable understanding, guidance, and encouragement to the students who sought her help. Nevertheless, very few persons knew about the honors that had come her way.

Her special interest grew to be in children's science books. The problem of reviewing and evaluating such books served as the subject for her doctoral study. Her competence in this area brought national recognition. She co-authored two supplementary nature readers for children in 1926 and 1927 before she came to Cornell. When she started her assistantship at Cornell, she began to help with the preparation of the Cornell Rural School Leaflet. Soon she was accepting as her unselfish task the rewriting and editing of rough manuscripts prepared in preliminary form by others. Many of these manuscripts became outstanding leaflets through such unselfish efforts. She became sole author and producer of several Leaflets; the most notable of her earlier efforts were *Fruits of Woody Plants* (1934), *The Elementary Science Library* (1938), *Wild Foods* (1943), and *The Elementary Science Library* (1949). During this time she also prepared a bibliography of nature study for the 1939 edition of Mrs. Comstock's *Handbook of Nature Study*. She prepared other bibliographies of nature and science books for periodicals and participated in conferences where the selecting, reviewing, and writing of science materials for children were under discussion. Her final contribution was to prepare in 1961-1962 a number of sections, mostly in the area of botany, for the *Encyclopedia Britannica Junior*.

Her more recent writings were confined almost entirely to the preparation of the Cornell Rural School Leaflet. Since 1952, when she became the author and editor for the Leaflet, she brought together in convenient form many ideas that had, over the years, been greatly appreciated by teachers. Some of the titles are *Outdoor Nature Studies* (1953), *Indoor Nature Studies* (1954), *The Schoolroom Science Center* (1955). The teacher's number for the fall of 1956 entitled *Cornell Nature Study Leaflets 1896-1956* brought together a concise history of sixty years of nature study publishing by the New York State College of Agriculture. Recent Leaflets for children include such titles

as *Sky Laboratories* (1953), *Insect Homes* (1954), *Science With Toys* (1954), *Woodlands in Spring* (1954), *Summer Nature Explorations* (1955), and *Green Factories* (1956). These titles give a vivid picture of the broad competence and unusual versatility of Professor Gordon.

Professor Gordon was an active member of such science teaching societies as the American Nature Study Society, the National Council on Elementary School Science, and the National Science Teachers Association. She had also been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Her official duties were most often in the American Nature Study Society, which she served as vice president and as member of the Board of Directors. The Society honored her by a Life Membership.

In the passing of Eva Lucretia Gordon the University has lost a distinguished teacher and educational leader. Her friends have lost a valued adviser and appreciated co-worker who, with quiet humor and astute counsel, gave the best of herself to all who came to know her. This friendliness combined with a depth of scholarship will continue to influence many elementary education leaders in their striving for constructive educational developments.

William J. Hamilton, Jr., Helen L. Wardeberg, Philip G. Johnson

Edward Sewall Guthrie

December 27, 1880 — December 11, 1964

The Eleventh of December, 1964, marked the passing of one of Cornell's most distinguished professors and one of the true pioneers of America's great dairy processing industry. Edward Sewall Guthrie, who joined the staff of the College of Agriculture in 1908 and who worked in his laboratory until a few days before his death, gave more than sixty years to study, research, and teaching in the dairy industry.

Born on a farm in Iowa and with a B.S. degree from Iowa State, Dr. Guthrie came to Cornell as a graduate student and instructor in buttermaking. He taught this and other courses in dairy processing to several generations of Cornellians both in the "winter course" and in the regular college program.

His contributions were many and lasting. His interest in teaching and research led him to help organize what is now the American Dairy Science Association, and he served in its highest offices. As one of the last two surviving founders of that Association, he was most highly honored by it. It is probable that he did not miss more than two meetings from the date the society was founded.

He helped organize the first student chapters of the ADSA and the first national dairy products judging contest. For many years he was coach of the highly successful dairy products judging teams of the University.

His *Book of Butter* was long the standard text in his field, and he was recognized as America's foremost authority on cultured cream. He published several scores of papers on various phases of the dairy industry.

Professor Guthrie was probably best known in Ithaca for his many community activities. He served the Forest Home Chapel long and faithfully as treasurer, trustee, steward, and for 26 years, church school superintendent. Since 1932 he had been a member of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Home in Ithaca and for 15 years conducted Sunday morning Protestant services there.

Dr. Guthrie never retired in the sense that he gave up any of his work. He maintained his office and his laboratory after his retirement in 1948, and spent a part of almost every day at his beloved research. He often appeared in the dairy barn before the early morning milking in order to gather samples of milk from particular animals or samples taken under particular conditions.

Until his death he took an active interest in students and alumni. Former student visitors were sure to inquire first about Dr. Guthrie, and he was sure to recognize and remember those alumni he chanced to encounter on the

campus or in his travels. So great was his interest that he took the time in his later years to collect the scattered records of former students and publish accurate and useful lists of their whereabouts and doings. The alumni responded at the time of his retirement by commissioning a portrait of him which now hangs in Stocking Hall.

No student or colleague called him “Ed.” Yet all knew the warmth, consideration, and humor of the man. Always dignified but never pompous, he was readily approached at any time with any problem.

In his long career in the dairy industry, countless people came to know and love Dr. Edward Sewall Guthrie. He has carved a deep niche in the history of the dairy industry, his community, and the University. He richly deserves to be remembered as a Christian gentleman, a fine teacher, and a friend.

Robert F. Holland, Harold E. Ross, James C. White

William Arthur Hagan

October 14, 1893 — February 1, 1963

Professor Emeritus William Arthur Hagan died at the age of sixty-nine while on a plane traveling from New York to London. He was associated with Cornell University for over forty-six years as a graduate student, teacher, Dean, and Professor Emeritus. He retired from active service as Dean of the Veterinary College June 30, 1959, and became director of the National Animal Disease Laboratory at Ames, Iowa, a position that he held at the time of his death. His name is inextricably linked with the marked advancement of veterinary medicine during the past half-century.

Born at Fort Scott, Kansas on October 14, 1893, William Arthur Hagan received his preparatory education in Kansas schools and studied at Kansas State College, Manhattan, where he received the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1915. He remained there for one year as an assistant in pathology and then came to Cornell in 1916 as an instructor in obstetrics. In 1917, he received the M.S. and was appointed instructor in pathology and bacteriology. He became Assistant Professor of Bacteriology in 1918 and Professor in 1919. In 1926, he was selected to head the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology. Then in 1932, at the age of thirty-eight he was made Dean of the Veterinary College just sixteen years after he arrived at Cornell.

In addition to his exceptional mental endowment, Dr. Hagan possessed abundant energy and a great capacity for work. Not only were his regular duties more than adequately performed, but he successfully dealt with many other commitments. He was an assistant in the Department of Animal Pathology of the Rockefeller Institute in 1921-1922. He was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association Committee and Council on Education 1938-1950. During the year 1943-1944 he was special assistant to Dr. A. W. Miller, United States Department of Agriculture. He served on the executive board of the American Veterinary Medical Association for five years and was chairman in 1944-1945. Following World War II, in 1945, he was appointed to membership on the United States Control Council in Germany, to aid in the rehabilitation of German veterinary colleges. In 1946-47, he was a member of the Secretary of Agriculture's Advisory Committee on Foot-and-Mouth Disease and contributed to the establishment of a United State Department of Agriculture center for research on this disease at Plum Island, New York. He was elected president of the American Veterinary Medical Association for 1947-1948. In 1947, Governor Dewey appointed him to the New York Food Commission to recommend measures "to meet the present critical situation with respect to food and proper nutrition." In 1949, he became a member of the executive committee of

the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. He served for many years as the United States member of the Permanent Committee of the International Veterinary Congresses. He was a delegate to the fifteenth International Veterinary Congress held at Stockholm in 1953 and Chairman of the United States Committee to the sixteenth International Veterinary Congress held in Madrid in 1959. In 1954, he was made Civilian National Veterinary Consultant to the Surgeon General of the United States. Two years later he was selected by the Secretary of Agriculture as Chairman of the Advisory Committee to Eradicate Brucellosis. In 1958 he headed a delegation of six veterinarians who visited the Soviet Union to study its livestock industry. During the following year he served as trustee of the Morris Animal Foundation, represented the American Veterinary Medical Association on the Ralston Purina Research Fellowship Awards Committee, and was elected vice president of the World Veterinary Association. He was also a member of many professional organizations.

His many activities, in addition to the administration of the New York State Veterinary College, did not occupy all of Dr. Hagan's time, for he achieved a notable record in research and writing. He published more than 126 scientific articles. He was a contributor to Stedman's *Medical Dictionary* and to numerous other professional books. He was author of the textbook, *The Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals*, which appeared in 1943 and is now in its fourth edition. A co-author, D. W. Bruner, was enlisted beginning with the second edition.

The many accomplishments of Dr. Hagan did not go unrecognized, and numerous honors were awarded him. As early as 1925 the International Education Board designated him a European Fellow with the privilege of attending the Robert Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin for one year. In 1938, he was granted the honorary degree, D.Sc., by Kansas State University. In 1941, he was presented with the Silver Beaver award, the highest mark of recognition in the scout movement, by the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Scout Council. In 1948 he was made Veterinarian of the Year on the basis of a nationwide poll conducted by Gaines Dog Research Center. Ten years later the New York State Veterinary Medical Association chose him as their Veterinarian of the Year. Honorary memberships were conferred upon him by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Great Britain; the Royal Veterinary Society, Sweden; the Hellenic National Veterinary Society, Greece; and the Veterinary Academy, France. In 1959, he was cited by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations for outstanding services to agriculture. He was the winner of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress prize in 1960 and of the American Veterinary Medical Association annual award in 1962. The honorary degree, LL.D., was conferred on him by the University of Toronto in 1962. His name appears in *Who's Who in America*.

The modern veterinary buildings at Cornell are a testimonial to his foresight, planning, and efforts. As memorials to Dr. Hagan, the New York State Veterinary Alumni Association in 1960 established the Hagan Student Loan Fund at Cornell, and in 1962 the faculty meeting room in the Veterinary College was designated "The Hagan Room."

Dr. Hagan's reputation as an international figure in the field of veterinary education was based on solid ground. In the area of research he made important contributions to our knowledge of brucellosis and paratuberculosis. He was an excellent lecturer, writer, and teacher. He continued to teach a course in infectious diseases in the New York State Veterinary College until he retired. He was in constant demand everywhere as a lecturer and as an authority on all matters pertaining to veterinary medicine.

The interests of this truly educated man were not limited to veterinary medicine. He was amazingly well informed in many fields. Regardless of the demands on his time, he was never too busy to discuss any problem with a student, staff member, or with anyone else who wished his counsel. He possessed an engaging personality, a great love of life, a keen sense of humor, and an interest in everything. He had a large circle of friends who will forever miss him.

He married Esther Grace Lyon August 29, 1917, in Nickerson, Kansas. Their children are a son, William L. Hagan of Norwalk, Connecticut, and two daughters, Miss Janet Ann Hagan of New York City and Mrs. John L. Hyde of Southold, Long Island. Other survivors are five grandchildren; a brother, James S. Hagan of Los Altos, California; two nieces; and a nephew.

Donald W. Baker, Myron G. Fincher, Dorsey W. Bruner

Joseph Mellor Hanson

December 10, 1900 — July 2, 1963

J. M. Hanson, painter and draftsman, was born on the family farm in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Art claimed him early; he began at fifteen. Evening drawing classes prepared him for the Halifax School of Art which he entered, as beneficiary of a McRae Scholarship, at nineteen and from which, a highly successful student, he graduated in 1924.

The years from 1925 to 1935 were spent in Paris, where he was first student and then assistant in the atelier of Othon Friesz. There were poverty and early frustration, but also there was personal development, and by 1928 he had progressed far enough to participate in the Salon des Indépendants and to present a one-man exhibition at the Galerie "Mots et Images." This was the beginning; he continued to paint and to exhibit throughout his life.

During these years in Paris Hanson was associated in one way or another with several of the more important men of the period, Andre L'Hôte, Fernand Léger, Jean Hélion, as well as Othon Friesz, and he formed friendships some of which lasted through the years. He was particularly closely associated with Amédée Ozenfant, acting from 1927 to 1935 as his assistant in the execution of murals and, as well, helping with the instruction of pupils in his private art academy.

In 1935 Hanson returned to England, and after a year in London he taught until 1938 in a small grammar school in Shropshire. In 1939 he settled in New York and from there, in 1945, came to Cornell. He was made Associate Professor in 1949 and was, at his death, Professor of Art in the College of Architecture.

Hanson painted from the beginning in a disciplined and highly controlled style the apparent simplicity of which is deceiving. His aims and his methods precluded a large output, but he worked unrelentingly and left behind him a body of distinguished works of art. Professor Paul Ziff has reviewed and appraised this work sympathetically and with great understanding in a monograph on the artist published by the Cornell University Press in 1962. Here one may find a record of exhibitions, which includes fourteen one-man shows and participation in many group exhibitions including, in the U.S.A., those of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Carnegie Institute, the Corcoran Gallery, and the Museum of Modern Art. The collection of the Museum of Modern Art includes a Hanson, and he is also represented in the permanent collections of the William Rockhill Nelson Galleries, the National Gallery of Wales, the Bankfield Museum, Halifax, England, and the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art at Cornell.

Those at Cornell who knew and worked with Hanson must surely find it gratifying that the major portion of the White Museum's collection of his works came to it as bequest of the artist through the terms of his will.

Hanson's presence meant, in itself, a great deal to his colleagues and to his students. He had a gift for friendship and a gentle and considerate understanding of the problems of the student. He had a great fund of technical knowledge and the ability to impart it, but he had also read widely, traveled far, known many people, listened with a cultivated ear to a great deal of music; and he was a modest man with inflexible standards. His students, though few knew any details of his life, became somehow aware of his value; they loved him and they learned.

John A. Hartell, Thomas W. Mackesey, James O. Mahoney

James Davis Harlan

December 23, 1885 — November 18, 1961

James Davis Harlan, Professor Emeritus of Pomology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, died November 18, 1961, as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident on November 9. Professor Harlan would have been seventy-six years of age on December 23, 1961.

Born in Mt. Holly, Pennsylvania, Professor Harlan received the Bachelor of Science degree in agronomy from Pennsylvania State College in 1912. He also engaged in graduate study in plant breeding and plant physiology at Cornell University in 1921-1922.

Professor Harlan began his professional career as an assistant in research at Pennsylvania State College where he served from 1912 to 1914. From 1914 to 1915 he engaged in agricultural research for the American Vanadium Company and, in 1916, for the Frick Coke Company, both of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1917 he joined the faculty of the Long Island School of Agriculture at Farmingdale and in 1918 was appointed assistant agronomist at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. With the transfer of agronomic work from Geneva to Ithaca in 1928, Professor Harlan was made assistant pomologist and later advanced to Associate Professor of Pomology, a position he held at the time of retirement on March 31, 1954. The Board of Trustees of Cornell University elected him Professor Emeritus of Pomology effective April 1, 1954.

During the earlier years of his association with the Experiment Station, Professor Harlan engaged primarily in investigations relating to orchard soil fertility and was the author or joint author of several Station publications in this field. He also conducted studies and published at least one Station bulletin on the production of high-nicotine tobacco in New York State at a time when fruit growers were seeking more economical sources of insecticides.

With a revival of interest in hop growing in certain areas of the state, Professor Harlan, in 1934, was assigned to a special project on hop production. His studies of cultural practices, varietal performance, and, in cooperation with other members of the Station staff, the development of control measures for insect pests and diseases of hops, were productive of numerous technical and popular articles. Economic readjustments and basic changes in the brewing industry resulted in the termination of the hop investigations in 1950.

In 1919 Professor Harlan married Anna F. Charles of DuBois, Pennsylvania, who survives him, together with a brother.

During his term of employment at the Experiment Station, Professor Harlan was active in the Geneva chapter of the New York State Civil Service Employees Association. He also took an active interest and held office in the Geneva Camera Club and the Kanadasaga Kennel Club, continuing his association with these activities after retirement. For a while he was employed in the local Camera Shop. More recently he served as soil chemist for the Jackson and Perkins Company of Newark, New York, and it was when he was enroute to his laboratory on a stormy day that the accident occurred, which resulted in his death.

A quiet, reserved person with a friendly interest in all with whom he came in contact, Professor Harlan was held in high regard by growers and his colleagues alike.

P. J. Chapman, Richard Wellington, J. D. Luckett

Helen Harrington

February 25, 1891 — May 19, 1967

Professor of Clinical Pediatrics, Emeritus, of Cornell University Medical College, Attending Pediatrician of The New York Hospital, Pediatrician in Charge at the Hospital for Special Surgery, died on May 19, 1967, at the age of seventy-six. She was born in Denver, Colorado. Her father was Judge Harrington of Denver. In 1916, she received the M.A. degree from the University of Denver and the M.D. degree in 1920 from Johns Hopkins Medical School. After completing an internship at New Haven Hospital and a residency at Cincinnati General Hospital, she came to New York Nursery and Child's Hospital in 1924 as Assistant Pediatrician. Her dedicated and devoted service continued without interruption for forty-one years as a member of the Pediatric Department until 1965.

Before coming to Cornell, she served as an instructor in pediatrics at Cincinnati Medical School. From the time she was appointed in 1924 as instructor in pediatrics at Cornell University Medical College until she retired, she always participated enthusiastically and regularly in the outpatient teaching program. In 1944 she was promoted to Assistant Professor of Clinical Pediatrics, in 1956 to Associate Professor, and in 1959 to Emeritus Professor. Besides The New York Hospital, she was affiliated with Gaylord Farm Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cincinnati General Hospital, Floating Hospital, Bellevue Hospital and Willard Parker. As Attending Pediatrician in charge at the Hospital for Special Surgery from 1952 to 1965, she provided pediatric supervision to thousands of children who were admitted for surgery.

Her compassion for children was also revealed by her long-term service for the New York State Charities Aid Association. She was a member of the Medical Society for the County of New York, the American Medical Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Harrington was not only a competent clinician, she was quite active in medical investigation, together with Dr. Oscar M. Schloss and Dr. Nathan Chandler Foot. She published quite a few papers in infectious diseases, especially the epidemiology of encephalitis and poliomyelitis. In 1950, she presented a very helpful and interesting paper on the role of the pediatrician in adoption. Her interests also included malignant thyoma and standard metabolism of adolescence. Collaborating with Dr. Josephine B. Neal, she wrote the chapter on neurological complication following acute infections and vaccination in the book, *Encephalitis —A Clinical Study*, by Josephine B. Neal (1942).

In spite of poor health and discouraging circumstances, Dr. Harrington was always very independent and courageous. Her devotion to and sincere interest in her patients, as well as young physicians, was beyond mere professional duty.

Her students, colleagues, friends, and patients will always remember her as a kind and capable physician.

Wan Ngo Lim, M.D.

Herbert Bertsch Hartwig

July 8, 1898 — September 16, 1967

Plants and animals were lifelong interests of Herbert Bertsch Hartwig. Born on a farm in Wayne County, Michigan, he attended Michigan State College, graduating in 1921. In the following year he was a graduate teaching fellow at Iowa State College and received the M.S. degree there. He subsequently earned the Ph.D. degree from Pennsylvania State College in 1939, fulfilling the requirements during leaves and a sabbatic year.

His professional career began in 1923 with appointment as instructor in the College of Agriculture at Syracuse University. He was successively Assistant and Associate Professor there. He came to Cornell in 1927, first as Assistant Extension Professor, and then as Assistant Professor of Field Crops. In 1937, he was appointed Professor of Field Crops and served until retiring as Professor of Agronomy, Emeritus, June 30, 1966.

Professor Hartwig's first appointment at Cornell combined extension responsibilities with studies of field crops. During this period he wrote half a dozen extension bulletins, over 100 articles for Farm Bureau News, and others for the farm press. His subsequent research and observations led to four memoirs and technical articles, and two widely used illustrated teaching manuals on grasses and legumes.

But Professor Hartwig's great love was teaching. For him teaching was an accomplishment, a career, a passion, and he gave it his full energies, sternly disciplined through periods of ill health. Bliss Perry's autobiography title, from Chaucer, "And Gladly Teach," is likewise an apt summation of Herbert Hartwig's career at Cornell. Probably more than 3,000 students passed through his formal courses. All were exposed to vigorous, superbly well-organized lectures, and to laboratory work founded on close study of a great wealth of plant material. Each year saw revised lecture notes, new visual aids, new stores of live and dried plants, and pungent comments on both current fads and outmoded notions. He taught as an inspired schoolmaster, with scant patience and no sympathy for the dilettante or idler, however clever. His students learned plant morphology, physiology and ecology in a new context, but additionally they were stamped by an unequivocal philosophy of what the world and Professor Hartwig expected of them. Both influences are mentioned repeatedly in a volume of memorial letters from former students, presented upon his retirement. A surprising number of students from all backgrounds found a first realization of their role in a technological society through his firm conviction that rational applications must be based on scientific knowledge of plants and methods, but that such knowledge was profitless until utilized.

It is pleasant to recall that his stern fondness was recognized by his current students as well as alumni. Painted slogans on the sidewalk and a banner renaming Caldwell Hall as "Hartwig Hall" greeted him on the day of his last lecture before retirement, and the lecture ended with a prolonged ovation.

The interest in poultry which he had acquired as a farm boy remained as a hobby throughout his life. He was well informed in the practical and technical phases of the poultry industry and rarely missed any on-campus conference pertaining to this subject. One of his proudest possessions was a collection of old and current books dealing with poultry. Immediately upon retirement he set to work to develop a small poultry farm where he might put some of his theories to the test. He had made only a beginning in this new career when his last illness occurred.

J. H. Bruckner, Stanley W. Warren, Earl L. Stone

Hazel Marie Hauck

July 15, 1900 — April 23, 1964

The death of Dr. Hazel M. Hauck, Professor Emeritus of Food and Nutrition, brought to a close the active career of a distinguished member of the Cornell University Faculty. Miss Hauck served in the Department of Food and Nutrition in the New York State College of Home Economics for twenty-nine years, and was a member of the Faculty of the Graduate School of Nutrition from the time of its establishment in 1941 until her retirement in 1961. Her scholarly teaching, her contributions to research in human nutrition, and her international services in Thailand and Nigeria are widely recognized. She was a member of many college and University committees and a member of the board of Cornell United Religious Work; she was secretary of the University Faculty for three years.

Miss Hauck came to Cornell as Assistant Professor in 1932 from the University of Wisconsin, where she had received her Ph.D. degree in 1932 with a major in nutrition and a minor in medical science. She was promoted to the rank of full Professor in 1936. Before her appointment at Cornell she taught at the universities of Oregon, North Dakota, Washington, and Tennessee. She was a fellow of the American Public Health Association and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was a representative of the American Dietetic Association in the latter organization. She held membership in Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, and Pi Lambda Theta.

Soon after her appointment to the Faculty Miss Hauck began the first human dietary studies conducted at the College of Home Economics. These studies contributed significantly to the understanding of human requirements for ascorbic acid, and were used by the National Research Council in establishing recommended dietary allowances.

Her nutrition and diet therapy courses were of major importance in the undergraduate teaching program, and her graduate courses were among the first taught at the College. Graduate students who worked under her direction hold positions of leadership in many countries. Though Miss Hauck's standards were high, she never failed to recognize the potentialities of her students and always won their respect. In 1961 the students of the College voted her the distinguished professor of the year. She followed the careers of her students with genuine interest and was the first of the College Faculty to be elected to honorary membership in the College of Home Economics Alumnae Association in recognition of her continuing friendship with graduates.

Miss Hauck always sought to put the fruits of her scholarship to practical use in furthering human welfare, and her talent in finding means to do so was apparent in her own work in foreign countries and in the training of others for this same work. Especially noteworthy was her work with missionaries who came to Cornell under the auspices of Agricultural Missions Incorporated. In the spring of 1961 this organization presented her with a certificate for distinguished service in recognition of her twenty-eight years of Christian service to rural people. The citation read in part: "The hundreds of rural missionaries who profited by your friendship and your professional knowledge so graciously shared are serving in over forty different countries."

She was one of the first of the Faculty of the College of Home Economics to take a foreign assignment. In 1952-1953, under a Fulbright grant, she served as nutrition specialist for the Cornell-in-Thailand project under the leadership of Lauriston Sharp. Her work involved a systematic investigation of the food habits of the people in Bang Chan, a rural rice village. The study she conducted of the food supply and nutritional status of the people resulted in dietary recommendations of particular help to mothers and children, and led to further research in ways to improve the health of rural Thai.

In 1959-1960 she served as field consultant with the village improvement and leadership training program of the Unitarian Service Committee in Awo Amamma, Eastern Nigeria. In her experiments with 125 Ibo families, she was instrumental in demonstrating how they might incorporate into their diet a native and inexpensive food, the groundnut, which would increase the supply of those nutrients most lacking in the foods they normally consume. Her way of working with women as they prepared meals for their families demonstrated an effective technique for others to use in continuing education in nutrition.

Miss Hauck felt the importance of making her research findings available to others in the fields of nutrition and health. Her many articles appeared not only in American professional journals but also in such publications as the *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and African Child Health*, the *West African Medical Journal*, and the *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the British Commonwealth*.

Soon after her return from Nigeria she became ill. Most of the data she had collected had to be prepared for publication under health restrictions, which would have made the task impossible for the average person, but with the valiant courage that was evident throughout her illness she brought her studies to completion.

In the memorial service held for Miss Hauck a young Nigerian educator from Awo Amamma, now studying in Ithaca, paid tribute to her as a worker among his people. As he described her work in remote villages, one realized again her courage, her understanding of how to work with groups struggling to develop better practices in nutrition, sanitation, and family welfare, her natural and unassuming empathy with these people. "Know you not," he said, "that a great person has passed away from us."

Helen H. Giff, Esther H. Stocks, Kathryn E. Walker

Frederick E. Heinzelman

1894 — March 6, 1964

Service to young people marked the life of Frederick Emil Heinzelman. He devoted 31 years to 4-H Club Extension Work in New York State, including 20 years as Assistant State 4-H Club Leader.

His career in 4-H leadership began in 1923 as a County 4-H Club Agent in Onondaga County, which post he held for eleven years. He was appointed Assistant State 4-H Club Leader in 1934 and continued to serve in that capacity until retirement. In 1939 he was awarded the rank of Associate Professor in the New York State College of Agriculture, and became a full Professor in 1942. Following his retirement in 1954, he was honored with the title of Professor Emeritus in the Extension Service.

Bringing organized 4-H Club work to counties not having it was one of his special duties while at Cornell. He was instrumental in getting 4-H Club work organized in eighteen new counties throughout the state.

Professor Heinzelman directed the New York State 4-H Club Congress from 1937 through 1954, providing annually at Cornell several days of educational programs for approximately one thousand club members. He served as treasurer of the Club Agents' loan fund for 4-H Club members and often handled the details for New York's annual participation in the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago, Illinois. Among his many other duties was to act as adviser to the State 4-H Club Council and three district councils composed of older 4-H Club members. His deep personal interest in these young people was shown by his arranging to share his home each year with several of them who were entering Cornell as freshmen.

In 1942-1943, Professor Heinzelman was asked to assist in procuring kitchen equipment for the wartime farm labor camps in New York State, and he achieved excellent results in spite of shortages of materials.

In 1948, at the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D.C., he was presented with a 25-year service award by the Federal Extension Director, and in 1955 he received the national award of the Citation and Medallion for 4-H Club leadership.

Born in Warwick, New York, Mr. Heinzelman attended public schools there; later he attended the Mt. Hermon Preparatory School. After serving in the Army during World War I, he attended Cornell University, receiving a B.S. degree in 1923.

He was a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity, and Phi Delta Kappa, honorary education fraternity.

He was a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca for three years, and served as an elder and president of the Board of Trustees in the Presbyterian Church of Liverpool, New York. Since retirement, he had been a member of the Encinitas, California, Community Methodist Church.

He was affiliated with the Masonic Lodge in Liverpool and became a charter member of the San Diefuito Lodge in 1957.

As a member of both the Syracuse and Ithaca Kiwanis Clubs for forty years, he was instrumental in promoting the interest of New York Kiwanians in 4-H Club work. He was president of the Ithaca Kiwanis Club in 1941 and served several times as chairman of the agricultural committee.

Following his retirement in 1954, he and his wife Wilma moved to Encinitas, California, where he pursued his hobbies of trailer travel, stamp collecting, and gardening.

Harold Sweet, Harold Willman, Albert Hoefer

Glenn Washington Herrick

January 5, 1870 — February 12, 1965

Professor Herrick was born on a farm near Otto, New York, the son of the late Stephen M. and Marion Botsford Herrick. He attended the local schools, and then was a teacher in the public schools from 1888 to 1890. He attended the State Normal School at Fredonia, New York. Later, in 1892, he matriculated at Cornell University, graduating with the B.S.A. degree in 1896. This was followed by a year at Harvard University. From 1897 to 1908, Professor Herrick was Professor of Biology at the State College of Mississippi, Starkville, and then Professor of Entomology for a year at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station. He returned to Cornell in 1909 to become a member of the staff of the Department of Entomology and Limnology and retired as Professor Emeritus in 1935, so enjoying 30 years of active retirement. He retained his home in Ithaca and was a well-known figure as he took his daily constitutional around the campus and the city.

In 1898 Professor Herrick married the former Nannie Young Burke, Cornell '97, of North Carolina, who died in 1957. They are survived by three children: a daughter, Mrs. Ann Raines of Norman, Oklahoma; and two sons, Professor Marvin T. Herrick of Urbana, Illinois, and Dr. Stephen M. Herrick of Decatur, Georgia.

Professor Herrick taught the beginning courses in entomology, including the course in control of injurious insects. For this work, he wrote several manuals and, with Professor Comstock, was coauthor of the *Manual for the Study of Insects*. Among his other books was *Insects Injurious to the Household and Annoying to Man*, the result of his work in Mississippi. He published many papers and bulletins on insect control, and many more were published by his graduate students. He also contributed to the *Encyclopedia Britannica* as well as to the *Rural New Yorker*. He was a fellow of the Entomological Society of America and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He served as president of the American Association of Economic Entomologists in 1915. He was a member of the American Palestine Commission.

Professor Herrick was a fine lecturer, not only clear and instructive but lively and interesting. He was a perfect gentleman of the old school and always showed a kindly interest in people. When he was still active, he and Mrs. Herrick entertained his assistants and the many students every year. Their hospitality was a joy and an encouragement.

Besides his scientific work, Professor Herrick took a great interest in the community and in his church. He had been a member of the Cayuga Heights Village board of trustees and was chairman of the board of trustees of the

first schoolhouse in Cornell Heights. He was clerk of the vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church for sixteen years, later serving as junior warden. He was for several years chairman of Weekday Religious Education sponsored by Ithaca churches. For many years he was insect merit badge counselor for the local Boy Scouts of America.

We remember Professor Herrick as one of the pioneers in economic entomology an inspiring teacher, and a respected and beloved citizen of our community.

W. A. Rawlins, J. G. Franclemont, Henry Dietrich

George Edward Romaine Hervey

November 18, 1894 — November 23, 1962

George Edward Romaine Hervey died in Geneva, New York, November 23, 1962. He was an entomologist and had been a member of the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva since 1929. He was born at Round Hill, Nova Scotia, November 18, 1894.

George Hervey first became affiliated with Cornell in 1924. He then accepted an extension assistantship in the Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology in the Spray Information Service—a fruit and vegetable pest control advisory service—and was stationed, initially, in Dutchess County. For the next three years he spent alternating six-month periods in the field (in Wayne and Niagara counties) and at Cornell pursuing graduate work. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree in entomology in 1930.

In 1927 Professor Hervey was employed as a special agent of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets to head a research program on the European corn borer, which had assumed new importance at the time. He resigned this post in 1929 to accept a staff appointment in the Department of Entomology of the Experiment Station at Geneva. He remained at this unit of Cornell until his retirement, April 1, 1960, having passed successively through the ranks of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor (1945), and Professor (1949).

Dr. Hervey served with the Canadian Army during World War I. His tour of duty spanned five years, most of which time was spent in the mud and misery of trench warfare in Belgium and France. That he served with distinction is attested by his winning of the coveted Military Medal. He left the service with the rank of lieutenant.

Following the war, Dr. Hervey enrolled at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and then after two years entered the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, where, in 1923, he received the B.S.A. degree.

Dr. Hervey met his future wife, the former Laura Ray, when the two were employed by the Niagara County Extension Service; she was the home demonstration agent. They were married October 5, 1929. Besides his wife Dr. Hervey is survived by a son Romaine, a daughter Mary (Mrs. Charles Smith), and four grandchildren.

George Hervey's career at Geneva was centered in research work on the insect problems of vegetable crops. His findings provided the basis for many pest-control practices, which ranged from the evaluation of new insecticides to basic biological studies on the insect vectors of bacterial and virus plant diseases of various crops. He made an important contribution to the literature on the response of insects to light, employing the European corn

borer as the test species. Row-crop farmers are in his debt for his development of an inexpensive, low-gallonage, tractor-mounted spraying machine. Dr. Hervey had a questing mind and a dedicated interest in his work that kept him abreast of new developments in his field. Thus in the years of his retirement he was actively pursuing the possibilities of employing virus diseases instead of chemicals for pest control. George Hervey's research efforts were always well planned and executed. He was his own severest critic in regard to his findings, and they never received his endorsement until, in repeated tests, their validity was proved. This standard won for him an enviable reputation for soundness and reliability, not only among his colleagues, but among the growers and agricultural interests he served so well.

Dr. Hervey was a member of the Entomological Society of America and the honorary societies of Gamma Alpha and Sigma Xi.

George Hervey had an unusual capacity for making and keeping friends. He was a kindly, unpretentious person. In later years his interests became largely restricted to his work, to his home and family, and to his many friends. True to his English heritage, he became strongly addicted to the gentle art of gardening. This interest was reflected in the beauty of the flowerbeds under his care and in the productiveness of his kitchen garden. The Hervey home was a friendly place. It attracted a steady flow of visitors. It was, in fact, a veritable mecca for Experiment Station "alumni" who for any reason returned to Geneva for a visit. George Hervey will be missed by many.

Edward H. Glass, Edward H. Smith, Paul J. Chapman

Allan Richard Holmberg

October 15, 1909 — October 13, 1966

In the untimely death at fifty-six of Allan Holmberg, Henry Scarborough Professor of Social Sciences, mankind lost a loyal friend; his professional world of anthropology, a leading innovator; and his Cornell colleagues, a distinguished scholar whose contributions to the development of the University extended beyond the wide reaches of his discipline.

A young Quechua Indian attending the new village high school in the Peruvian Andes shyly told our visiting University Provost, "Dr. Holmberg is my good friend." His fellow anthropologists in 1958 elected Holmberg president of the American Ethnological Society; and an eminent Cornell physicist took courses with him and wrote that Holmberg had been "a very strong influence" on his thought for over a decade.

Professor Holmberg's cultural roots were deep in a progressive midwestern and liberal Swedish background. He was born in Renville, Minnesota, the second son and sixth of eight children of Axel and Anna Carlson Holmberg. He attended primary school there; graduated from high school in Stillwater, an honor student and president of his class; and in 1935 received his B.A. in anthropology and psychology from the University of Minnesota. He was brought up in a farming-community tradition of hard work, being in part or wholly self-supporting from the age of ten, whether as a grade school boy in charge of the horse and wagon deliveries for a grocer, as a high school member of threshing crews ranging west to North Dakota and Saskatchewan, or in Minneapolis working his interrupted way through the University as a seeds salesman or a night shift hospital orderly (an experience which led him to change his original plan to enter medicine).

Holmberg was first attracted to anthropology through work with the philosopher-anthropologist Wilson Wallis at whose urging he returned to Minnesota for graduate study in anthropology and philosophy. A scholarship in anthropology at Chicago, which had an outstanding department under Fay-Cooper Cole (the father of Cornell's Professor of Ecology), took him there in 1937 to work with Cole, Robert Redfield, and others. In 1938, he accepted a research position in the Institute of Human Relations at Yale, and it was there that he received his final doctoral training under B. Malinowski, G. P. Murdock, Edward Sapir, and Alfred Metraux, the last being responsible for his interest in Latin America.

In 1940, Holmberg was awarded a Social Science Research Council Fellowship which would support his doctoral dissertation research in Bolivia for two years. But the war extended his stay in Latin America to almost five years:

he briefly served the American Embassy in La Paz and then the Rubber Development Corporation in its collection of wild rubber in the Amazon basin, receiving special commendation for getting out the largest quantity of this commodity obtained in any world-area during the war. In 1945, he returned to the United States to marry Laura Hines, whom he had met in Bolivia, and who survives him with their three children, Anna, David, and Eric. As a Sterling Fellow in Anthropology at Yale he completed his thesis on the Siriono Indians during 1945-46; and he received his Yale doctorate in 1947 while serving in Peru on the staff of the Institute of Social Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution and as Professor of Anthropology at the National University of San Marcos in Lima.

It was in the following year, 1948, that Allan Holmberg accepted with enthusiasm and faith an invitation to join the Cornell faculty and participate in the novel program in applied anthropology which had recently been established at Cornell with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Thus he began eighteen years of dedicated service to applied anthropology under the aegis of these and other institutions. His consulting relations with officers of the Carnegie Corporation—Charles Dollard, John Gardner, James Perkins—were of mutual value as the foundation developed its special interests in Latin America during the 1950's.

At Cornell, Holmberg's assignment was to aid four colleagues in developing a full teaching program in cultural anthropology on the campus; and to establish somewhere in Latin America a field-research and training project in applied anthropology which could be compared with other Cornell anthropology projects in New Mexico, Nova Scotia, India, and Thailand. After carefully deciding on the basis of surveys against a long-term program in either Mexico or Venezuela and on presenting alternative plans for work in Peru, Holmberg was appointed in 1949 director of the now famous Cornell-Peru Project, given authority and funds to proceed, and in 1951 received faculty tenure as his project became firmly established in Vicos and Lima.

Under Allan Holmberg's able direction the Peru Project led directly or indirectly to other developments at Cornell. By the mid-1950's the number of graduate students and colleagues working on Latin American problems at Cornell was so considerable that in effect an interdisciplinary area program existed, comparable to those in Asian Studies to which Cornell had given priority. Holmberg was the key figure in the developments which led to today's outstanding Cornell-Latin American Program; he attracted students and new faculty, contributed ideas, and judiciously used a Carnegie grant received in 1959 for Andean Research to add strength to Cornell's growing Latin American resources. Another Carnegie grant in 1960 enabled Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, and later Illinois to embark on summer programs of field instruction in anthropology in Latin America for selected undergraduates, with Holmberg in charge of the Cornell programs. He was also responsible somewhat later for bringing to Ithaca

a Peru Peace Corps training program; and in 1962 he began a Cornell study to measure the impact of Peace Corps programs in the Peruvian Andes, reporting in 1966 that these had a definite beneficial effect. From 1963 to 1966, Holmberg was in charge of a series of Cornell special studies of Andean Indian communities for the Agency for International Development.

The wide range of Holmberg's Latin American training and research projects made him a particularly useful member of a number of Cornell committees. These included the executive committee, Social Science Research Center, 1953-56, chairman, 1955-56; advisory board, Cornell Program in Social Psychiatry, 1958-65; President's committee on the evaluation of the College of Agriculture, 1963; Provost's committee on overseas commitments, 1963-66; executive committee and modernization workshop, Center for International Studies, 1964-66; and committee on water resources research, 1964-66. In 1958, he was elected to the Faculty Research Club.

A Cornell task which Holmberg assumed willingly and found most challenging was provided during his tenure on the University library board, 1956-61, a period of much travail when the Olin Research Library was being planned and replanned.

To the development of the field of anthropology at Cornell, Allan Holmberg contributed not only his teaching and research but also his wise counsel. When a separate Department of Anthropology was established in 1962, he was chosen as its chairman, serving until 1966. For the new department he helped obtain a National Institutes of Health Training Grant under which a laboratory in physical anthropology and archaeology was equipped. He also organized under an Agency for International Development contract a series of comparative studies of cultural change based on the work in applied anthropology in Peru, India, and Thailand, developed during his early Cornell years.

By the time Allan Holmberg came to Cornell in 1948, he had already carried on field researches that were to bring him national and international attention. In his doctoral research from 1940 to 1942, he endured incredible hardships to live among and study the Siriono, an isolated hunting and gathering group of the tropical forests of eastern Bolivia. During this expedition he was already beginning to "experiment with culture." The monograph which resulted, *Nomads of the Long Bow*, is recognized as a psychological and philosophical contribution as well as an important contribution to ethnography; and it has been a center of interest and debate since its publication.

From 1946 until 1948, he carried on field work in Peru which further developed his interest in the application of anthropology to practical problems of cultural change. Later, as a Cornell faculty member, he returned to Peru to

expand the research interests he had previously initiated. The result was the Vicos project, which not only became noteworthy as a training ground for social science research but also became famous as an example of the role that applied anthropology can play in the improvement of health, education, economic productivity, self-government, and morale among peasant peoples in a developing area.

As a result of the success of the programs which he guided in Latin America, Holmberg was in constant demand on national advisory bodies, and he gave generously of his time. He served as a member of the Latin American science board and of the committee on overseas studies in the behavioral sciences of the National Academy of Sciences, as a member of the committee on Latin America of the Institute of International Education, as a member of the Latin American committee of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies, and as a member of both the economic committee and the research advisory committee of the Agency for International Development. In addition, he served on a special panel of the President's scientific advisory committee, acted as consultant to the Ford Foundation in connection with its foreign area training program, and sat on the committee on the social psychology prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In February, 1963, he was a U.S. delegate to the United Nations Conference in Switzerland on the application of science and technology in benefit of the less developed areas; and during the following summer at M.I.T. he met with a national study group on agricultural productivity in underdeveloped countries. He was named a member of the committee on international studies of the New York State Department of Education in 1963.

These memberships and services took Allan Holmberg across disciplinary lines and into fruitful contact with natural scientists, economists, educators, psychologists, and administrators. Yet he received high recognition from his special professional field, anthropology. At Yale he was one of the few anthropologists elected to Sigma Xi. He was one of the first anthropologists to be invited for a fellowship year at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto. He guided a major reorganization of the Society for Applied Anthropology and served as its treasurer and on its editorial board for several years. His many publications in the field of anthropology were well received by his peers and are constantly cited.

One can catalog Allan Holmberg's honors and achievements, but, impressive as they are, the man was something more. His associates will always remember his quiet humor, his modesty, his consideration for colleagues, his concern for students, his belief in the effectiveness of social knowledge, and his respect for human beings everywhere.

Alfred E. Kahn, Morris E. Opler, Lauriston Sharp

Robert St. Clair Holmes

December 7, 1901 — June 5, 1961

Professor Holmes was appointed to the faculty of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration in 1952. His field was public utilities, business law, and finance. To his work at Cornell he brought not only a thorough academic training but also eighteen years of experience as a government economist and administrator. Two of these years were with the New York State Public Service Commission and the remainder with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, except for a period on loan to the Office of Price Administration. Among his most interesting assignments were the economic analyses preceding the dissolution of the Electric Bond and Share system, and the research for the S.E.C. on the Investment Banking Study of the Temporary National Economic Committee.

Robert S. Holmes was born in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, where his father was Professor of Philosophy at the college. After obtaining his A.B. there, he studied economics, receiving the M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and his Ph.D. from Princeton. He was a Phi Beta Kappa at Swarthmore, a Harrison Fellow at Pennsylvania, and a pre-doctoral instructor at Princeton. For two years prior to joining the S.E.C. he was an assistant professor at Oberlin, but, like so many other young economists during the New Deal era, he was ultimately drawn into government service. While in Washington he earned an LL.B. at George Washington University and was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar.

At Cornell Professor Holmes established a real place for himself as an effective teacher. His graduate seminars attracted students and challenged them. He liked and made good use of the case approach. For him teaching served as an integrating experience—an opportunity to sift and combine much from what he had learned at the S.E.C., from his long familiarity with the financial problems of public utilities, and from his background in economics and law. Although he undertook some consulting work while at Cornell—for the Florida Power and Light Company, the New York Telephone Company, and four northwestern electric utilities—the classroom was the focus of his major efforts and the source of his greatest satisfaction.

In his personal relationships he was cooperative and considerate of others. He became more deeply concerned in any matter if he sensed any possible unfortunate impact upon an individual. This no doubt sprang partly from his Quaker upbringing and affiliation. Rather than a wide circle of friends, he preferred a few close ones, and, with

them, especially in his own home, he was a delightful companion. He enjoyed good conversation, which he often embellished with a touch of the histrionic.

He leaves a wife, Grace Randall Holmes; two children, Rebecca St. Clair and David Randall; a daughter-in-law; and three grandchildren. His unexpected death was not only a great loss to them but also to his students, his friends, and the faculty of the School.

Arthur E. Nilsson, Melvin G. De Chazeau, Albert M. Hillhouse

Joseph Douglas Hood

November 29, 1889 — October 22, 1966

J. Douglas Hood was born in Laramie, Wyoming, on November 29, 1889, the son of Thomas Henry and Eva Marie Josephine Hood (nee Dickson). He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Illinois in 1910, his Master of Arts degree from George Washington University in 1913, and his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1932 from Cornell University. He was assistant to the state entomologist of Illinois from 1910 to 1912; from 1912 to 1920 he was with the United States biological survey; then followed two years with advertising agencies in Cleveland, Ohio, and Rochester, New York. From 1922 to 1937, he was on the faculty of the University of Rochester, rising from instructor to full Professor. In 1937-38, he was a Resident Doctor at Cornell University, and in 1939, he became a member of the Cornell University faculty, from which he retired to become Professor, Emeritus, in September 1957.

His military career covered the period of World War I; he served as a second lieutenant in the District of Columbia national guard during the Mexican Border Incident in 1916-17, and as a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army from 1917 to 1918, supervising the procurement of all gun carriages for railway, seacoast, and improvised field artillery.

His accomplishments were many, and in every area of endeavor he was outstanding and a perfectionist. He was an expert pistol and rifle shot and competed in national matches where very few were superior to him. He placed second in the 1914 competition at Sea Girt, New Jersey. He was an excellent huntsman and fly fisherman. In this last area, his ability was recognized by the Armed Forces during the World War II, when he was, for two seasons, an instructor in fly fishing for the military in Labrador. He tied all his own flies; a few may have been his equal in this art, but none excelled him. He was also an excellent bridge player. His other hobbies included the assembling of a remarkable stamp collection and the refinishing of antique furniture.

In his chosen field, entomology, J. Douglas Hood was the outstanding American authority on the Thysanoptera (Thrips), a group of small insects, the study of which he made his life's work. He published 173 papers in scientific journals on the taxonomy of the group. His papers were models of scientific writing in insect taxonomy, and the illustrations he prepared for these papers were exquisite in execution and detail. Occasionally his wit, and sometimes his sarcasm, enlivened the papers; being a perfectionist, he tolerated nothing less in his fellow workers.

He formed an unrivaled collection of the Thysanoptera which, at the time of its acquisition by the United States National Museum, contained over 60,000 slide mounts, representing 2,117 species; of these 1,055 were represented by holotypes of species that Hood described as new to science. The slide mounts represent the best that can be found anywhere. Many hours were spent in preparation of specimens, and the work was often fitted into a busy teaching schedule. Sometimes after a social evening, he would work late into the night Counting the tiny insects on slides. The greater part of the specimens that comprised his collection were collected by him in many parts of the world. His last, long, collecting trip outside the United States was to Brazil in 1951.

Although his association with students was that of a teacher in a large introductory course, to the student genuinely interested in entomology he would give freely of his time in instruction and in advice about techniques, places to collect, and workers who might be of assistance. In the field he was a most pleasant, enjoyable, and inspiring associate.

J. Douglas Hood was a member of a number of scientific societies, and at the time of his death he was one of the last living charter members of the Entomological Society of America. The Society was planning to honor him at its annual Meeting in December of 1966.

He is survived by his wife, Helen Hincher Hood, and a daughter and a son.

William L. Brown, Jr., Roger A. Morse, John G. Franclemont

Ralph Sheldon Hosmer

March 4, 1874 — July 19, 1963

Ralph Sheldon Hosmer was born March 4, 1874, at Deerfield, Massachusetts, the son of the Reverend George Herbert and Julia West (Sheldon) Hosmer. His death occurred July 19, 1963.

After completing his preparatory education, two years of which were at the Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard University from which he was graduated in 1894 with the B.A.S. degree. He spent an additional year at Harvard and then started in 1896 a career in government service that lasted until 1914.

His first government position was with the Division of Soils during the period May 1896, to November 1898. In the latter year, he became interested in Forestry through the influence of Gifford Pinchot, and, as a result, transferred his activities to the Division of Forestry, then just reorganized under Mr. Pinchot. Forestry was new and strange to the United States.

His early work in the field was spent principally in the Adirondacks and the White Mountains. After several years with Pinchot, Hosmer took a leave of absence to attend the newly established Yale School of Forestry, obtaining his Master of Forestry Degree in 1902. He was a member of the first class to be graduated from this School. He returned to his position with the government but stayed only until 1904, when he left for Hawaii to become the first Superintendent of Forestry of the Division established there in 1903. This position was held until he returned in 1914 to become Professor of Forestry and head of the Department of Forestry established in 1910 at New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. This position Professor Hosmer held until July 1942, when he retired from active service and was made Professor Emeritus of Forestry.

It was on December 30, 1913 that Ralph Hosmer was married to Jessie Nash Irwin; three children were born, David Irwin, Jane Sheldon (Mrs. Robert Hall Llewellyn), and Emily Francis (Mrs. Marc Daniels).

Only those who were associated intimately with Professor Hosmer know of his loyalty and devotion to forestry, his warm personality, extraordinarily generous nature, and his fair dealings with everyone.

He was one of the seven charter members of the Society of American Foresters and was the last living member of this group. He served as the president of the Society in 1923, was made a fellow soon after the grade was established, has been active on innumerable committees, and has prepared historical summaries of great and lasting value to

the Society. Especially noteworthy in Society affairs was the award to him in 1950 of the Sir William Schlich Memorial Forestry Medal. This award gave Professor Hosmer great pleasure.

A history of additional honors, positions, and memberships will give some idea of the extraordinary range of Professor Hosmer's activities. He was a delegate to the White House Conference of Governors in 1908, and, upon his return to Honolulu, was made Chairman of the Territorial Conservation Commission of Hawaii, 1908-1914; a member of the Research Council of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, 1926-1942; secretary of the Forestry Section, International Congress of Plant Sciences, 1926; a member of the City Planning Commission of the City of Ithaca, New York, 1928-1938; a member of the New York State Conservation Advisory Council, 1932-1941; and an honorary life member of the Empire State Forest Products Association from 1942 till his death. He was an active member of the American Forestry Association.

Professor Hosmer was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, also a fellow of the Forest History Foundation, an organization in which he was much interested and to which he had given much of his time since retirement. He was a member of two fraternities, Alpha Zeta and Phi Kappa Phi. One of his many interests during his latter years on the Cornell Faculty and after retirement was the Cornell University Arboretum, later developed into the Cornell Plantations.

Professor Hosmer was over the years a writer of many articles, bulletins, and books. To be mentioned in particular are *Impressions of European Forestry*, written during a six-month trip in 1921 in various European countries; *A Forty Years' History of the Society of American Foresters* (1940); *The Cornell Plantations—A History* (1947); *The Society of American Foresters—An Historical Summary* (1950); and *Forestry at Cornell* (1950). His writings have always been characterized by an easy style and meticulous accuracy. It may be added here that, after his retirement at Cornell, Professor Hosmer spent a great deal of time in genealogical research and writing. The volume, *The Genealogy of the Irwin Family* (1938) is one of his noteworthy productions.

Probably the two periods in Professor Hosmer's professional life that are of greatest interest would be his careers in Hawaii and at Cornell.

As noted previously, Ralph Hosmer served as territorial forester in Hawaii from 1904 to 1914. His activities there resulted in the establishment of a system of forest reserves that by 1914 had reached an area of some 800,000 acres. The momentum of this project was such that at present more than 1,200,000 acres, one quarter of the land area of Hawaii, are now reserved. Following the establishment of the reserves, administrative measures were inaugurated

primarily those of protection from grazing, fire, and trespass. Professor Hosmer's foresight and energy were responsible for the start of forestry in Hawaii. His contributions were recognized and memorialized in the Ralph S. Hosmer grove of timber on the slopes of Mt. Haleakala in the Hawaiian National Park.

Professor Hosmer took an active part in civic affairs. He was a prominent member of the Unitarian Church and gave much of his time and effort to its administration.

He lived and participated in forestry during its entire span of years in the United States. During his active years on the Cornell Faculty, Professor Hosmer was especially interested in forest protection, policy, and history. As the years passed, his attention dealt more and more with matters of history. His contributions in this field have served forestry well, and, as time goes on, will be increasingly valuable.

C. H. Guise, E. L. Palmer, D. S. Welch

Harley Earl Howe

August 26, 1882 — August 18, 1965

Harley Earl Howe, born in Linneus, Missouri, began his career as a teacher in a small elementary country school in his native state. It was thus that he entered nearly half a century of active teaching, most of it at Cornell University.

To continue his own formal education he returned in 1904 to the University of Missouri from which he received the Bachelor of Science degree in Education in 1906. Then, after two years as a graduate student and teaching assistant at the University of Missouri and a summer term at the University of Chicago, he was granted a scholarship in the fall of 1908 to attend Cornell. He completed the requirements for the M.A. degree in 1909 and for the Ph.D. degree in 1916. His unusual pedagogical perceptions were clearly evident by 1909, and he was then appointed an instructor in physics in the College of Arts and Sciences. He continued teaching in this capacity until 1912 when he accepted an appointment as Professor of Physics at Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Virginia.

In 1918 Dr. Howe returned to Cornell as an Assistant Professor in Physics. For the next 32 years he taught and developed introductory physics courses for students in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, and Home Economics, and in other Cornell divisions. Advanced to full professorship in 1937, he taught continuously until his formal retirement in 1950.

Many of his colleagues and former teaching assistants will recall with nostalgic pleasure those free-for-all discussions in the Monday staff meetings of his courses, when with painstaking care, the week's pedagogical problems were bared with new insights into the art and practice of teaching. Luster was continually added to his reputation. All with whom he associated were constantly stimulated by his warm cheerful humor, by his broad human outlook, and by his contagious example of the dignity of the teacher. After 1950, as Emeritus Professor for fifteen years, he continued in his inimitable, spry, and alert fashion to gently prod his colleagues and former students to see and to uphold the unquestionable verities.

Professor Howe successfully put down in writing his characteristic and well-tested pedagogical style. He published in 1942 a textbook, *Introduction to Physics*. Immediately popular among teachers everywhere, this text went through two editions and was studied by tens of thousands of students throughout the United States and Canada.

During the 1930's Professor Howe very appropriately became a member of the Executive Board of the American Association of Physics Teachers, no doubt his favorite professional organization. During practically all of his active

life he was also a member of the American Physical Society, Optical Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, and Gamma Alpha.

His research interests were mainly in the areas of optics, colorimetry, and absorption by organic salts; but he was always primarily a teacher, and it may be fairly said that his real research was in pedagogy.

On August 21, 1913, Professor Howe married Eva Belle Rich of Hobart, New York. A daughter, Marion, was born in 1918 during their last year at Randolph Macon College. Always a devoted husband and father, he especially enjoyed his years in retirement when he had the cherished time to spend with his family, and with them to enjoy the companionship of his many friends and the delights of his University, of his town, and of his country.

Leroy L. Barnes, Carlton C. Murdock, Lyman G. Parratt

M. Lovell Hulse

October 21, 1895 — November 13, 1968

Emeritus Professor Melvin Lovell Hulse was born at Naples, New York, on October 21, 1895, the son of Arville and Harriet C. Hulse. He received his elementary education in Canandaigua and was graduated from the Victor, New York, high school in 1912. Colgate University awarded him the A.B. degree in 1917 with a major in mathematics. He enlisted in the United States Army in September 1917, became a second lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps, and participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne offensives. He served in the American Expeditionary Force abroad until August 1919.

After returning to the United States, he engaged in business and farming for some years before beginning his career in education. From 1925 to 1928 he taught mathematics at the Centenary Collegiate Institute in New Jersey. As a teacher there he began his graduate study in education at the Cornell University Summer Session in 1926, and he was awarded the M.A. degree in February 1929. Appointed an instructor in Education at Cornell that year, he continued to work on his doctorate which was awarded in 1934. He was then appointed assistant professor of Education. He was promoted to an associate professorship in 1941 and to a professorship in 1949.

Professor Hulse's great administrative and executive abilities were demonstrated and recognized early in his career at Cornell. From 1932 to 1946 he was chairman of the committee on teacher training in the College of Arts and Sciences, and chairman of the Bureau of Educational Service (teacher placement). From 1930 to 1945 he was secretary of the School of Education. In 1944-45 he was assistant director of the Summer Session, and in 1946, acting director. He was appointed assistant dean and secretary of the College in 1946, and in 1948 he was appointed associate dean, a position he held until his retirement in 1963. From July 1, 1951, to February 1, 1952, he served as acting dean of the College. As emeritus professor he was appointed a part-time consultant to the College for 1963-64. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi and of Kappa Phi Kappa. As a scholar he contributed over the years various articles to professional journals.

Professor Hulse married Miss Marian Patterson of Hamilton, New York, in 1918. Following her death in 1953, he married Miss Kathryn Ranck of Ithaca in 1954, who survives him.

In the early years of his career at Cornell, Professor Hulse made his greatest contribution to the College of Arts and Sciences in its teacher training program, which, under his guidance and influence, developed for perhaps the only period in the history of the College into a sound and effective instrument for the preparation of secondary school

teachers. He taught successful courses in methods of teaching, but perhaps more important was his supervision of practice teaching where his wisdom, experience, and insight into character and personality were best brought to bear upon the problems of the apprentice teacher. To this day many a teacher recalls gratefully the kindly, helpful criticism and advice he received from Lovell Hulse.

When, at the close of World War II, University policies with regard to teacher training changed, and the program was transferred from the Arts College; Professor Hulse's talents were henceforth concentrated upon the many problems of the postwar college.

In a time of both expansion and change in the College, Lovell Hulse was a strong force for continuity, consistency, and integrity. It was his role as secretary of the College and secretary of the faculty not just to record the decisions of the faculty (and its standing Committees on Educational Policy and Academic Records), but to serve as its active institutional memory. It was not enough simply to know the exact phrasing of a piece of faculty legislation; he maintained a thoughtful concern for the aims which had originally prompted it and for the interlocking considerations which had usually given it final shape in faculty discussion. This role as the memory of the faculty naturally merged with a conscientious effort to see that the expressed intentions of the faculty were carried out and that its earlier decisions were not forgotten or overlooked as new concerns arose. In this role he had sometimes to remind the faculty of the implications of past decisions and to propose that earlier and later decisions be reconciled in a consistent policy.

From his scrutiny of student records and student performance, and from his overall view of course offerings and course enrollments, he was usually the first to see what effect any newly instituted plan, program, or regulation was having. From his long experience with these matters, and from his alert sense of human beings, he developed an intuition of the probable reaction of both faculty and students to any new proposal. To the succession of five deans of the College during his term of office, he was a generous friend and wise counselor who often bore significant responsibility for whatever successes they achieved. The College of Arts and Sciences, for its great postwar improvement in quality and standing, will long be indebted to Lovell Hulse. His many friends among the faculty and the alumni will not soon forget him.

G. Ferris Cronkhite, Paul M. O'Leary, Francis E. Mineka

Louis Merwin Hurd

April 5, 1885 — January 23, 1961

Louis Merwin Hurd, Professor Emeritus of Poultry Husbandry, and for forty-three years a member of the staff of that department, died on January 23, 1961, in Orlando, Florida.

Professor Hurd was born in West Morris, Connecticut, in 1885. He graduated from the Buchanan, New York, high school in 1904 and followed this with a year of postgraduate work at the Skaneateles High School. After attending Syracuse University for one year, he completed short courses in dairying and poultry farming at Cornell in 1909. He joined the Poultry Department staff in 1910 and served in the capacity of extension poultryman until his retirement on March 31, 1953. Soon afterward Professor and Mrs. Hurd moved to Orlando, Florida, where they lived until his death.

Professor Hurd's judgment in his chosen field was respected highly by poultrymen of New York State. In addition, the influence of his ideas and sound judgment extended not only to other states but to many foreign countries as well. He was the author of two books: *Practical Poultry Farming*, published in 1928, and *Modern Poultry Farming*, published in 1944. These books, because of their practical application as well as technical accuracy, were widely read by poultrymen and were translated into many languages for the use of poultry keepers in other parts of the world. During his long career as extension poultryman he wrote many bulletins and journal articles.

He was instrumental in initiating a statewide fowl pox control program in the late 1920s and a pullorum control program in 1935. In 1944, he instituted time and distance studies of poultry chores. During the later years of extension service he devoted considerable study to the problems of duck growers on Long Island and goose raisers throughout the United States. His bulletins in these two fields are still sought by poultrymen.

Professor Hurd was a member and past president of the Cornell chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity. After initiating the awards of merit for members in the local chapter in 1947, he served as chairman of the awards committee from 1947 to 1950. He was also a member and past president of the Cornell Extension Club, which he helped to organize. He was a member of the Poultry Science Association and served that organization as a director from 1940 to 1944.

The New York State Fair and many county fair groups relied heavily upon Professor Hurd's knowledge of production judging. He was in charge of the production poultry and egg shows at the New York State Fair in Syracuse for

several years. From 1918 to 1937 Cornell held a one-week Poultry Judging School, which attracted students from throughout the United States as well as some foreign countries. Professor Hurd contributed much to the success of those schools and to a statewide culling program carried out by the county agricultural agents for a number of years.

One of Professor Hurd's greatest contributions to the industry of New York State was his ability to give sound management assistance through farm visits in company with the county agricultural agents. His background of practical farm experience, coupled with a sincere desire to be of assistance to poultrymen, helped him to gain the trust and friendship of those with whom he came in contact.

Professor Hurd was a devoted son, husband, and father. His first wife, Ella Hurd, died in 1940. For a number of years his mother helped to carry on the home responsibilities. He was married in 1948 to Margaret Severin Derry, and they purchased a home in Orlando, Florida, soon after his retirement in 1953.

One daughter, Caroline Hurd Wallenbach, died of polio suddenly in 1953, leaving a family of three children. A son, David Hurd, lives in Ithaca.

J. H. Bruckner, W. G. Earle, D. R. Marble

Burton Aaron Jennings

March 12, 1895 — March 18, 1964

Burton Aaron Jennings, Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Engineering, died suddenly of a heart attack on March 18, 1964, at his home near Ithaca. He was sixty-nine years old.

Professor Jennings, a native of New York State, was born in Killawog on March 12, 1895. His early years were spent on Long Island and in near-by Cortland County. After graduating from Cincinnatus High School and before enrolling in the New York State College of Agriculture, he came to Cornell as an employee of the Department of Farm Practice. During World War I, while still an undergraduate at Cornell, he was an instructor for the New York State Food Commission. In that capacity he conducted special tractor repair schools and operated a power-ditching machine for tile drainage systems on many New York farms. He served also as an assistant instructor in the Department of Agricultural Engineering before receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in February, 1921.

Immediately following graduation from Cornell, Professor Jennings was employed as farm manager at the George Junior Republic, Freeville. He returned to Cornell, April 1, 1922, as an instructor in Agricultural Engineering Courses 2, 3, and 10. On July 1, 1924, he became an extension specialist with primary interests in drainage and farm machinery. He was made an Assistant Professor July 1, 1926. He continued work in the field of extension until July 1, 1939. Professor Jennings became well known and highly respected by New York State farmers for his thorough understanding of the operation and adjustment of a multitude of farm machines. He pioneered in teaching farmers how to properly adjust, repair, and operate farm machines and also conducted many tractor repair schools throughout the state. He has surveyed and planned hundreds of drainage systems, both tile and open ditch, for farms throughout the state.

On July 1, 1939, Burton A. Jennings was made a full Professor and in the fall of that year started his career on the teaching staff. From 1939 to 1951 he was responsible for the courses in farm power, Agricultural Engineering 102, and farm machinery, Agricultural Engineering 103, and from 1946 to 1958 the farm mechanics course, Agricultural Engineering 1. In the many years of teaching, Professor Jennings continued to seek better ways to illustrate the many new concepts that he introduced to his students. He wrote and made available to his students at cost an offset printed textbook for his farm mechanics course. He is remembered by his colleagues and students as an outstanding teacher.

His publications include numerous extension bulletins, departmental mimeographed bulletins, and *Farm Research* and *Agricultural Engineering Journal* articles. In 1945 he received an award from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, of which he was a member, for a paper, "Mow Curing of Hay."

His research activities were in milk house design and construction, air blast sprayer development, both field and mow curing of hay, and corrosion tests of farm fencing and metal roofing materials. The work with fencing and roofing materials was conducted under the auspices of the American Society for Testing Materials. Professor Jennings was an energetic and stimulating cooperator in interdepartmental research. His approach to problems was basic and original. In addition to contributing a practical viewpoint, he always asked himself and his co-workers: "Why?" During hay-curing studies he invented an ingenious method of labeling plants in the swath so that it was possible to learn just what the side-delivery rake did in windrow "positioning" of hay. Those of us who shared research projects with him could not avoid some feeling of professional improvement.

One of his rare gifts was the ability to explain even the most complicated subject in crisp, concise English, which made it both attractive and simple to every listener. This helped to establish Professor Jennings as one of Cornell's outstanding teachers, both among farmers and resident students.

When the United States entered World War II, Professor Jennings trained the fifteen agricultural engineers who were sent throughout the state on the War Emergency Farm Machinery Repair Program to keep farm tractors and machinery going. This special training in the fundamentals of tractor and machinery operation proved to be a most important factor in the success of this program.

Professor Jennings saw the Department of Agricultural Engineering grow from cramped quarters in the basement of Stone Hall to the modern, well-equipped Riley-Robb Hall it now occupies. He took the lead in the planning of this building, working persistently for many years preparing plans and incorporating many of the best features of other buildings until the existing building evolved.

His activities were never limited to those in connection with Cornell University. He was an outdoorsman, and his hunting and fishing expeditions took him into the hinterlands of the United States and Canada. Other sports and hobbies included photography, fly tieing, bowling, golfing, and the building of bamboo fly-rods. In these, as in all others of his activities, Professor Jennings persistently aimed for perfection.

Professor Jennings retired from the faculty of Cornell University on June 30, 1958. He had served Cornell for thirty-six years. After retirement he added to his many hobbies the task of remodeling and modernizing an old farmhouse on Applegate Corners Road. This, as was true with all his endeavors, was done with perfection.

His many friends, colleagues, and former students have recognized his contribution to agriculture by establishing a scholarship fund called the Burton A. Jennings Scholarship for Agricultural Engineering students.

Professor Jennings is survived by his wife, Clara Jennings; a son; two daughters; nine grandchildren; and two brothers.

H. B. Hartwig, E. D. Markwardt, W. F. Millier

Oskar Augustus Johannsen

May 14, 1870 — November 7, 1961

The passing of Professor Oskar A. Johannsen causes us to pause and to reflect on the contributions of this lovable pioneer to the field of entomology and to mankind. During his academic career he served Cornell as a teacher for nearly forty years and continued to inspire young people in the Department of Entomology for another twenty years. His service actually extended beyond Cornell, as with his command of several languages he added greatly to the prestige of American scientists in foreign countries.

Born in Davenport, Iowa, of parents who had emigrated to the United States from Denmark, Professor Johannsen attended high school in State Center, Iowa. After graduation in 1890, he entered the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of Illinois. There he was a member of the Adelphi Society and the editor of *Technograph*. After receiving an engineering degree in 1894, he was a draftsman and designer of structural steel (1894-1899). He next joined the Department of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, where he served as instructor, 1899-1904.

Professor Johannsen developed such an interest in biological subjects that while an instructor in engineering he completed the requirement and was awarded two Cornell degrees in entomology, A.M. in 1902, and Ph.D. in 1904. He then continued his teaching in civil engineering as an Assistant Professor, 1904-1909.

The field of biology, in which he was to spend the rest of his life, beckoned. He went to the University of Maine, where he filled the position of Professor of Entomology from 1909 to 1912. Then he returned to Cornell, where he served as an Assistant Professor of Entomology, 1912-1914, and as Professor of General Biology, 1914-1920. During the fruitful years 1920-1938, he was Professor of Entomology at Cornell where he taught courses in insect morphology, anatomy, and embryology. After guiding entomologists during the years 1936-1938 as department head, he retired on June 30, 1938. Retirement to him meant freedom from administrative obligation to continue his excellent works on aquatic Diptera.

Professor Johannsen was not only active in teaching, but his contributions in the research field were numerous. Beginning in 1903 and extending to 1950 he published over one hundred articles in scientific journals and several monographic works in which he described many insects new to science. He was a co-author of three books: *Medical Entomology*, *Histological Technique*, and *Embryology of Insects and Myriapods*. He gave his extensive scientific library and his large insect collection, which contained several hundred type specimens, to the Cornell

Department of Entomology and Limnology. Membership in the honorary societies of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Tau Beta Pi documented his research ability and scholarship.

In 1896 Professor Johannsen married Harriette Alice Fuller. He is survived by his wife and their children, Dorothea Elizabeth (Dr. Dorothea J. Crook), Laurence, and Albert.

Professor Johannsen helped develop entomology, an infant field when he started his life's work. Throughout his career he was sympathetic towards the broader aspects of natural history. He was always kindly and helpful; the twinkle in his eye and the contagious smile won him many friends. His very gracious manner endeared him to both his students and his colleagues. We will always remember him as a friend and as a scientist. It is also a pleasure to acknowledge his excellent scientific contributions that have added so greatly to the stature of the Cornell Entomology Department.

C. O. Berg, Henry Dietrich, B. V. Travis

Otto Matthijs Jolles

March 14, 1911 — July 16, 1968

With the passing of Matthijs Jolles, Cornell lost one of its outstanding humanists who had become one of the leading figures in the councils of the College of Arts and Sciences.

He was born in Berlin, Germany, and studied literature, history and philosophy at the Universities of Hamburg, Leipzig and Heidelberg. He took his Ph.D. at Heidelberg in 1933 and then left Germany because of the disastrous political events of that year. He continued his studies at the Sorbonne for one further year. He then went to the University College of Wales in 1935 where he was instructor in German until 1938, and at the same time took an M.A. in international relations.

He came to this country in 1938 to be instructor in German at the University of Chicago, rising to the rank of professor there in 1955, and acting as visiting professor at the University of Frankfurt am Main in 1960. While at Chicago he was instructor in the Military Institute from 1942 to 1945, a member of the important Committee on the History of Culture from 1947 to 1951 and Chairman of that same Committee from 1955 until he came to Cornell in 1962 as Professor of German literature. He was also one of the editors of the important periodical *Deutsche Beiträge zur geistigen Ueberlieferung*. He played a large part in the expansion of the Cornell Department of German Literature and its curriculum, taught a wide variety of courses, and assumed the chairmanship of the Department in 1965. He was about to relinquish these arduous duties, which he had fulfilled so well, and to go on sabbatical leave at the time of his sudden death.

He was a brilliant teacher and a scholar of international reputation. His special field of interest was the age of Goethe, and he published many articles on Lessing, Goethe and Schiller. He published a full-scale study of Goethe's aesthetics in 1957 (*Goethes Kunstanschauung*, Francke, Berne), and at the time of his death he had almost completed a book on Schiller with the working title *Dichtkunst und Lebenskunst: Studien zum Problem der Sprache bei Friedrich Schiller*. From what Matthijs Jolles had already published on Schiller and from his passionate talking about this subject, it is to be expected that this book will be an important extension of our understanding of this difficult, complex, but great author. And the very title of this work shows that its author "did not," to quote one of his closest Chicago colleagues, "separate the world of letters from the world of life."

His Chicago colleagues characterize the three outstanding features of his work there as "his skill as a teacher, a personal concern for his students, and the breadth of his scholarly interests." His friend and colleague there

Professor Hanns Stefan Schultz has testified that "students came from his classes, whether he talked about Schiller or about Lowes Dickinson, with the feeling that what they had heard or discussed was not some parcel of past history, but something that concerned them and their own world." This statement was true of his work at Cornell as well, whether inside the German Department or in the Six-Year Ph.D. Program of which he was an early and enthusiastic supporter. His interest in the Program centered, not on the idea of acceleration, but on the idea of interdisciplinary study and of freedom for exceptional students; and he offered one of the first four seminars of the Program on the topic of history and literature, a combination which he had developed in Chicago. He won the warm friendship of the students by his unfailing concern for them and by his whole-hearted dedication to the subject of his interest. He was an adviser and counselor *par excellence*, unfailingly sympathetic, yet he never let his own high standards of performance drop and he demanded the best from his students.

For him, education involved the maximum amount of individual choice. He found a sufficient measure of this at Cornell, though he would have liked more. He was a strong supporter of all interdisciplinary programs, disapproved of departments whose rigid insistence on major requirements discouraged the adventurous student who had thought out his own meaningful combination of interests, and he wholeheartedly espoused the new freshman humanities seminars. His belief in the educative value of the humanities was his outstanding characteristic, and it was apparent in all that he did here. Perhaps his most lasting contribution to Cornell was to encourage us to think not in narrow departmental terms, but to think across the boundaries of individual disciplines. Such thinking was not new at Cornell, nor at the University of Chicago where Matthijs Jolles had enthusiastically participated in a bold experimental educational program. And it was something which he himself had experienced in his student years in Germany, for he had benefited greatly from that freedom to listen to great teachers without being held to examinations, the freedom to be exposed to many different disciplines before committing oneself to a specialization. This was his conception of education.

Herbert Deinert, Stephen M. Parrish, Eric A. Blackall

David A. Karnofsky

March 28, 1914 — August 31, 1969

The Cornell University Medical College has lost one of its most illustrious members in the death of Dr. David A. Karnofsky on August 31, 1969. At the time of his death Dr. Karnofsky was chief of the Medical Oncology Service, Department of Medicine; head of the Division of Chemotherapy Research of Sloan-Kettering Institute; professor of medicine at Cornell University Medical Center; and physician to out-patients at The New York Hospital.

During a period of twenty-three years at Memorial Hospital, Dr. Karnofsky became a legend. His knowledge of cancer was encyclopedic. No one could present a clinical problem to him without coming away with some suggestion for the patient's benefit. He was legendary to the many men who trained under him for his uncanny ability to size up a patient's problem as well as to bring to light what might be done for the patient.

What motivated him were pure elements of human character: devotion to principle, self-denial, compassion for the sick, an unfailing sense of duty, and a love for the work he devoted his life to and for the place in which he worked. Nothing he ever did even faintly suggested self-promotion; all that he did was for others. These qualities, plus a high degree of intelligence, a wonderful sense of humor, and enormous perception and sensitivity to all things about him made him truly one of the greatest of all physicians that Memorial Hospital has been privileged to have carry forward its noble undertaking.

Many men inspire by their example of character but count for little in the way of other accomplishments in life. Not so for Dr. Karnofsky. He not only inspired others by his character but his accomplishments had vast substance and impact on American medicine. He, more than any one individual, was responsible for having established the clinical discipline known as medical oncology. By establishing this discipline upon sound principles and objective observations, he made it respected by the medical community and was responsible for attracting many men to the field. In addition, his many original observations in the field of cancer chemotherapy helped form the basis on which a wide variety of chemical agents are used clinically today.

For this unique man we will always have love and affection. The world was enriched by his life as were all of us who were privileged to be his colleagues.

Dr. Karnofsky is survived by his wife and four children.

W. P. Laird Myers, M.D.

Lincoln D. Kelsey

May 22, 1894 — September 6, 1966

Lincoln D. Kelsey was a missionary at heart who found an outlet for his interests through commitment to his community and to agricultural people at home and overseas. He trained students from all parts of the world in the art of extension teaching. Out of his sincere interest in other people, he assumed a number of varied assignments and carried them through with eminent success. His friendliness and keen sense of humor endeared "Abe" Kelsey to all who knew him.

Lincoln Kelsey was born in Saratoga Springs, New York, and spent much of his boyhood on a farm near West Hartford, Connecticut. His career of service began when he became a county agricultural agent in Massachusetts following his graduation from Massachusetts Agricultural College (now Massachusetts State University) in 1917. That career was interrupted for a period of military service during World War I but was renewed when he volunteered for Turkish agricultural relief work under the Near East Relief Program.

On returning from Turkey in 1920, Kelsey became an agricultural agent in Franklin County, where he also organized extension work in home economics. His work continued from 1923 to 1928 as an agricultural agent in Albany County. He organized 4-H work in that county.

His successful performance in the field led to his appointment on the Cornell staff as an assistant state leader of county agricultural agents. He remained on the extension administration staff until his retirement in 1955, but in the intervening years he participated as an organizer and a leader in numerous responsible positions, some of them as part of his official duties and some while on leave from his post.

In 1935, he took leave to serve as rural rehabilitation adviser with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the northeastern states. Upon his return to the University, he assisted the director of extension in relations with the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the National Youth Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration. He was the first secretary of the State Soil Conservation Committee.

In 1944, the missionary spirit again took Professor Kelsey overseas for two years as an agricultural specialist with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and then as director of agriculture and fisheries in the Balkan and Greek missions of UNRRA. In 1953, he returned to that part of the world under the United

States Department of Agriculture to assist in training 250 extension workers and to help establish a new extension service in Iran.

Following his retirement from Cornell, Professor Kelsey traveled to the Philippines on a joint assignment with the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs (now the Agricultural Development Council) and the Cornell-Los Banos Project. While in Los Banos from 1956 to 1958, he greatly strengthened the pre-service training program at the Community Development Center. Throughout all his work abroad he took a personal interest in many individuals, their problems, and their way of life.

As a scholar and as a student of cooperative extension work, he was coauthor of a book with C. C. Hearne of the United States Department of Agriculture entitled *Cooperative Extension Work*. This text has been translated into six other languages. Through the book, through his other writings, and through an undergraduate class in extension which he taught for many years, Professor Kelsey helped shape the careers of many young men and women from this country and other parts of the world.

For fourteen years he directed the annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell. At the same time he served as contact officer for all foreign visitors coming to the College of Agriculture. His knowledge of other countries, his keen interest in agricultural problems, and his remarkable facility for relating himself to people with differing backgrounds and interests helped him meet the needs of approximately 200 visitors a year from forty or more different countries.

In his community, Professor Kelsey's interest in others found expression through leadership in the First Congregational Church of Ithaca and other community organizations. He served on the board of directors of the Congregational-Christian Conference of New York State. For fifteen years he served on the board of control of Cornell United Religious Work, twice as its chairman.

Professor Kelsey's interest in people was shared by his wife, Alice Geer Kelsey, who accompanied him on travels abroad. In addition to his wife, he is survived by four children and eighteen grandchildren. He enjoyed the out-of-doors, and, when stricken, he was camping in the Adirondacks, next to nature which he dearly loved.

Whatever he did, Lincoln D. Kelsey's friendliness and enjoyable sense of humor left an impression long to be remembered. His sincere interest in the welfare of other people was affirmed by his full and rewarding life as a good teacher, expert administrator, able volunteer in community work, and admirable family man.

Fred B. Morris, L. R. Simons, Arthur E. Durfee

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May Kennedy

March 13, 1880 — April 12, 1965

May Kennedy, former Associate Director of the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing and a pioneer in psychiatric nursing, died April 12, 1965, in the hospital. She was 84 years old and had lived at 200 East 66th Street.

Miss Kennedy, who retired in 1947, was a former president of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, and a former treasurer of the American Nurses Association and chairman of its mental hygiene section for four years.

She had lectured widely and conducted many institutes on psychiatric nursing; she was the author of many papers on that subject.

In World War I she served with the American Expeditionary Force as head nurse at LaFauche and chief nurse of Neurological Hospital 2 and Base Hospital 87 at Toul, France.

She was born in New Holland, Ohio. She graduated from St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing in Chicago. She received her Bachelor's degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, and her Master's degree from the University of Chicago.

Miss Kennedy began her career as a psychiatric nurse. She was chief nurse at Anna and Kankakee State Hospital in Illinois.

In 1919 she was superintendent of nurses at Indianapolis City Hospital. The next year she was named director of the Illinois State School of Psychiatric Nursing. From 1928 to 1931 she lectured at the University of Chicago and at schools of nursing in the area.

Miss Kennedy was appointed director of the division of nursing of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare in 1929. She was a member of the nurse examiners board of the Illinois Civil Service Commission and a former president of the Illinois State Nurses Association.

She joined the New York Hospital School of Nursing as Associate Director in 1932.

Muriel R. Carbery

Zoltan Irme Kertesz

September 2, 1903 — August 23, 1968

Professor Kertesz died unexpectedly at his home in Geneva, New York, on August 23, 1968. His passing deprived the University, the state, the country, and the world of a valuable source of counsel in food science and technology.

Professor Kertesz was educated in his native Hungary, receiving his doctorate in 1927 from the Royal Hungarian University at Debreczen. Following post-doctorate training at the Biochemical Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1928, he accepted an appointment as assistant in research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York. He advanced to associate in 1930 and to professor of chemistry in 1940. Professor Kertesz took an early retirement from the University in 1962 in order to become chief of the Food Science and Technology Branch, Nutrition Division, Food and Agriculture Organization, a branch of the United Nations. He maintained his office in Rome, Italy, until the fall of 1966 at which time he returned to the United States to serve as secretary of the Protein Advisory Group of the same organization until earlier this year.

As reflected by his professional itinerary, Professor Kertesz was best characterized as having a vigorous enthusiasm for his work and a drive to contribute to his chosen field in the largest way possible. At the Experiment Station, his research as a plant biochemist yielded 160 publications, of which about half were concerned with his special field of pectin chemistry. Unwilling to restrict his activities to the research laboratory, he became interested in the practical application of pectin chemistry to problems of fruit and vegetable processing. He was successful in developing the industrial use of clarifying enzymes for the production of fruit and vegetable juices, and the use of calcium salts to firm canned vegetables, for which he received an award from the National Canners Association. He was in almost constant touch with the processing industry and its problems of vegetable texture. In his last few years at the Experiment Station, Professor Kertesz applied his knowledge and energies to investigating the use of high energy radiation as a means of food preservation, a process which he ardently believed could be a significant factor in enhancing the world food supply.

Professor Kertesz became intimately involved in problems of world health and nutrition which culminated in his association with the United Nations organization. His success in these activities led to his being awarded the Institute of Food Technologists' coveted International Award in 1967.

Professor Kertesz was an active member of many professional organizations, including the American Chemical Society, American Society of Plant Physiologists, American Association for the Advancement of Science,

Institute of Food Technologists (charter member), Sigma Xi, and Phi Tau Sigma. He served as editor of both *Food Technology* and *Food Research* for the years 1950-52, and subsequently served as consulting editor. He edited a series of monographs entitled *Economic Crops*, published by Interscience Publishers. His monograph *The Pectin Substances*, which was published in 1951 by Interscience Publishers, is a classic, widely cited by pectin chemists. At the time of his death he was in the process of compiling and editing an *Encyclopedia of Food* to be published by John Wiley and Sons.

Professor Kertesz also served on numerous national and international committees including the United States Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee (England, Germany, Austria, France), 1945; scientific consultant, Office of Technical Services, United States Department of Commerce, 1946-47; nutrition officer with Food and Agriculture Organization in Ceylon, 1952-53; acting resident representative, United Nations Technical Advisory Board, 1953; consultant, Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense, participating in surveys in Korea (1956), Turkey (1957-58), Libya (1957), and Ethiopia (1958).

In addition to his dynamic professional interests, Professor Kertesz was also an ardent athlete, particularly adept in tennis and skiing. Those who participated with him in these activities knew well his competitive spirit.

Professor Kertesz is survived by his wife, Anna Frommer; a son, Christopher; a daughter, Vera Cobb; two grandchildren; and several brothers and sisters living in his native Hungary.

R. S. Shallenberger, J. P. Van Buren, L. M. Massey, Jr.

Asa Carlton King

June 24, 1877 — January 17, 1967

Asa Carlton King, Professor Emeritus, served as Professor of Farm Practice and Farm Superintendence in the New York State College of Agriculture for thirty years. He had resided at 117 McIntyre Place, Forest Home, since 1915.

Professor King was reared on a farm near Trumansburg, New York. He graduated from the Trumansburg Academy, matriculated at the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in September, 1895, and received his B.S. degree in agriculture in June, 1899. As an undergraduate he was a prominent member of the Cornell crew under the famed Coach Courtney and was navy director for one year. He was a member of the Sphinx Head and Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity.

For ten years following his graduation from the College of Agriculture, he operated a fruit farm at Trumansburg. His success as a farmer resulted in his being called in 1909 by the New York State Department of Agriculture to lecture at farmers' institutes. At that time it was the policy of the Department of Agriculture to rely almost exclusively on men who were actively engaged in farming to relate their experiences in following recommendations of the College and Experiment Stations. Many farmers were not yet ready to listen respectfully to college professors and government research workers, but college-trained men who were making an outstanding success of a practical farm enterprise had great influence in stimulating farmers to adopt improved methods and to strive for a better understanding of the scientific principles underlying farm operations. Professor King was unusually successful in winning the confidence of farmers and helped to lay the foundations for an enlarged extension service that was soon to follow.

During the winter of 1911-12, Professor King was employed by the College of Agriculture to give instruction at Extension Schools. These schools, organized throughout the State, were set up usually as a five-day course with a staff of three or more instructors, most of them college professors. "Carl" King soon became one of the most popular conductors of Extension Schools although he was still primarily a farmer.

On April 1, 1915, A. C. King accepted a full-time position at the College of Agriculture as Professor of Farm Practice; and during the thirty years in which he had charge of the faculty requirement in farm practice, almost 10,000 men students were enrolled in the College. Professor King evaluated the farm experience of these students and placed many of the inexperienced men on farms where they could gain additional experience to complete

the practice requirement. He brought to this work a sympathetic understanding of the problems arising when an inexperienced city boy worked for a practical farmer. Under his supervision both the students and the farmers profited.

On the retirement of Professor J. L. Stone in 1920, Professor King assumed responsibility for supervision of the College farmlands not under jurisdiction of the various departments, and at that time his title was changed to Professor of Farm Practice and Farm Superintendence. Under his direction the lands were well-managed for the purposes of research, instruction, and production of crops for livestock. The services expected of Farm Practice by the departments were maintained on an efficient and cooperative basis.

During the twenties and thirties Professor King promoted the change from horse-farming to power-farming. At one time there were sixteen teams of horses used on the University farm for farm work and to haul ice for the dairy plant and coal for the University heating plant. Professor King also helped to promote tile drainage not only on the College farmlands but on farms in the state. He was instrumental in establishing the boarding house in Forest Home for single employees.

In addition to his regular work he found time to serve his community by taking an active interest in the Forest Home school and Forest Home Improvement Association. Professor King was a friendly man who worked well with other people. He was a great lover of nature and, after retirement, pursued his hobbies of fishing and hunting, and hiking through the fields to observe wild flowers. He loved to pick wild strawberries.

In 1905 he married Viola Doyle, who passed away in 1947. In 1960, he married Helen Covell. He is survived by Mrs. Helen Covell King and two daughters, Mrs. Dorothy Hoyt Dillingham of Ithaca and Mrs. Edith King Fulton of Houston, Texas, and four grandchildren.

A. E. Durfee, A. W. Gibson, S. R. Shapley

Otto Kinkeldey

November 27, 1878 — September 19, 1966

Otto Kinkeldey was born in New York City. After attending public schools there, he received the A.B. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1898 and the M.A. in English literature and philosophy from New York University in 1900. For the next two years he did graduate work in music at Columbia University under Edward MacDowell. From 1898 to 1902, he was organist and choirmaster of the Episcopal Chapel of the Incarnation in New York City. In 1902, he went abroad to continue his musical, literary, and historical studies at the University of Berlin under Hermann Kretzschmar and at the Royal Academic Institute for Church Music in Berlin under Robert Radecke, serving at the same time as organist and musical director of the American Church in Berlin.

In 1906-07, he was sent by the Prussian government on a research trip through the ducal, church, and town libraries of the central German states for the purpose of cataloging and describing the musical scores and books on music in those libraries. Returning to the University of Berlin, he continued his studies and received the Ph.D. degree *summa cum laude* in 1909 for a thesis on “Orgel und Klavier in der Musik des 16. Jahrhunderts”—a path-breaking achievement at the time and a classic work in its field.

In 1909, Dr. Kinkeldey became instructor in organ and music theory at the University of Breslau and librarian of the Royal Academic Institute for Church Music connected with that university; a year later he was enrolled as Lecturer in Music History in the Faculty of Philosophy and received the honorary title of Professor. When war broke out in 1914, he returned to the United States to head the division of music in the New York Public Library, continuing there until 1923 except for two years of service (1917-19) in the army.

From 1923 to 1927, Dr. Kinkeldey was chairman of the Department of Music at Cornell; he also served as University Organist in his first year and directed the Sage Chapel Choir in the vesper services all four years. It was under his chairmanship that musicology became, for the first time at Cornell, a subject for graduate study; probably the first seminar in musicology in this country was given here by Dr. Kinkeldey in 1924-25.

After three more years at the New York Public Library, Dr. Kinkeldey returned to Cornell in 1930 as University Librarian and holder of the first professorship of musicology to be established in the United States, a double office which he filled with distinction until his retirement in 1946. His term as librarian coincided with difficult times: beset by lack of space, lack of properly trained staff, and inadequate budgets, he labored through the years of depression and war, constantly urging in his annual reports the needed expansions. “We are demonstrating,”

he declared in one report, "the theorem that two bodies, when they take the form of books or library workers, can occupy the same space." An honored guest at the formal dedication of Uris and Olin Libraries in October 1962, Dr. Kinkeldey was able to see accomplished what he had so long worked for. Meanwhile, he had performed many services to the academic community outside the round of his official duties, including the giving of informal seminars in bibliography for the benefit of graduate students. And despite the shortage of funds he had managed through his connections in Germany to acquire some of the basic sets which are the foundation of the present superb collection of the music library.

During all these years Dr. Kinkeldey was also active in library and musicological affairs on a national scale. He was one of the founders of both the Music Library Association and the American Musicological Society, serving as president of the former from 1931 to 1935 and of the latter from 1934 to 1936, and again in 1941-42. He took an active interest in both organizations up to the last year of his life. The American Musicological Society made him honorary president and devoted to him a special volume of its journal (1960) as a *Festschrift*. He was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by Princeton University in 1947. After his official retirement from Cornell, he served as visiting professor at Harvard, Texas, Washington, Princeton, and other universities until 1958. In 1948, he gave a series of Messenger Lectures at Cornell on the subject, "Music and the Universe."

Dr. Kinkeldey's published musicological works were not extremely numerous, but every one bore the mark of authority and careful scholarship. He was himself an accomplished musician as well as a scholar. His influence on the development of musicology in the United States was fundamental and far-reaching. It was an influence exercised through his teaching and, of even greater consequence, through his example. One of his colleagues remarked in 1958, "I venture to say that there is no serious American musical scholar of this generation who does not consciously reflect some sort of contact with the ideal of scholarship which Dr. Kinkeldey embodies." He belonged to the last generation of musicologists in which it was still possible for one man to be at home in every area of the discipline; he was perhaps the last great "generalist" in that field. His grasp of the essentials of any problem was always sound and always expressed with clarity, force, and humor. For many years he ably defended the cause of musicological studies against the sneers of so-called "practical" musicians, thereby eventually making way for the introduction of musicology as an academic discipline in virtually every graduate school in this country. His eminent position as a living link between European and American musicology was dramatized in his address to the International Musicological Society on the occasion of its congress at New York in 1961, the first such congress to be held outside Europe.

Those of his friends who were also his professional colleagues will always recall with gratitude Dr. Kinkeldey's readiness to place at their disposal his immense knowledge and sound judgment in musicological matters. More than one of us never submitted a manuscript until after it had passed the scrutiny of that keen intelligence. In personal relationships Dr. Kinkeldey was a man of few words, externally not demonstrative but a friend on whose understanding and affection one could always rely. And his home will be remembered as a delightful center of social life in the Cornell community.

Harry Caplan, G. F. Shepherd, Jr., Donald J. Grout

Milton Lurie Kramer

November 23, 1906 — March 8, 1965

Dr. Milton Lurie Kramer, Attending Physician of The New York Hospital and Clinical Professor of Medicine in the Cornell Medical College, died March 8, 1965, at the age of 58.

He served on the staff of the hospital from 1933 to the time of his death. He was one of that small group of physicians on whom patients, colleagues, students, and the community depend to an inordinate extent. Widely respected as a scientific and scholarly physician, a literate, articulate, broadly educated man, and a cultured human being, few people have had as great an influence on standards of excellence in patient care or education at all levels within our institution as he did during his thirty years of dedicated service. He was known as a physician to physicians, but his interest and devoted service to his patients extended equally to those in all life's various stations.

Dr. Kramer was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, November 23, 1906. He attended Columbia, receiving his A.B. degree before graduating from the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1929. His scholarship as a student was recognized by election to Alpha Omega Alpha. He served two years on the House Staff of Beth Israel Hospital in New York, following which he served as a Fellow in the Pathologisches Institut of the University of Berlin from 1931 to 1933. Following his return to this country he maintained associations with both the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and Beth Israel Hospital, receiving recognition in both for his unusual skills and contributions. He served as Director of Medicine at the Hospital for Joint Diseases from 1957. He was widely recognized within the profession and was a member of the American College of Physicians, The New York Academy of Medicine, and other national and local societies.

Dr. Kramer is survived by his wife, Helen, and a son, Robert.

E. Hugh Luckey

Vladimir Nicitich Krukovsky

October 8, 1901 — January 16, 1969

Professor Krukovsky was born in Odessa, Imperial Russia, on October 8, 1901. He was graduated from V. A. Zhukovsky's Real School of Odessa in 1918 and attended the Polytechnic Institute of that city in 1918-19.

In 1919 he joined the Volunteer Anti-Communist Army and attended Sergievskoe Officers' Artillery School. Following military service in the Crimea, he resided in Turkey and subsequently moved to Czechoslovakia. Here he attended the Polytechnic Institute of Prague from which he was graduated in 1926 receiving the engineering degree.

From 1926-29 he served as assistant manager and then manager of Agricultural Industries in Czechoslovakia. In 1930 he and his wife, Josefa, emigrated to the United States. He became a citizen in 1936.

Dr. Krukovsky entered the graduate school of Cornell University in 1933 receiving the M.S. degree in 1934 and the Ph.D. in 1935. He was instructor in dairy chemistry from 1935-39. In 1939 he was promoted to assistant professor; in 1946 to associate professor and in 1954 to professor. He became professor emeritus upon his retirement.

Although his research in the field of lipids was of great interest to him, he nevertheless found time to teach two courses in dairy chemistry—one on analytical methods and one on fats and fat-like substances. His personal concern for each student was a large factor in the popularity of his courses.

Much of Dr. Krukovsky's research was concerned with various aspects of lipolysis and oxidation of milk fat and their effect on the flavor and keeping Quality of milk and milk products. He was much interested in vitamins A, D, E and K and other materials associated with milk fat. He first demonstrated the influence of vitamin E in the prevention of oxidized flavor development in milk.

In recognition of his research accomplishments, the American Chemical Society conferred upon him its 1961 Borden Award for outstanding research in dairy chemistry. This consisted of \$1,000 and a gold medal. In December 1966 he was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and the American Dairy Science Association.

From 1948 to 1967 he served on the Scientific, Liaison and Advisory Board of the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute of the Armed Forces. In 1955 he took part in the preparation of tables on "Detoxication

Mechanisms of Animals" for the *Handbook of Biological Data*, published by the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council.

He was author and coauthor of more than 100 scientific research papers dealing with the biochemical properties of milk and milk products that affect their palatability and nutritive value. He also translated and abstracted more than 1,000 Russian scientific papers for Chemical Abstracts Service. He was proficient in the Czech, German, and French languages as well.

On June 30, 1967, Dr. Kruckovsky retired from active duty as professor of dairy chemistry in the Department of Food Science at Cornell University, ending a thirty-three year period of service.

He is survived by his son, Nicholas, also a Cornell graduate.

J. K. Loosli, W. K. Jordan, R. F. Holland

Claude L. Kulp

April 28, 1894 — July 25, 1969

Few men have contributed so much, so well, to so many, in the promotion of education in the Empire State as has Claude L. Kulp. A native son, formally educated in the public schools of Rochester and at Rochester Mechanics Institute, the University of Rochester, Columbia and Cornell Universities, he, throughout his lifetime, steadily sought further educational perfection through his own studious efforts.

Since his early years he had dedicated his talents to the general welfare of children and youth, ever sensitive to the fullest development of their potentialities through education at its best in a viable democracy. Rare is the educator who has successfully taken the progressive and comprehensive steps in educational services that can be credited to Claude L. Kulp. Among his varied positions may be mentioned teacher of industrial arts, football coach, director of vocational education, director of elementary education, assistant superintendent, and superintendent of schools. Further, he served as associate state commissioner for elementary, secondary and adult education; professor of education; supervisor of experimental programs in elementary teacher education; and coordinator of the office of field services at Cornell University. Each advance came without solicitation, with notable modesty; each position was held with distinction; all were marked by a high degree of success.

Other services included the direction and coordination of school surveys; consultant services in many school systems; director, division of civic education for Out-of-School Youth (New York), 1941; and instructor, coast artillery school, World War I.

His colleagues in education honored him by election to several presidencies, first as president of the Southern Zone, New York State Teachers Association, and later to president of the New York State Teachers Association. For many years after his tenure as president he served the New York State Teachers Association as treasurer. In 1938 he was elected president of the New York State Council of City and Village Superintendents. He was chairman of the executive committee of the New York Council on Rural Education for twenty years.

He served with distinction as a member of a number of state and national education committees, including the Advisory Council and Planning Committee of the American Association of School Administrators; the Professional Advisory Committee on Readjustment of High School Education; the Regents Examination Board; and the Legislation Committee of the National Education Association. He was also a consultant to the Temporary Commission on Educational Finance, New York State.

Colleges, universities and other institutions also benefited from his wisdom and broad experience. He was a member of numerous boards of trustees, including those of George Junior Republic, Ithaca College and Syracuse University.

He was well known throughout the state of New York. In every district, large and small, he was marked as a man of distinction not only for his leadership in education but for his high character and human touch. Effective, eloquent and pleasing in platform address, he consistently sustained the cause of better educational opportunities for all children. He vigorously supported education at all times, particularly against vicious attack. He never failed to exalt the work of the teacher and professor as fundamental to our democratic society.

Numerous professional journals sought the sagacious and poignant articles from his pen. The results of experimental programs under his direction have been widely circulated and the significant results of numerous survey reports have been given the immortal baptism of printer's ink.

In addition to the realm of professional education Claude L. Kulp was a distinguished citizen of the Ithaca community. His many activities included chairman of a church board of trustees, president of the Y.M.C.A. board of directors, president of the Boy Scouts of America Council, and American Legionnaire. He served in the presidencies (Ithaca) of the Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Community Chest, and in the chairmanships of the Greater Cornell Fund and the Tompkins County War and Community Fund. He was on the board of trustees of the Ithaca Savings Bank.

His friends and associates remember him for yet other things: for his warm and very human personality; for his humility, which was at odds with his magnificent abilities and experience; for his executive proficiencies as coupled with extraordinary friendliness and ease of approach; for his consummate devotion to his work; for the high-principled convictions exemplified by his everyday life; for his love of family and community; and for the multitude of friends whom he served but of whom he asked little.

He is survived by his wife, Mabel Ross Kulp; two sons, Arthur Claude Kulp and Robert Ross Kulp; and five grandchildren.

H. G. Andrus, J. P. Bail, C. B. Moore, L. B. Hkon

Ernest William Lampe

December 27, 1896 — October 19, 1966

Dr. Lampe, distinguished surgeon and teacher, died of a heart attack at the age of sixty-nine. At the time of his death he was on the courtesy-attending staff of The New York Hospital, Clinical Professor of Anatomy, Emeritus, at Cornell, and Visiting Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital.

With the opening of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in 1932, Dr. Lampe joined the medical faculty as an instructor in surgery, to begin an illustrious career in teaching. Although well known as a surgeon, he was famous for his classical monographs on surgical anatomy, and his popular course in this subject was attended by surgeons from all parts of the world. It was, however, in his weekly evening seminars for attending and resident staffs of The New York Hospital that his method of teaching became a truly memorable experience; then, his complete absorption and contagious enthusiasm and his vivid descriptions of anatomical details were enhanced by free-hand blackboard sketches which revealed still another authentic talent. His clear and concise instruction was always given sympathetically, not as a superior but as a peer. In all sincerity he would listen with interest to the opinion of a student and react with pleasure if he thought it contributed to the discussion.

Dr. Lampe was born in one of the last frontiers of this country, a small mining town, Virginia, Minnesota. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1920, and received his medical degree in 1923 at Rush Medical School.

Dr. Lampe was a diplomate of and examiner for the American Board of Surgery, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York Surgical Society, the Harvey Society, the New York Society for Thoracic Surgery and the New York State Society for Medical Research.

For his many years of exemplary service to the Finnish community along the eastern seaboard, he was decorated in 1954 by the Government of Finland with the title of Knight, First Class, Order of the Lion of Finland.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Yvonne Lampe; three brothers, Arthur, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Elmer, of Hanover, New Hampshire, and Jacob, of New York City; and three sisters, Mrs. Ernest Knuti of Evanston, Illinois, Mrs. Lewis Woodruff of Joliet, Illinois, and Mrs. Paul Peterson of Nyack, New York.

Cranston W. Holman, M.D.

Herbert David Laube

October 15, 1880 — September 12, 1960

Herbert Laube came to the Cornell Law School in 1925 and retired in 1948, coming back one term in 1955 to teach the course in wills. The *Quarterly* dedicated its spring issue of 1949 to him and published one of his notable articles “The Jurisprudence of Interests.”

Born in Brodhead, Wisconsin, in 1880, he received his undergraduate degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1903 and a Master of Arts degree from the University of Michigan in 1911. He did other graduate work in the University of Chicago. He taught in various high schools in Wisconsin and Illinois and at the Normal School in Green County, Wisconsin. At the age of thirty-one he came east to teach at the William L. Dickinson High School in Jersey City, New Jersey, and he soon began the study of law at Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1916 at the age of thirty-six. He remained in New Jersey during World War I as a lecturer for the War Department in Bayonne and Jersey City, and after the war he returned to Milwaukee to practice law and to become journal clerk and parliamentarian to the Wisconsin Senate. He then enrolled as a graduate student at the Harvard Law School and received his S.J.D. in 1924. He indicated his affection and respect for several of his teachers, notably Professors Charles E. Merriam, Charles R. Henderson, and Albion Small of the University of Chicago, Charles Beard of Columbia, and particularly Roscoe Pound of Harvard, who directed his graduate work and who influenced his thinking and his life. He taught two years at St. Louis University and one summer at Drake University before he came to Cornell at the age of forty-five, where he was to spend the rest of his active life.

He is survived by his wife, Vivian F. Laube, and a brother, Frank Laube, of Seattle, Washington.

Laube was a good teacher, well-trained, well prepared, gentle, and precise. He was a prodigious worker and published three casebooks and many articles and reviews. In the controversies of the late twenties and early thirties with respect to curriculum and the aims and methods of legal education, he was a partisan, a traditionalist, and proud to be a pupil and disciple of Roscoe Pound, to whom he felt he owed so much. His students remember well his methods and techniques in his teaching of courses in wills, mortgages, and, particularly, quasi-contracts and jurisprudence.

His early studies of sociology were ripened by his contact with Pound and the school of sociological jurisprudence.

In his tribute to him at the memorial service in the chapel, Anabel Taylor, Rev. Edward L. Christie of Ithaca said he found in him dignity, serenity, humor, and kindness. Describing the reaction of Professor Laube's students to him, he said "As they looked at that calm face and listened to that quiet voice, I am certain the dignity, serenity, the almost shy laughter, the friendly warmth also became a part of them." So they did: he had great dignity, he was serene, he had found an inner peace.

Gentle as he was, however, he had an intense, even a fierce, hatred of injustice. He wanted his jurisprudence translated into action, judicial or legislative. Yet he was himself a man of books. When he retired in 1948, he kept his law school office. Daily he came and worked, read, and wrote. He did not stop until he was well into his last illness.

He had a long life in preparation for law teaching. Excellent undergraduate and graduate training were of course part of it. Secondary school teaching, over a period so long that it might have seemed to be his chosen vocation, contributed. Then came the Columbia and Harvard Law Schools with a brief span in practical politics as a legislative aide between these two periods of study. Finally he came to Cornell where he made his life in the law. Here at forty-five he began a teaching and writing career which ultimately brought him to the front ranks of those of his generation. One half of the faculty with whom he spent most of his active life are now gone with him: Charles Burdick, Lyman Wilson, George Thompson, and Horace Whiteside. It was a strong faculty on which he sat. Twenty-four classes will remember him respectfully and affectionately as a fine teacher, a great scholar, and a worthy member of the group, which brought them into the profession of the lawyer.

John W. MacDonald, William H. Farnham, Robert S. Stevens

Leon I. Levine

July 5, 1897 — April 18, 1961

Dr. Leon I. Levine, long associated with The New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College, died on April 18, 1961. His death was sudden, but for many years he had been disabled by symptoms of coronary insufficiency, which prevented full participation in the teaching, and clinical activities he loved and did so well.

Dr. Levine was born on July 5, 1897, near Kiev, Russia, and emigrated with his family to the United States in 1902. He attended Townsend Harris High School and the College of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1918. He attended Cornell University Medical College, graduating in 1922 with special distinction as winner of the Polk Prize for special research during his senior year. He served a two-year rotating internship on the Second Cornell Division of Bellevue Hospital from 1922 to 1924. Following this he served a residency in pediatrics at St. Mary's Hospital for children and undertook active practice of medicine in New York City in 1925.

During his thirty-six years of active private practice in New York City, Dr. Levine maintained a loyal and effective contact with his alma mater, Cornell, and the New York Hospital. Most of his teaching centered in the instruction of undergraduate medical students and house staff on the wards of the Cornell Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital, which he knew so well. For five years, from 1925 to 1930, he was actively involved in the clinical and student teaching activities in the Cornell Pay Clinic. He was attending physician on the Second Cornell Medical Division and assistant attending physician at the New York Hospital until his semireirement. As Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University Medical College, he was responsible for instruction of many groups of second-year medical students in physical diagnosis, both at the New York Hospital and Bellevue Hospital. Perhaps his most influential teaching was accomplished as tutor for third-year students in the Department of Medicine at Cornell. Here he was able to inculcate into large numbers of students a most detailed approach to accurate history taking and complete examination of the patient. His requirements were always strict and exhaustive. Nevertheless, his students many years later expressed their appreciation for his disciplined approach. At the time of initiation of formal postgraduate instruction on the Cornell Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital in 1946, Dr. Levine was one of the important participants and continued in this program for nearly five years.

Dr. Levine was a member of the New York County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the New York Heart Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York Academy of Sciences.

In 1941 Dr. Levine married Dr. Anna Kaslow, a graduate of the New York University College of Medicine, class of 1925, and was in practice with her until the time of his death. They had no children. Dr. Levine's life centered in medicine, his home, and his former students. He maintained an intimate knowledge of all of his former students and took great pride in their accomplishments. His major medical hobby was the collection of a personal reference library, containing approximately 80,000 individual articles filed in such a way that they were readily available for his immediate reference.

Dr. Levine was a devoted clinician and teacher and a personable colleague. His death is recorded with deep regret.

E. Hugh Luckey, M.D.

George Morris Lewis

June 11, 1899 — February 27, 1966

Dr. George Lewis died in The New York Hospital, February 27, 1966, at the age of sixty-seven.

He was born in Elkhorn, Manitoba, Canada, on June 11, 1899. His father John Lewis who was a Baptist minister and his mother Ada Elizabeth (Yarwood) Lewis were born in Wales and migrated to rural Western Canada just before the turn of the twentieth century.

George attended the local country schools. At the age of 15 he contracted poliomyelitis. When the acute symptoms subsided he continued his education and received an M.D. degree from the University of Alberta in 1925. In 1965 the Medical Alumni Association of the University of Alberta conferred upon George Lewis the outstanding Achievement Award for 1965 in recognition of distinguished service to medicine.

Dr. Lewis became a naturalized United States citizen in 1931.

After graduation from medical school, George Lewis came to New York City and served his internship at the Skin and Cancer Hospital from 1925 to 1926. He then joined the dermatology staff at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital to continue his dermatological studies. At the same time he was associated in office practice with Dr. George Miller MacKee. Dr. Lewis remained with the Skin and Cancer Unit until 1940. It was at this institution that he carried on extensive clinical and laboratory research in dermatological mycology.

In 1932 he joined the Cornell Clinic Medical Staff. However his major teaching, research, and clinical activities were at the Skin and Cancer Unit until 1940 when he was offered and accepted the Directorship of the Department of Dermatology at The New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College. By successive promotions he became Clinical Professor of Medicine (Dermatology) at Cornell University Medical College and Attending Physician (Dermatology) at the New York Hospital. He retired in 1962, and he was appointed Emeritus Clinical Professor of Medicine and Consultant Physician at the Hospital.

Dr. Lewis completely reorganized the department of Dermatology at The New York Hospital. With the help of Miss Mary Hopper, a mycological laboratory and clinic second to none were established as well as a dermatopathology department and a clinical photographic unit. A dermatological library was put together, and the physical therapy and surgical units were modernized. A dermatology residency program was instituted, and the teaching of dermatology updated.

Dr. Lewis was Consultant Dermatologist to the Memorial and Polyclinic Hospitals in New York City and to Vassar Brothers Hospital in Poughkeepsie. Considering his busy schedule and his many activities and interests, one could say that Dr. Lewis was a prolific writer. He wrote and published over one hundred articles which appeared in various medical journals, and two books, each of which went into several editions. In addition, he was a member of the editorial board of the *Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology* for about 10 years, *The Journal for Investigative Dermatology* and the *New York State Journal of Medicine*.

Early in his dermatological career Dr. Lewis saw the need to develop and expand the field of mycology amongst dermatologists. With the collaboration of Miss Mary Hopper, Dr. Lewis developed an excellent mycology laboratory where extensive clinical research was carried out and where fungous diseases were diagnosed and treated more successfully than ever before. They were the first to recognize the characteristic clinical lesions caused by *T. rubrum* infection. The accumulation of clinical and laboratory material pertaining to fungous infections was published in their first practical monograph for dermatologists on fungous diseases. *Introduction to Medical Mycology* was first published in 1939. There were four editions altogether published in 1939, 1943, 1948, and 1958 with various collaborators.

During many years of teaching elementary dermatology to third and fourth year medical students at Cornell Medical College, Dr. Lewis became aware of the fact that a special type of textbook was required to augment the lectures, the clinical discussions, and the bedside teaching. He wrote a simple practical textbook on dermatology especially useful to medical students and general practitioners. *Practical Dermatology* was first published in 1952 and a second edition in 1959. The third edition will soon be published with Dr. Clayton E. Wheeler as co-author.

Dr. Lewis was extremely active in local, regional, national, and international dermatological societies. He was a member of both the New York and the Manhattan Dermatological Societies and served both of these as Secretary and President. Later he was elected to honorary membership to both societies. He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and became chairman of the Membership Committee. He was also Secretary and Chairman of its section on Dermatology. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society, the Mycological Society of America, the Society for Investigative Dermatology, and the American Medical Association. He was elected to the American Dermatological Association in 1937 and was elected President in 1962. He was a member, secretary-treasurer, and president of the American Board of Dermatology. He served as secretary-treasurer for eight years during which time the Board had the responsibility of examining more candidates and setting up more training centers than in any other eight year period. It was a colossal task, and Dr. Lewis handled all of the assignments

with great efficiency and tact. He became a Fellow of the American Academy of Dermatology in 1938 when it first started. Each year he served as a teacher, lecturer, panelist, exhibitor, group leader, and in 1956 he was elected President. He was a member of the Atlantic Dermatological Conference and attended the International Dermatological Society meeting in Washington in 1963. He was an honorary member of the British, Canadian, and Venezuelan Dermatological Societies and a corresponding member of the Swedish Dermatological Society.

George Lewis had other interests besides dermatology. He read the Bible extensively and was an expert on Abraham Lincoln, who was his great hero. He never missed an opportunity to visit and contemplate at the great Lincoln Memorial in Washington. He loved birds and took pains to provide housing and food for them throughout the year. He followed the stock market and devised elaborate charts of his own. He had a modest collection of jade, and he always carried a piece of jade in his pocket. He knew a good deal of the history of American dermatology.

When George died, there passed from our midst a fine Christian gentleman who was all man and who displayed great courage in overcoming physical and environmental handicaps to become one of the truly great American Dermatologists of our era. He was a good doctor with great patience and compassion and Possessed superior intellectual curiosity and attainments. He was a seeker of the truth who unselfishly shared his knowledge with his students and colleagues. He was an inspiring teacher and a forthright thinker with very definite ideas of his own. He took nothing for granted and walked a straight line all his life. His unremitting candor and his firm stand for ethical principles and for what he believed to be the truth, gained for him the respect and admiration of his contemporaries. George was a simple, reasonable, humble, and charitable man who loved his work. He gave unstintingly of his time and energy to improve the status of dermatology and to guide young men who chose medicine as a profession.

Dermatology has lost a fine and devoted physician, and his family lost a fine and, a good husband and father. Those of us who knew George feel a great personal loss. He leaves behind a great heritage and monument in the body of his great scientific and spiritual contributions.

Anthony C. Cipollaro

Taylor Downer Lewis

April 24, 1911 — March 1, 1969

Taylor D. Lewis, professor of civil engineering, died unexpectedly at the age of fifty-seven. A cardiac condition had necessitated a rest from University responsibilities during the fall semester, but he was actively teaching again at the time of his brief, final illness.

Professor Lewis was born in Detroit, Michigan. He received the B.S. degree in civil engineering from the University of Michigan in 1934 and, in 1937, a certificate from the Bureau for Street Traffic Research at Harvard University. He was awarded the degree of civil engineer by the University of Michigan in 1950.

Taylor Lewis began his professional career in 1934 with the Connecticut State Highway Department. In 1937 he became highway safety engineer with the Globe Indemnity Company in New York City. From 1938-40, he served as traffic engineer for the cities of Wichita, Kansas, and Gary, Indiana.

Called to active duty in the army in 1940, Professor Lewis was released in 1946, after service in North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany, as a lieutenant colonel in the Field Artillery. He was subsequently promoted to colonel in the Army Reserve.

After World War II, Professor Lewis resumed his career in engineering as a research assistant at the Bureau of Highway Traffic at Yale University. He came to Cornell as an assistant professor of civil engineering in 1946, and was promoted to associate professor in 1949 and professor in 1955. He was head of the Department of Transportation Engineering from 1954 until 1966.

During the summers of 1949 and 1950, Professor Lewis coordinated field work in Alaska and Greenland for the University's arctic research program. Other short term professional assignments included civil engineer for the Panama Canal Company (1951), operations analyst with the Operations Research Office of the Johns Hopkins University (1952-53), and senior visiting fellow, British Road Research Laboratory (1960-61). During the 1967-68 academic year, he was engaged in transportation systems planning with Freeman, Fox, Wilbur Smith, and Associates in London, England. Professor Lewis served as a consultant, beginning in 1953, to the Operations Research Office of the Department of the Army. He served as a traffic consultant to several municipalities, including Ithaca, and often was called upon to advise the Board on Traffic Control at Cornell. He was frequently called to serve as an expert witness in court cases.

Professor Lewis was registered as a professional engineer in Connecticut, Indiana, and New York. He was a member of the honorary societies Sigma Xi and Chi Epsilon. A fellow in the American Society of Civil Engineers, he served as chairman of the Highway Division's Committee on Significance of Tests for Highway Materials; locally, he served as president of the Ithaca Section of ASCE in 1959-60. He also held membership in the Institute of Traffic Engineers, Highway Research Board, Operations Research Society of America, American Road Builders Association, and American Society of Testing Materials. In ASTM, he was a member of committees on road and paving materials, and the effect of water on bituminous mixtures. He was the author of many papers and articles in the areas of traffic engineering and highway materials.

Something of the extent to which Taylor Lewis was respected as a traffic engineer in the Ithaca community is evident from these words of Charles Chatfield, news editor for WHCU:

Taylor Lewis, from the public works department point of view, was not a professor. He was one of their boys. He was a man who had highly specialized engineering knowledge of traffic and parking problems. His recommendations, even the ones considered too unpolitic to adopt, were considered sound. Taylor Lewis, in the capacity of traffic constant, was trusted for his good sense, and therefore he was respected. ... In essence, the service that Professor Taylor Lewis gave Ithaca was a high standard for those who attempt to bridge the distance between a campus and a city hall.

Taylor Lewis served the community in many ways other than as a traffic constant. He served as a member of the village board in Cayuga Heights and as captain of the fire company. Interested in sailing, he had been commodore of the Ithaca Yacht Club. He was also an ardent skier and tended to chafe under the enforced slowdown in physical activities this past winter.

To his students and colleagues, Taylor was a good teacher, sympathetic adviser, and warm friend. If students ever thought early in a course that his teaching was underorganized, they came to learn later that it was by intent. His laboratory courses in highway materials were open-ended experiences that brought benefits far beyond mere proficiency in performing standard tests. Students benefited also from his patience in letting them approach a task their own way before quietly offering a then-obviously-better alternative.

Professor Lewis is survived by his wife, Clara Bartholow Lewis, his daughter, Clare, and his sons, Forbes and Samuel.

Donald J. Belcher, Ta Liang, James W. Spencer

Sol Sidney Lichtman

October 15, 1898 — June 15, 1961

Dr. Sol Sidney Lichtman, long a member of the staff of the New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College, died on June 15, 1961, at the age of 62.

Dr. Lichtman was born in New York City on October 15, 1898. He was a graduate of the City College, and of Cornell University Medical College in 1921. He interned at Mount Sinai Hospital from 1921 to 1923. During his graduate education he became interested in biochemical approaches to clinical medicine, an area that engaged his attention throughout his professional life. For approximately ten years, from 1929 to 1938, he was active in research at the biochemistry laboratory at Mount Sinai Hospital. During this period his primary interest centered in diseases of the liver and nutrition; this led to the publication of his book entitled *Diseases of the Liver, Gall Bladder, and Bile Ducts*, one of the first comprehensive compilations of information on this important subject. Dr. Lichtman was on the staff of Cornell University Medical College from 1942 until his death. In his role as Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine and Assistant Attending Physician he was respected by his colleagues as a resourceful physician. In his later years his interest in research continued, and at his death he was working on a chemical method of detecting metabolic alterations in neoplastic disease.

E. Hugh Luckey, M.D.

Howard Scott Liddell

November 9, 1895 — October 24, 1962

Professor Liddell, born in Cleveland, Ohio, died after a brief illness. Although three years earlier he had suffered a so-called mild coronary ailment, his death was quite unexpected.

Most of Professor Liddell's elementary and secondary education was received in Erie, Pennsylvania. The officials of Erie, being aware of his status as a scientist, in June 1951, invited him, as a distinguished former resident, to attend the centennial celebration of that city's founding.

Howard Liddell did his undergraduate work at the University of Michigan, graduating in the Class of 1917; there he also received the Master's degree in 1918, his major subject having been psychology. In May 1920, he married Elzie Goodnough of Erie. He entered Cornell in 1918, as a graduate student and instructor in physiology, receiving the Ph.D. in 1923. He continued his interest and preparation in psychology by selecting that as a minor subject, principally under Professor E. B. Titchener. In these early years, however, most of Liddell's interest was devoted to the experimental analysis of thyroid functions in the sheep and goat. These experiments on thyroidectomized animals were continued at the Physiological Field Station, established in 1922 by Professor Sutherland Simpson, the physiologist who was Liddell's teacher.

In 1926, Liddell was promoted to Assistant Professor in Physiology, at the Ithaca branch of the Cornell Medical College. In 1930, he was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Physiology, a post he held until 1939, when the Ithaca branch of the medical school was discontinued. From 1939 to 1947, Liddell was Professor of Psychology. Although he had been the originator and founder, and from its beginning the director, of the Behavior Farm Laboratory, in 1947 he was given the official title of director of that laboratory and he was named Professor of Psychobiology — a title much more appropriate to the nature and distinctive character of his research, and the subject matter of his teaching.

As a scientist, Dr. Liddell's distinction rests in part upon the fact that he established the first laboratory in the United States (1923) for the study of conditioned reflexes, and that he became one of the two outstanding American investigators and developers of Pavlov's theories of the conditioned reflex. In connection with his research, Liddell made two extended visits to Pavlov's laboratory in Leningrad (1926 and 1934). In his own research and thinking, however, he went well beyond Pavlov's work and ideas. Liddell was too flexible, too resourceful, too independent to be a slavish follower.

The Behavior Farm Laboratory now has been named the Liddell Laboratory of Comparative and Physiological Psychology; for not only did Liddell create it through his own resourceful scientific imagination, but also, through his own efforts and research results, he obtained substantial research grants for his work continuously over a period of twenty-four years (1936-1960) from the U.S. Public Health Service, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation. For nearly forty years, significant research studies have been conducted there on animal behavior and learning, with special reference to the causes, behavior symptoms, physiological manifestations, and curative techniques of experimental neuroses. In recent years, research with lambs and kids has provided significant information and principles for the understanding of the mother's role in protecting her young from psychic stress. Some pediatricians have found the techniques and results so significant that they are conducting studies with infants and are applying the Laboratory's findings to the handling of infants. And, naturally, these researches with lambs and kids have evoked wide interest and enthusiasm among psychiatrists and psychologists. Liddell moved from the conditioned-reflex technique, as a method of studying learning, to its employment as a precise and refined method for studying anxiety and emotional stress. He wrote that "the persevering use of this powerful and exact method (conditioning) in the field of experimental medicine can disclose the biological basis of many fundamental problems concerning mental health and disease." W. Horsley Gantt of Johns Hopkins University—a distinguished scientist in the field—has called Liddell the "Father of American Experimental Psychopathology."

The Laboratory's work and publications achieved such international distinction as to stimulate widespread research elsewhere on experimental neuroses with a variety of animals. Consequently, the Laboratory was visited by scientists from abroad, as well as from other states, who were studying progress being made in research in the behavioral sciences. And, as was to be expected, the research conducted in this Laboratory and the findings and theories reported in Liddell's publications have become established, in current textbooks in neuropsychiatry and psychology, as standard material.

Professor Liddell was a member of scientific societies in the fields of biology, medicine, psychology, and psychoanalysis. He held offices in them: president of the American Psychopathological Society, and president of the Pavlovian Society of America, which he helped create, as he did the American Psychosomatic Society. He also served as an editor of some of their journals. In these societies, one of Liddell's goals, at which he worked successfully, was to remove the barriers between psychoanalysis and the study of conditioned responses.

The broad significance of Liddell's research is indicated by his appointments: Visiting Professor, Institute for Training and Research in Psychoanalysis (New York City); Visiting Professor, New York Psychiatric Institute; Scientific Advisory Board, Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine; consultant to the Army Operations Research Office; member of the Commission on Selection and Training of Aircraft Pilots, National Research Council; chairman, Committee on Group Processes, Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation; member, Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion. Dr. Liddell was invited to participate in and often to organize and conduct symposia, both in the United States and abroad, on the behavior of humans and infrahuman animals, particularly those dealing with the causes and prevention of excessive strain and anxiety. In fact, he had leading roles in two such conferences only a short time before his death. The last of these was an International Symposium on Comparative Medicine, at the dedication of the Animal Medical Center in New York City. There he was chairman of the Animal Behavior Section, whose program he organized.

For years, Dr. Liddell believed that comprehensive applications of his research findings and theories to the understanding and interpretation of *human* behavior would be premature. Many others, though, believed otherwise. The dramatic and acute turning point in his own attitude was reached during his assignment to Korea, at the height of the war, to study stress and self-control of the soldiers. For his contribution, he received the Service Medal of the United Nations Command. This assignment was a traumatic experience for him. He was not content to remain in Tokyo, as he might have, to interview men who had returned from the front. Instead, he went to the front himself, at the age of fifty-seven; he was under fire while he interviewed and visited with the men; for he knew that was where he must be, if his observations and conclusion were to be valid. Few persons, other than his immediate family, were aware of the effect of this experience upon this sensitive and perceptive man. Liddell then became fully convinced that research in the behavioral sciences, to justify itself, must be applicable to the understanding and elevation of *human* behavior and welfare. Those persons who saw only his gay, his ebullient exterior, or his brief periods of brusqueness, always followed by a contrite, self-conscious smile—those persons could have no inkling of the depth of his concern, or of his emotions. He did not believe in wearing his heart on his sleeve.

One result of his Korean experience was that Dr. Liddell accepted the many invitations to lecture before groups of sophisticated laymen (as, for example, under the auspices of the New York Academy of Medicine), as well as before psychologists, psychoanalysts, and general medical practitioners. The full significance of his work has yet to be described.

His scientific papers and his lectures were distinguished not only for their substance, but also for the style of writing and delivery. He wrote with what is called an "easy style," which, as all writers know, is the result of hard work. The serious scientific materials of his writings and lectures were leavened by a quiet sense of humor and were often accompanied by philosophical observations of insight on science and on mankind. His publications should be required for all graduate students in the behavioral sciences. Regrettably, he never offered a seminar on "How to Write Scientific Papers."

Howard Liddell's capacity for friendship was broad. It is not surprising that as a scientist he was held in high regard by those with whom he was associated in all fields; but it was evident, also, that they had a warm personal affection for him, shown in person and in many of the letters he received commenting on his lectures, scientific papers, and conference participation. His friendships, however, were not restricted to scientists. He was a member of the Ithaca Savage Club, a light-hearted group, and of a small informal Saturday luncheon group, good-humoredly calling itself the Lambs Club, consisting predominantly of business and professional men, among whom he was held in high regard as a raconteur.

Liddell's essential generosity of spirit was manifest in his encouragement of graduate students and young colleagues who were fortunate enough to have been associated with him. One of his outstanding graduate students writes: "Impatient as he was of trifling obstacles, his presence in the laboratory swept everyone to fresher, stronger efforts. His widely varied knowledge often drove the dismayed student back to the library time and again, finally to emerge the wiser." Perhaps he was not severe enough in his evaluation of others. This trait, however derived not from lack of high standards, but from an inherent quality that prompted him to accentuate the positive. Faced with ungenerosity of judgment in others he refused to fight back; his response was withdrawal.

A brief article cannot provide as full a portrait as should be given; but we can sense Howard Liddell's essential humanism from the following quotation from his small book, *Emotional Hazards in Animals and Man*, published in 1956. These words could not have been written by a man whose approach to humanity was based on strict adherence to behavioristic psychology. Here is the closing paragraph.

"Our contemporary conformities, with the mechanization of thought and feeling they impose, enhance the baleful operations of the neurotic process in thwarting the strivings of the human spirit. But every individual possesses a secret weapon with which to combat neurosis and gain freedom. That weapon is the creative impulse, which provides vigor and enchantment; buoyancy and elegance; or incisiveness of thought and flexibility of spirit, whichever pair of terms one may choose. Perhaps all should be included. From our point of view, it is this creative impulse which generates zest and insures mental health."

We take leave of Professor Liddell with a deep sense of indebtedness to him for his friendship and his scientific contributions.

William C. Dilger, A. Ulric Moore, Frank S. Freeman

Harry John Loberg

October 28, 1905 — February 22, 1965

Cornell University, on February 22, 1965, was deprived of a dedicated and erudite scholar, teacher, and administrator in the death of our cherished colleague, Professor Harry John Loberg, fifty-nine, Professor of Mechanical Engineering and the Director of the University's Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. His absence from the council chambers of the University will be keenly, soberly, sorrowfully and genuinely felt. The sudden death of Professor Harry John Loberg of a heart attack was a melancholy occurrence to his numerous friends in this community, his family, and his professional colleagues. He will be deeply missed by all who knew him.

Funeral services were held at Cornell's Sage Chapel Thursday, February 25, 1965. A large number of his friends shared the solemn ceremony with his beloved family.

Professor Harry Loberg was born in Norway, October 28, 1905, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1913. He attended the United States Naval Academy from June, 1923, to June 30, 1926, and resigned because of faulty eyesight. He received the M.E. degree from Cornell in 1929 and the M.S. degree in 1936.

After working as a sales and methods engineer for five years in Massachusetts and Michigan, he joined the Cornell staff in 1934. From 1946 to 1950, he was head of the Department of Industrial and Engineering Administration. He was named Director of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering in 1950, a post he held until his death.

For three years during World War II, Professor Loberg was in charge of the Navy Diesel School and Navy Steam School on campus, which trained about 2,200 naval officers. As a director of training of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association and National Machine Tool Distributors' Association, he developed a program to meet the needs of the small firms in the industry, with the objective of training qualified sales engineers through annual programs at Cornell and Purdue Universities.

Professor Loberg served as chairman of the governing board of the Center for Housing and Environmental Studies (formerly the Housing Research Center) from the time that Center was established in 1950 until his death. Many of his colleagues will also remember him for his significant contributions and deep interest in the improvement of the Statler Club, of which he was president. He also rendered important services to the University over the years by serving on many committees.

Professor Loberg was the author of three books in his field, a member of the American Marketing Association, Pi Tau Sigma, Tau Beta Pi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Professor Loberg was elected a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1963; he served that group in 1954 as chairman, Materials Handling Division; in 1956 as chairman, Safety Division; and in 1959 as chairman of the Southern Tier Section. He was also a member of the Production Engineering Division.

Until moving to Ithaca about ten years ago, he served in the Township of Ulysses on the Boy Scout committee and the school board.

Professor Loberg is survived by his wife, Aline Johnson Loberg; four sons, Paul W. of Staten Island; Harry J. of Los Angeles, California; and Peter E. and Eric L., both now attending Cornell; two granddaughters; two brothers, Arthur T. of Muskegon, Michigan, and Ole M. Loberg, Syracuse; two sisters, Mrs. Esther Allen of Muskegon, Michigan, and Mrs. Constance Vanderwier of Fremont, Michigan; and several nieces and nephews.

Professor Harry John Loberg will be remembered not only for his leadership in his field, but also because of his friendliness, boundless enthusiasm, patience, and humor. He was an avid follower of Cornell sports. His engaging and genial personality and his sound judgment, unquestioned dependability, and integrity endeared him to everyone.

We share with his family our deep sense of personal loss and the memory of a faithful, loyal, and gracious friend.

*There is nothing so precious as a faithful friend and
no scales can measure his excellence.
A faithful friend is an elixir of life and those who
fear the Lord will find him.*

N. W. Abrahams, G. H. Beyer, J. R. Moynihan

Harry Houser Love

March 19, 1880 — April 20, 1966

In the death of Professor Emeritus Harry Houser Love in Ithaca, New York, on April 20, 1966, Cornell University lost a distinguished scientist and educator. He had devoted 41 years of service to Cornell prior to his retirement in 1949.

Professor Love was born at Taylorsville, Illinois, March 19, 1880, received the Bachelor of Science degree from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1904 and the Master of Arts degree from the same institution in 1906. His interest in chemistry and its relation to agriculture led him to the University of Illinois for further graduate work. In the spring of 1906 he was appointed assistant chemist in the Plant Breeding Laboratory of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Later he was appointed as assistant in plant breeding. When the program in plant breeding was organized at Cornell in 1907 Professor Love joined the group as one of the first graduate students in plant breeding. In 1909 Professor Love was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell. It is worthy of note that Cornell's Department of Plant Breeding was the first such department in the United States, and that Professor Love was associated with it from the beginning. From 1909 to 1911 he was Assistant Professor and from 1911 to his retirement in 1949 he was Professor of Plant Breeding. He was appointed acting head of the Department in 1942 and in 1944 he was made head. In this capacity he worked strenuously to assemble a group of young scientists who could carry on the Cornell tradition of outstanding teaching, research, and extension in plant breeding and genetics. He was eminently successful in obtaining a good staff and increasing facilities for the work of the Department.

Throughout his career, Professor Love had two principal interests: cereal breeding and the application of statistical methods in agricultural research. His contributions in both of these fields have been tremendous. His accomplishments in cereal breeding were notable. He developed varieties for all the major small grain crops grown in New York. For a quarter of a century Wong has been a leading winter barley in the eastern United States; his wheat varieties, notably Yorkwin, Cornell 595, and Genesee, have been grown on millions of acres in the soft white wheat production areas of New York, Michigan and Ontario, Canada. The contribution of Dr. Love's varieties to the agricultural economy has been significant and can only be reckoned in the many millions of dollars of increased income to the growers and users of these crops.

Professor Love contributed significantly to the elucidation and understanding of the genetics of the cereal grains. He was a leader in genetic studies with wheat and, particularly, oats. His papers, and those of his students, constitute

a major part of the early literature on the genetics of oats. Similarly, Professor Love's interest in breeding and statistics led to many studies affecting the procedures and methods used in small grain field trials.

Professor Love's interest in statistical methods was an important corollary to his plant breeding research. This phase of his career is perpetuated in two standard textbooks he wrote. The first, *Application of Statistical Methods to Agricultural Research*, was written in China but found widespread use in this country. His second book, *Experimental Methods in Agricultural Research*, written in Puerto Rico, is used in many institutions as a reference. He pioneered in demonstrating the importance of statistical methods in agricultural research through his books, through formal classroom teaching, seminars, and counseling colleagues, graduate students, and others. He described statistical methods in a manner that could be understood and used by investigators not trained in statistics. In these ways he taught not only the mathematical procedures but also the more difficult technique of learning how to interpret statistical summaries.

In addition to his books Professor Love was author of 22 papers and senior author of 24 other papers on genetics, plant breeding, and statistical methods.

Another important phase of Professor Love's career is his work in foreign countries. He studied first with European geneticists in 1914, but this experience was interrupted by World War I. In 1925 and again in 1929 he served the University of Nanking in China as special consultant in plant breeding. From 1931 to 1934, while on leave from Cornell, he served for three and a half years as adviser in agriculture and crop improvement to the Ministry of Industries of the National Government of China and the provincial departments of Kiangsu and Chekiang. During this period he was also special lecturer at the University of Nanking and the National Central University. In 1939 and in 1940 he was adviser in agricultural research at the University of Puerto Rico.

After retiring in 1949 Professor Love was asked to work with the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction of China and spent six months in Taiwan and on the mainland of China, returning to Ithaca in February, 1950. Almost immediately he left for Thailand (March, 1950) where he had accepted an invitation from the Department of Agriculture of Thailand to develop a program for rice improvement. He was rice breeding adviser in Thailand for six years and three months; after July 1, 1952, his program came under the direction of the Economic Cooperation Administration. He and Mrs. Love returned to Ithaca in 1956, after which he devoted much time and thought to the work of Cornell staff members in China. Two publications, written by Professor Love and John H. Reisner describe in considerable detail the work of Cornell staff members in China. This pioneer program had great influence on the development of international agricultural programs.

Professor Love was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Honorary Fellow American Society of Agronomy, member American Society of Naturalists, American Genetic Association, Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, and honorary life member of the New York State Seed Association, the third such award given by the Association.

Throughout his career at Cornell, Professor Love contributed freely of his time and efforts to many committees and other special assignments. He assisted with many student activities, particularly the Cosmopolitan Club. He was a member of the Ithaca Rotary Club and was chairman of the International Committee, and he served his church for many years and in many capacities.

In 1904 Professor Love married Anna Barclay, who passed away in Ithaca April 16, 1960. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Kenneth R. (Elizabeth) Edwards, Rochester, New York, and three sons: Harry Love, Mexico City, Mexico; Robert Love, Baltimore, Maryland; and Charles Love, Montclair, New Jersey. We share with his family our sense of personal loss and the memory of a gracious friend and colleague.

J. Herbert Bruckner, Neal F. Jensen, Homer C. Thompson

James Douglass Luckett

December 5, 1891 — April 9, 1968

Professor James Douglass Luckett, editor at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva for forty years, died unexpectedly April 9, 1968.

Born in Washington, D.C., on December 5, 1891, Professor Luckett completed his secondary and elementary education in the nation's capitol and entered Purdue University. He received his B.S.A. degree in 1916 and his M.S.A. degree in 1919 from that institution.

While an undergraduate at Purdue University, he spent two summers as a scientific assistant in the United States Department of Agriculture's Federal Insecticide Laboratory located in Virginia. During his graduate school days at Purdue University, Professor Luckett worked as an assistant chemist in the Fertilizer Inspection Laboratory.

It was while still in school that his remarkable talent as an editor began to blossom forth, and he was asked to assume editorial responsibility for the *Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station Record*. He served as editor of this publication from 1916-20.

Following completion of his degree work, Professor Luckett joined the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1920 as editor and librarian. Throughout his illustrious career with the Geneva Station he maintained a very close liaison with the various news media, and his frequent and timely news releases, covering research in a way that was intelligible to the non-scientist, were used widely throughout the world.

During his early years at the Geneva Station, Professor Luckett devoted most of his efforts in editing Station bulletins, and this concern reflected his tireless effort to get the results of both basic and applied research published in its most effective form.

Still not satisfied with the mechanisms used in disseminating research information resulting from Station projects to the general public, Professor Luckett established in 1934 a new publication *Farm Research* that was designed to carry reports of research written in a semi-popular form to mass audiences. This quarterly publication became well known throughout the world, and it was used by almost all other agricultural experiment stations in this country as a model for establishing similar periodicals. In 1943 the Geneva and Ithaca campuses of Cornell University began contributing material to *Farm Research* on a joint basis. Just recently, the publication has been

again broadened in scope to cover all disciplines within the College of Agriculture and has been renamed *New York's Food and Life Sciences*.

Professor Luckett also distinguished himself with extra editorial duties that went beyond the halls of Cornell University and its Geneva Experiment Station. He served as editor of the *Agronomy Journal* from 1928-48, and later as editor of the *Soil Science Society of America Proceedings* from 1938-48. When he relinquished his duties as editor of the *Agronomy Journal*, more than 2,300 papers had passed through his hands for review and publication. Through those years, he never lost the original spark that continued to bring forth new ideas which helped to mold the future objectives of the American Society of Agronomy.

Throughout all of his many activities, Professor Luckett was characterized by his friendly and diplomatic ability to work with all types of people. In his later years with the Geneva Station, the public relations role he assumed with visiting horticultural societies, groups, and individuals was an important factor in giving the full presentation of agricultural research to the public.

Following his retirement in July 1960, he was awarded the title of Professor Emeritus. Even following retirement, Professor Luckett continued to work actively, this time, however, for many community organizations. He was a member of the local YMCA Board of Directors, served on the Board of the Social Service League, was actively engaged in promotional work for the Community Chest, belonged to the University Club and Torch Club, was a member of the Auburn Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, and was former president and member of the publicity staff of Geneva General Hospital.

He was also director of historical records at Prouty-Chew Museum in Geneva and conducted this work for many years on a volunteer basis. Professor Luckett was an elder in the North Presbyterian Church and held various offices in the presbytery during his lifetime in Geneva.

He was a member of the American Society of Agronomy; of Alpha Tau Omega, national college fraternity; of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific research fraternity; and of the American Association of College Editors.

He is survived by his wife, Lenore, a son Charles, a brother George, two grandchildren, and two nieces.

Paul J. Chapman, Roscoe E. Krauss, Donald W. Barton

Charles Osborn Mackey

October 8, 1903 — April 7, 1965

The passing of Charles Osborn Mackey, the John Edson Sweet Professor of Engineering, removed from the Cornell campus a teacher, scholar, and administrator who had devoted a lifetime to Cornell.

Born in Ithaca October 8, 1903, Professor Mackey received his early education in the Ithaca public schools. He received the M.E. degree from the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering in 1926, where he played the unusual dual role of student and undergraduate instructor from 1924 to 1926 in Experimental Engineering. He continued in Sibley as an instructor after graduation, and his later promotions in the Department of Heat Power Engineering were: Assistant Professor, 1929; Professor, 1936; John Edson Sweet Professor, 1953. He served as head of the Mechanical Laboratory from 1942 to 1947, and of Heat Power and later Thermal Engineering from 1947 to 1962. His honors included Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Pi Tau Sigma. He had been a member of the Statler Club, the Ithaca Yacht Club, and the Zodiac fraternity.

Professor Mackey was a member of several professional societies including the American Society for Engineering Education and the American Society for Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineering, serving some as an officer or chairman. In 1961 he became an ASHRAE fellow and received its distinguished service award in 1963. A few days prior to his death it was announced that Professor Mackey had received the E. K. Campbell Award of Merit from that society.

A licensed professional engineer, he was very much interested in professional engineering and served as a consultant to many well-known commercial firms. He also contributed to engineering literature in the form of many papers and bulletins, and was the author or coauthor of four books in the field of theoretical and engineering thermodynamics: *Graphical Solutions*, *Air Conditioning Principles*, *Engineering Thermodynamics*, and *Thermodynamic Charts*.

His main interest in thermal engineering was air conditioning, in which he was associated with the late Willis H. Carrier. Early in his career he spent a summer with Carrier, living in his house and becoming thoroughly acquainted not only with the technology of a new development, but also with the thinking of a pioneer in the field. It was this experience that led to his subsequent study and contributions in air conditioning, and to his recognition by the ASHRAE for distinguished achievement.

Professor Mackey was very much interested in University affairs and was very active on committees, including the University Policy Committee and the Committee on Tenure and Efficiency. He was a member of the College Policy Committee at the time of his death. He was also much interested in students and student affairs. As a youth he was an outstanding school baseball player and continued his interest in sports in later years, serving for many years as faculty adviser for crew. He was a lucid and articulate lecturer and was greatly respected by two generations of students for his knowledge and experience as a teacher of engineering.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lucy Howell Mackey, and his mother, Mrs. Grace Osborn Mackey.

Those of us who knew "Ob" Mackey intimately recall his great loyalty and interest in Cornell; remember him as a congenial companion with many interests and hobbies, including golf, boating, and fishing; and recollect earlier days of student-faculty relations through the old Atmos Society. He will be greatly missed by all.

J. O. Jeffrey, D. G. Shepherd, J. R. Moynihan

Dean Richmond Marble

1902 — April 17, 1966

After nearly forty years of service to education and to agriculture, Dean R. Marble died following a brief illness on April 17, 1966. He had spent twenty-eight years in academic work, fourteen each at Cornell and at Pennsylvania State University. He was a little more than a year short of an anticipated retirement.

Born on a farm near West Bloomfield, New York, in 1902, Dean Marble's contact with Cornell was as a winter course student in the College of Agriculture. Following that study he was employed at the college poultry farm for a year before enrolling as a freshman in the regular four-year course. He received the B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees at Cornell in 1926, 1928, and 1930. He served as an instructor in Poultry Husbandry from 1926 to 1930. From 1930 to 1944 he was on the staff of the Poultry Department at Pennsylvania State University. From 1944 to 1952 he was geneticist for the Creighton Brothers Farm at Warsaw, Indiana, at that time one of the larger poultry breeders in the country. In 1952 he returned to Cornell as Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry and was promoted to Professor in 1956. For a time following his return to Cornell he did extension work. For the last ten years he did resident teaching and was in charge of the New York Random Sample Poultry Tests. He had a deep interest in teaching and in students as individuals. His concern for them extended beyond the classroom, and many discussed personal problems with him. His interest included their student organizations, and he served as an adviser to several. He was particularly effective as a student counselor and advisor.

In addition to technical papers, extension publications, and articles and columns for trade publications Professor Marble was co-author of two books. *Judging Poultry for Production*, with two other Cornell authors, Rice and Hall, was widely used as a text. He was senior author of the second, *Commercial Poultry Production*, with Jeffrey, of the University of Massachusetts.

In 1955 he spent several months in Israel on a special assignment for ICA as a consultant to the Israel Ministry of Agriculture in planning poultry breeding programs for use in that country. In 1959 he was U.S. representative to an FAO Conference in Zurich on random sample methods of testing poultry breeding stocks.

Much of Dean Marble's professional effort, both in education and in industry, was spent working with the breeders and hatcherymen responsible for the quality of stock available for production. He had a unique combination of practical and theoretical knowledge of genetics which he used in counseling individuals and groups. He was

influential in improving the methods and procedures of breeding and the methods of testing the performance of the resulting stocks.

He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Poultry Science Association and the World's Poultry Science Association. From 1942 to 1944 he was editor of the journal *Poultry Science*. He was also a member of Acacia Fraternity, Warsaw Lodge #73 F.&A.M., Warsaw Chapter #48 Royal Arch Masons, and Warsaw Commandery #10 Knights Templar.

A member of the Methodist Church of Jacksonville, New York, Professor Marble was an active worker in affairs of his own and other local and regional church groups. His time and effort were freely used in fraternal and civic activities.

He is survived by his wife, Ann, a son, David, and two daughters, Jean Pearson and Patricia Ward, and by three grandchildren.

Dean Marble's combination of the practical and the theoretical helped achieve a balance between the two in his own work and that of his department. He had an honesty and sincerity of thought and act which inspired an unusual degree of trust and which often acquired consensus without insistence. His quiet, willing counsel was regularly sought by students and co-workers. While his tasks must be assigned to others, none can replace him.

J. Herbert Bruckner, Randall K. Cole, Glenn H. Thacker

Louis Melville Massey

August 25, 1890 — November 12, 1969

Louis Melville Massey was born in West Point, Iowa, and educated in the public schools of Lima, Ohio. He received his A.B. degree from Wabash College in 1912 where he was one of the many students of Professor M. B. Thomas. He entered the Graduate School at Cornell in 1912 and received the Ph.D. in January 1916. He was appointed instructor in plant pathology in 1914, and assistant professor on July 1, 1917.

Dr. Massey was on leave from Cornell from April 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, when he served as extension specialist at Rutgers under the War Emergency Program of the U.S.D.A. Returning to Cornell in 1919, he continued his research on diseases of roses, gladioli, and other ornamental crops and initiated an advanced plant pathology course which he taught until 1953.

In 1921 Dr. Massey was appointed acting head of Plant Pathology. In 1922 he became professor and head of Plant Pathology. On July 1, 1950, he relinquished his administrative duties in the department, devoting his efforts to his advanced course for three more years and to his research on roses, which he continued until his retirement on June 30, 1958.

Professor Massey devoted his sabbatic leaves to his research program, serving at Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, New York, in 1925, and on three occasions at the University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Massey was known throughout the world for his contributions to the culture and disease control of ornamental crops, especially roses. He served for many years as chairman of the research committee of the American Rose Society and conducted extensive studies into the nature and control of rose diseases. His interest in disease control was demonstrated in the 1930s when he was one of the first to experiment with the use of air as a means to conduct liquid spray materials into large plants. Dr. Massey was one of the early leaders in the study of damage to plants by air pollutants and he served as consultant in many of the early disputes in this area.

In 1939, together with Dr. C. E. Palm, then head of Entomology, Dr. Massey set up the Insecticide-Fungicide Conference, which not only cemented relations between the University and industry, but serves as the premier example of such conferences. The conference is now in its thirty-second year.

Professor Massey was a diligent teacher with a firm grasp on the techniques in his field. For thirty-five years his course constituted the formal advanced training in the field. He was a firm taskmaster but a sound teacher.

The least recognized but probably the greatest contribution to his field and his institution was his ability as an administrator. He "took over" the administrative duties at a time when a small staff was split and discouraged. He directed a reunification and vigorous development, the occupation of new and modern quarters within a few years, and "turned over" a staff tripled in size and as harmonious in operation as could be expected. He was respected for his honesty, his judgment, and his keen vision.

Professor Massey devoted his energies to his job but served society in many capacities. He was councilor and vice president of the American Phytopathological Society and vice president and president of the American Rose Society. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of several other societies.

Dr. Massey was married in 1921 to Margery Wheldon Leonard, an assistant in Plant Pathology. Mrs. Massey died in 1955. He is survived by a son, a daughter, and five grandchildren.

Professor Massey will be missed by all who knew him for his straightforward nature, the twinkle in his eye, his smile, and his characteristic chuckle, and as a scholar of the highest caliber.

C. E. Palm, D. S. Welch, G. C. Kent

George Alexander McCalmon

February 5, 1909 — April 6, 1965

When George McCalmon died in the spring of 1965 at the age of fifty-six, he had not yet completed thirteen academic years at Cornell University. These years were full, however, and scores of students who remember him from classroom and theatre looked upon him not only as their teacher and director but also as their counselor and friend.

Professor McCalmon was born in Pittsburgh, where he later studied at Carrie Institute of Technology and received a Bachelor's degree in dramatic arts in 1934. He studied also at Teachers College, Columbia, and ultimately at Western Reserve University, where he earned M.F.A. and Ph.D. degrees. After teaching at Geneva College, Carnegie Institute, Western Reserve, and Florida State University, he came to Cornell in 1952 as Director of the Cornell University Theatre and Associate Professor of Speech and Drama. He was named Professor of Speech and Drama in 1959, and had begun a term as chairman in 1964.

While he taught—and enjoyed—a wide range of theatre courses, including playwriting, he was especially challenged by directing; his productions were consistently touched by his own flavor as well as his own distinction. At the time of his death, he was in the last weeks of production on *The Great Magician*, a modern adaptation of commedia dell'arte, written by his friend, Lawrence Carra.

In the summer of 1962 he was director of *How to Grow a Musical*, a Cornell University Theatre production which toured Latin America under State Department sponsorship. In 1959 he directed *The Golden Crucible*, which celebrated Pittsburgh's bicentennial; in 1956, *Horn in the West*, at Boone, North Carolina; in 1955, *The Lost Colony*, at Manteo, North Carolina. He was coauthor of *Creating Historical Drama*, posthumously published in 1965.

Professor McCalmon was active in the American Educational Theatre Association, the National Theatre Conference, the American National Theatre and Academy, the New York State Community Theatre Association, and the Institute of Outdoor Drama. In Ithaca, he was a member of the Statler Club and the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors. He was the author of several plays, as well as articles on varied phases of dramatic production.

He was an active member of St. John's Episcopal Church of Ithaca. In addition to his wife, Irene McCalmon, he is survived by a son, Byron (Cornell '62); a daughter, Heather; a sister; and a nephew.

An intensely vital yet altogether gentle man, George McCalmon was a master teacher and director, and a warm friend and loyal colleague. Those who had an opportunity to work with him are unlikely to forget either his high standards of performance or his rare sense of humor. He himself would like to be remembered, we think, as a thorough workman and a good artist.

H. Darkes Albright, William A. Campbell, Francis E. Mineka

Clive Maine McCay

March 21, 1898 — June 8, 1967

Professor Emeritus, Clive Maine McCay died on June 8, 1967, at his home in Englewood, Florida. He had retired in 1962 because of ill health. Dr. McCay Joined the staff of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University in 1927 after a varied experience at the Universities of Illinois, Iowa State, California, Texas A. and M., and Yale. His training, at first in chemistry and then in biochemistry fitted him well for the pioneering research in nutrition that became his lifework. Perhaps his greatest scientific contribution in this field was the demonstration that slow growth is related to greater longevity, a result that was at variance with accepted belief and common sense. He also showed that regular exercise extended the lifespan, whereas animals that became excessively fat died younger.

McCay was not content to be purely a laboratory scientist, but he was always ready to carry his work into the practical field. He helped materially in improving the diets of institutional inmates in New York State and, during World War II, served as a commander in the United States Navy with a large measure of responsibility for the nutritional well-being of the servicemen. This work took him far afield as he studied the dietary habits of the personnel on aircraft carriers and submarines. He was always ready to campaign for better nutrition of those least likely to have it, and especially for the senior citizens among us. He was in great demand as a lecturer on these topics. In particular, he devised a formula for an improved type of bread that included the latest that scientific information could suggest.

He served terms as president of the American Institute of Nutrition and of the American Gerontological Society and was an honorary member of the Swiss Society of Nutrition. For his book, *Nutrition of the Dog*, he received the first National Dog Week award and medal. In 1961, at the international convention on nutrition, vital substances and diseases of civilization he was presented with a gold medal for his researches in nutrition and his work to improve the status of human nutrition.

Dr. McCay had great ability in his chosen field of teaching and research. As a teacher he was stimulating both for the student and the staff member. He was very widely read and his depth of knowledge as well as his inclination to take a very broad view of a particular problem was most impressive. He did not suffer fools gladly and many of his students had occasion to regret lapses of performance or evidence of shoddy thinking. At the same time, he was

very competent in drawing out the best in others and in stimulating discussion. There was never a dull moment when he was around.

Dr. and Mrs. McCay were most generous in showing hospitality to graduate students and to visitors to our campus, especially to those from other lands. Their picnics and the gatherings at their home will long be remembered gratefully by men and women now scattered throughout the world.

S. A. Asdell, J. I. Miller, J. K. Loosli

Richard R. G. McCormack

June 10, 1915 — December 28, 1968

Richard R. G. McCormack, associate attending physician to The New York Hospital and clinical associate professor of medicine at Cornell University Medical College died on December 28, 1968, at the age of fifty-three years at Stowe, Vermont. Following his graduation from the College of Arts and Science, Columbia University, Dr. McCormack attended Cornell University Medical College receiving his degree in 1941. His internship at The New York Hospital began a life-long affiliation with the Center. It was interrupted by military service with the Army Medical Corps from July 1943 to April 1946, and duty in both Atlantic and Pacific theaters. Upon discharge he completed his residency in the Second (Cornell) Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital where he continued on the attending staff during Cornell's tenure there. He spent two years (1947-49) as a fellow in physiology and this was followed by private practice. For a ten year period ending in 1961 he served as assistant director of The New York Hospital Heart Station. His contacts with patients, house staff, students, and colleagues were marked uniformly by the warmth of his personality, a fine sense of humor, and his devoted excellence as a physician.

He strove tirelessly to provide a meaningful and proper experience for these students under his purview.

In 1962 Dr. McCormack left private practice to become medical director of the C. V. Starr Company, Incorporated. He continued, however to serve and to teach in the Ambulatory Care Clinics of The New York Hospital and to visit on the Bellevue Hospital wards.

Dr. McCormack was a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine and a member of several learned and professional societies. He was born in Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies. He is survived by his mother, his widow, the former Mary Rainey, by a son, Richard, and a daughter, Constance.

J. James Smith

Frances Ewing McFadden

March 21, 1922 — March 18, 1969

Frances Ewing McFadden was born in Delaware, Ohio, and grew up there as one of three children of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Ewing, of whom a brother and sister survive. Mrs. McFadden died at Tompkins County Memorial Hospital at Ithaca, New York, following a prolonged illness.

Mrs. McFadden received her B.A. degree from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1944. She spent several summers studying at Ohio State University and Bluffton College while teaching vocational home economics at various high schools in Ohio, the last being at Port Clinton where she also served as chairman of her department.

In September 1960 Frances McFadden began graduate study at Cornell University, earning her Master's degree in textiles and clothing in 1961. She was immediately appointed assistant professor of textiles and clothing in the Cooperative Extension program at Cornell, assuming the position in September of that year. She was promoted to associate professor in 1966, continuing in that position until her death.

Honorary and professional associations to which Frances McFadden belonged included: Omnicron Nu, the American Home Economics Association, the New York Home Economics Association, Cornell Extension Club, Ohio Vocational Association, and the National Education Association.

Frances McFadden won state and national acclaim for a program "The Voice of Clothing" which she designed; for this program she received the Award of Merit from Lambda Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi in recognition of her achievement in advancing the work of Cooperative Extension. Another interesting program she developed was titled "Clothing and Women's Role from 1840 to the 1960s." During the time she was a member of the Cornell faculty she was also the author or coauthor of many other Extension publications; they covered a wide range of topics in textiles, performance of textile products, selection and construction of clothing, and the sociopsychological aspects of clothing. She will be remembered by many people throughout New York State for these and other highly stimulating programs she presented in order to assist consumers in solving their textiles and clothing problems. Mrs. McFadden was very much interested in the costume collection of the Department of Textiles and Clothing as an educational resource and shortly before her death gave a number of items of value to the College for the collection.

Frances McFadden was a warm, understanding, creative, and very attractive person, much liked by all who knew her. She was dedicated, conscientious, and thorough; even in the final months of her illness her work was ever uppermost in her mind—she continued to work at home as long as she was able after she became too ill to go to the office any longer. To those who witnessed her indomitable spirit during the long period of illness, she was a model of courage and devotion to her profession. She will long be fondly remembered by her many friends and acquaintances.

Jean Mclean, Elsie McMurry, Evelyn Stout

John Milton McLean

October 24, 1909 — May 3, 1968

Dr. John Milton McLean was born in New York City on October 24, 1909, the son of Ella Louise Powel McLean and William McLean, Professor of Ophthalmology at New York Medical College. He died from a malignant liposarcoma on May 3, 1968, at the age of fifty-eight.

He prepared for college at the Collegiate School, graduating in 1926. He then entered Stevens Institute of Technology from which he received an M.E. degree in 1930. Four years later he graduated from Cornell University Medical College where his high academic attainment was recognized by election to the honorary medical fraternity, Alpha Omega Alpha.

In 1934 he became an intern at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and was advanced in sequence in ophthalmology in the Wilmer Institute to assistant resident, fellow, and resident, completing his graduate training in 1939.

He was appointed to the staff of the Johns Hopkins Hospital with the title of associate in ophthalmology in 1939 and held this post until 1941 when he resigned to become Associate Professor of Surgery (Ophthalmology) at the Cornell University Medical College and Associate Attending Physician (Ophthalmology) at The New York Hospital. One year later he was appointed chief of the section and Attending Surgeon in the hospital and in 1943 he became Clinical Professor of Surgery (Ophthalmology). He was designated Professor of Surgery (Ophthalmology) in 1967. These positions he held until his death, fulfilling them with meritorious distinction.

Dr. McLean, as Professor of Surgery (Ophthalmology) and Surgeon in charge of Ophthalmology at The New York Hospital, was a most effectual contributor not only to this medical center, but also, in a very real sense, to the world at large. Dr. McLean, the physician, was attentive to all patients, thorough and accurate in their evaluation and management, precise in his surgery and, with it all, direct, candid, and kindly. As a clinical ophthalmologist he was avid, eager, and meticulous—the basis for a diagnostic acumen exceeded only by his surgical precision relative to the problems of vision. John McLean was a teacher of undergraduates and graduates of medical school. For the former, within the restrictions of an always-crowded curriculum, his clear and concise presentations of the essence of ophthalmological problems engendered an interest that opened a path to lifelong pursuit. This was enhanced by an oft-repeated philosophical concept that today's accomplishments are but a prelude to tomorrow. A problem so presented became a challenge, something for which youth are always looking.

His monumental accomplishment was in the training of graduate students preparing to specialize in ophthalmology. Significant and appreciated by our own medical center as this training was, perhaps of even greater import was the recognition of the national and international needs for which the training provided assistance. No precursor of this inspiring teacher approached the goals he set and established during the twenty-six years he directed the division of ophthalmology. His integrity and perception of knowledge in his field created an aura unequaled by his peerage of teachers in ophthalmology. Perhaps his unrivaled reputation was due to the unique conciseness with which the clinical problems were presented by him combined with his dedication and deep conviction that solutions were to be developed through research based upon sound, scientific principles.

He trained forty-eight residents at The New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center, and three of these have become heads of ophthalmological surgery. Others of his students are destined to comparable posts. In addition, there were many visitors from foreign clinics who were deeply appreciative of the opportunities that he made available to them. Indeed, these visitors became a nucleus for the extension of his concepts and teaching in other institutions around the world.

No other worker in ophthalmology has ever been more productive than Dr. McLean. His research interests included clinical glaucoma, retinal detachments, cryosurgery, complications of ophthalmological surgery, surgical technique, the use of ACTH in pathological conditions of the eye and neuroophthalmological determinations—all of these are but a partial list of his research intents. These and other contributions are left to us by him in publications in some 110 scientific papers, two text books of which he was author, and five others in which he provided sections of particular interest to him.

His colleagues have been articulate in expressing their admiration for his many developments in clinical work. These include the McLean corneoscleral suture in cataract surgery, innovations to reinforce the strength of the superior and inferior oblique muscles, the standardization of the tonometer, the establishment of the first corneal eye bank, and the therapeutic and diagnostic use of ACTH. Indeed, so broad a range of new additions in clinical practice attracted all scholars in ophthalmology, and all gained thereby.

Dr. McLean was a world traveler—his interest in ophthalmology took him to almost every country around the globe. As a recognized authority in his field he was constantly besieged with invitations to attend many meetings beyond the Americas. These he was most generous in accepting, often going to those areas where advancement had been limited. He had great interest in the ophthalmological problems of the South American countries and great affection for their people. He was a member of the Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology and

served as its president from 1964 to 1968. He was an actively contributing member of the International Council of Ophthalmology and the International Congress of Ophthalmology. He was president of the Oxford Congress (England) and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The honorary memberships which were bestowed upon him from foreign countries are indicative of his international standing. They include, among others, the Ophthalmological Societies of Chile, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Australia, New Zealand, France and Spain.

One of the most illustrious members of the professional staff of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, Dr. John McLean, has died, and those who remain are well aware of our great loss. However, he leaves much to us and those who follow. It could well be said of the many facets that were reflected from the activities of John McLean, the physician, surgeon, that they blended together with a common quality of the highest titre. Perhaps among the precious stones, there is a parallel in the cut diamond; when its surface is viewed from any angle, the reflected rays are enriched by the composite structure of the whole jewel.

Frank Glenn, M.D.

Gordon Palmer McNeer

November 24, 1905 — January 18, 1967

An internationally-known specialist in the treatment of cancer, Dr. McNeer died on January 18 at the age of sixty-one. He was an attending surgeon at Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases and at the James Ewing Hospital of the City of New York. He was chief of the gastric and mixed-tumor services of both institutions. He held the rank of Clinical Associate Professor of Surgery at Cornell.

Dr. McNeer was born in Alaska. He attended the Choir School of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York and Phillips Andover Academy. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1927 and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1931.

During World War II, Dr. McNeer served as chief of surgery with the Fifteenth Evacuation Hospital in Burma. On his return to Memorial Center, he became one of the pioneers in the use of the flexible gastroscope to diagnose cancer and disorders of the stomach. In recent years he concentrated on analyzing malignant melanoma and in 1966 was awarded the Janeway Medal and Lectureship of the American Radium Society for his work. He wrote many scientific articles, and collaborated with Dr. George T. Pack on a book, *Cancer of the Stomach*.

Dr. McNeer is survived by his widow, the former Artemisa Evans; a son, Gordon E. of Berkeley, California; a daughter, Miss Ann B. of Florence, Italy; and two brothers, Lynn and Lawrence of Lake Alfred, Florida.

Lemuel Bowden, M.D.

Howard Bagnall Meek

October 30, 1893 — July 16, 1969

Howard Bagnall “Don” Meek, E. M. Statler Professor, emeritus, founder and first dean of the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University, was internationally known as the leading educator in the hospitality industry, which today ranks as the foremost industry worldwide. In 1918 he initiated collegiate education in this field with two courses at Boston University, which led the American Hotel Association to propose him as head of a new program sponsored by that organization at Cornell University in 1922. Professor Meek built the Cornell program from four courses, for which he was the sole instructor, into an independent college with its own building and a full-time faculty of twenty-one, with an equal number of lecturers drawn from industry.

“Prof,” as he was affectionately known by the School’s three thousand alumni, interested Ellsworth M. Statler, America’s foremost hotelman of the 1920s, in giving financial support for the establishment of Statler Hall, a \$10 million complex devoted to the professional training of future hotel executives.

After his retirement in 1961, Professor Meek directed his energies toward broad educational service for the hospitality industry as executive director of the Council on Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional Education (CHRIE), and was actively engaged in such activities at the time of his death.

Professor and Mrs. Meek traveled widely around the world, often visiting with School alumni who managed major hotels in countries abroad. Today, the Cornell school is acknowledged to be the major collegiate institution of its kind in the world and it draws about 15 percent of its five hundred full-time students from outside the United States. Summer short courses for industry employees were initiated in 1928 and executive educational seminars in 1955. Both attract worldwide attendance. Shortly before Professor Meek’s retirement as dean, he established a research department to serve the hotel and restaurant industries and also a publications department which provides a quarterly magazine, training manuals, and textbooks.

Professor Meek was past president of the New York State Minimum Wage Board for the Hotel Industry, consultant to the OPA, Point IV, AID Programs, and past president of the Tompkins County Hospital and the Ithaca Reconstruction Home. Among his professional affiliations were the American Statistical Association, the American Economics Association, Cornell Society of Hotelmen, Ye Hosts, and life memberships in the National Restaurant Association and the Club Managers Association of America. His publications include *A Theory of Hotel Room Rates* (1938), *Hospitalities Around the World* (1938) and *Hotels of Latin America* (1952).

Professor Meek was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, on October 30, 1893, the son of Warren Lee and Eliza Fowler (Reed) Meek. He obtained his B.S. degree in mathematics from Boston University in 1917. This same institution conferred on him an honorary Doctorate of Education in 1949. He earned his M.S. degree in mathematics from the University of Maine in 1920, where he was also a member of the faculty; and his doctorate in economics from Yale University in 1933.

In 1924 he married Lois Ann Farmer, a member of the faculty of the College of Home Economics, who taught food management courses in hotel administration for several years following their marriage. Professor Meek is survived by his widow and by two children, Lois Jean Meek, who is a designer with Eero Saarinen Associates in New Haven, Connecticut, and Donald Bagnall Meek, a commander in the U. S. Navy now stationed in England.

In May 1969, Professor Meek received two honors in recognition of his fifty years of service to the hospitality industry. The School's library, the first and largest library collection of hotel and food service titles, was named the Howard B. Meek Library. The Cornell Society of Hotelmen also established the Howard B. Meek Visiting Professorship at Cornell University.

The community's awareness of his contributions is best exemplified by an *Ithaca Journal* editorial :

"It is not given to many men to found a school. Dean Meek did—the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University, rightly famed throughout the world. In 1922 he became a one-man faculty of what was then a department in the College of Home Economics. It included twenty-one students, four courses, and the sole instructor, Professor Meek. Today, the School of Hotel Administration occupies its own home, Statler Hall, with a faculty of twenty-one and five hundred students. He was the School's first dean. His accomplishments earned him the esteem of the entire hotel industry. "Dean Meek did not confine himself to his school and the University. He found time to work on behalf of Tompkins County Hospital and the Reconstruction Home, as well as the Rotary Club. He was town as well as gown.

"His colleagues and friends will miss him, but he will not be forgotten. The School of Hotel Administration is his monument."

Gerald W. Lattin, Charles I. Sayles, Robert A. Beck

Robert Hastings Melchionna

July 23, 1907 — August 29, 1967

Robert Hastings Melchionna, M.D., an Associate Attending Physician of The New York Hospital and Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine on the faculty of the Cornell University Medical College, died on August 29, 1967, at sixty years of age. He had been associated with the Medical Center since 1935 when he became an intern in medicine. He also served on the house staff of the second (Cornell) division of Bellevue Hospital. He later worked in the Departments of Pathology and Pediatrics as well as in the Department of Medicine. One of his interests was endocrinology, and he published a number of research papers in this field between 1931 and 1938. He was appointed to the faculty of the Medical College in 1939 in the General Medical Clinic, where for over fifteen years he was a key teacher and clinician. As Physician-in-Charge on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, he was responsible for setting a high standard of excellence in the care of ambulatory patients. His interest in administration led to improvements in the organization of the clinic, and he was tireless in his efforts to create a proper learning atmosphere for students. Through his friendship and understanding, he was able to enlist the full support of nurses and ancillary personnel in the operation of the clinic.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Rheumatism Association, the New York Pathological Society, and the American Society of Internal Medicine.

Dr. Melchionna was born in Brooklyn, New York, graduated from St. John's University in 1929, and received his medical degree from St. Louis University in 1935.

As a medical student, he was president of the Beta chapter of Alpha Omega Alpha, honorary medical fraternity, and president of Alpha Sigma Nu, honorary fraternity of Jesuit colleges. He was a member of the University Club and the Deep Sea Club at Montauk, Long Island. His recreations were sailing, fishing, and hunting.

Surviving is his widow, Mrs. Mae Beale Melchionna.

For all his many services to the Center in teaching and patient care but most of all as a loyal friend and colleague, he will be greatly missed.

George G. Reader, M.D.

Malcolm E. Miller

August 1, 1909 — April 18, 1960

Malcolm E. Miller, born on a dairy farm in Durrell, Pennsylvania, received his high school education at Towanda, Pennsylvania (1928), his preveterinary training at Pennsylvania State University (1930), and the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (1934), the Master's degree (1936), and the Doctor of Philosophy degree (1940) at Cornell University. He was appointed in 1934 to teach in the Department of Anatomy of the Veterinary College. He served continuously until the time of his death April 18, 1960. In the Department of Veterinary Anatomy, he was the student assistant from 1932 to 1934, instructor from 1934 to 1940, Assistant Professor from 1940 to 1945, Associate Professor from 1945 to 1947, and Professor and Head of the Department from 1947 to 1960. He was Secretary of the Veterinary College from 1948 to 1960. In addition he served on many important committees of the College Faculty.

The international reputation which Professor Miller enjoyed was earned largely through his contribution to the advancement of the teaching of gross anatomy, particularly of the dog. His thesis for the Ph.D. degree in 1940 was entitled "The Dissection and Study of the Trunk of the Dog." His *Guide to the Dissection of the Dog*, published in 1947, is in its third edition and has been widely used in the veterinary anatomy laboratories of the English-speaking colleges. In 1946 Dr. Miller began the preparation of a textbook on the anatomy of the dog. He worked long and hard on this project, which was interrupted by frequent illnesses. Only a few weeks before he was hospitalized for his terminal illness, the contract was signed with the publisher for *The Anatomy of the Dog*. This monumental work of some 750 pages containing over 350 illustrations is to be published posthumously over his name. It is indeed most unfortunate that he was not spared to see the culmination of his efforts.

Former students will always remember Professor Miller not only for the quality of his teaching but also for his interest in their problems both in and out of the classroom. His classes consisted of students who were in their first year of the professional curriculum where his kindness, patience, and consideration were particularly valuable to those so often discouraged and lost in a new field. He carried on the philosophy of Professor Hopkins of the original Faculty in veterinary anatomy that all students have the ability to do the work but that some require more assistance and guidance. He was definitely a leader, never a driver.

He was partially incapacitated by illness in 1937, never completely recovered, and had many serious operations which provided only temporary relief. It was an inspiration to his students and to his colleagues that he was never

depressed by his unfortunate circumstances. He never expected others to share his burdens. He gave of himself to the best of his capacity and asked no quarter of any man. He was a member of many professional and scientific groups including Alpha Zeta, Phi Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Omega Tau Sigma, Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Society, New York State Veterinary Medical Society, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Association of Anatomists, American Society of Zoologists, American Association of Veterinary Anatomists, of which he was twice elected president, and the World Association of Veterinary Anatomists, on whose nomenclature committee he served. He served also on the nomenclature committee of the American Association of Veterinary Anatomists for many years.

He was active in community affairs in Danby where he was one of the leaders responsible for the Danby Federated Church and served on many important committees of the church. He was a member of the board of trustees, serving as president during the last year. He was frequently called as a consultant during the formation of other church federations. He gave unselfishly of his time and counsel in many worthwhile community projects. He is survived by his wife, Mary (Cornell '35) ; a son, Jesse (Cornell C.E. '60) ; and two daughters, Faith (Cornell '62) and Sharon. He gave as fully to his avocation of hunting and gardening, time and health permitting, as he did to his other interests. Over the years many a colleague and student have shared the pleasures of a day afield with Dr. Miller and his dog. Hunting companions were always welcome.

Of his many virtues the most admirable was probably the superb courage with which he endured physical infirmity for 23 years. His was a philosophy of optimism closely entwined with realism. This was reflected in his daily contacts with his fellow men and the goals which he set for living.

Gordon Danks, R. E. Habel, E. P. Leonard

Wilfred Douglas Mills

January 29, 1895 — September 14, 1962

With the retirement to emeritus rank of Professor Wilfred Douglas Mills on April 1, 1959, and his death on September 14, 1962, the fruit growing industry of the world lost one of its most competent and respected advisers.

Professor Mills was born and reared on a farm near Tecumseh, Michigan. He entered Michigan State College in 1914, but his college career was interrupted two years later by military service on the Mexican border. Attendance at an officers' training camp in 1917 was followed by two years of active service in France. At the conclusion of World War I, he returned to Michigan State College, where he received the B.S. degree in 1920 and the M.S. degree in 1922. He taught botany for the two years he was there as a graduate student. He spent the summers as a field assistant on cereal investigations with the United States Department of Agriculture and as a state inspector of nursery stock.

He enrolled in the Graduate School of Cornell University in 1922 as a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in plant pathology. As a graduate student, he embarked upon an investigation of the seasonal development of apple scab and also served in extension as a special field assistant participating in the spray service for fruit in Nassau, Wayne, Oswego, and Ulster Counties. He was named instructor in 1926 and placed in charge of the fruit disease extension program at the College of Agriculture. After receiving his Ph.D. in 1930, he was appointed Assistant Extension Professor. He advanced to Associate Professor in 1944 and to Professor in 1949.

His high principles and intellectual integrity, coupled with a high degree of competence, resulted in significant contributions to the science of plant pathology and its application to fruit growing. To him belongs the credit for the development of an extension program in fruit diseases that is widely copied because of its high degree of excellence. That program was based on his precise observations in the field, his many field demonstrations that were actually exact experiments, his painstaking analysis of all available data, and his extreme care in the making of recommendations to growers. He won and retained the respect and confidence of growers because of his consistently sound recommendations and his accurate predictions of disease development; growers were quick to accept his recommendations and reluctant to change procedures unless advised to do so by Professor Mills.

His reputation, both at home and abroad, was greatly extended by his development of a chart relating severity of apple scab to periods of wetness as correlated with temperatures. Although the chart was based in part on the work of others, Professor Mills made his own investigations and applied the results to practical disease control.

The chart was so carefully developed that it has proved valid in a great many areas, including England, France, Germany, Spain, and the Netherlands. The term, "Mills' Tables," which refers to the data on which the chart is based, frequently appears in European scientific literature and is used frequently in discussion among European scientists.

Professor Mills was a competent statistician and made effective use of statistics in the evaluation of his own data and those of others. His application of statistical procedures to complex data on fire blight collected over a 35-year period resulted in significant new information on development of this disease, even though the disease had been intensively studied by others over the previous 75-year period. The basic information brought out by this analysis and applied to control procedures has materially improved control of this important disease. A similar study of the virus-yellows disease of cherry added materially to understanding of the development of this serious disease under field conditions. Because of his carefully planned field experiments and effective use of statistics in the interpretation of data, he was recognized as a leading authority on field plot design. His reputation in this area led to his presentation of an invitational paper on the subject in 1958 at the meeting held in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the American Phytopathological Society.

His early promise as a scientist resulted in election to the botany honorary society, Seminariun Botanicum, while a graduate student at Michigan State College. His outstanding record in extension, research, and help to growers was recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture, which in 1955 bestowed on him the Superior Service Award. In 1959, the New York State Horticultural Society tendered him a special citation in recognition of his important contributions to the welfare of that Society's members as fruit growers. He was a member of the American Phytopathological Society, of Acacia Fraternity, and of the honor societies Phi Sigma, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Professor Mills was author or co-author of more than seventy research and extension papers. In addition, many mimeographed reports and extension publications based on his work found wide usage among research and extension personnel, teachers, and fruit growers.

Professor Mills is survived by his widow, the poet Antonia Ybor Schwab Mills, and by two daughters and six grandchildren. The loss of Professor Mills is deeply felt by his many friends and colleagues at Cornell and among scientists and fruit growers throughout the world.

Melvin B. Hoffman, A. Frank Ross, Paul H. Wooley, Kenneth G. Parker

Kenneth J. Molchen

February 5, 1932 — December 15, 1968

When a young, vigorous assistant professor committed to undergraduate education suddenly passes away, the whole university community shares in the loss. Dr. Molchen gave freely to his students and colleagues of his exceptional fund of knowledge, his dedication to precision and accuracy, his humor, and zest for academic life. The great loss we feel at his sudden death is perhaps best explained as a sense of betrayal—he represented the best of young and fresh dedication in our times.

His academic brilliance was shown by his receipt of a National Science Foundation Award to the Academic Year Institute at Harvard in 1963-64, by his service as consultant to the widely hailed Harvard Project in Physics at Harvard in the summer of 1967, and by his contribution to the Harvard-Newton Program, a study of adolescents, under the Harvard Research and Development Center on Educational Differences.

Born in Parma, Ohio, he graduated from the University of Dayton with honors in 1954, received a Master's degree in physics from Case Institute of Technology, and an Ed.D. from Harvard Graduate School of Education in 1967.

Dr. Molchen was a member of Phi Delta Kappa, the National Science Teachers Association, the American Educational Research Association, and the National Association for Research in Science Teaching. A competent, vigorous researcher, he wrote a number of impressive articles in the professional journals.

He was a most dedicated supervisor of student teachers who valued him for his warm support and his helpful suggestions. Tough-minded and precise in his studies, deeply conscientious in all his activities, warm and insightful as a counselor of students, zestful and committed to the activities of education—he demonstrated the best in the current thrust in education. He was a man of great intensity, filled with a kind of agony at the imperfections of contemporary life. We, his colleagues, who shared his tenure from September 1967 to December 1968 are richer for his generous and wise participation in the activities of his department, college and university, and indeed bereft at his death.

Arthur L. Berkey, Isabel J. Pearn, Richard B. Fischer

Benton Sullivan Monroe

February 6, 1873 — December 13, 1968

Benton Sullivan Monroe was a member of the University for seventy-six years. He taught his first class at Cornell in 1897, his last, forty-eight years later, in 1945. Though he was not the kind of man to claim credit merely for great age, he did enjoy recalling that he had known all seven Cornell presidents and as a toddler had been lifted up by his parents at a public ceremony to see Ezra Cornell. His long life was centered with unusual firmness in the University and the University city. As a student he moved into 531 East State Street, part way between campus and business district, and there he lived until his last illness required his removal. He studied at no other university and declined to teach even temporarily at any other. Travel attracted him not at all until he was in his fifties, and even then he was never away very far or very long. All his enthusiasms were in Ithaca.

In the University he is best remembered as a versatile teacher and a sagacious committeeman. His pupils recall him as a kindly but exacting professor, who controlled his classroom without raising his voice, who gave the impression of reserves of knowledge ready if they should need to be called up, and who could twinkle benignly at an abysmally unprepared student even while writing an unmistakable F in his grade book. In his later years he taught Old and Middle English, the history of the language, and the literature of the eighteenth century. But over the full run, as the old *Announcements* show, he had taught almost all the traditional English courses. In so doing he reflected the training of his master, James Morgan Hart, Cornell's first professor of English literature. When asked why, in spite of his mainly philological experience and interest, he read Byron oftener than Beowulf and would as soon teach Walter Scott as William Langland, he replied simply, "I am a Hart man." Only contemporary literature stood outside his interests. The modern novel bored him and modern poetry repelled him.

Committee and administrative work, however, neither bored nor repelled him, whether such duties were within or without the walls. He was secretary of the Graduate Faculty from 1917 to 1941, acting dean of the Graduate School at three periods, chairman of the English Department in the year before his retirement, secretary of the faculty of arts and sciences from 1911 to 1913, secretary to the Administrative Board of Summer Sessions from 1919 to 1933, and reader for the College Entrance Examination Board from 1911 to 1930.

The city laid similar claims upon him. He was a member of the Civil Service Commission from 1921 to 1940 and chairman from 1938 to 1940, secretary of the old Town and Gown Club for thirty-five years, city archivist for twenty-one years, city historian at two periods, an ardent member of the DeWitt Historical Society for as

long as anyone can now remember, an active worker for the Ithaca Community Chest and treasurer in 1925, and a charter member of the Ithaca Rotary Club, of which he was an organizer in 1914 and president in 1917-18. Downtown Ithaca recognized the devotion of its distinguished citizen by honoring him on his ninetieth birthday at a testimonial dinner attended by the academic, industrial, professional, and business leaders of both city and county.

Complaisant and agreeable as he was, in a few matters "Ted" Monroe declined to conform to traditional patterns and legends of professorial life and insisted on following his own notions of what was right and good. For instance, though the light in his library burned long hours every night, he published very little. He refused to celebrate in print every discovery or insight that rewarded his study. He imparted these findings in the classroom, in conference with graduate students, or in correspondence with other scholars. He did contribute occasionally to *Dialect Notes*, *Modern Philology*, and the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, but he probably appeared oftener in the prefaces of others than in pieces of his own. He disliked giving public lectures and felt no obligation to attend annual meetings of the professional associations. On the other hand, he would stop at nothing to track down, say, the first occurrence of a dialectal form or a variant spelling, and he assembled for such purposes a huge library, beautifully indexed and carefully annotated.

His recreations were few. In athletics, either as participant or spectator, he had no interest. But a love of horses, formed when he was a boy on his father's farm near Romulus, carried over into his adult life. He was famous in this part of the country for his "spanking" teams of matched carriage horses, for his care in grooming them, and for his skill and style in driving them. When horses could no longer be stabled in the city, he abandoned personal transportation entirely. He refused ever to own a car, and even disliked to ride in one. He became a notable walker and perhaps is best remembered by townspeople today as a vigorous pedestrian, striding up and down the Ithaca hills with a tireless lope, carrying sometimes a reticule for convenience and sometimes a walking stick for style.

Style, whether in prose, horsemanship, whist, or dress, meant a good deal to Ted Monroe. Early photographs show him as a man consciously well tailored, and even in his later years he was unusually observant and smart in dress. Style also characterized his speech. His voice, though throaty, was pleasant and controlled, his ordinary conversation formal and only rarely colloquial. He wore a steady smile, and though he could differ sharply and argue powerfully, he was not known to show anger.

Benton Sullivan Monroe was born in Romulus, New York, on February 6, 1873, attended Ithaca High School to prepare himself for Cornell, and entered the University in the autumn of 1892. He took his degree with Phi Beta

Kappa honors with the class of 1896 and immediately entered the Graduate School. In 1897 he received the A.M. degree and was appointed assistant in English. In 1900, a candidate for the doctorate, he was appointed instructor in rhetoric and English philology. He received the Ph.D. in 1902, became assistant professor of English in 1912, professor in 1931, and professor emeritus in 1941. He was recalled to teaching duties during the war years and taught until his second retirement in 1945. On June 25, 1903, he married Nina Elston in the living room of her parents' house at 531 East State Street, the house that had been his home in Ithaca before the marriage, and that was to remain the residence of the hospitable Monroes for the rest of their long and admirable lives.

James Hutton, W. M. Sale, Jr., George H. Healey

Royal Ewert Montgomery

May 6, 1896 — June 13, 1966

Royal Ewert Montgomery, son of Robert John and Lillie Matthews Montgomery, was born in Moline, Illinois. His father was a manufacturer of building elevators. Royal Montgomery, however, did not care for business but was early attracted to the academic life. After service, 1918-19, in the military intelligence division of the United States Army, he returned to the University of Chicago. He received the Ph.B. degree from that institution in 1921, the M.A. in 1923, and the Ph.D. in 1925. His work as a teacher started before his formal education was completed and continued until his retirement. He was an instructor in the University of Missouri in 1921-22, an assistant and an instructor in the University of Chicago in 1922-27, and an Associate Professor in the University of Texas in 1927-29.

Royal Montgomery came to Cornell University in 1929 as an Assistant Professor, and became a resident of Ithaca for the rest of his life. He was promoted to Professor in 1937, surrendering that rank only to become an Emeritus Professor in 1964.

From his regular base of operations here, Professor Montgomery moved out occasionally, though usually only in an intellectual sense. Travel was not for him. Thus he was on the staff of the Brookings Institution in 1938. He served on the editorial board of *The American Economic Review* from 1938 to 1941. He was a public representative and chairman of various industry commissions, Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor in 1940-45. He was an arbitrator and public panel member of the National War Labor Board in 1942-45. He served as a representative of the American Economic Association on the Social Science Research Council. Beginning in 1947, he served as an arbitrator on the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Montgomery was, however, best known for his written works. His first book was *Industrial Relations in the Building Trades* in 1927. Then came (with H. A. Millis) *Labor's Progress and Problems*, and *Labor's Risks and Social Insurance*. Both were published in 1938. Another work with Millis, *Organized Labor*, appeared in 1945. These books are substantial contributions to labor economics. Some of his other and more general interests are represented by the chapters in the *Dictionary of the American Economy* on the impact of war on America, the development of collectivism in the U.S., and labor in the American economy.

Professor Montgomery was a broadly educated scholar. His interests were wide. They comprised principally the full range of economic studies including dissenting doctrines, American history, and English. He read much.

He saw labor in its setting and its economics as a part of general economics. He was blessed by an extraordinary memory, so retentive that he seemed never to forget anything. He cultivated the language. He knew the nuances as well as the meanings of words, and how to organize them for effective exposition. In short, he was an excellent writer.

He was also devoted to his teaching. He always wished to teach as many courses as possible. Although shy and never seeking popularity, he attracted the respect and liking of many students. A number of able professors in leading universities had written their doctoral dissertations under his direction.

Montgomery's adult life can be divided into three parts. The first, in the 1920's, was the period of preparation and of promise. The second, comprising the 1930's and perhaps half of the 1940's, was the period of brilliant fulfillment. It was in those years that nearly all his writing was done and that graduate students crowded his seminars. He inspired them by his immense learning as organized in his keen mind, and by his seemingly tireless energy. With the third came the shadows that, save for small and temporary departures, continued progressively to darken his days.

Royal Montgomery was a quiet, unassuming person. He had high standards of honor. His manner was singularly gentle. There was also in him an innate refinement. Nothing vulgar or intentionally unkind was ever said or done by him. He never sought preferment or pushed himself forward. In a group he was likely to say little. Not one to take the initiative in making acquaintances and cultivating friends, he was always appreciative of any attention given him.

He was never married. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Rosemary Kupper.

Paul M. O'Leary, Leonard P. Adams, M. Slade Kendrick

Richard Allen Mordoff

June 23, 1886 — June 4, 1961

Richard Allen Mordoff, Professor of Meteorology, Emeritus, died June 4, 1961, in Lakeland, Florida. Dr. Mordoff had retired from his active service with the College of Agriculture on August 16, 1949.

Dr. Mordoff was born in Scottsville, New York, on June 23, 1886, and there he received his early education. He entered Cornell in 1907 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in agriculture in 1911. During his senior year, 1910-1911, he served in the College of Agriculture as assistant registrar; he also served in this capacity during the period 1913-1917. During the year 1912-1913 he was an assistant in physical geography.

Following his work as assistant registrar in the College, he received in 1917 an instructorship in meteorology. At the same time he entered the Graduate School. In 1918 he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts.

During the year 1918-1919 he was in military service, holding the rank of second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. After completing his military service he again returned to his graduate studies and to his teaching. In 1921 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and in that year he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor. In 1924 he was promoted to a professorship in meteorology. During the years 1925 to 1929 Dr. Mordoff was acting head of the Department of Meteorology prior to the inclusion of this department in the Department of Pomology. Thereafter he continued as Professor of Meteorology until his retirement when he was made Professor of Meteorology, Emeritus.

The major part of Professor Mordoff's time in the College was spent in teaching meteorology and climatology to undergraduate students who registered in large numbers in his classes. His well known publication, "The Climate of New York," appeared in 1925. He was a member of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. Professionally he was a member of the American Meteorological Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Shortly after retiring, Dr. Mordoff left Ithaca for Lakeland, Florida, where he resided until his death.

He is survived by his widow, Laura Fish Mordoff of Lakeland, two daughters, Mrs. Helen Campbell of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Mrs. Betty Stevenson of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and two sons, Richard A. of Columbus, Ohio, and Theodore of Merrick, New York. His brother, Cornell Professor William Emerson Mordoff, who died a few months earlier, is memorialized in the following article.

A. W. Gibson, R. M. Smock, C. H. Guise

William Emerson Mordoff

December 4, 1889 — November 15, 1960

After a full half-century of association with Cornell University as a student and teacher, Professor Emeritus William E. Mordoff died on November 15, 1960, following a short illness.

Professor Mordoff worked his way through both high school and college and graduated from the College of Engineering at Cornell in 1913, receiving the M.E. degree. From 1913 to 1915 he taught physics at Rochester's East High School. In 1915 he returned to Cornell as instructor for one year in the department of Rural Engineering, College of Agriculture. From 1916 until his retirement in 1956, he was a member of the staff of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, serving as instructor in machine design from 1916 to 1918, as instructor in experimental engineering from 1918 to 1923, as instructor in mechanic arts for the year 1923-1924; as Assistant Professor of Machine Construction from 1924 to 1942, as Assistant Professor of Engineering Drawing from 1942 to 1946, and as Associate Professor of Engineering Drawing from 1946 to 1956. He became Professor Emeritus of Mechanical Engineering on July 1, 1956, thus terminating a teaching career of forty-one years on the Cornell campus.

Professor Mordoff was born on December 4, 1889, at Scottsville, New York, the son of Charles and Ann Emerson Mordoff. He had one brother, Richard, who served Cornell as Professor of Meteorology (see the preceding article).

Professor Mordoff's early years were spent in the vicinity of Rochester, New York. He attended primary and secondary schools in Scottsville and Rochester, graduating from West High in 1909. His high school career was interrupted for a time when he left East High to work full time at the Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company. Later, upon entering West High School, he attended classes mornings and continued to work for Ritter afternoons and Saturdays. This early contact with industry influenced his decision to become an engineer and undoubtedly led to his forty-one years of teaching in the field.

Professor Mordoff was extremely versatile in his ability to adapt himself to teaching in whatever department seemed to present a challenge, moving from physics to rural engineering, to machine design, to experimental engineering, to mechanic arts, to machine construction, and finally to engineering drawing. Professor Mordoff was devoted to his teaching and always regarded teaching as his full-time responsibility. He demanded honest labor, neatly and reliably done. His discipline was firm, tempered with gentlemanly counseling, and he was always admired and respected by his students. During his last fourteen years he taught freshman drawing and descriptive geometry.

His earlier experience in more advanced courses provided an excellent background as a basis for stimulating interest in his freshman courses.

Outside the classroom, until recent years, his principal diversion was that of a small-time farmer—purely an avocation. Professor Mordoff possessed a great love for leisurely labor in the out-of-doors. His care for struggling garden plants and flowers coupled with his detestation for weeds was most admirable. However, he and Mrs. Mordoff, the former Elizabeth Cassidy, during the last decade turned their attention to promoting the welfare of animals. Upon retirement, when questioned as to his plans for the future, his stock answer was, "I guess I'm going to the dogs." He and Mrs. Mordoff maintained an extensive small-animal shelter at their home on West Hill and over the years cared and provided medical attention for literally hundreds of homeless dogs, cats, birds, and other small creatures, many of whom he personally rescued through the volunteer services of the Animal Emergency Club, which was started by Mrs. Mordoff. Seldom were there less than twelve to fourteen animals at any one time that were receiving their kindly attention.

Those who knew him well cannot forget the twinkling eyes and genial conversations, generally occasioned under a shade tree while sitting on a bench or leaning on a hoe handle.

William C. Andrae, George R. Hanselman, Roger L. Geer

Walter Conrad Muenscher

May 30, 1891 — March 20, 1963

Dr. Walter C. Muenscher was born in Fischbach, Germany. He came to America when young, attended schools in Washington, and secured his A.B. from the State College of Washington in 1914. He received the M.S. in taxonomy and ecology from the University of Nebraska in 1915. During the summers of 1915 and 1916 he was an instructor at Puget Sound Marine Station. There he published his first paper on the ecology and growth of certain brown algae. For the year 1915-1916 he taught in a high school in South Dakota.

In the fall of 1916 he came to Cornell as an instructor in botany and served continuously until his retirement in 1954, except for service with the United States Army during 1918-1919. He received the Ph.D. in plant physiology in 1921, was made Assistant Professor in 1923 and Professor in 1937.

Dr. Muenscher served in various capacities with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.D.A., during the summers of 1917, 1923, and 1924. For a number of years he was a consultant to the Tennessee Valley Authority. From 1926 through 1938 he was botanist during the summers for the New York State Biological Survey.

Dr. Muenscher's varied activities and broad background in botany led to a number of important books, all of which have been widely used throughout the country. The experience with the Biological Survey led to his *Aquatic Plants of the United States*. During his long tenure at Cornell he answered over 25,000 extension letters, many of which requested information about weeds. His book *Weeds*, now in its second edition, is one result of this work. Other results are a series of Experiment Station Bulletins on weeds, a series of experiments on the germination of weed seeds, large collections of weed seeds that made possible the identification of unknown seeds, and pioneer experiments on weed killers. In all of this work he was ably assisted by willing graduate students who found ample material for doctoral dissertations and who then went out to become leaders in the field.

Still another outgrowth of his extension work was a realization of the need for an informative book on poisonous plants. He wrote *Poisonous Plants of the United States*, now in its second edition. That book served as a text in his course on poisonous plants and has been of great value to medical and veterinary medical men.

For many years Dr. Muenscher offered a course on the taxonomy of woody plants that was especially popular. He wrote *Keys to Woody Plants* to aid in the course and had the keys printed privately. The keys were so widely used

and in so much demand that he turned the publishing over to Comstock Press, a unit of Cornell University Press. The little book is now in its sixth edition.

In a similar vein Dr. Muenscher and Dr. L. C. Petry collaborated in the writing of *Keys to Spring Plants*, likewise in its sixth edition and published by Comstock.

Dr. Muenscher and some of his graduate students became interested in herbs. An Extension Bulletin, a doctoral dissertation, numerous popular articles, and an herb garden resulted. The culmination of this interest was *Garden Spice and Wild Pot-Herbs*. This beautiful book, with text by Muenscher and Myron Rice, was issued in an edition limited to one hundred copies. Miss Elfriede Abbe, Scientific Illustrator for the Department of Botany, produced all of the woodcuts, set the type, and printed the volume by hand on her own press. Subsequently the Comstock Press has issued a trade facsimile of this book.

One factor that contributed to Professor Muenscher's interest and first-hand knowledge of plants was his traveling and collecting in every state in the Union. Of particular interest to him, however, was Whatcom County, Washington, the most northwestern county in the United States, which has a wide range of environments. In 1941 he published privately *The Flora of Whatcom County*, including discussions of the county's habitats, its poisonous plants, its native ornamentals, the significant botanical explorations made within its confines, and its native, wild vascular plants.

He became interested in the flora of Bergen Swamp, about twenty miles west of Rochester, New York, during his work with the New York Biological Survey. Later he helped found, and was for many years an officer of, the Bergen Swamp Preservation Society, Inc. Several of his graduate students made floristic studies in the area.

The total number of his publications was 125, and he had forty graduate students, chiefly doctoral candidates. He and his family retained as vigorous an interest in the students after they left Cornell as during their stay here, and one seldom sees a group of students so loyal to their mentor. He retained both the respect and the friendship of these students in a way that few of us can hope to emulate.

In retrospect Dr. Muenscher appears as a broadly trained taxonomist who adapted his abilities in such a way as to fill a void with every contribution. He began with the taxonomy of higher plants, became well versed in lower plants (algae, mosses, slime molds), added ecology by years of patient observation, and took his doctorate in plant physiology. He practiced all of these disciplines during his long career.

Dr. Muenscher's productive career was capped fittingly by the award of a Certificate of Merit in 1959, the highest award of the Botanical Society of America. In 1958 his students presented a circular bronze plaque in his honor, which was erected in the Poisonous Plants Garden at Cornell.

He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Wildlife Preservation Society of America, New England and California Botanical Clubs, American Society of Plant Taxonomists, American Society of Plant Physiologists, Limnological Society, Torrey Botanical Club, Botanical Society of America, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi.

William J. Hamilton, Jr., John M. Kingsbury, Harlan P. Banks

James Maffet Neill

July 6, 1894 — September 16, 1964

James Maffet Neill was born July 6, 1894, in Clarion, Pennsylvania. He received his B.S. degree from Allegheny College in 1917, and then continued his studies at Massachusetts Agricultural College, now the University of Massachusetts, where he served first as a graduate assistant and later as an instructor in microbiology. He obtained his Ph.D. in 1921 and was then appointed an assistant at the Rockefeller Institute, where he worked in the laboratories of Doctor O. T. Avery. At the Institute he was engaged in studies on the biology and immunology of the pneumococcus, and was a collaborator with Doctor Donald D. Van Slyke in the development of the classic Van Slyke-Neill manometric gas apparatus.

In 1925 Dr. Neill joined a group of able young people recruited to staff the newly reorganized School of Medicine of Vanderbilt University. His appointment was as Associate Professor and chairman of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology; in 1926 he became Professor and chairman. Before going to Vanderbilt, he had worked at Harvard in the laboratory of the late Dr. Hans Zinsser with whom he formed a lifelong friendship.

He was an indefatigable worker and contributed much to the success of the new institution at Vanderbilt. Although he became involved in administration and teaching, his research efforts did not lessen. Studies on the oxidation and eduction of blood pigments and immunological substances, which he had begun at Rockefeller, were continued. In addition, he engaged in investigations dealing with the natural immunity of man and other animals to pneumococci and diphtheria bacteria, and with hypersensitivity to toxin and other diphtheria bacterial products. These years at Vanderbilt were busy and highly productive ones for Dr. Neill and his group.

Dr. Neill was appointed Professor and chairman of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology at Cornell Medical College in 1931. The Medical College was preparing to move in 1932 to its present location and, for the second time within the short span of six years, he was charged with the responsibility of equipping and organizing a new department of bacteriology. This task received the major portion of his attention during the following year, but time was found to continue laboratory work in the department at Nashville, where he maintained his residence until the summer of 1932.

During Dr. Neill's tenure at Cornell his research interests were varied. Especially noteworthy were his studies on the immunology of fungi and the occurrence of serologically reactive material in sugar and other foods. His concern with the latter subject led to an extensive investigation of the serological reactivity of dextran, a substance

that was being used as a blood volume expander. During his later years his interest in teaching deepened, and this interest commanded more and more of his time and energy. His objective was not only to provide the students with a comprehensive course in microbiology, but also to acquaint them with the larger involvement of the science in man's affairs.

Dr. Neill was a member of several scientific societies, including the American Association of Immunologists, The American Society of Microbiologists, the Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Public Health Association, the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Harvey Society, and the New York Academy of Science. He was an Associate Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and a member of Sigma Xi and Phi Delta Theta. In 1940, he returned to Allegheny College where he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree.

After 31 years of service to Cornell, Dr. Neill retired on July 1, 1962, and was appointed Professor Emeritus. This marked the end of an era at the Medical College. Of the men who served as department chairmen when the College opened its doors at its present location in 1932, Doctor Neill was the last to retire.

Dr. Neill died at The New York Hospital on September 16, 1964. He is survived by his wife, Jessie Stratton Neill; a daughter (Mrs.) Ilah Dales Neill De Paoli, Schenectady, New York; a son, William Alexander Neill, Portland, Oregon, who was graduated from Cornell Medical College in 1955 and is now a member of the staff in the Department of Medicine at the University of Oregon Medical School; and by seven grandchildren.

While research and teaching occupied a major portion of Dr. Neill's life, his interests and activities extended beyond the laboratory and classroom. He had a special interest in the historical aspects of medicine and of the biological sciences. In pursuit of this interest he acquired a collection of rare and valuable books, and it was to him a happy occasion whenever he encountered a student who shared his interest. During the years that he resided in Nashville and in Scarsdale he was an avid rose gardener. He had a lifelong interest in sports, having played both baseball and football during his school days. When his son, Bill, developed as an outstanding sprinter in Scarsdale High School and at Amherst, he became interested in track. He loved to fish and enjoyed his summer vacations at their family camp at Belgrade Lakes, Maine. To these interests, as well as to his professional activities, he brought an intense commitment and an infectious enthusiasm.

Dr. Neill will be remembered by different people in different ways—as a scholar, as a scientist, or as a teacher. A number of his younger colleagues now hold important academic appointments in institutions over the country. To

those who were privileged to know him and associate with him over a period of years ne was, above all, a steadfast friend and amiable companion. To his family, he was a devoted husband and father.

John Y. Sugg, Joseph C. Hinsey

Thomas Rud Nielsen

October 12, 1926 — January 31, 1963

Thomas Rud Nielsen was born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the second son of a distinguished physicist, Professor J. Rud Nielsen of the University of Oklahoma, and Dr. Gertrude Nielsen, a practicing physician. His early years were spent in Norman, Oklahoma. He entered the University of Oklahoma in the summer of 1943 but promptly withdrew to enter military service with the United States Navy. He returned to his studies in the summer of 1946 and graduated with honors in chemistry three years later.

Dr. Nielsen received the Ph.D. degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1953 and was appointed Instructor at the Davis campus of the University. In 1955 he was promoted to Assistant Professor. His reputation as a teacher of soil chemistry led to an invitation to join the Department of Agronomy of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1956, and the introductory course in soils at this institution became his major responsibility. In 1959, he was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor.

Dr. Nielsen's interest in undergraduate students was manifest from the beginning of his career at Cornell. He served as an undergraduate adviser and as faculty sponsor of the Agronomy Club, which became an enthusiastic and active organization under his influence. In 1960, Ho-Nun-De-Kah, honor society for seniors in the College of Agriculture, named him recipient of their Professor of Merit Award in recognition of his outstanding ability as a teacher.

In the same year, Dr. Nielsen was elected to the University Faculty Committee on Student Affairs. He became chairman of this important committee and served as faculty adviser to the Executive Board of Student Government. He quickly gained the respect and confidence of student leaders, faculty, and administration alike. His detailed knowledge of various points of view during a period of restless relationships had a profound effect upon the direction and rate of progress toward development of a Social Code, a document that guides student activities on the Cornell campus. Although final steps in formulating the code were taken after his death, Dr. Nielsen's philosophy and influence will be felt by generations of students yet to come.

Dr. Nielsen devoted his greatest efforts to undergraduates and their problems but at the same time maintained scholarly activities in his special field. He inaugurated an undergraduate seminar on advanced topics in soil science. He served his colleagues in the Department of Agronomy as radiological officer and received a grant

for study at the Oak Ridge Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission. He contributed technical articles to scientific journals and semi technical articles to student publications.

Dr. Nielsen was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma, the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science Society of America, and the American Association of University Professors. He is survived by Mary Nielsen, mother of his three sons, Randolph, Bryan, and Stephen.

Marlin G. Cline, Jeffery E. Dawson, Robert D. Miller

Fred William Ocvirk

December 28, 1913 — May 21, 1967

Fred William Ocvirk was born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 28, 1913. His unexpected death, at the age of fifty-three on May 21, 1967, cut short a career of service that was notable for significant accomplishments in the past and for the promise of many more years of productivity.

Professor Ocvirk obtained his education in the field of civil engineering, receiving the B.S. degree from Wayne University in 1938 and the M.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1940. His association with Cornell University began in 1940 when he became an instructor in the engineering science management war training program conducted by the University in Buffalo. He taught courses in mechanics, aerodynamics, aircraft structures, and civil engineering structures and was appointed Assistant Professor of Aeronautical Engineering in 1944. Later in that year he took a leave of absence to accept a position with the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory as a senior engineer in the design of structural components for gun directors and guided missiles.

In November of 1945, Fred Ocvirk joined the Cornell faculty in Ithaca as an Assistant Professor in the Graduate School of Aeronautical Engineering, and in 1947 he transferred to the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering where he taught in the Department of Mechanics.

In 1949, his deep interest in the applications of engineering mechanics to problems in engineering design led him to accept an appointment for part-time research on bearing lubrication in the Department of Machine Design in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. This research was a project that was sponsored by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (now NASA). In 1950, he became a full-time Research Associate and in 1951 he was appointed Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the Department of Machine Design. Although from this date on, the major share of his time was given to teaching undergraduate and graduate courses and to working with graduate students, his interest in and enthusiasm for lubrication research continued at a high level and at the time of his death, he was a principal investigator for a project sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

He was the author or co-author of some fifteen papers and reports on lubrication and became internationally known for his analytical development in 1952 of the "short bearing" theory. His development is now universally known as the "Ocvirk solution." It was particularly gratifying to Professor Ocvirk when his investigations led to a better method for designing journal bearings. In the process of correlating experimental data with theoretical results it

was observed that the family of curves previously required to express the most important relationship between bearing parameters and performance criteria could be collapsed into a single curve if a particular dimensionless group, that came out of the theory, were used as the independent variable in plotting experimental data. Professor Ocvirk called this dimensionless number the "load number," but, since 1960, others working in lubrication have called it the "Ocvirk number."

In 1955, Professor Ocvirk was awarded the Alfred E. Hunt Memorial Medal by the American Society of Lubrication Engineers in recognition of his paper, "Measured Oil Film Pressure Distribution in Misaligned Plain Bearings," judged to be the best paper published in 1954 on the subject of lubrication. In 1958, he received the Outstanding Alumnus Award from Wayne State University. He was promoted to Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University in 1959.

Professor Ocvirk was a major contributor to the development of new courses and curricula. He was an outstanding teacher in the classroom and further gave much of his time in helping students individually in his office. He regularly was in charge of a multisected course, and he worked diligently and enthusiastically with his fellow professors in planning the course. Although he was interested in every facet of machine design and had taught almost every course offered by the department, he was uniquely qualified, by education and professional engineering experience, in the subject of high-speed rotating machinery. A result of this special capability was the development of an elective course, "Mechanical Design of Turbo-machinery," that was selected by practically every graduate student with a major or minor in machine design. Taking this course was a particularly valuable experience because of the opportunity for getting thoroughly acquainted with Professor Ocvirk's philosophy relative to engineering design, in particular, and to life, in general. Professor Ocvirk is also widely known for his text, "Mechanisms and Dynamics of Machinery," written with H. H. Mabie, published in a second edition in 1963.

Professor Ocvirk served in a consulting capacity with many major companies and research organizations, such as the Bendix Corporation, the Boeing Airplane Company, the Carrier Corporation, the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Glacier Metal Company, Ltd. of England, and the University of California.

Professor Ocvirk was a willing worker and carried more than his share of responsibility as a member of numerous honor and professional societies. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Tau Sigma, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, the American Society for Engineering Education, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was particularly active as a member or chairman of many important committees of both the lubrication division and the southern tier section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Professor Ocvirk's dedication to his profession left little time for the usual hobbies. His favorite method of relaxing was to travel, preferably by ship. His interest in travel began with a trip made with friends one summer while in college. The trip to the West Coast was made "on a shoestring," and Fred liked the experience and the sights so much he resolved to spend his extra money and time on travel. Almost every summer in later years found him and Mrs. Ocvirk overseas. They traveled to Hawaii and through the Panama Canal, to the West Indies, several times to Europe, and around the world. The latter trip was in conjunction with a Fulbright Award in 1963 for a visiting lectureship at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. On their way they visited with former students in India. They had planned to spend the summer of 1967 in Scandinavia.

His wife, Milacent Grimes Ocvirk, is supervisor of English in the Ithaca public schools and is associated with the work in education at Cornell University as supervisor of practice teaching in English in Ithaca public schools. Together they carried on their professional careers, and their circle of friends included many persons associated with the secondary schools of Ithaca as well as Cornell University.

Arthur H. Burr, George B. Dubois, Dennis G. Shepherd, Richard M. Phelan

Robert Carroll Ogle

March 28, 1889 — September 9, 1967

Robert Carroll Ogle, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Emeritus, served Cornell University and the poultry industry well for thirty-five years.

Professor Ogle was typical of many early extension specialists in that he had no formal training in his specialty. His early training and experience were in the fields of law and business administration and he was employed for several years in the offices of the Western Maryland Railroad in Baltimore, the city of his birth. He was forced to give up this employment because of an attack of tuberculosis. A year at the Trudeau Sanatorium at Saranac Lake, New York, resulted in the recovery of his health, but he was advised not to return to indoor work, and shortly thereafter he developed a commercial poultry farm in Rockland County. Professor Ogle was an innovator and soon developed a number of special fields in connection with his new enterprise, particularly in marketing. His successful management drew the attention of others, and he became a consultant to a number of large commercial poultry operations in nearby areas. Professor Ogle was a promoter and soon became active in the organization of several special and general farm organizations.

His activities and success in these efforts brought him to the attention of Professor J. E. Rice, then Head of the Poultry Department of Cornell, who hired him to supervise cost account projects and to do some extension teaching in the lower Hudson Valley and on Long Island. In 1924 he was appointed instructor and was transferred to Ithaca. In 1940 he became an Assistant Professor of Poultry Extension, Associate Professor in 1946, and Professor Emeritus in 1953.

Few in poultry extension work were more widely known than Bob Ogle. He was equally at home with the fanciers who devoted their time to the breeding and exhibition of standard bred poultry and with the poultryman whose primary interest was in economic returns. His services to the former were recognized in 1947 at the Boston Poultry Show when he received an award for outstanding contributions to the poultry industry. This was a rare recognition since the exhibition poultryman had little in common with the staff of the agricultural colleges where the emphasis was on economic aspects of the industry.

Professor Ogle served as a poultry specialist until 1931 when he was given the responsibility of developing and supervising two New York State Poultry Testing Stations, one at Horseheads and one at Stafford. With his

customary enthusiasm and attention to detail, he set out to make them two of the outstanding test stations in the country and in this he succeeded. He also served as poultry editor for several general agricultural journals.

In 1954, Professor Ogle felt the need of a new challenge and assumed the responsibility of revitalizing the extension program for young people, the 4-H educational endeavor. With his customary energy and enthusiasm, he devoted all his talents of organization and ingenuity to making it an outstanding success. It was a remarkable feat for a man who had spent all his career with adults to be able to make the transition that he did to working with youth. Professor Ogle developed a variety of teaching materials for the use of 4-H agents and volunteer leaders. The annual award trip to New York City, which he started, continues as an important part of the 4-H program with its emphasis on acquainting youth with employment opportunities in the poultry industry. Under his leadership 4-H poultry enrollment increased nearly 50 percent. In 1952, the Cornell Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi presented Professor Ogle with an Award of Merit for outstanding leadership in developing the extension youth program in poultry.

The extension leaders with whom he worked always spoke highly of his efforts and the results. He was active in regional programs, and the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council gave him special recognition for his extensive teaching work with adults and youth.

Professor Ogle is survived by six daughters, twenty-five grandchildren, one great grandchild, and a sister. Mrs. Ogle died in 1965.

Robert C. Baker, Wilbur F. Pease, J. H. Bruckner

Charles Townsend Olcott

March 28, 1890 — August 1, 1966

Dr. Olcott, Professor of Pathology, Emeritus, Cornell University Medical College, and Consultant Pathologist to The New York Hospital, died at his country home in Orillia, Ontario, on August 1, 1966.

Charles Townsend Olcott was born in New York City on March 28, 1890. He graduated A.B., Princeton, in 1911, and M.D., Cornell, in 1916. After holding an internship in The New York Hospital from July 1916 to January 1918, he entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army in February 1918 and served for some time at the Walter Reed Hospital. After the armistice he was medical officer with the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia. In 1920, Dr. Olcott taught at the Medical School of the University of Colorado and served as resident physician at St. Luke's Hospital in Denver. On leaving Colorado, he became research assistant in bacteriology at the Highland Hospital, Rochester, New York.

In 1926, he was appointed instructor in pathology at Cornell Medical College and in 1927, Assistant Pathologist to The New York Hospital. Dr. Olcott served under Doctors Ewing, Opie, Dock, and Kidd as instructor, Assistant Professor, and Associate Professor of Pathology until his retirement in 1958. Since that time, as Professor, Emeritus, he had worked constantly in the Department of Pathology until the time of his death—in all, a period of forty years.

Dr. Olcott was a former president of the New York Pathological Society, a diplomate of the American Board of Pathology, a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, a member of the American Association for Cancer Research, a member of the International Academy of Pathology and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. In addition, Dr. Olcott was formerly vice-president and a director of the Hudson River Day Line of which his grandfather, Alfred Van Santvoord, was founder and president.

Throughout his academic career, Dr. Olcott published numerous papers including some on experimental argyrosis and on spontaneous tumors in animals. In 1934, with Dr. Nathan Chandler Foot, he made observations on Letterer-Siwe's disease which led to a clearer understanding of this condition. He was greatly interested in the histological types of bronchogenic carcinoma and in 1955, propounded the hypothesis that one cell type of this tumor may transfer into other cell types. During the past few years Dr. Olcott became interested in the natural history of various types of malignant tumors, and this work was completed a few months before his death and is ready for publication.

Dr. Olcott was widely traveled and had a variety of interests, especially the history of medicine. In his youth he had visited many of the famous pathological institutes in Germany and was an authority on the history of pathology and especially its development in the United States.

Both students and colleagues respected Dr. Olcott; he was a gentleman of the old school with an air of kindness and friendliness about him which on numerous occasions gave encouragement to many an inexperienced member of the staff. He took a great interest in the young pathologists in training and on many occasions helped them, not only professionally but with their personal problems also.

Dr. Olcott will be remembered in this medical center not only for the help he gave to many but also for his personal characteristics. His tall, distinguished, white-haired figure was frequently seen at clinical pathological conferences, evening lectures, and many pathology meetings. He was never alone in the doctors' dining room. His humor, love of argument, friendliness and enthusiasm always ensured a gathering of young and old around him. Dr. Olcott lived a long life and a full one, to those who were privileged to know him and associate with him he was a steadfast friend and a most amicable companion.

Dr. Olcott is survived by his widow, the former Katherine Eaton; two sons, Peter Alexander, and Andrew Eaton; a daughter, Miss Kate Van Santvoord Olcott; a brother, Mason of Claremont, California; and a sister, Miss Katharine Van Santvoord of New York.

A. Whitley Branwood, M.D.

George Nicholas Papanicolaou

May 13, 1883 — February 19, 1962

A scientific career of the first magnitude ended on February 19, 1962, with the sudden death of George Papanicolaou at age 78 in Miami, where he had gone only three months before to become Director of the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute. A quiet, gentle man, entirely devoted to research, had conceived, forty-six years before, the cytology of the vaginal smear as an accurate reflection of the cyclical events of estrus in laboratory animals and women, a conception soon to prove fundamental in the subsequent rapid developments in female endocrinology. A scientist, persisting always in the conviction that a microscopic study of exfoliated epithelial cells could reveal important processes in the intact mammalian subject, had conceived nearly forty years before, and nearly twenty years before any of his contemporaries, a simple and reliable method of recognizing early human cancer. The thread of his long productive effort is clearly followed from his doctoral thesis on sex differentiation in 1910 to the publication of the second supplement to his now classic *Atlas of Exfoliative Cytology* in 1960.

George Nicholas Papanicolaou was born on the Isle of Euboea, Greece, May 13, 1883, and at age fifteen began a didactic study of medicine at the University of Athens. Upon graduation in 1904 he was expected to follow in the respected and remunerative footsteps of his father in the practice of medicine. Nicholas Papanicolaou had little sympathy for an academic career in philosophy or science, which his son proposed, and was never to learn of his son's later fame in science and medicine. The son prevailed and was permitted to continue his studies abroad. Disenchanted with his study of philosophy in Vienna but with a newly acquired spark of interest in experimental biology, Papanicolaou enrolled as a graduate student in Hertig's Institute for Experimental Biology at the University of Munich under the direct supervision of Richard Goldschmidt. This was the exciting time of the recognition of chromosomes as bearers of Mendelian units of heredity, and Goldschmidt was achieving recognition in a degree similar to that of Thomas Hunt Morgan in this country. Papanicolaou's interests were directed to sex differentiation and sex determination in daphnians. During these years in Munich, Papanicolaou became acquainted with fellow students Frederick Gudernatsch and Robert Chambers and barely missed meeting Charles Stockard, with all of whom he was to be associated a few years later in the Department of Anatomy at Cornell University Medical College.

In 1910 with a Ph.D. from the University of Munich, Papanicolaou returned home and married a friend of his boyhood, Mary Mavroyeni, who was to remain his staunch support throughout his life and who even yet carries

on his research in Miami. On their honeymoon to Marseille, Papanicolaou by chance was offered a position as physiologist at the Oceanographic Institute of Monaco, which he accepted. But a year later, with the outbreak of the Balkan War, he was called to military service as a medical officer. In these campaigns of 1912-1913, Papanicolaou became enraptured with the United States through descriptions by American medical officers serving as volunteers in the Greek Army, and he decided then to pursue his scientific career in America. In the autumn of 1913, Dr. and Mrs. Papanicolaou arrived in New York with only the legally required \$250 and without friends or introductions. Aware of the reference of his Munich doctoral thesis in Morgan's just published *Heredity and Sex*, Papanicolaou called on Morgan at Columbia University and was found a part-time job in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the New York Hospital. A year later he obtained a full-time research position at Cornell Medical College in the newly created Department of Anatomy under Professor Charles Stockard, and in this department Papanicolaou was to pursue his interests for forty-seven years, until a few months before his death.

Stockard's research involved the extensive breeding of guinea pigs and a need to know the time of ovulation. To Papanicolaou it became apparent how little was known of the estrus cycle in any mammal, including man. In 1917, he was able to publish with Stockard a definitive description of the histologic changes in the estrus cycle of the guinea pig, in which was established the correlation of the cytology of the vaginal smear with the ovarian and uterine cycles. Within a few years the method was generally accepted as valid and essential to the experimental approach to mechanisms underlying estrus, and it had been extended to other laboratory animals in other departments of anatomy by Corner, Long and Evans and Allen just prior to the discovery of the hormonal nature of follicular fluid by Allen and Doisy.

After 1923, in extending the correlation of the vaginal smear cytology with the ovarian cycle in pregnant and nonpregnant women, and in taking care to include specimens from patients with endocrine and genito-urinary disease, Papanicolaou began to recognize cells from carcinoma of the uterus and in 1928 published this finding. Neither at home nor abroad did he receive encouragement or acceptance, and he was not to resume this research until a decade later, with the encouragement of Stockard's successor, Joseph Hinsey, and the effective collaboration with the gynecologist Herbert Traut. A series of decisive publications with Traut followed, culminating in their monograph *Diagnosis of Uterine Cancer by the Vaginal Smear* in 1943.

In the succeeding decade the diagnostic technique was extended to the recognition of cancer of the respiratory, urinary, and upper gastrointestinal tracts and breast through the cytology of exfoliated cells. In the diagnosis of cancer, exfoliative cytology began to receive worldwide recognition. Pathologists and technologists from

more than forty foreign countries came to learn its application at first with Dr. Papanicolaou, later in a training program under his associate, John Seybolt. Honors and invitations poured in on Papanicolaou—Borden, Amory, Lesker awards to name a few; the highest decoration by the King of Greece; honorary degrees in three universities, honorary fellowships in every conceivably relevant scientific or medical society. But Papanicolaou could nearly always be found alone, or with one associate, in his laboratory bent over his microscope. Striving largely successfully to keep himself free of all but the most puzzling individual diagnostic problems, torn between choosing to pursue his research toward developing new applications of exfoliative cytology in cancer diagnosis or toward attempting to reveal new reflections of physiologic processes in exfoliative cytology, he chose the former and spent much of this remaining time in the compilation of his magnificent *Atlas*. Although nearly two decades of active research remained to him and nearly two-thirds of his publications were yet to appear, the second of his two great contributions had now been made.

Statutory retirement was nominally recognized in 1948 but made no real change in Papanicolaou's laboratory.

Never enthusiastic or very effective as a teacher, he was enabled by the College in his forty-seven year association with it to pursue his research with minimal teaching responsibility. Partly as a consequence, and despite the fact that hundreds of technologists trained under his supervision and dozens of senior investigators collaborated with him, he developed very few young men to succeed him in his research.

In later years, facing several opportunities from outside the University, he began to dream of an institute for research and training in exfoliative cytology, and after long consideration and in the face of the expressed hopes of his many friends and associates at Cornell that he continue in his established laboratory and home, he finally in 1961 decided to accept the directorship of the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute of Miami. Although many at Cornell feared such a move might this late in life overwhelm him, none but could admire his great courage and glint of determination as he described his plans for the new Institute.

Surely the institute Dr. Papanicolaou envisioned will develop and contribute significantly, and surely young scientists will follow along the path which Dr. Papanicolaou traveled so far by the most careful and persistent microscopic observation and along which path he could, even at age 78, see so far.

Roy C. Swan

George Eric Peabody

July 31, 1896 — July 3, 1967

George Eric Peabody was born in Wayland, New York. The son of a country doctor, much of his early informal education and philosophy of life was gained while accompanying his father on trips throughout the countryside. A broad variety of interests in the fields of literature, psychology, sociology, history, and meteorology were stimulated by his father and these continued throughout his life. His formal education included attending the Bryant-Stratton Business College in Buffalo before entering Cornell University in 1914. Upon receiving the B.S. degree in 1918, he served in the United States Army Quartermaster Corps until the armistice. After working as a salesman, farmer, and druggist, he returned to Cornell in 1921 with an appointment as instructor in oral and written expression. While serving as instructor, he enrolled in the Graduate School and received the M.S. degree in 1924. He was appointed Assistant Professor in 1927 and Professor in 1937.

His forty-three years of teaching were characterized by a sincere interest in and understanding of students. He was an inspiring and challenging teacher in helping thousands of students develop poise, self-confidence and, in his concise words, the ability to "stand up—speak up—and shut up." His students were encouraged and helped to organize and present their ideas based on a sound knowledge of their material and clear thinking. Inaccurate material or lack of clarity were not tolerated in his classes. His teaching was not confined to the classroom as literally thousands of hours were spent in individual conferences to help students prepare their speeches. He gave particular guidance to contestants in public speaking in the Eastman and Rice Debates. Many of these contestants have become leaders in agriculture, industry, and other fields. His book *How to Speak Effectively* has been the textbook for public speaking classes for many years in the State College of Agriculture and elsewhere.

Because of his keen understanding and sincere interest many students sought his advice and counsel on matters outside the classroom. His door was always open to such students with counsel freely and wisely given. In 1958, students demonstrated their appreciation for his teaching and interest by selecting him for the Professor of Merit Award.

His interest in and concern for students led to his serving as chairman of both the University Faculty Committee on Student Conduct and of the University Faculty Committee on Student Activities. At the end of World War II he also served as assistant director of Veterans Education, where he was able to help many returning veterans adjust to civilian life and obtain a college education.

This interest was also evident in his service on various committees of the College of Agriculture. These included membership on the College Educational Policy Committee, chairman of the Petitions Committee, and chairman of the Scholarship Committee.

His interest and leadership were also recognized by the Ithaca community. His life was a life representing the best in "town and gown" relations. His services to the community covered a wide spectrum. He was connected with the Ithaca Community Chest from 1923-48, being major of the drive in 1940 and 1941, program chairman, 1941-48, and member of the board of directors 1942-48. He was chairman of the Tompkins County Red Cross from 1943-47 and a member of the Tompkins County War Council from 1943-45. Elected to the Ithaca Board of Education in 1944, he served until 1953, being vice-president from 1948-53, and acting president for one term. One of his last contributions to the community was to serve as a member of the City Planning Board from August 1962 to January 1964.

Professor Peabody's other interests, in addition to his devotion to students and the community, included literature (he was an avid reader able to converse intelligently on many subjects), travel with particular interest in the geography of the United States, and medicine where both his father and son were doctors. He had a layman's rare understanding and knowledge of the field of medicine.

He deemed himself one of the most fortunate of men in having as a source of constant understanding, encouragement, and stimulation his wife, the former Mary Margaret Roche, whom he married on October 25, 1919. Theirs was a very devoted and close relationship.

He was truly a great teacher with the ability to stimulate, challenge, and guide students. He was also a dedicated member of the Ithaca community as evidenced by his many civic leadership contributions. He will be remembered by all who knew him as a warm friend, a source of wise counsel, and a fighter against hypocrisy.

George S. Butts, A. W. Gibson, Chester H. Freeman

John Musser Pearce

October 23, 1908 — March 22, 1960

Dr. John Musser Pearce was born in New York City, October 23, 1908, the son of Mary Musser and Richard Mills Pearce. His father was an eminent physician and scientist. He received his undergraduate degree from Yale in 1930 and his M.D. degree from Harvard in 1934. He married Moira Brady on September 14, 1932. While on a holiday in Florida he met a tragic death by drowning on March 22, 1960. His widow and their two daughters, Mary and Jane, survive, as do also his mother and a sister.

Dr. Pearce interned and had resident training in pathology at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York from 1934 to 1938. Desiring further experience in research, he then worked for one year in the Princeton division of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Following this he became Associate Professor of Pathology in Long Island College of Medicine, serving in that post, in association with Dr. Jean Oliver, until 1948 when he came to the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center as Professor of Pathology, Professor of Pathology in Surgery, and Surgical Pathologist and Attending Pathologist. He was a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Society for Experimental Pathology, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Public Health Association, and the New York Pathological Society, of which he was secretary from 1940 to 1942 and president for two years beginning in 1951.

Dr. Pearce was elected a resident member of the Century Association in 1953, his father having been a member during the period 1919-1930. He took great pleasure in the art exhibits and in the monthly meetings of that association. He also very much enjoyed gardening at his delightful summer place in Dorset, Vermont.

While at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Dr. Pearce discovered the important fact that certain viruses bring about myocarditis under experimental conditions, notably when the host is rendered hypoxic. Working further on this theme throughout a substantial part of his subsequent career, he had recently uncovered another noteworthy finding, namely that materials which work against the enzyme hyaluronidase will suppress the lesions caused by certain viruses but do not interfere with the development of immunity in the infected host. He conceived that this fact might well have practical importance in the study of means whereby vaccination can be effected against virus diseases in human beings.

Dr. Pearce became Surgical Pathologist to the New York Hospital on July 1, 1948, succeeding the late Dr. N. Chandler Foot. In this position he was in constant and close association with all members of the surgical staff. His

responsibility was great in diagnosis at operation and in definitive evaluation. He was truly an able and articulate consultant to his associates in the Department of Surgery.

Perhaps Dr. Pearce's greatest contribution rested on his teaching of surgical pathology to the residents as they rotated through his laboratory. They accompanied him to the operating rooms to see pathological lesions in situ and at his direction often made frozen sections to establish immediately the diagnosis. The young men participated in the day's work of the Laboratory of Surgical Pathology with members of the resident staff in pathology. Dr. Pearce made this a most valuable experience for the surgeon in training. He had the wisdom and understanding so essential in the guidance of medical students and resident staff, and these together with his pleasant and friendly personality placed him high in the esteem of those who came under his instruction.

At the weekly grand rounds Dr. Pearce usually had the final word to answer the most complex clinical problems presented by the staff. Not only did he provide the unequivocal pathologic diagnosis but often outlined the probable ensuing clinical course. His was an enviable and respected position at these Saturday morning sessions when the follow-up results of surgical problems were reported.

The death of Dr. Pearce is a great loss for the Medical Center as a whole. In the Department of Surgery, where he was so intimately associated with the relatively small group, his death is keenly felt. Not only are we deprived of his knowledge and counsel, so important to the daily activities of the department, but also of his enthusiasm, loyalty, and pleasant personal association. The accomplishments of the twelve years of participation in the work of the Department of Surgery and Pathology established him as one of our more able teachers and investigators. His death interrupted a career dedicated to training and teaching at the undergraduate and graduate level, in both departments at the Center.

Frank Glenn, John G. Kidd

Mary Geisler Phillips

May 13, 1881 — January 25, 1964

Mrs. Mary Geisler Phillips was a beloved member of the staff of the New York State College of Home Economics for eighteen years, and she kept closely in touch with her friends at the College through the fifteen years following her retirement. As editor, writer, and friend she contributed generously and importantly to the College's work and aims. Upon her retirement in 1949 she was made Associate Professor Emeritus of Home Economics.

The wife of Everett Franklin Phillips, Professor of Apiculture in the College of Agriculture from 1924 to 1946, Mrs. Phillips was already familiar with the College of Home Economics when Miss Van Rensselaer, aware of her abilities, offered her the position of extension instructor in 1931, to work on a series of radio scripts. The following year she joined the college editorial office, working as an assistant, part-time, to the editor for the next ten years. She became assistant editor of the College in 1943 and in 1944 acting editor. In 1945 she was made editor and in 1947, after the Department of Extension Teaching and Information had been established in 1946 as a joint enterprise of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, she became also Associate Professor of Home Economics in that Department.

Mrs. Phillips was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902 and spent the next year there in graduate study in biology and chemistry. Prior to her marriage she taught those subjects for three years in the High School for Girls in Philadelphia, studying also for part of this time. From 1924 to 1930, as assistant editor for the National Research Council, she worked on the Botanical and later Biological Abstracts.

Her marriage to Everett Franklin Phillips in 1906 opened new doors. Drawn to one another in part by their mutual interest in biological sciences, they maintained this interest, as shown in her writing, throughout their life together. As senior apiculturist for the United States Department of Agriculture and later Professor of Apiculture at Cornell Dr. Phillips' work grew to world-wide fame. He became more and more in demand as a speaker at national and international conferences. Mrs. Phillips frequently accompanied him on these travels and on others, which he made as United States representative of Rotary International. She came to know people of all walks of life, many of them world leaders, and knew the customs of homes and families of many lands. She could speak as well as read a number of languages.

Her skill in writing was nurtured in the early years of her marriage when she assisted her husband in preparing his book, *Beekeeping*, and translated many articles. In these years too her ability as a writer of children's books took form. Her first book, *Honey Bees and Fairy Dust*, published in 1926, resulted from stories that she told and wrote for her children in answer to their questions about bees and what their father did with them. Her active career as a writer for children continued into the years of her retirement.

Ant Hills and Soap Bubbles followed in 1927, *Spider Webs and Sunflowers* in 1928.

The D. C. Heath Company of Boston became interested in her ability to present science to children and published school editions of these titles in 1929. She edited and revised two series of science books for children for this publisher, *Glimpses into the World of Science*, and *Nature by Seaside and Wayside*.

Many are familiar with her name through her short stories for children that were published in *Youth's Companion*, *St. Nicholas Magazine*, *American Boy*, and *John Martin's Book*.

The last two of her eleven books for children appeared after her retirement: *The Makers of Honey* in 1956 and *Dragon Flies and Damsel Flies* in 1960, both published by Crowell. She contributed also to the bee journals, two articles appearing as late as 1962.

Throughout her years in the editorial office of the College of Home Economics she continued to do free lance writing in addition to her daily work, adding to her writings for children many magazine and newspaper articles on subjects of interest to homemakers.

Her work as an author was tied closely to her love of her home and family, and her unusually successful career supplemented her success as a wife and mother. She is survived by three sons: Everett Franklin, Jr., of Darien, Connecticut; Howard G. of Alexandria, Virginia; and William T. in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Mrs. Phillips' work as College editor used not only her ability as a writer and editor but also her teaching skills. She conducted writing and radio workshops and taught units in several classes at the College. She worked with community organizations on their publicity programs. She assisted extension staff and students with their writing problems. Her enthusiasm and friendliness were infectious. She had a way of making people feel that even small accomplishments were important ones. The head of the Department of Extension Teaching and Information, in a letter to the Dean of the College of Home Economics, wrote in 1949: "In my opinion, Mrs. Mary G. Phillips has performed a service to the College of Home Economics that would be difficult to surpass. Her capacity for doing excellent work and for making and keeping friends cannot be exaggerated."

"Mrs. Phillips was always willing to do just a little more than was expected of the editor of home economics. . . . Her energy seemed boundless and she played a large part in helping to improve and enlarge the informational activities of the College. Her work is appreciated not only by those who work with her here at the College, but by the home demonstration agents and homemakers throughout the State."

The students and the community knew her in still other ways. As an alumna of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, she was instrumental, with other Ithaca alumnae, in arranging for the present chapter house. In 1949 the members of Psi chapter in Ithaca gave a reception in recognition of her work for the sorority and in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of her initiation. At that time she was president of the Psi Chapter Corporation Board and past president of the Alpha province, which includes Cornell.

In Ithaca she was active in educational and literary organizations, contributing generously through her own work and creativity.

Her enthusiasm for continuous reading and study was evident, even in her statements on a routine "personnel" form. In 1940 she wrote, "I let no year go by without some special study just to keep my mind limber. This year I am attending lectures twice a week in Insect Behavior and once a week attend a class in Spanish." Her mind was always "limber," as she read widely and far beyond her first loves of biology and languages. To talk with her about a book was to find new inspiration.

The picture one retains of Mrs. Phillips is one of vigor, warmth, and generosity in all her work and personal relationships. At the memorial service held in Sage Chapel, the Reverend James Moore, a long-time friend and fellow member of the Cornell staff, who conducted the service, spoke of a recent visit which he and his wife had with Mrs. Phillips, of her gaiety, and hospitality, and thoughtfulness of them. "We went," he said, "to see if we could be helpful in any way. As we walked back to the car a phrase kept running through my mind — 'not to be ministered unto but to minister'." This, in essence, is the spirit that pervaded the life of this gifted friend and co-worker.

G. Eric Peabody, Mary F. Henry, Esther H. Stocks

Eric Polisar

June 29, 1923 — July 31, 1968

When Eric Polisar died of cancer on July 31, 1968, there was lost a brilliant, unorthodox, mercurial, and engaging colleague. At the time of his death, he was a member of the faculty of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, a post which he had held since 1961. During those seven years he undertook varied research and was a provocative and successful teacher of undergraduate, graduate, and extension courses. Professor Polisar had previously worked for the Extension Division of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations in 1952-53 as field representative in the School's Albany Office. Before then, for two years, he taught at what was then called the New York State Teachers College at New Paltz. Afterwards, between 1953 and 1961, he served in several important capacities on the staff of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, including that of assistant to the president.

All this was preceded by study at the University of Wisconsin. He earned the B.A. in 1949 and the M.A. in 1950. He completed work on the Ph.D. in history except for a dissertation on the movement and quartering of British troops in the American colonies during prerevolutionary times—a subject which, although not entirely defeating Eric Polisar's unbounded capacity to discover social significance, finally proved too remote for his concern with the more immediately relevant.

Still earlier he had served as an enlisted man in the European theater during World War II.

The foregoing review of Eric Polisar's career does not in itself convey the vigor, verve, and variety of the man. He was a captivating speaker, and he wrote with flair. More importantly, he had a perturbing gift for prophesying problems before they became apparent or acute. A listing of some of his *pre-1965* interests will suffice. These included declining urban economies, race relations, and labor problems in the public service. Concerning them, he wrote, taught, and advised government and union officials as well as academic colleagues. These things he did with wide knowledge, sharp insight, and openhanded generosity.

Eric Polisar brought an uncompromising honesty to his work and concerns. Not all of the victims of his occasional verbal thrusts found his articulate and sometimes acid assaults comfortable to endure. Yet there was tolerance in him, as exemplified by his service as a member of the Board of Cornell United Religious Work, a role at first difficult to reconcile with his *Weltanschauung*. But it was in keeping with his indefatigable willingness to keep laboring at human betterment and with his own zestful mode of life. These traits, revealing an underlying romanticism and

heroism of Cyrano-like proportions, were the more poignant because they were in sharp contradiction to equally strong strands of skepticism and pessimism in his outlook.

Eric Polisar is survived by his wife, Anne Drew Commons Polisar, and three children.

Maurice Neufeld, Ronald Donovan, Kurt Hanslowe

Katherine M. Reeves

July 19, 1899 — October 1, 1963

The sudden death of Professor Katherine Reeves was a profound shock to her professional colleagues and many friends in the Ithaca community. As a perceptive teacher, skillful writer, and creative worker for the welfare of children, she had served Cornell and the community for over thirty-six years.

Born in Winchester, Kentucky, Professor Reeves was the daughter of the Reverend John Reeves and Mae McCormick Reeves. She received her early education in the public schools of Pendleton and Weston, Oregon, and her later elementary and secondary education at Science Hill School in Shelbyville, Kentucky. After two years at Ohio Wesleyan University she transferred to Kentucky Wesleyan College where she received her Bachelor of Arts degree with a major in English in 1922. She taught for a year in her native Kentucky and then joined the staff of Hull House Settlement in Chicago. While there, she became interested in early childhood education in general and the relatively new nursery school movement in particular. To prepare for what she always referred to as an "exciting educational adventure," she studied at the National College of Education at Evanston, Illinois, receiving the nursery-kindergarten-primary teaching certificate in 1927. She later attended Columbia University and completed her Master of Arts degree in 1948.

Professor Reeves joined the staff of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University as a nursery school teacher in the fall of 1927 and was appointed Director of the Cornell Nursery School in 1937. She was named Associate Professor of Child Development and Family Relationships in 1943 and Professor in 1952.

As a teacher of young children, Professor Reeves was especially gifted. For her each child was a very special person, different from all others. She loved each one—the rebel, the conformist, the bright child, and the slow child—and each child responded with love, trust, and spontaneity. She was curious about how children see the world of nature, words, and people; insightful in sensing children's needs; and skillful in providing a stable environmental situation conducive to individual and group development. Her knowledge of children's needs for space, materials, and natural beauty was instrumental in determining the design of the present Cornell Nursery School, which for many years was regarded as a model for university nursery schools.

Professor Reeves's concern for children and her activities in their behalf extended well beyond the sphere of her professional responsibility. Ever an active worker in the community, she took a leadership role in the establishment of wartime day care centers in Ithaca and throughout the state. She was one of the founders of the New York State

Nursery School Association. Throughout her life she was involved with a variety of community activities such as the Tompkins County Mental Health Association, the Social Planning Council, and the Youth Bureau. She was a member of the Advisory Committee on Nursery Education of the State University Agricultural and Technical Institute at Cobleskill, the International Association of Childhood Education, and the National Association of Nursery Education; she was named to the governing board of the latter in 1960.

Endowed with unusual ability to communicate ideas, orally and in writing, Professor Reeves's classes in "Kiddy Lit" (Children's Literature) will long be remembered by the many students she inspired. Students report being held spellbound by her "soft, pleasant, yet expressive voice" as she read from a children's classic or analyzed a child's behavior. They recall her patience and kindness, her willingness to arrange informal studies, and her encouragement when they had academic or personal problems. Her office and her home were always open. Students expressed their appreciation by choosing her Professor of Merit for the year 1961, a recognition that moved her deeply. But even more, she found satisfaction in the considerable numbers of students whom she helped to influence to enter teaching. She followed the careers of these students, taking quiet pride and deep satisfaction in their accomplishments.

Writing was Professor Reeves's major avocation. She loved to write and often said that she never wrote anything which she didn't enjoy writing. She conducted a monthly column, "The Children We Teach," for *Grade Teacher* for several years. She published many articles for teachers in professional magazines. For her book, *Children—Their Ways and Wants*, she received the citation of the Child Study Association of America in 1961. In one of her articles Professor Reeves wrote, "A book is a personal statement, a way of giving out again what you have learned and taken and come to consider important as you have lived." This was the essential characteristic of all her writings. From a seemingly inconsequential incident of everyday life she was able to elaborate a theme for an article or children's book. One of her books for children, *The Farmer's Catnap*, was the 1957 selection of the Kansas State Reading Circle, adopted for use in that state as a school text. In 1959 she was honored for her "outstanding contribution to children's literature" by the State Association of Elementary School Principals. Her last book, *The Cloud Eater*, was a selection of the Children's Literary Guild. She was at work on a fifth children's book at the time of her death.

In addition to writing for teachers and children, Professor Reeves wrote essays, fiction, and poetry. She received the Emily Clark Balch Award for adult fiction in the *Virginia Quarterly Review* in 1961. Of her many poems, twenty were selected for the 1958 Durham Chapbook Award and published under the title *Time Is a Cadence*. She was a member of the Poetry Society of America and the Central New York Branch of the National League of American

Pen Women. At the time of her death, she was serving as a judge for nonfiction and miscellaneous articles for the National League of American Pen Women. She was also a member of and past president of the Writers Association of the Ithaca area.

Endlessly generous of her self—her time, her strength, her concern—Professor Reeves will be sorely missed by all who knew her. She had that rarest of human gifts, unerring awareness of the moment when sharing would increase another's joy, or diminish another's sorrow. She has left splendid legacies in her writing, in the outstanding collection of children's literature assembled under her direction for the University Library, and in the weekly story hour which she founded at the Cornell Public Library and which will continue as a happy, living memorial. But to her friends she has left riches "for the mind to keep"; they are unique and immeasurable, the gift of one whose quiet, unassuming selflessness was a testament of faith.

Mary Ford, Catherine J. Personius, Virginia True

Otto August Reinking

February 11, 1890 — May 31, 1962

Otto August Reinking was Professor Emeritus and former head of the Department of Plant Pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. He died May 31, 1962, at the National Institutes of Health hospital in Washington, D. C. He is survived by his wife Addie.

Professor Reinking was born in Madison, Wisconsin, February 11, 1890. He was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, where he received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in 1912 and 1915, respectively. He was granted the Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology by the University of Wisconsin in 1922.

Prior to receiving his Ph.D. degree, Professor Reinking taught in Honolulu and at the Colorado Agricultural College, and from 1916 to 1921 was on the faculty of the University of the Philippines where he organized and headed the Department of Plant Pathology.

In 1922, Dr. Reinking joined the Research Department of the United Fruit Company and five years later was named director of the Tropical Research Division, a position he held until 1932. His accomplishments as teacher, researcher, and administrator in the Philippines and with the United Fruit Company won for him worldwide recognition as an authority on diseases affecting tropical plants, particularly sugar cane, bananas, and Manila hemp.

For three years, 1932 to 1935, Professor Reinking engaged in private research on the genus *Fusarium*; most of that research was done at the Biologische Reichsanstalt in Berlin, where he collaborated with H. W. Wollenweber in the publication of *Die Fusarien*.

On July 1, 1936, Dr. Reinking was appointed Professor and head of the Department of Plant Pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, retiring April 30, 1950. In addition to organizing and directing the broad program of the department, he also carried on considerable research on pea root-rot, cabbage yellows, and other soil-borne diseases of vegetable crops and continued independent research on *Fusarium*. He published numerous bulletins and scientific articles pertaining to his Station projects and was author of more than ninety publications. His findings with regard to disease control in important canning crops grown in New York and his wide general knowledge and experience led to many demands upon him in an advisory capacity, both from his professional colleagues and from farm organizations.

During the Second World War, Dr. Reinking filled special assignments for the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Department, and the Board of Economic Warfare in Central America. Upon retirement from the Experiment Station he accepted appointment as Counselor in Plant Pathology, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, and served for four years in the Philippines to aid in the development of research in the western Pacific area. He won the department's Superior Service Award in recognition of his contributions.

Professor Reinking was consultant for the United Fruit Company, 1956-1959. He also was invited by the U.S. Department of Interior to be a tropical plant disease specialist in the examination of cocoanut decline in the territory of Guam, February and March of 1961.

Dr. Reinking was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Phytopathological Society, the Botanical Society of America, the American Genetic Association, the Cosmos Club, the Explorers Club, Rotary, and Torch.

Dr. Reinking's scientific approach to a problem and his sound conservatism, coupled with a genial personality, won and held the respect and confidence of all who came in contact with him.

J. D. Luckett, W. T. Schroeder, J. M. Hamilton

Eben Sumner Reynolds

June 23, 1917 — December 15, 1969

Eben Sumner Reynolds was born in Milford, Massachusetts, June 23, 1917, the son of Sumner C. and Esther Williams Reynolds.

He prepared at Loomis School, Windsor, Connecticut. He received his A.B. degree in English from Dartmouth College in 1939 and an M.S. in hotel administration from Cornell in 1947.

He started teaching as an instructor in hotel accounting in 1959 and was appointed an associate professor in 1965.

Following graduation from Cornell, and prior to his return, he was employed as food controller for the Sheraton Corporation of America during 1947 and 1948, as vice president and general manager of Exchange Buffet Incorporated from 1948 to 1953, and as an associate director of the Boston Children's Medical Center from 1953 to 1959. Here he formed a concern for children which persisted throughout the rest of his life.

During the war years he obtained a disability waiver from the armed forces, serving in the U.S. Army Medical Corps from June 1942 to October 1945 in England. Here he met Ann Gillespie Herbert, whom he married in 1944. Five children were born of this marriage—Peter E. 1946; Wendell A. 1947; Elizabeth A. 1949; Meredith I. 1951; and Alister 1957.

It is difficult to reduce a man's life to words. It is particularly difficult to convey the supreme attributes of gentleness and intentness which were Eben's.

His interest in teaching led to participation in the varied seminar programs conducted by the Hotel School for many segments of the hospitality industry and for the alumni in many countries. Eben was a particular favorite of the Club Managers Association, for whom he developed a financial management seminar program that has stood the test of several years and the scrutiny of hundreds of students from all sorts of clubs. Teaching trips—to England while on a leave of absence in 1967 and to the Far East in 1969—helped to spread his unique financial management concepts to many countries. Always eager for new experiences, he often said that he learned more from his students at such meetings than they did from him; however, it was his special knack for making everyone a participant in his teaching that enriched the educational experience of all who heard him.

Concerned by the fact that there was no text on financial management in the hospitality industries, he proceeded to remedy this situation and produced first a self-study program for the Educational Institute of the American

Hotel and Motel Association and then a text for publication on the same subject. At the time of his death he was busy planning an advanced text in financial management covering his chosen field. He wrote as he taught, not lecturing but encouraging participation by his audience. In his classes it sometimes seemed as though the students conducted the class until one realized that the proceedings had a logic and direction that could come only from one thoroughly familiar and even fascinated by the topic.

Professor Reynolds was vitally concerned with keeping the Hotel School program in tune with the times. He was prolific in developing suggestions to the administration relative to course improvement for his area. He was a member of many committees, among them the Petitions Committee, the Registration Committee, the Student-Faculty Committee, and the Subcommittee on Curricula Reorganization. As a teacher he was outstanding, attracting many students from outside his own college. He was interested in students an individuals, giving freely of his time to those who needed extra help with either scholastic or personal problems.

He was a member of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen, Ye Hosts, Phi Kappa Phi, Chi Phi, the Cornell Hotel Association, and the Statler Club, of which he was secretary.

Beyond his teaching responsibilities, Professor Reynolds advanced valuable suggestions for the structural redesign of the Statler Hall accounting laboratories.

Although he was an excellent teacher he never considered himself exclusively such. Rather, teaching was only a part of his many faceted life. His community activities and his hobbies were many and varied.

He was an accomplished golfer. Additionally, he served for many years as a director of the Ithaca Country Club, bringing his innovative views to the operation of that organization.

Fishing was one of his keenest interests. He enlisted a wide circle of friends who joined him fishing the Grasse River. He was a member of the Twin Falls Club, located on that river.

His summers, when not otherwise occupied, were spent at Star Lake. He was a very active member of the Star Lake Protective Association, taking a major part in the annual sailing regatta.

His interest in sports was widespread. In spite of early physical handicaps he played semipro ball. He was closely associated with basketball, contributing to the development of his three sons in this sport. He followed hockey and football with avidity.

A consuming interest in gardening led to the acquisition of a greenhouse where he spent many rewarding hours.

He and his wife taught Sunday school with a deep reverence and commitment. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church in Cayuga Heights.

Eben's loss is keenly felt. However, his inspiration is self-perpetuating, and his influence on and interest in the improvement of curriculum and teaching methods will be effective for a long time.

Charles E. Cladel, John D. Lesure, Charles I. Sayles

Byron Burnett Robb

August 8, 1882 — July 8, 1961

Byron Burnett Robb, Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Engineering, died on July 8, 1961 after a long illness. He was born at Webster, New York, on August 8, 1882, to Frances and Charles Robb.

He attended the rural school at Webster, New York, and in 1904 graduated from Webster High School. After a year of postgraduate study at the same school he was granted a three-year certificate to teach in rural schools of the state.

From 1905 to 1907 he taught in School District No. 7, Town of Webster, Monroe County. In the fall of 1907 he entered Cornell University as a freshman and in 1911 received the degree of B.S. in agriculture. In the spring of 1909, his sophomore year, he was employed as a student assistant to Professor H. W. Riley, head of the Department of Farm Mechanics (now the Department of Agricultural Engineering), which position he held until graduation. After graduation he was appointed an instructor in the same department and continued his studies as a graduate student. In 1913 he received the degree of M.S. in agriculture from Cornell. He was the first student at Cornell, and one of the first in the country, to make his major study for an advanced degree in the field of what is now known as agricultural engineering. He pioneered research in this field.

On August 7, 1912, he married Miss Georgia Bills of Union Hill, New York. To this union were born two daughters, Mrs. Frances (Robb) Bowman and Mrs. Julia Ann (Robb) Newman, both of Cayuga, New York. At his death there were ten grandchildren.

In 1913, after receiving his Master's degree he was appointed Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering and in 1919 was promoted to Professor. He served in this capacity until June, 1950, when he retired with the rank of Professor Emeritus. During the period 1945-1947 he was head of the department.

During the summers of 1911 to 1915 he was drainage engineer for the New York State Department of Agriculture. In the school year 1923-1924 he studied in the Harvard Graduate School of Education. During World War II, as a member of the Farm Machinery Division of the Emergency Food Commission of the New York State War Council, he organized a corps of twelve district agricultural engineers who did outstanding service to the state and the nation in mechanizing agriculture for greater food production.

Professor Robb's outstanding ability as a teacher was not limited to the Cornell campus. He pioneered extension work in his field and was project leader in extension in his department until 1935. He knew New York agriculture and understood New York farmers. His exceptional ability to interpret technical subject matter into the farmer's language and his unerring judgment on what was best for agriculture made his extension work extraordinarily effective. Under his direction the extension program in agricultural engineering in New York State became one of the best known and most highly regarded in the nation. He pioneered many of the aspects of present-day extension in agricultural engineering.

In addition to his extension work Professor Robb managed to carry on considerable resident instruction. At one time or another he taught most of the early courses offered by the department. His outstanding achievement in resident teaching was the organization and development of a course in household mechanics for women students. Here, as in his extension work, his ability to explain technical subject matter in nontechnical terms opened a new world of experience to the woman student. The large enrollment in his classes over a period of many years is indicative of his success. At no other institution has such a course been so successful.

In addition to his extension and undergraduate teaching he skillfully and understandingly guided many graduate students through their studies and their research. Many of his graduate students now hold important positions throughout this country and abroad. He also gave freely of his time and sound advice to younger men of the department. He never turned down a sincere appeal for help from anyone.

Professor Robb was senior author of the book *Farm Engineering* (1924) and was author and co-author of a number of extension bulletins. His unusual ability to criticize constructively and to edit what other members of the department wrote has left his mark on most of the books and bulletins published in the department during the past fifty years.

In addition to his work at Cornell, Professor Robb gave a brief series of lectures at Ohio State, Missouri, and Columbia Universities. He was chairman of the G.L.F. Conference Board and was special consultant to the industrial and agricultural machinery section of the Standards Division O.P.A. during World War II. He was active in his professional society, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and served a term as chairman of the North Atlantic section of the society.

Active in fraternal and civic affairs, he was a thirty-second-degree Mason and for 31 years was trustee of the Ithaca Masonic Temple Corporation. In March, 1961, he received a Masonic fifty-year service pin. He was a past president

of the Acacia Alumni Corporation and a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Epsilon Sigma Phi. He was a member of the Grange for fifty-three years. For many years he was a member of the Tompkins County Fish and Game Club and served as a merit badge examiner for both Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts of the local councils. He belonged to the Episcopal Church.

Those who knew him as "Professor Robb" also knew him as a friend. He will be missed by a multitude of people whose lives have been enhanced by his long years of faithful service to his state and to his nation.

O. C French, R. H. Wheeler, F. B. Wright

Montgomery Evans Robinson

April 30, 1884 — July 16, 1960

Montgomery Evans Robinson was born in Brooklyn, New York, the son of Dr. Franklin E. Robinson, M.D., and Lillie Ludlam Robinson. During his early youth his family moved to Carthage, Jefferson County, New York. He grew up in the rugged “North Country” along the St. Lawrence River. Here he acquired an intimate understanding of the life and problems of the sturdy farm and village people whose living came directly, or indirectly, from the soil, the forests, and “The River.”

After attending Collegiate Grammar School in New York City, he entered Cheltenham Military Academy at Ogontz, Pennsylvania. Here for four consecutive years he stood at the head of his class in both academic grades and general rating of the student body; he graduated as valedictorian of his class and with the highest four-year academic standing ever attained by a student in the Academy. In addition to his outstanding academic work, Montgomery Robinson was also captain of the Academy football team, captain in its military corps, and a member of its track team.

In 1902 he entered Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Literature. He spent some time studying chemistry and metallurgy in the Graduate School of Princeton University and then “went west” to serve as assayer and chemist for the Lone Mountain Gold Mining Company. For the next several years, he was engaged in Idaho, Nevada, and Wyoming in managing a gold mining company, in operating his own gold and silver mining enterprises, and in cattle ranching.

He then returned to New York State with plans for engaging in livestock farming, in preparation for which he enrolled in the New York State College of Agriculture, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1914.

While he was a student at Cornell, his maturity and excellent literary training resulted in his appointment as an instructor in extension teaching. In this capacity, he taught classes in public speaking and English composition and assisted in organizing and supervising Farmers Institutes and the early Extension Service Schools of the College of Agriculture. He continued in this line of work for several years, being appointed Assistant Professor in 1916 and Professor in the Extension Service in 1920.

After serving for a year as Assistant State Leader of County Agricultural Agents, Professor Robinson became assistant to the then Director of Extension, M. C. Burritt. He then began working on the important problem of developing extension programs and serving as liaison staff member to coordinate and integrate the work of the subject-matter extension specialists at the College with that of county extension agents.

During his period of service with the College, Professor Robinson saw the staff of extension specialists grow from a few part-time workers to a large staff of specialists in many different subject-matter fields. This rapid expansion of personnel brought on an important problem, which Professor Robinson quickly recognized, and in the solution of which he made a most valuable contribution to the College and farm people of the state. This problem was that while the farmer thought of his cows, potatoes, and apples as complete enterprises, the extension work of the College was divided into many separate specialized programs such as feeding, breeding, fertilization, spraying, and farm and livestock management.

Professor Robinson was instrumental in introducing a change in Extension programs from a departmental or highly specialized type to one based on the enterprise or type-of-farming approach. This brought together all extension specialists concerned with an enterprise, such as dairying or fruit growing, in setting up programs to meet the many needs of farmers handling such enterprises. The results were that not only did the farmer get what he wanted and needed, but also that there was much more efficient use of extension personnel and of the results of research studies.

One of the later contributions Professor Robinson made to state, national, and world agriculture was his services as liaison officer and official host to hundreds of foreign scientists and public officials visiting Cornell on missions to study agriculture and rural problems. In this capacity, his friendly but dignified personality and his efficiency provided international guests of Cornell with much valuable information and advice and made many friends for Cornell University and the United States.

Professor Robinson was a charter member of the Cornell chapter of the honorary extension fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi. He served as chief of the local chapter and in 1947 was cited for outstanding service by the national chapter. He also played an important part in the development and activities of the Cornell Extension Club, which was organized to bring together the members of the extension staff of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics for professional improvement and mutual cooperation.

While an undergraduate at Princeton, Professor Robinson was a member of the Princeton Campus Club and a letter man on the track team. As a resident of Ithaca, he served as president of the Ithaca Automobile Club and for many years was a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church.

On his completion of thirty-eight years of service with the College of Agriculture at Cornell, Professor Robinson retired on June 30, 1952. He then accepted the position of project leader in general charge of the Cornell Technical Assistance Program to the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines. In this connection, he was appointed Professor of Extension Education in the University of the Philippines.

After three years of a most successful tour of duty in administering the assistance program for the rebuilding of the College of Agriculture of the Philippines at Los Banos, Professor Robinson established his residence at Munich in West Germany. Dean Umali of the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines, commenting on Professor Robinson's passing, said, "The College lost a man who had made himself one of us and whose work for three years on the campus had made important contributions to what the College is today. We, in the College, mark and feel the passing of a friend we will always fondly remember."

The responsibilities that Professor Robinson handled at Cornell involved dealing with many persons whose backgrounds, education, and points of view varied greatly. The ability to get the research worker, the farmer, the college extension worker, the resident teacher on the campus, and the county agricultural agent working together smoothly and efficiently on a joint program calls for the acme of judgment, diplomacy, patience, and discretion. These attributes Montgomery Robinson had and used in a way that inspired confidence, cooperation, and friendship among those with whom he worked.

Death came to him on July 16, 1960, at his home in Munich, West Germany. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Ina Luitgard Robinson, of Munich, West Germany; by two sisters, Miss Gertrude Robinson of Newton Center, Massachusetts, and Miss Katherine Robinson of St. Albans, Maine; by his daughter, Mrs. Janet Cantrell of Ithaca; and by his grandson, Cyrus Cantrell III, now an undergraduate at Harvard University.

C. G. Bradt, V. B. Hart, L. D. Kelsey

Harold Ellis Ross

October 23, 1881 — July 1, 1966

In the death of Professor Harold Ellis Ross, Cornell University lost an outstanding teacher who trained hundreds of students during the forty years from 1906 to 1946.

Professor Ross was born in Leadville, Colorado, while that town was still a turbulent mining center; but while he was yet very young his family elected to move to the then more peaceful atmosphere of central southern New York State. His early education was gained in the rural schools of that region, and in the high school at Waverly, New York. In 1906, he was graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in agriculture.

Before graduation, he was employed on a part-time basis by the department of dairy industry as a student assistant, and immediately upon graduating he entered a full-time position as assistant in that department. In 1907, he was advanced to an instructorship. In 1909, he obtained the degree of Master of Science in agriculture and was appointed Assistant Professor in Dairy Industry. In 1912, he was appointed to a full professorship in the department, in which position he continued until his retirement on October 31, 1946.

For many years Professor Ross was actively affiliated with the Society of American Bacteriologists, and with the American Dairy Science Association. His university fraternal memberships include Sigma Xi and Gamma Alpha.

Although he had a keen interest in all matters pertaining to dairying, Professor Ross specialized in the teaching of fluid milk-processing, in the course popularly known as "market milk." Both by training and experience, and in personality, he was admirably fitted for this work. Actually, he pioneered in this field, being credited with having given the first course in market milk procedure ever offered in an American college. In periods free from classwork, he contributed substantially to the development of extension work in his department, in cooperation with county agents, through direct contacts with farmers and dairy plant operators, and by means of educational exhibits at county and state fairs. During all these years he was also actively concerned with the administration of the business affairs of the department. He was especially concerned with operating the College dairy plant in order that it would function to provide materials for teaching purposes and to provide promising students with an opportunity to gain experience under practical conditions.

With all this to occupy him, Professor Ross still found occasional time for research and writing. Either alone, or jointly with associates, he published a number of bulletins, and wrote on various dairy topics for dairy journals. He was also the author of four books which have been widely recognized: *A Dairy Laboratory Guide*; *A Laboratory Guide for High Schools*; *A Laboratory Guide in Market Milk*; and *The Care and Handling of Milk*. The titles of the first three definitely indicate their respective fields of application. The fourth book is much broader in its scope and is planned to serve all persons interested in its phase of dairying—the teacher, the student, the milk plant operator, and others.

During World War I, Professor Ross was released from his University duties for a period in order that he might assist the federal government in a national campaign for better utilization of the by-products of milk. During a sabbatic leave in 1917-18 he pursued additional studies along these lines at the University of Chicago. Again in 1925, he was released to permit his spending a year in Argentina, where at the request of the Argentinian government he established and equipped in Buenos Aires a laboratory for the production of modified milk for infant feeding, and trained resident physicians and nurses in the proper procedures of preparation and distribution.

Professor Ross was active in any movement which he felt led toward better dairy practices. Upon his retirement, the American Dairy Science Association conferred a life membership upon him in recognition of his service in teaching and research, and his contributions to the commercial dairy industry.

Professor Ross was an inspiring teacher, and untiring co-worker, and a faithful friend. Occupied though he was with the varied duties of his position, Professor Ross always found time to take an active part in the civic and social activities of his community.

R. F. Holland, J. C. White, W. F. Shipe

George Holland Sabine

December 7, 1880 — January 18, 1961

George Holland Sabine, one of Cornell's most distinguished scholars and teachers, died just after passing his eightieth birthday. Until several months prior to the end, Professor Sabine lived "in the midst of life," continuing lifelong habits of scholarship, writing, and editing. Throughout his life he was an excellent illustration of the statement of Montaigne that "we are born to inquire after truth." He was thus fortunate in his death as he was in life; for almost as soon as work became impossible for him, life itself became impossible and glided softly into death.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, Professor Sabine received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Cornell in 1903 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1906. He taught philosophy at Stanford University from 1907 to 1914, at the University of Missouri from 1914 to 1923, and at Ohio State University from 1923 to 1931. He returned to Cornell in 1931 and served as Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy until his retirement in 1948. From 1940 to 1944 he was also Dean of the Graduate School, and from 1943 to 1946 he was Vice President of the University, in which position he was concerned chiefly with academic matters.

Following his retirement, Professor Sabine was Visiting Professor at the University of Washington, Seattle, at the University of Oregon, and at Northwestern University.

For the last four years of his life, following the death of his wife, Professor Sabine lived at Telluride. In 1957 he delivered the Telluride lectures at Cornell —three lectures on Marxism that were heard by many hundreds of students at Bailey Hall. They were subsequently published as a monograph by Cornell University Press. At the time of his death he was active as one of the editors of the *Philosophical Review*.

Professor Sabine held honorary degrees from Union, Kenyon, and Oberlin Colleges, the University of Missouri, and Ohio State University, and he was President of the American Philosophical Association. When he became professor emeritus in 1948, there was presented to him a *Festschrift* prepared by a group of colleagues and former students: *Essays in Political Theory Presented to George H. Sabine*, published by Cornell University Press.

The most important of Professor Sabine's works was *A History of Political Theory*. This work has been translated into Greek, Italian, Japanese, Arabic, and Indonesian, and at the time of his death the publisher was negotiating for Hebrew, Hindi, and other translations. The book is probably the most widely read and cited work on the subject

in any language. Professor Sabine revised the book in 1950; and he completed the second revision several months before his death.

Professor Sabine had a lifelong special interest in seventeenth-century English political theories. Out of this interest came *The Works of Gerrard Winstanley*, which he edited, with a long introduction, and which was published by Cornell University Press in 1941. One of his most perceptive essays was the one he wrote on Jean Bodin for the *Festschrift* in honor of George Lincoln Burr, who was one of his closest friends. (For other publications by Professor Sabine, reference may be made to the bibliography in the *Festschrift*.)

Professor Sabine himself provided clues of his approach to political ideas. It is impossible, he said, to arrive at the truth of any allegation of fact through logic; and one cannot reach a value through either fact or logic; therefore, the combination of these three operations, as in Hegelianism or Marxism, means only intellectual confusion. Values are always "the reaction of human preference to some state of social and physical fact." From the standpoint of social relativism, then, one cannot find support for democratic ideals in metaphysical beliefs; nor may these ideals be established in scientific propositions, for "hopes and ideals are not facts to be seen or theorems to be proved." These ideals, like all moral values, "in the last resort are matters of choice," and hence their authority must be found within man—in his heart, will, desire. "At some point," he said, "a nation confronts its final conviction about what it is possible for human life to be and what they desire that it should become, and upon that choice they build their civilization and so they make their place in history. On that conviction it has to stake its life and fortune."

Time and again Professor Sabine reiterated his position that "any clearheaded theory of politics requires discrimination between states of fact, causal connections, formal implications, and the values or ends that a policy is designed to achieve." While in any political philosophy these factors are combined, "no combination can alter the fact that they are logically different and that conclusions about them are differently warranted." While he was convinced that no man can stand apart from the values of his culture, he was equally convinced "that there is in intelligence and good will a power of discrimination and of intellectual honesty that is not wholly limited either by nationality or by social class." For this conviction he was indebted, he said, "to the tradition of liberalism itself," and hence he saw himself "forced to see in that tradition the most hopeful prospect for social and political improvement by peaceful means."

Thus, the separation of the realms of logic, facts, and values did not make it impossible for Professor Sabine to develop his own configuration of values. He took his stand for civil liberties, intellectual freedom, and the use

of the intelligence in the peaceful solution of social problems. These beliefs were not, however, abstractions to Professor Sabine. They were tools with which he worked, from day to day, as a scholar, teacher, administrator, and, above all, as a thinker.

Professor Sabine influenced his students not by making them disciples or followers but by freeing their minds. No school can be built on what he taught. What mattered, and mattered greatly, was how he taught: he gave constant evidence of a richly endowed, sternly disciplined, liberal, free intelligence at work. Above his seminar door there might have been the inscription that Montaigne had for his library: "I do not understand; I pause; I examine."

But often he did not have enough time to examine; he pointed to unanswered questions. Often a bright, eager student noted the question, and years later he undertook his own scholarly investigation; and thus, through the stimulation of other minds, Professor Sabine opened up lines of inquiry and was justly credited, in private or public acknowledgements, with the seed that bore fruit in the works of other scholars.

Professor Sabine's physical presence was itself impressive. He was tall, well built, and gave the impression of muscularity. As a young man he had worked in a blacksmith shop and always enjoyed working with his hands, particularly with carpentry and a cabinetmaker's tools. Perhaps he expressed with his hands the same quality of spirit that was prominent in his work: a desire to see things cleanly and honestly done. The same instinct probably accounted for his lifelong interest in fine prints and etchings, which he collected with the knowledge of the expert and with the feeling of the amateur. If there was anything that he hated, it was humbug, whether in work, thought, or feeling, and he tested himself by the same demands that he made of others.

Professor Sabine takes his place in the annals of Cornell alongside Andrew D. White, Carl L. Becker, and Liberty Hyde Bailey: men who brought the world to Cornell and Cornell to the world.

Stuart M. Brown, Jr., Frederick G. Marcham, Milton R. Konvitz

Ernest W. Schoder

August 17, 1879 — May 16, 1968

Ernest Schoder was born in the state of Washington and attended primary and secondary schools in Seattle. He received both the B.S. and the B.S. in Mining degrees from the University of Washington in 1900.

After two years with the United States Geological Survey in California, Schoder came to Cornell in 1902 as a graduate assistant in the recently built (1899) Hydraulics Laboratory; he immediately became active in the ongoing pipe flow studies to which he later devoted a major part of his energies during the next forty-five years. He received the Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1903; his published dissertation still stands as a landmark in hydraulic experimentation. The next year, at the age of twenty-five, Dr. Schoder was named engineer-in-charge of the Hydraulics Laboratory, succeeding Professor Gardner S. Williams, who had directed his doctoral study. Dr. Schoder became an Assistant Professor of Experimental Hydraulics in 1905, Professor of Experimental Hydraulics in 1919, and was named Professor Emeritus in July 1947.

Professor Schoder's total commitment to hydraulic research and consulting brought such renown to himself and to Cornell that it could be said that the majority of the leading American hydraulicians of the first quarter of this century either were educated, or participated in tests conducted, at Cornell."

Professor Schoder pioneered in recognizing the need for precise measurement and experimentation under conditions not to be expected in the field, long since a universally accepted premise of engineering research. Prior to Schoder's taking charge of the Cornell Hydraulics Laboratory, it, like other similar laboratories, had been devoted almost solely to commercial testing. Schoder immediately saw the need for distinguishing between commercial testing and experimental research and changed the laboratory function accordingly.

By the start of the twentieth century, leadership in hydraulics had largely passed to the German scientists and engineers. Ernest Schoder contributed significantly to bringing leadership in experimental hydraulics to the United States. In 1902-03, Schoder, working with another doctoral candidate, Saph, made the precise measurements on frictional resistance to the flow of water in pipes that served as experimental verification of the still-accepted exponential relationship between velocity and head loss. This study became a classic in hydraulic experimentation and was the first experimental recognition of the effect of velocity distribution in a closed conduit on apparent head loss. These measurements were used by Blasius to show that for turbulent flow with smooth boundaries, the friction coefficient 'f' varied inversely as the 0.25 power of the Reynolds number. This use of the Saph-Schoder

results was the first use of American experimental data in Europe, reversing the long-established direction of flow of this information.

Schoder, with a single-minded dedication to experimental hydraulics that brooked no competing personal interests, devoted himself to research, consulting, publishing, and teaching until his retirement. His painstaking measurements of friction losses over weirs, in curved pipes, and in pipe fittings were widely published and accepted. A textbook *Hydraulics* by Schoder & Dawson, published in 1927 and revised in 1934, was a widely used text that continues as a commonly quoted reference. Professor Schoder was the author of the "Hydraulics" section in the 1916, 1924, and 1930 editions of *Marks Hydraulic Engineers Handbook*.

Schoder's consulting services were widely sought after by industry and by public agencies, and they included field and laboratory tests, calibrations of flow-measuring devices, and model studies.

Professor Schoder's teaching reflected his conviction that laboratory experimentation was an essential part of both undergraduate and graduate instruction. He believed that experimental thesis research taught the student independence in thinking and in action. He felt also that the experience of laboratory experimentation requiring great accuracy as well as rigorous analysis and interpretation was a disciplining exercise necessary to the development of a good engineer. Students found Professor Schoder one of those rare individuals whose primary goal was the development of his students. His dedication to his field was infectious; his intellectual honesty was pervasive.

His colleagues and friends remember Ernest Schoder as a fundamentally shy, yet genial person whose manner and individualism evoked positive reactions in those who knew and worked with him. Students and colleagues alike recall the many campus stories and episodes in which Professor Schoder, the perennial bachelor professor, was the central figure.

Solomon C. Hollister, John E. Perry, Charles D. Gates

Herbert Henry Schwardt

March 14, 1903 — May 14, 1962

Herbert Henry Schwardt, Professor of Entomology and head of the Department of Entomology, died suddenly May 14, 1962. His untimely death was a tremendous shock and a sad loss to family, friends, and associates.

Professor Schwardt was a native of Kansas and received the B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from Kansas State University. Early in his college career, which was leaning toward chemistry as a major field of interest, he had an opportunity to work on the problem of pests that attack stored wheat. That proved to be a turning point in his professional career. He changed his major field to entomology and zoology, with a background in chemistry to support it.

After completing the work for his Master's degree, he joined the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to work on control of deciduous-fruit insects in northwest Arkansas. Shortly thereafter he was appointed to the faculty of the University of Arkansas as an assistant entomologist. His pioneering work on the biology, ecology, and control of blood-sucking flies—particularly those that attack farm livestock—received national and international recognition. Further, his original research on pests of rice lands, including the rice water weevil, storage pests of rice, and mosquitoes and gnats that breed in the inundated fields, provided the basis for control of many of these insects.

In 1938, Cornell University invited Dr. Schwardt to join its faculty in the Department of Entomology and Limnology. In 1957 he was appointed head of the department. Professor Schwardt was a stimulating teacher, and many of his students went on to graduate study and to positions of professional responsibility. His interest in his students was by no means confined to their academic needs—many times his keen sense of personal balance steadied and guided a graduate student who was shaken by grief or disappointment.

Professor Schwardt had a boundless enthusiasm for his work and a fund of patience and humor that endeared him to everyone. At Cornell he served in many capacities: first, he worked on the control of insect pests of forage crops, then on control of pests of stored products, and finally on control of livestock insects. His genuine interest in the welfare of farm people and in the industries that provide the goods and services for modern pest control brought him into contact with people in all walks of life. Probably no group in the entomological profession loved "Herb" more than his many friends in industry. He worked with them on a wide array of problems and was always ready to help with the issues that constantly arise in the rapidly expanding field of pesticides. Because of his ability and

prominence he was sought by all levels of government and industry for advice and assistance. This invaluable leadership tied college and industrial personnel into a working team for the benefit of producers everywhere. In the year before his death Professor Schwardt participated in a policy planning conference in Rome sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Here international policies for pesticide application and use were established.

Professor Schwardt's publications were extensive and covered a range of interests from fundamental insect biology to policy development in a wide scale of pesticide-application problems. His membership in professional societies included Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Mu Alpha, Phi Zeta, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, and the Entomological Society of America. He served often on committees in the latter two organizations. Many university committees received his support and counsel, and the changing problems in academic development, his thoughtful attention.

His wife, Bernice Hedge Schwardt, his two children, and six grandchildren were a source of continuous pride and joy to Professor Schwardt. A capable photographer for many years, he attained professional competence in this art in recent years, with his grandchildren as the stimulus.

In the passing of Herbert Henry Schwardt the university has lost a distinguished professor and educational leader; his friends and associates, a man they can never replace. Yet in knowing and working with him, our lives are immeasurably richer, and his memory will ever be a part of us.

R. F. Holland, G. C. Kent, C. E. Palm

Lester Whyland Sharp

April 21, 1887 — July 17, 1961

It was a most fortunate coincidence that the period during which Dr. Lester W. Sharp devoted a lifetime of service to Cornell University as a distinguished professor of cytology included the years in which this long-established science became allied with the rapidly developing new sciences of genetics and cytogenetics. His contributions to this alliance as a teacher and investigator were indeed very significant.

Born at Saratoga, New York, April 21, 1887, Dr. Sharp moved at an early age with his family to Alma, Michigan and completed his undergraduate training at Alma College in 1908. After spending the next two years in graduate study at Johns Hopkins University he transferred to Chicago where he specialized in plant morphology and received a Ph.D. in 1912. The following year was spent in travel abroad and in six months of study with Professor Victor Grégoire at the University of Louvain.

Dr. Sharp joined the staff of the Department of Botany in the College of Agriculture as an instructor in 1914, the year following the formation of the department and Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey's appointment of Professor K. M. Wiegand as head. Promoted to Assistant Professor in 1915 and to Professor in 1920, Sharp served continuously until his retirement in 1947 after thirty-three years of distinguished service to the University. Shortly thereafter he moved to Nuevo, California, where he lived in quiet retirement with Mrs. Sharp, close to the home of his sister, until his death July 17, 1961.

Soon after coming to Cornell, Dr. Sharp organized one of the first courses in plant cytology to be offered in an American university. His *Introduction to Cytology*, published in 1921, was the first American textbook of cytology with primary emphasis on the plant cell. Considered the standard textbook of plant cytology for many years, numerous editions were printed and a German translation was issued in 1931. Sharp's *Fundamentals of Cytology* was written in 1943, primarily for use as an elementary text, and a Spanish edition was published from Buenos Aires in 1947. In addition to his textbook, Sharp was the author of numerous scientific papers on embryogeny, spermatogenesis, and chromosome structure in plants. Most of these publications appeared early in his scientific career, his Ph.D. thesis being his ninth publication. Thereafter his efforts were devoted chiefly to teaching and the publication of his textbooks of cytology.

Professor Sharp's excellent reputation as a teacher was based on his extraordinary grasp of the literature of cytology and the new science of cytogenetics at a time when rapid growth was taking place in these fields. His critical

evaluation of new contributions was based on a broad background of knowledge in his own and related fields. Sharp's lectures and publications were models of orderly arrangement and of lucid, concise presentation, reflecting meticulous care in their preparation.

In addition to his classroom and laboratory teaching, Dr. Sharp made a great contribution through his personal conferences with his students. He was always available for conferences with those who came to him for help and was generous with his time when serving in various advisory capacities. His gracious manner and pleasing personality made the student's visit a most pleasant occasion.

Membership in honorary societies included Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and the Gamma Alpha scientific fraternity. He was vice president of the American Society of Naturalists in 1924, secretary of the Program Committee of the International Botanical Society of America in 1929 and president in 1930. He was a member of the editorial boards of the *American Journal of Botany*, of *Stain Technology*, and the *Botanical Review*. He received an honorary degree from Alma College in 1930 and from the University of Louvain in 1947—the highest distinction to be awarded by one of the oldest and botanically most distinguished European universities.

As examples of Sharp's unusual diversity of nonscientific accomplishments may be cited his presentation in blank verse of his address as retiring president of the Botanical Society of America (commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of Robert Brown's discovery of the nucleus); his co-authorship with a student of *Eoornis pterovelox gobiensis*, a masterful scientific hoax; and his love of classical music shared with students and colleagues.

During this active scientific career Professor Sharp's influence stimulated many promising young scientists to concentrate their efforts in the broad field of cytogenetics, where their brilliant researches have contributed substantially to the spectacular progress which has been and is continuing to be achieved in this field.

H. H. Love, L. C. Petry, L. F. Randolph

Albert C. Sherwin

March 23, 1922 — July 14, 1969

The medical staff of the New York Hospital, the Department of Psychiatry of Cornell Medical College, and the personnel of the Westchester Division, were shocked and saddened by the sudden death of Dr. Albert C. Sherwin on July 14, 1969, at forty-seven years of age. At the time of his death he was associate professor of psychiatry at Cornell Medical College and associate attending psychiatrist in New York Hospital, serving as chief of the in-patient services at the Westchester Division of the New York Hospital.

Dr. Sherwin was a native of New York City, born on March 23, 1922, one of two children. His father was an attorney and his brother, who survives him, is also a member of the legal profession. He attended secondary schools in New York City and then entered Columbia College, graduating in 1942. He had, besides an outstanding scholastic record at this institution, distinguished accomplishments in extra-curricular activities, especially in music. In this field, his work as a pianist, arranger, and conductor was outstanding. This talent produced conflicts regarding his life's goal and his indecision between a law career and medicine. It was society's good fortune that he decided upon a medical career.

He was graduated from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1947 and served an internship at the Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York City. He selected the field of psychiatry as a specialty and received his graduate training at the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic from 1949 to 1952. Following his residency he served as a captain in the United States Air Corps, functioning as a psychiatric medical officer from 1952 to 1954 in the European theater of operations. After his discharge he returned to the full-time staff of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic and continued to serve there until he joined the staff of the Westchester Division in September 1968 where he continued until his untimely death.

At the New York Hospital he attained the ranks of assistant attending and associate attending psychiatrist. Following his return to the Payne Whitney Clinic he joined the out-patient department as assistant chief of the entire psychiatric out-patient department until 1956, when he assumed the directorship of child psychiatry and chief of the children's out-patient department. He continued in this capacity until 1966, when he transferred to the Westchester Division, at first as a part-time supervising consultant and then assuming the position of chief of in-patient services in September 1968. Throughout this period of service he held the ranks of instructor, assistant professor, clinical associate professor, and associate professor of psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College.

In his professional career he attained distinction as a physician and psychiatrist. He was recognized as an excellent clinical psychiatrist based on a firm foundation of structured principles of psychopathology. He was a skilled therapist with a dynamic orientation, aware of all therapeutic tools and techniques. As a teacher, he was held in the highest esteem by all who had any contact with him. The basic course on psychopathology for second-year medical students was revitalized and reorganized by him. This course is held in high regard in the school's curriculum. Residents and fellows were stimulated by his grasp of clinical and therapeutic concepts and the ability to impart his gifts to them. He was always available as a teacher to all professional personnel, including pediatricians, social service workers, and psychologists, giving freely of his wisdom with consultation and advice. He assumed the directorship of the children's service with a reluctance to commit himself completely. Nevertheless, his contribution to this field regarding autistic children, diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia, and the interaction of families with sick children to their social, cultural environment, were outstanding.

In September 1966, at the Westchester Division, he returned to his favorite area of psychiatry as director in charge of the treatment of patients and supervisor of residents and was in the process of formulating research plans of a wide variety. He contributed many other articles to the literature in the field of psychiatry, involving application of creativity, arts, and music in the field of psychopathology. He held memberships in various professional societies: the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology Inc., the New York County Medical Society, the American Psychiatric Association, the New York District branch of the APA, the New York Council for Child Psychiatry, and others.

Despite his active psychiatric career, he had a reputation among the entire personnel of the New York Hospital for his musical talents. At most social functions he would end up "on the piano," playing to the delight of all the guests present. He organized and conducted choir groups for the resident staff as well as the nurses and other interested persons. He was short in stature, somewhat obese, with pyknic features. All who knew him will remember him as an intelligent, warm, friendly human being with a kind, sensitive, and humorous charm. He was conscientious and devoted to his patients almost to a fault. He was a dedicated family man and is survived by his wife, Dr. Marie Louise Schoelly, also a psychiatrist, who shared not only his personal life but collaborated with him in many of his professional accomplishments. In his passing, the New York Hospital, Cornell Medical College, and society have lost a physician, clinician and teacher and we will miss a distinguished colleague and a devoted friend.

Francis J. Hamilton, M.D.

Ruby Green Smith

January 6, 1878 — May 13, 1960

News of the death on May 13, 1960, of Ruby Green Smith, Professor Emeritus of Home Economics, the widow of Albert W. Smith, was received with profound regret and a source of great personal loss by her host of friends and former associates on campus and in many parts of the United States. All who knew her remember her as a gracious, personable, and kindly person who made an outstanding contribution to home and community life. She was able to instill confidence in those with whom she worked. She was known affectionately by many of the homemakers and her associates as "Aunt Ruby." Mrs. Smith was born January 6, 1878, on an Indiana farm, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alpheus W. Green. She is survived by a son, Alpheus W. Smith; a daughter, Ruth (Mrs. Robert P. Ludlum); and five grandchildren. Another daughter, Dorothy (Mrs. Harold Raynolds), died in 1938.

Mrs. Smith was associated with the Cooperative Extension Service for nearly thirty years. She began her association with it in 1917 as a member of the staff of the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. This staff, at that time, was engaged principally in work designed to aid the government in winning World War I. Mrs. Smith was the leader in organizing food bureaus, later called Home Bureaus, and establishing home demonstration agents in many cities of the United States. The chief purpose of these bureaus and agents was to aid the Federal Food Administration in conserving and processing essential food products.

In 1918, Mrs. Smith was appointed Deputy Food Commissioner for New York State. About two years later, she became State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents at Cornell University, a position she held with only a slight interruption until her retirement in 1946. As State Leader, she served at a time when a gracious personality was needed to develop the urban phases of the program and to cement good relations between the rural and urban Home Bureau membership.

Her work as State Leader brought her into contact with many organizations, and she was in great demand as a speaker and consultant with many of them. She addressed audiences in some of the outstanding colleges and universities. She was a speaker at many national organization meetings, particularly those of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The latter group was organized through her effort. She initiated the idea and, later, at the request of the officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation, drafted the constitution and by-laws. Her advice and guidance helped that

Association to perform many useful services for the homemaker and greatly increased the prestige of the parent organization.

Mrs. Smith was one of the organizers of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus and served as its counselor during her entire period as State Leader. She had relationships with many other organizations, including the Playground and Recreation Association of America, the New York State Library Association, the Parent-Teachers Association, the State Grange, and cooperatives such as the Dairymen's League and the G.L.F.

She was a prolific writer. She was best known for the "Home Bureau Creed" and the book entitled *The People's Colleges*, primarily a history of the Extension Service of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. She also edited *The Comstocks of Cornell*.

Mrs. Smith received the B.A. and M.A. degrees from Stanford University in 1902 and 1904 respectively, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Cornell University in 1914. She was a member of the American Home Economics Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Alpha Theta, and Epsilon Sigma Phi.

When Ruby Green Smith retired in 1946, many tributes were paid to her. Among these was one by Sarah Gibson Blanding, then Dean of the New York State College of Home Economics, who said, "Mrs. Ruby Green Smith has brought real distinction to her work as State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents. Her genuine interest in people, the ability to bring out the best in them, combined with her scholarly attainments, administrative ability, and foresight, have contributed materially to the strength of the extension movement in the United States, of which she has been a part since the first World War."

At the time of Mrs. Smith's death, the present Dean, Helen G. Canoyer, said, "Dr. Ruby Green Smith combined in her professional career the qualities of scholar, humanitarian, writer, and teacher. Through her vision, initiative and organizational ability, she provided leadership to her colleagues in the College, the state, the nation, and the world. Her warm and lovable qualities, even more than her administrative ability, made possible her great contributions to the home life of New York State. Such contributions do not die—they live on in others."

L. R. Simons, Ruth B. Comstock, Lillian Shaben

Grace Steininger

October 30, 1901 — January 13, 1966

The sudden death of Grace Steininger, Professor Emeritus of Food and Nutrition, stunned her friends and colleagues, many of whom had seen her as her usual vibrant self at a College faculty meeting less than two hours before her untimely and fatal heart attack.

Grace Steininger was born in Sedalia, Missouri, the daughter of Anna Morris and William Frederick Steininger. She received her early education in Missouri and the Bachelor of Science degree from the Kansas State College in Manhattan. Following a dietetic internship at Johns Hopkins Hospital she returned to Kansas State College for further study and was awarded the Master of Science degree with a major in nutrition. She was an Associate Professor of Food and Nutrition at Oklahoma A. and M. College for ten years before continuing her studies. She received the Ph.D. degree in 1939 from the University of Chicago where she began a long and close association with her major professor, the late and eminent nutritionist Lydia J. Roberts. Immediately after obtaining the Ph.D. degree, Dr. Steininger became Director of Home Economics at Ohio University in Athens.

Professor Steininger served with distinction as a member of the Cornell University faculty. She was appointed Assistant Professor of Food and Nutrition in July, 1943, Associate Professor in 1945, Professor in 1947, and Professor Emeritus upon her retirement in August, 1965. She was also a member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Nutrition.

Grace Steininger was above all a master teacher; she was equally effective in stimulating the minds of freshmen and graduate students. She developed the core course in the Department of Food and Nutrition, a course in which the fundamental concepts of human nutrition and the basic principles of food preparation were meaningfully integrated. The young instructors and numerous graduate assistants who participated with Professor Steininger in this course gained an unusually valuable teaching experience. Those who continued in the teaching profession have expressed their desire to pass along to their students some measure of the fine qualities that Grace Steininger possessed—warmth in manner, tolerance in attitude, competence in knowledge, and patience in guidance.

Although the core course was her primary teaching responsibility, her contributions were outstanding to curriculum development in the Department, to the Honors Program for undergraduate students majoring in food and nutrition, and to formal and informal graduate seminars in nutrition. As a scholar with an alert and questioning mind, she had an exceptional gift for asking questions that would stimulate discussion in small or

large groups. She also served on the Special Committees of many graduate students, including a significant number of international students, each of whom found her a warm friend as well as a scholarly adviser.

At the invitation of personnel from the U.S. Office of Education with responsibility for education in home economics, Miss Steininger met with a small group of professors to consider ways of improving college teaching in food and nutrition. From 1954 to 1962 she played a leadership role in the establishment of the organization which now arranges regional and national meetings of college teachers devoted to the improvement of instruction in this field. In 1963 she served as a curriculum consultant to the College of Home Economics at the University of Tennessee; in 1964, as a consultant for the development of a graduate program at the School of Home Economics at the University of Puerto Rico. She was an active member of the College Advisory Committee for the Winneba Training Center in Ghana. Her success as a consultant may be attributed to her keen insight, to her firm but kindly manner in dealing with people, and to her awareness of the personal relationships involved.

For twenty years Professor Steininger carried certain administrative responsibilities in the Department of Food and Nutrition where she was affectionally called the "straw-boss." She actively participated in numerous standing committees and major ad hoc committees of the College faculty. She served on various standing committees of the University faculty and on the Summer Session Administrative Board. She was the Graduate Representative for the Field of Food and Nutrition from 1959-62 and a member of the General Committee of the Graduate School from 1955-60.

Professor Steininger was active in professional and honorary organizations at local and national levels; notably the American Home Economics Association, the American Dietetic Association, Omicron Nu, and Phi Kappa Phi. She was also a member of Sigma Xi, Delta Sigma Lambda, Sigma Delta Epsilon, and an honorary member of Alpha Lambda Delta; she was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Grace Steininger found time for her many hobbies which exemplified her wide interest in the world around her. She was an enthusiastic traveler at home and abroad, an avid reader of science and fiction, a talented flutist and pianist, an accomplished photographer, an amateur artist, and a "green-thumb" gardener. She was challenged by puzzles, and she possessed unusual skill with her hands which she employed in numerous activities ranging from the preparation of minutely decorated and fragile ornaments to the assembly of a knocked-down work bench. No problem seemed too large; some solution would be found through her tireless efforts.

Her friends, colleagues, and students, recognizing her as an exceptional teacher, will also long remember her as a person—a person of integrity, one with strong loyalties and a sensitivity to the feelings of others, and one with a delightful sense of humor who could always laugh at herself. She increased the richness of the lives of many because she gave so freely of herself.

A general expression of our personal loss and an appreciation of our heritage from a wise and kindly friend may best be said by paraphrasing a verse from The Torch Bearer by Margaret Parsons.

*She has taken her bright candle and has gone
Into another room we cannot find,
But anyone can tell where she has been
By all the little lights she left behind.*

Frances A. Johnston, Catherine J. Personius, E. Elizabeth Hester

Alexander R. Stevens

May 9, 1876 — June 1, 1968

Dr. Alexander Raymond Stevens died on June 1, 1968, at the age of ninety-two years, after a brief decline associated with a fractured femur. He was born in Baltimore and received his B.A. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1896. His collegiate expenses were partly met as a pianist in summer hotels, but to enter medical school it was necessary that he spend a period with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. During this time he helped draw the original map of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

In 1904, after he received his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins, he served a year as a medical intern under Sir William Osier. A vacancy occurred on Halsted's surgical service so he served three months as an intern there. The famous Dr. "Popsy" Welch suggested that he become associated with Dr. Hugh Hampton Young who was just developing a urological service. The association with Dr. Young lasted approximately eighteen months. I once heard Dr. Young refer to Dr. Stevens as his first resident, though no doubt the residency was then quite informal. Dr. Stevens' first medical paper was one with Dr. Young and Dr. John T. Geraghty on chronic prostatitis in 1906.

Additional training was received at Presbyterian Hospital in New York, and Dr. Stevens' practice of urology was begun in that city in 1908. By at least 1911, he had transplanted the ureters into the bowel—and the patient on whom his operation was performed was still alive in 1940! In 1913, and again in 1914, he reported his experiences with transurethral electrocauterization to remove the obstructing prostate and thus became a "grandfather" of transurethral electrosurgery on the prostate. Because Dr. Stevens' sister was the wife of Dr. Guy Hunner, it was impressive to Dr. Stevens' later associates that he rarely dilated ureters in spite of what must have been strong influences to do so!

In World War I, he served in France as a major in the Medical Corps.

In 1919 he married Miss Mary Lane Davis, a nurse at Presbyterian Hospital. Early in his urological career he became associated with Bellevue Hospital and in 1925 was appointed Surgeon-in-Charge of Urology. In 1937 he succeeded Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., in charge of the Cornell urological service in the New York Hospital. Retirement came in 1946, and he was elevated from Attending Urologist to Consultant on the hospital staff and from Professor of Clinical Surgery (Urology) to Clinical Professor, Emeritus, of Surgery (Urology) in the Medical College.

In addition to the famous medical personalities already mentioned, he was at some time associated with F. Tilden Brown, David MacKinzie, Benjamin Barringer, and Meredith Campbell. His fellowship in the American College of Surgeons extended over a period of forty-seven years. He was certified by the American Board of Urology. His memberships included the American Medical Association, the Harvey Society, the Practitioners Club of New York, and the Century Association of New York. He was president of the New York Urological Society in 1923 and of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons in 1944.

In addition to his urological achievements, Stevie is fondly remembered by his former associates and trainees as a gentle gentleman and a wise counselor. Few have adjusted so well to retirement. Once a professional organist, he played the march at his son's wedding in 1947. He still skied in his eighties and drove his automobile in his nineties. He lived for twenty years after a coronary occlusion. Fortunately, his gallstone remained completely quiescent for about thirty years. He was among the last of the founding generation of urologists, and his personal high qualities will rarely be encountered again.

His devoted wife; a physician son Alexander R. Stevens, Jr.; and three grand-children survive.

Victor F. Marshall, M.D.

Robert Sproule Stevens

May 29, 1888 — November 17, 1968

Robert Sproule Stevens died in Ithaca at the age of eighty, following a distinguished career at Cornell which spanned nearly half a century. He was one of the great figures on the law faculty, where for seventeen years he had served as dean and from which he had retired as an active teacher in 1959 as Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law, Emeritus. His service both as professor and as dean was the longest in the history of the Law School.

Dean Stevens was a master teacher, a renowned and productive scholar, a wise and understanding dean, a congenial and beloved faculty colleague, and a dedicated Cornellian. He was universally recognized for his fairness, his integrity, and his deep sense of professional and public obligation. He was always unassuming, modest, and considerate of others. He was a good companion and a warm and generous host, held in deep affection by a wide circle of devoted friends and former students.

He was born May 29, 1888, in Attica, New York. After earning his A.B. in 1910 and his LL.B. in 1913 at Harvard, he practiced law in Buffalo until 1917. Volunteering for World War I military service in the spring of 1917, he attained the rank of second lieutenant in the field artillery and air service.

Dean Stevens's career of teaching and scholarship began in 1919, following his military discharge, with an initial appointment as lecturer on law, followed by promotion to professor of law in 1921.

Dean Stevens taught a broad spectrum of courses, eventually specializing in corporations and equity. In teaching he utilized a masterful Socratic approach. He delighted to make his courses, especially those in equity, a means of developing the student's conscience, and of instilling a strong sense of fairness and ethics.

As a scholar, Dean Stevens was best known for his work in the field of corporations. His two editions of *Stevens on Corporations*, though prepared primarily for students, won wide recognition from scholars, practicing lawyers, and judges. He also prepared, in collaboration with colleagues, two leading corporate casebooks and was a frequent law review contributor.

Apart from teaching and writing, he made many contributions towards improving the law. From 1926 to 1948 he served as a New York commissioner on the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He was a leader in the movement to modernize and reform corporation statutes, making major contributions as draftsman of the pioneer Uniform Business Corporation Act, as consultant in the drafting of the Ohio Corporation

Law, and as chief consultant to the New York Joint Legislative Committee to Study Revision of Corporation Laws, in drafting the present New York Business Corporation Law.

After succeeding Charles K. Burdick as the Cornell Law School's eighth dean in 1937, Dean Stevens was primarily responsible for several important educational innovations.

Prior to becoming dean, he had experimented with and developed the problem approach to legal education. His novel problem-seminars were designed to expose small groups of students to demanding problems typical of those likely to be met in actual practice. They not only afforded a stimulating educational change of pace but also gave to students needed training and experience in research, drafting, and solving legal problems. They also became a welcome vehicle for close faculty-student contacts. As dean, he initiated a substantial expansion in the number of such course offerings, with the taking of at least one problem course becoming a graduation requirement. These seminars remain an established feature of a Cornell legal education. Similar courses are now widely offered elsewhere.

Other landmarks for which Dean Stevens was responsible were the Law School's comprehensive examination program, the school's first legal aid program, and the development of an orientation course designed to introduce entering students to law study and the legal process.

During World War II Dean Stevens again responded to the call of government service, involving a variety of legal assignments, principally in Washington, D.C. Successively he served with the Office of Lend-Lease Administration as assistant general counsel, with the Foreign Economic Administration, and with the Office of Contract Settlement as the first chairman of the Contract Settlement Appeals Board.

In the fall of 1945, Dean Stevens resumed his active role at Cornell as dean and professor. Under his leadership the school greatly expanded to meet the needs of returning veterans. During this period increasing amounts of the dean's administrative time and energy became necessarily devoted to fund raising and promotional activities. Between 1949 and 1954, four new professorial chairs were established, each with a substantial endowment. The year 1952 saw the inauguration of a major alumni annual giving program, now in its eighteenth year, which has provided the school with essential and increasing support in this era of ever rising costs.

In 1954 Dean Stevens elected to retire both from the deanship and from teaching, though continuing his scholarly activities and his close connection with the law school. In 1957 he was named Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law, and undertook a half-time teaching assignment for his courses in equity. In 1959 he retired as Edwin H.

Woodruff Professor of Law, Emeritus. Thereafter, he continued his work on the proposed revision of the New York Business Corporation Law, a project which was completed in 1963.

Dean Stevens served the University and the Ithaca community in many ways. From 1931 to 1934 he was a trustee of the Village of Cayuga Heights, and in 1934 acting mayor of the Village. From 1934 to 1939 he was an elected faculty representative on the Cornell University Board of Trustees. In 1953-54, he was president of the Statler Club.

During the years, Dean Stevens contributed generously and anonymously to a Law School fund, adding a substantial bequest by his will, and leaving the use of these funds to be determined by the Law School faculty. Designated as the Robert S. Stevens Fund by the faculty, these funds, together with contributions from others, will be devoted to the establishment of an endowed chair in the Law School to be known as the Robert S. Stevens Professorship.

Dean Stevens is survived by his wife, Eva Howe Stevens, whom he married in 1940; a son, Robert Croll Stevens, of Pittsford, New York; and four grand-children. His first wife, Pauline Croll, whom he married in 1922, died in 1936.

On December 15, 1968, memorial services for Dean Stevens were held in the foyer of Myron Taylor Hall. Interment was in the Stevens family lot in Attica, New York.

Harry G. Henn, Gray Thoron, John W. MacDonald

Rolland Maclaren Stewart

November 27, 1878 — June 12, 1963

Dr. Rolland M. Stewart was born in Winslow, Illinois. His early education was in Winslow, and his preparatory school training was at Western College (now Coe College) in Iowa. He began his teaching career in the rural schools of Wisconsin and Illinois at the age of seventeen. The A.B. degree was earned at the University of Iowa in 1904, where he was one of four men among fourteen students elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Following graduation he became Professor of Greek, English, and Education at Graceland College in Iowa; later he became president of the college. In 1908 he resigned from the college to reenter the University of Iowa to pursue candidacy for the Ph.D. degree and to serve as a teaching assistant. The degree was granted in 1912, whereupon Dr. Stewart remained at the University as a member of the faculty in education, teaching courses in psychology and education.

In 1918 he accepted the invitation of Cornell University to become a member of the Department of Rural Education, which was then in a formative stage in the State College of Agriculture.

Coincident with the beginning of Dr. Stewart's tenure at Cornell, the National Vocational Education Act was enacted by Congress, creating an immediate need for teachers of vocational subjects, including agriculture, for the secondary schools. It was due largely to Dr. Stewart's influence and leadership, with the support of other early members of the Department of Rural Education, that Cornell University rapidly became the leading institution in two phases of agricultural education. The first phase was to develop an undergraduate program for the preparation of teachers of agriculture for the secondary schools; the second was to develop a graduate program to educate leaders in the field of vocational education in agriculture. Cornell's position of prominence was maintained during the 28 years of Dr. Stewart's tenure at Cornell, during which period well over a hundred graduate students studied under his direction and subsequently attained positions of leadership in vocational education throughout the United States and abroad.

Dr. Stewart was in the vanguard of those who recognized that the proper direction and growth of any new venture in education must depend upon constant appraisal and evaluation. Consequently, as he sought to promote vocational education throughout the state and nation, he insisted upon a continuous program of research as the basis for charting growth and development. He was instrumental in the organization of a research committee for the agricultural education section of the American Vocational Association and served as a member for more than

25 years, the last eleven as chairman. He edited and contributed to the first publication of the committee, which listed over 800 studies completed throughout the country, many of these under his direction.

In 1944, Dr. Stewart became head of the Department of Rural Education and acting director of the School of Education in 1946, immediately preceding his retirement. From 1927 through 1934 he was director of the summer session for the state college units at Cornell. He also taught in summer sessions at Purdue University, the University of Kentucky, and Hampton Institute.

Dr. Stewart's published works have been extensive. Included was one of the earliest and most widely used text and reference books in his field, *Teaching Agricultural Vocations*, with A. K. Getman as co-author. In addition to the many bulletins and papers he published, he was contributor to or editor for other publications, including an early encyclopedia entitled *Book of Rural Life*.

He held membership in the professional organizations of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Phi Kappa, American Vocational Association, National Education Association, National Society of College Teachers of Education, National Society for the Study of Education, Society for the Advancement of Education, and the American Association of University Professors.

Following his retirement in 1946, Dr. Stewart conducted a survey of the Negro institutions of higher education in the South at the request of the General Education Board. This gained for him much commendation from both the institutions served and the Board for his assistance and advice in upgrading standards and programs. The sincere, conscientious, and knowledgeable manner in which he approached and conducted this assignment was characteristic of the relationships that he had established earlier in the University and the profession.

Dr. Stewart was always active in matters related to the public welfare of the community. He was identified with the local chapter of Red Cross for about 25 years, serving as chairman during the last eleven years preceding retirement. Another example of his community service was his important work on a Mayor's Committee on Revision of the Assessment Plan for the City of Ithaca. He was a member of long standing in Rotary and St. Paul's Methodist Church.

Death came to him June 12, 1963, at his residence in Williston Park, Long Island, where he and Mrs. Stewart, the former Hattie R. Philips, had resided since his retirement. In addition to Mrs. Stewart he is survived by a son, Harold P. Stewart of the same address, and a brother, Oliver M. Stewart of Winslow, Illinois.

Charles W. Hill, Frederick H. Stutz, William A. Smith

George Walter Tailby

November 1, 1882 — December 23, 1965

George Walter Tailby, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Emeritus, died in Ithaca, New York following a long illness.

Professor Tailby was born in Ithaca and grew up on the Cornell campus. His father worked for Professor I. P. Roberts as farm superintendent, and Professor Tailby frequently talked of working, as a student, for Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey.

He graduated from the Ithaca High School in 1901 and from Cornell University College of Agriculture in 1906 and worked the following two years in the United States Department of Agriculture with the Soil Survey Bureau in South Carolina. In 1907 he returned to Cornell and was superintendent of livestock under Professor H. H. Wing until 1920. At this time he took over the supervision of New York Dairy Herd Improvement Associations which before 1920 were under the supervision of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

During the period 1909 to 1920 Cow Testing Associations, as they were then called, had increased in number from 1 to 20. Professor Tailby had the entire responsibility for the organization and operation of these Associations until 1929 when an increase in their number to 54 required additional help on the part of other members of the Department of Animal Husbandry. Professor Tailby trained association supervisors in two-week training schools held bimonthly at Cornell. A large part of his time was spent in the field, helping D.H.I.A. supervisors with their record keeping problems. The steady growth in the number of Associations and the service they rendered to association members was due in large part to the conscientious, capable, and understanding personal help Professor Tailby gave to both supervisors and members out on the farm. From 1925 to 1950 the Dairy Herd Improvement Associations increased in number from 24 to 201. During this same period the number of cows tested annually increased from 9,485 to 119,882 and the average yearly milk production of association cows increased from 7,475 pounds to 9,106 pounds. Professor Tailby's efforts after 1920 were confined mostly to the development of the D.H.I.A. record keeping program, and his contribution to herd improvement in New York State was very great. The production and feed records available from the large number of Dairy Herd Improvement Association cows were essential to the success of the breeding and feeding programs of the Extension Service.

Professor Tailby richly deserves the honors and recognition given him for the many years of service to the dairymen of New York State.

Professor Tailby was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1947 and was retired from the Department of Animal Husbandry as Professor Emeritus on August 31, 1950, after 43 years of continuous service.

Professor Tailby was a member of Sigma Xi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, Alpha Zeta, Masonic Order, and the American Dairy Science Association, and was active in the First Baptist Church of Ithaca.

His wife, Eloise L. Osmond Tailby, preceded him in death. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Elvira Tailby Bossack, two sisters, and a brother.

Robert W. Spalding, Clarence G. Bradt, James D. Burke

Charles Arthur Taylor

June 6, 1886 — May 7, 1964

Charles Arthur Taylor devoted his whole life to the improvement of agriculture and rural life—especially in New York State. “Charlie,” as his friends knew him, was noted for his down-to-earth philosophy and happy countenance. He always looked at things from the farmers’ standpoint. Being a professor did not change him. He had spent too many hours as a county agricultural agent with a Model-T Ford on the dirt roads of Herkimer County and in the barns, kitchens, schoolhouses, and milk stations ever to stray far from the rural viewpoint.

He was farming and teaching agriculture in a secondary school at Hancock, New York from 1911 to 1914. On January 1, 1915, less than a year after the Federal Smith-Lever Act of 1914 created the national Cooperative Extension Service, he began work as a county agricultural agent in Herkimer County. The fast growing Extension Service noted his dynamic leadership and on June 1, 1920, called him to the New York State College of Agriculture as Assistant State Leader of County Agricultural Agents. In 1928 he was made administrative specialist in the Extension Service and was put in charge of Winter Short Courses and the editing of the *Extension Service News*.

As an administrative specialist he could always be depended upon to accept any assignment and to initiate many on his own responsibility. He seemed to do things so easily and without any fanfare or expectation of praise or extra reward. He was most unselfish in his dealings with others and never resented the advancement of his associates.

He was primarily responsible for obtaining the cooperation of the Cornell administration in establishing the first Cornell radio station. It was through his effort that General Electric erected the first radio broadcasting towers for the Cornell Station on the north side of Beebe Lake.

He started the first local Cornell radio program dealing primarily with agricultural information. Later he organized and directed the selection and distribution of radio material to the many cooperating radio stations in the state.

During World War II, he served as executive secretary of the Extension Service Wartime Council of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. This Council was composed of the chairmen and secretaries of the many subcommittees of both Colleges dealing with wartime activities; it met each Saturday forenoon during the war to hear the reports of these subcommittees and to coordinate their many activities. During this period, at the request of the Cornell administration, he gathered and preserved all of the records and the many wartime

publications of the two Colleges; that material provides a complete history of the wartime activities of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

He was honored by his colleagues in being elected first president of the New York State County Agricultural Agents Association in 1919. He also served in 1940 as chief of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the honorary Extension fraternity.

Charles A. Taylor was born in Norwich, and grew up on a small farm near the village of McLean in Tompkins County. He early earned the reputation of a master craftsman at farm skills and that of a most efficient and reliable worker. Any farmer who could get Charles Taylor to help him out for a few days felt himself fortunate and was willing to pay him top wages. The equipment on the Taylor farm did not include a grainbinder, and it took cash to hire grain cut. One year when cash was especially scarce in the Taylor family, Charles Taylor cradled and raked and bound, all by hand, over 20 acres of grain, and did most of it evenings after putting in full days of work on a neighbor's farm.

After taking his high school work at the McLean Union School he entered the Cortland Normal School, from which he received a classical diploma in 1910; he knew Latin, Greek, and Shakespeare as well as mathematics and sciences. In 1928 he received his B.S. degree from the New York State College of Agriculture.

He published thousands of news articles and radio briefs as well as magazine articles, including some fiction.

During his lifetime, Charles Taylor was called on to do many different kinds of both mental and physical work, and he did all of them well. He was a happy worker whether the job was digging a ditch or writing an extension bulletin, provided the work was productive and those for whom or with whom he was working wanted a good job done. He had no use for poor workmanship or poor materials on the farm, in the classroom, or in the office.

On August 22, 1912, he married Louise Ferris; after her untimely death, he married, on March 30, 1941, Carrie Colver Williams, well known to many extension workers as a State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents. Upon his retirement on June 30, 1948, after a short period in Ithaca Charlie and Carrie took up residence in Union, Oregon, where he passed away.

His three children are Charles Arthur Taylor, Jr., of Brookings, South Dakota; Florence Louise Taylor, now Mrs. Robert Trapp of Ithaca, New York; and Robert Barrows Taylor of Los Angeles, California.

V. B. Hart, L. R. Simons, Lincoln D. Kelsey

Romeyn Yatman Thatcher

November 9, 1885 — February 11, 1963

Professor Emeritus Romeyn Yatman Thatcher had a long and distinguished association with Cornell University that started with his enrollment in the Class of 1909 and was broken by his death February 11, 1963. He served his University with a steady consistency, which was characteristic of his life.

Professor Thatcher was born in Buffalo, New York, November 9, 1885, the son of Frank H. and Marietta Taylor Thatcher. He was educated in the Buffalo school system, graduating first in his class from Public School No. 19 and third in a class of 200 from Buffalo Central High School in 1904.

Professor Thatcher entered the Civil Engineering at Cornell in September 1905. As a student, he was active in the Andrew D. White Debating Club, belonged to the Scalp and Blade Society, and was a member of the varsity cross-country team and track squad. He graduated from Cornell with a fine scholastic record in June 1909. His interest in track continued after graduation as he served for over thirty years as an official for both indoor and outdoor meets. His specialty in officiating was the pole vault in which he was an expert.

After graduation, Professor Thatcher joined the civil engineering staff of the New York Central Railroad in the maintenance of way department, where he remained until 1915. During the years 1915-1918 he was engaged with the Interstate Commerce Commission on a project dealing with the valuation of railroads. In 1918 he joined the Bethlehem Steel Company, Lackawanna Plant, as head of their civil engineering department, where he remained until 1924.

Cornell University called Professor Thatcher back to Ithaca as an instructor in 1924 to teach engineering law, engineering economics, engineering construction, and route surveying. His promotion to Assistant Professor came in 1926, to Associate Professor in 1942, and to Professor in 1946. He served in the School of Civil Engineering as the head of the Department of Engineering Management from 1946 until his retirement in 1953.

Professor Thatcher served on innumerable committees of the school, college, and university. He also served on the Board of Managers and Governors of Willard Straight Hall, as well as acting as consultant on various railroad investigations. He will be remembered for his help to the *Cornell Engineer* as a contributor and as a member of the Board of Advisors. During World War II he supervised war-training classes in seven New York State cities and was active in the development of Camp Atterbury, Columbus, Indiana.

Professor Thatcher faithfully served his country, his community, and his church. He was active for many years in the Boy Scouts as a committeeman and worked for the Ithaca Community Chest. The influence of his father, a Y.M.C.A. Secretary, was evident in his lifelong close association with the Presbyterian Church in which he held the office of Elder.

The associates of Professor Thatcher remember him for his devotion as a teacher, for his solid judgment, for his sound philosophical outlook, and for his calm and firm attitude. He took pride, in particular, in his effectiveness as a teacher. His teammates in bowling remember him as "anchorman" on University No. 1, in the Old Forest City League. An "anchorman" must be as steady as the name implies. It is believed that "Thatch" lived up to those specifications as closely as was humanly possible.

John C. Gebhard, John E. Perry, Taylor D. Lewis

Harold William Thompson

June 5, 1891 — February 21, 1964

The academic world has lost a vigorous, wise, and popular teacher of English and American literature; an internationally recognized scholar; a talented musician as organist, composer, and critic; and a folklorist who by his teaching, lecturing, and writing did perhaps more than any other man of his time to develop the interest of New Yorkers in their lore and traditions. Few men have managed so successfully as Harold William Thompson, Goldwin Smith Professor of English, Emeritus, to achieve distinction in the pursuit of so wide a variety of interests.

Of second-generation Scotch-Irish extraction, Thompson was born in Buffalo, New York, the son of Samuel Joseph and Katherine (Kernahan) Thompson. Until he was ten he lived chiefly near New York City; but, upon the death of his father, his mother moved her family of three children to the home of his paternal grandfather in Westfield, New York. The Thompson family roots were and are in Westfield, and, though Harold Thompson lived there only from the age of ten until he entered Hamilton College, Westfield was always home to him and he chose finally to be buried there.

The influence of Hamilton College was strong in the village, and there was probably little thought of choosing any other college when Thompson was graduated from the Westfield high school in 1908. Hamilton, a "classical" college of about two hundred students, in those years was presided over by a dynamic personality, the Reverend Melancthon Woolsey Stryker, whose twenty-five year presidency has been called "a despotism tempered by epigram." Something of the vigor of expression and manner of the "Old Prex" may well have had effect on Thompson. His association with Stryker was close, since throughout his four college years Thompson was the organist at the seven-day-a-week chapel at which the president was both preacher and choir leader.

Thompson's Hamilton years were busy. He directed a village choir, sang first tenor in the Glee Club, won prizes for excellence in German and oratory, and was elected to the senior honorary society. Though suffering from a lifelong handicap, extreme nearsightedness, he never allowed the handicap, then or subsequently, to prevent omnivorous reading and intensive scholarly work. He was graduated as Bachelor of Philosophy in 1912 and chosen valedictorian of his class.

Thompson went on to graduate work in English at Harvard University, which had at that time perhaps the most distinguished English department any university has ever gathered together. George Lyman Kittredge, Ernest Bernbaum, George Pierce Baker, Fred Norris Robinson, William Allan Neilson, Bliss Perry, and Barrett Wendell

are still names to conjure with in American literary scholarship. Neilson and Perry supervised Thompson's doctoral dissertation on Henry Mackenzie, which was completed with distinction and dispatch in 1915.

He began his career as a teacher in the New York State College for Teachers at Albany, which had recently been changed into a liberal arts college for the training of high school teachers. Here his advancement was rapid. After only six years he was promoted to a position created by a special act of the Legislature—"Professor of American Literature and Public Address." In spite of the limitations of this title, he regularly taught a large course in Shakespeare and courses in eighteenth-century English literature and in Scottish literature. His popular courses in folklore were a later development. From 1920 to 1924 he served also as head of the Department of Music, and for some years he directed a chorus, as well as serving as organist of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany. He coached debating teams and was a leader in the development of the intercollegiate New York State Debate Assembly.

The early years of his career left little time for scholarship, but the urge to writing and research persisted. Finally in 1925 the award of one of the first fifteen Guggenheim Fellowships gave him the opportunity to go to Scotland and complete the work on Henry Mackenzie he had begun at Harvard. As the first American candidate for the degree of Doctor of Letters at Edinburgh University, he worked under the supervision of Professor (later Sir) Herbert J. C. Grierson. Thompson's efforts to locate the long-unpublished manuscript of Henry Mackenzie's "Anecdotes and Egotisms" were successful, and in 1927 the Oxford University Press published his edition of the work. It is still a model of editing, accurately rendered and annotated with judgment and restraint. Edinburgh awarded Thompson the degree of Doctor of Letters, and he was elected a Fellow both of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

The most important result of his studies in Scotland was the completion of his work on Mackenzie and his times, published in 1931 by the Oxford University Press with the title *A Scottish Man of Feeling: Some Account of Henry Mackenzie, Esq., of Edinburgh, and of the Golden Age of Burns and Scott*. This was a pioneering work. *The London Times Literary Supplement* hailed it as more than a biography, as "a book that no critic of modern letters can afford to leave unread."

The book established Thompson's reputation as an authority on eighteenth-century literature. Many a scholar would have remained content to plow further in that field; he was not. After 1931 he increasingly became absorbed in American literature and folklore. His audience as a folklorist grew beyond State College; beginning in 1932 he taught every summer huge courses in the Cornell Summer Session. In 1935 he instituted a radio program on

folklore over Station WGY. No teacher in the East was so successful in interesting students in the legends and history of their communities, in tracking down stories and ballads, tall tales and epitaphs, unpublished manuscripts and broadside ballads. Many of his students turned up material that might otherwise have been irretrievably lost. Such, for instance, was the manuscript of Robert Coffin's adventures in the South Pacific, which Thompson edited and published in 1941 under the title *The Last of the "Logan."*

In time his filing cases bulged with lore he and his students had collected. Much of the material for his big, bursting book on New York State folklore, *Body, Boots and Britches* (1939), came from those files, but the book was no mere compilation; it bears throughout the impress of his own personality and his love for his subject. He enjoyed doing the book, and others have enjoyed reading it ever since.

Thompson joined the Cornell Faculty as Professor of English in 1940. The transplanting from State College, though late, was eminently successful. He quickly became one of the most popular professors in the University. Students flocked to his courses in American literature and folklore. He was in constant demand as a speaker to student and other groups, some years delivering as many as fifty addresses in and outside the University. In the crowded postwar Cornell he sometimes taught more than five hundred students a term. In his nineteen years at Cornell he directed over a hundred dissertations of candidates for advanced degrees. Many of his students have made important contributions to the knowledge of both American literature and folklore. Thompson continued vigorously his own work in folklore; he was president of the American Folklore Society (1942) and of the New York Folklore Society (1943-1949); he was a member of the Council of the Pennsylvania Society and founded (1945) the *New York Folklore Quarterly*, which he edited from 1950 to 1955.

He was at the height of his busy career when in 1950 he suffered what at first threatened to be a crippling stroke. With courage and patience he faced bravely the much more restricted life he henceforth had to lead. He by no means shelved himself, however; Cornell recognized that by appointing him Goldwin Smith Professor of English in 1951. He continued to teach, until his retirement in 1959, his ever-popular course "American Folklore" and a series of advanced courses in American literature. He had to relinquish the column on ecclesiastical music that he had conducted for *The Diapason* since 1918, but he did not give up other writing. In 1958 Cornell University Press published his edition of *A Pioneer Songster*, and he completed a volume of autobiographical recollections which is as yet unpublished.

Over the years he acquired a number of honors and distinctions in addition to those already mentioned: honorary degrees, Doctor of Music (Hamilton College), and Doctor of Humane Letters (Union College); election as a trustee of Hamilton, 1937-1941. He was at one point Dean of the American Guild of Organists. He was a member of the Modern Language Association, the Scottish History Society, the New York State Historical Association, the St. Andrews Society of Albany, and the Savage Club.

In 1916 he married Jean Alma Saunders; they had a son, Arthur, and a daughter, Katherine (De Porte), who was graduated from Cornell in 1943. In 1942, he married Marion Chesebrough (Ph.D., Cornell, 1953), who is a Professor of English at the State College in Cortland. The year after his retirement, he moved to Cortland. He died in that city on February 21, 1964, after a prolonged illness.

His friends and students at Cornell, honoring him for his distinguished career as teacher and scholar, will also long remember him as a man—a man of intense loyalties, a friendly colleague, a generous supporter of many good causes, a genial host and raconteur, a wise and kindly friend and adviser of students. He always gave of himself without stint, and the lives of many are richer because of what he gave.

Harry Caplan, Walter H. French, Francis E. Mineka

Diran Hagopos Tomboulian

November 1, 1902 — December 7, 1964

The untimely and unexpected death of Diran H. Tomboulian brought to an abrupt end an association with the Department of Physics that had continued for more than thirty years. Professor Tomboulian came to Cornell as a graduate student assistant in 1931 and received his professorship in 1951. His death, at the age of sixty-two, terminated a fruitful and devoted career in both research and undergraduate teaching, the contributions of which have had broad recognition.

Born near Istanbul, Turkey, of Armenian ancestry, he became an ardent American citizen in 1939. Little is known of his youth except that he had hazardous experiences, with scars to attest them, in escaping from the Turks in the difficult years at the end of the First World War. He completed three years' work at Roberts College, Istanbul, before coming to this country in 1924. Working his way by tutoring, he earned the B.A. degree from the University of Rochester in 1927. He graduated second in his class, with work largely in chemistry and mathematics.

It was relatively late in his undergraduate years that his interest in physics was aroused and his profession decided. In 1929, the year he was married, he earned the M.A. degree in physics at the University of Rochester, while holding a position as teaching assistant. Reports of his unusual energies, ability, and enthusiasm for teaching are noted in letters of others dating from his Rochester days, along with the suggestion that "his research will also be noteworthy." And so they were.

He came to Cornell as a teaching assistant in 1931 as he began work for his Ph.D. Thereafter, except for two years during which he held scholarships, he was connected with "Physics for Sophomore Engineers" until his death. Eventually, he directed the entire operation, giving the lectures, holding recitations and laboratories himself, and managing the assistants and innumerable clerical matters associated with such a large course. His last lecture was given an hour or so before he died, and he was in better spirits than usual. But he well knew the frustrations of leading recalcitrants through difficult material, of coping with administrative directives and restraints, with the not-always-so-reliable staff of assistants, and with substandard equipment and quarters. Some nine thousand students going through engineering at Cornell during his tenure knew him as a rigorous teacher who brooked no horseplay, and as a stern, but always fair taskmaster. He had little sympathy with the able boy who frittered away his time, wasting opportunity, or who was negligent in observing the rules of the game; the chap who tried

but could not master the material would, however, find Professor Tomboulian a helpful and willing counselor, generous with his time.

He rebelled at details that subtracted from his effectiveness as a teacher, and he constantly tried to hold strict standards of quality performance against what he felt was a general trend in the opposite direction. His recitations and lecture demonstrations were well prepared. He stayed in command of any situation; on one occasion he was nearly killed during a lecture when he contacted a high-voltage X-ray tube in the darkened lecture room. It jolted him severely and burned through the soles of his shoes, but he went on—carefully—and the audience was not aware of the incident.

Over the years he initiated several changes, both in content and approach, in the physics course for engineers and was engaged at the last in preparing copy for a book at the sophomore level, *Electric and Magnetic Fields*, which has been published posthumously.

Devoted and significant as his teaching was, touching and leaving an imprint on so many students, his own research was not eclipsed. From his Rochester days, his research interest was in spectroscopy. His Ph.D. degree, earned in 1935, was based on study of the spectrum of triply ionized sodium and on the iso-electronic sequence of triply ionized rubidium. His interest then turned to fine details revealed in interferometric spectroscopy, the so-called hyperfine structure in atomic spectra giving information on nuclear spins and quadrupole moments. But his chief contributions were to come later when his interest turned to the spectroscopy of the extreme ultraviolet and soft X-rays.

A steady procession of graduate students went through his laboratory. There were always two or three students quietly working away in his corner of Rockefeller Hall, a corner which he jealously guarded against encroachment. A paper by him and his students were annual events at the winter and spring meetings of the American Physical Society. More than a hundred papers, oral and written, were given by his group. The results were evidenced in the continued improvements and advancing sophistication of his instrumentation, as well as in increasing understanding of atomic and indeed, of solid state physics, although this last area was not his chief interest. With the advent of space astronomy and the desire for investigations at very short wave-lengths with rockets, and with the generation of such radiation as a waste by-product in circular high-energy electron accelerators, he had come to be in demand as a consultant to several major projects, and several of his students also went on to serve in these operations.

His article on soft X-rays in the renowned *Handbuch der Physik* will be the definitive work for people in the field for many years.

In a way, recognition came late to him. He was always fiercely independent, somewhat contemptuous of administrators, something of a lone wolf, and a watchful guardian of what he considered to be his rights. He was disdainful of group activity and, very much the individual, cared little what was thought of him. His standards were high, and his work was good. It was, nonetheless, obviously a source of pleasure and satisfaction to him to have his work recognized for its worth and to be called on by others for his help. A trip by invitation to an international conference in Tokyo late last summer was indeed a happy occasion for him and his wife, and the paper he delivered there provided an easy, informal, yet somehow fitting farewell, not recognized as such at the time. At the 1965 Physical Society meeting in Hawaii, jointly sponsored by American and Japanese societies, a special session on vacuum spectroscopy was arranged in his memory and honor.

Without a doubt, Diran H. Tomboulian was one of those who marched to a different drummer. Difficult though such individualists may be, the University would be a poorer place without their presence. He will be sorely missed by his colleagues and by his family, to whom his devotion was constant. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, and four sons.

Joseph B. Piatt, a teaching assistant with Professor Tomboulian while a graduate student at Cornell and now President of Harvey Mudd College of the Claremont group in California, has, perhaps, penned the most fitting eulogy for Professor Tomboulian: "He had a very real influence on a great many of us, and we are better physicists, better teachers, better people for it. I hope that we in our time are able to pass on to our students some of the high standards, the integrity, and the drive which we learned from him."

Carl W. Gartlein, Paul L. Hartman, Donald F. Holcomb

Clarence Ellsworth Townsend

April 7, 1882 — May 27, 1967

Professor Clarence Ellsworth Townsend was born in 1882 in the town of Painted Post, New York, near Corning. He was the son of Frederick J. and Viola R. Tibbot Townsend. He attended Painted Post High School and Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, Pennsylvania, then graduated from Cornell University with a degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1907.

He was employed by the Ingersoll-Rand Company in Painted Post and by the International Harvester Company in Auburn as a designer. He started his teaching career at Cornell in 1910 as an instructor in machine design. He was promoted to an Assistant Professor of Machine Design in 1919, working with Professor C. D. Albert. In 1921, he became Assistant Professor of Engineering Drawing.

In 1924, Professor Townsend was promoted to a full professorship and appointed head of the Department of Engineering Drawing. He began a long association with Professor Stephen F. Geary. Together they prepared the textbooks and related instructional materials, *Introductory Mechanical Drawing*, *Questions on Introductory Mechanical Drawing*, and *Machine Layouts for Working Drawing Problems*. The layouts were unique in providing assembly drawings from which detail drawings were prepared by students. A principal layout was for a high-speed woodworking lathe for a production shop, and many hundreds of Cornell engineering students made the drawings.

Although soft-spoken and quiet in many of his ways, "Tommy," as he was affectionately called by some, was popular with staff and students, and many would inquire about him when they returned to visit Cornell. He enjoyed athletic events, attended football games, and acted as a judge at track meets. After forty years of teaching at Cornell, he retired in 1950 as Professor of Engineering Drawing, Emeritus.

During much of his career, Professor Townsend was interested in the management of a farm in Lake Ridge. He attended classes in agriculture, and he spent much of his extra time at his farm. After his retirement, he specialized in the breeding of purebred Hereford cattle, until his illness in 1960. He was at times a member of the Forest City Grange, the Farm Bureau, and the American Hereford Association.

Professor Townsend was married to Clara Antoinette Davis in 1915. She died in 1943. In 1946, he was married to Florence May Van Iderstine. Living at their Lake Ridge home, Green Meadows, they were well known for their

teas on the Sundays before Christmas, when, in a beautifully decorated house, they entertained faculty friends and townspeople.

Professor Townsend served the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education (now the American Society for Engineering Education) on a national committee to develop standards for drawings, and drafting room practice. His memberships included the Cornell Society of Engineers, the American Association of University Professors, Phi Kappa Phi, and Lambda Chi Alpha. He was a member of the Masons for more than sixty years, starting with the Painted Post chapter. He was also a member of the Sons of American Revolution, the Eagles club, and the Ithaca Rotary Club.

Professor Townsend died on May 27, 1967, in the Oak Hill Manor nursing home, after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Florence.

Joseph O. Jeffrey, John R. Moynihan, Arthur H. Burr

Hugh Charles Troy

May 2, 1867 — January 29, 1961

Hugh C. Troy was born in a log cabin on a farm in Tioga County, New York. Ten years later his family purchased another farm two and one-half miles south of Ithaca, where they lived on what is now known as "Troy Road."

His elementary education was obtained in the country district school, the Parochial School in Ithaca, and the Ithaca High School. He was captain of the high school football team, and he was chosen to present an oration at the high school commencement.

During the summer preceding his senior year in high school, Troy worked on the construction of the Cornell University Library building. He helped to install the iron book stacks, the gratings over the lower windows across the front of the building, and the iron stairs in the tower.

Hugh Troy entered Cornell in the fall of 1891. He was captain of the freshman crew as well as a member of his class football team. The next year he was president of his class. He rowed on the Cornell crew each year after his freshman year, and he was captain and stroke of the Cornell crew that competed in the first intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie—that was in 1895, the year he graduated from Cornell University. He was so interested in boating, and so skillful as a teacher, that he successfully coached the Cascadilla Preparatory School crew from 1897 to 1925.

In the fall of 1896 Troy registered in the Graduate School of Cornell University. On May 1, 1897, he began work as a New York State chemist. This position did not at first require all his time, so he accepted an assistantship in the Animal Industry and Dairy Department. Fortunately, the chemistry laboratory of the New York State Department of Agriculture was in the dairy building, thus making it convenient for him to hold these two positions. In 1912 he resigned as State Chemist and became Professor of Dairy Industry at Cornell University.

About this time Professor Troy developed the Troy Salt Test, the Cornell Cheese Moisture Test, and the Troy-Wagner Milk Test Bottle, which later was patented. In after years he was responsible for the Lactic Acid Test. He was co-author of the books: *Questions and Answers on Milk and Milk Testing*, *A Dairy Laboratory Guide*, and *The Technical Control of Dairy Products*. He also wrote several bulletins and papers on milk and milk products.

Professor Troy was a member of Quill and Dagger, Sigma Xi, Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Church. He was a member of the executive committee of Cornell United Religious Work, Ithaca Social Service League, the Ithaca chapter of Red Cross, and the Ithaca Community Chest. During World War I, Professor Troy served

two summers as a dairy expert with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, Dairy Division, assisting in the conservation of dairy products.

Surviving are his children, Mrs. John Rice of Mountain Lake, New Jersey; Hugh of Washington, D.C.; and Francis B., of Orinda, California; and his niece, Mrs. Alexander Zeissig of Mountainside, New Jersey.

Hugh Troy was a thoughtful researcher and a skillful instructor. His sparkling outlook on life and his overflowing humor helped to create in him an inspiring teacher. He remained vigorous in mind until the last, at the age of 93.

E. S. Guthrie, H. E. Ross, B. L. Herrington

Ethel Marie Tschida

December 9, 1914 — November 28, 1966

Miss Ethel M. Tschida, Assistant Professor of Outpatient Nursing (Pediatrics) at Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing, died November 28, 1966, at the age of fifty-one.

Miss Tschida was born at South Bend, Indiana, the daughter of Moudelle and the late Frank Tschida. She attended schools in South Bend and graduated from the Mercy Hospital School of Nursing, Chicago, Illinois. She earned her Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing at St. Mary's College, Holy Cross, Indiana, in 1944. Subsequently, she received a diploma in Public Health Nursing from the University of Minnesota.

In 1958, she earned her degree of Master of Arts at Teachers College, Columbia University. This same year St. Mary's College conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Miss Tschida for her work as nursing director of the program of institutes in the care of the premature infant at The New York Hospital.

Miss Tschida spent her last seventeen years in active nursing at the New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center. In 1949, she became instructor-supervisor in the Premature Infant Unit of the Pediatric Nursing Department where she was involved in teaching nursing students. She was instrumental in the organization of the country's first premature infant institutes for doctors and nurses, under the auspices of the Children's Bureau and the New York State Department of Health. In 1955, she transferred to the Pediatric Clinic of the Outpatient Department where she remained as a member of the faculty and nursing service.

Being a person of vision, she directed much of her energy toward maintaining standards and practices of nursing in keeping with the general health and welfare trends. Among her publications were several articles which appeared in professional journals, as well as a syllabus, "The Management of Premature Infants."

Miss Tschida's membership in various organizations reflected her major interest. These included the National League for Nursing, the American Nurses Association, the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, and the St. Mary's Notre Dame Club of New York.

She is survived by her mother and a brother.

Muriel R. Carbery

Paul Halladay Underwood

December 29, 1881 — March 17, 1963

Professor Underwood passed away March 17, 1963, at the home of his son in Nashville, Tennessee. He was eighty-two years old and had been Professor Emeritus of Civil Engineering since 1949. Professor Underwood's death closed a full lifetime of service to Cornell University. He was born in the near-by town of Ludlowville, and most of his childhood and adolescent years were spent in the environs of Ithaca. He entered Cornell as a student of civil engineering, receiving the C.E. degree in 1907. Upon graduation he was immediately employed as an instructor, which started his career of forty-two years at Cornell as an engineering educator. He rose through all the faculty ranks and became a full Professor in 1922, Professor Emeritus in 1949.

Basically he was a modest, kind, home-loving man, and a dedicated scholar. The book shelves of his office and home were crammed with books, magazines, and papers that he used to keep abreast of his educational field and the social and political events from day to day. Broad, selected reading made him a man of wisdom and sound judgment, to whom the faculty members and students alike would turn for sympathetic advice and moral counsel. He never sought public office, but because of these fundamental qualities he was asked to serve successively as Deacon and Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, and the high regard of his educational associates was manifested when he was asked to serve as acting director of the School of Civil Engineering during the years 1937-1938 and once again in 1945.

For many years he served as head of the Department of Surveying and Mapping of the School of Civil Engineering, but his former students and faculty associates have their fondest recollections of him in his capacity as director of the Cornell Summer Surveying Camp during the period 1917 to 1948. The surveying camp was the oldest in the United States and a large and important part of civil engineering training in the days of railroad, highway, and waterway expansion, when Professor Underwood first took up his duties as an engineering educator. Each year a new campsite was selected, and progressively topographic maps were prepared for the Cayuga, Seneca, and other Finger Lakes areas. Many of these camps were big—more than a hundred students might attend. Work of professional quality was insisted upon and was so well done that the United States Geological Survey accepted it as a basis for their topographic maps. Both students and faculty took pride in the work, and, since graduation, many an alumnus at reunion time has recalled the strenuous but pleasant experience of the survey camp projects. The maps produced have become collector's items to the riparian owners on the shores of the Finger Lakes.

Professor Underwood was generous in his service to the societies in his profession; for many years he was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and once acted as president of the Ithaca Section. For several years he was chairman of the Committee on Surveying and Mapping for the American Society of Engineering Education. He was vice president of the Geodesy Section of the American Geophysical Union and an active member of the American Society of Photogrammetry and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Professor Underwood became widely known for his work as an engineer when employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission in Culebra, Panama. Most of his extra collegiate services, however, were given without charge, commanding the respect of his colleagues, his profession, his church, and his community.

Professor Underwood is survived by his wife, Frances Humphreys Underwood, A.B., Class of 1903, Cornell; a son, Robert H. Underwood, A.B., Class of 1942, Cornell; and three grandsons.

N. A. Christensen, S. C. Hollister, John E. Perry, George B. Lyon

Oskar Dietrich von Engeln

July 3, 1880 — January 25, 1965

Oskar Dietrich von Engeln, since 1948 Professor Emeritus of Geology, was born in Dayton, Ohio, the son of German-born parents, Dietrich and Elizabeth (Adam) von Engeln. Prior to entering Cornell in 1904, his formal education had ended with the eighth grade. In the ten years between leaving elementary school and entering Cornell he worked as an office boy, factory hand, shipping clerk, and salesman.

During that decade, however, his lively intellect did not lie fallow. His reminiscences of these years sketch an appealing picture of an alert and resourceful youngster. He read assiduously, to good purpose, and with such effect upon his own style that at twenty, and before entering college, he was able to sell to *The Outlook* his essay "On Spring Flowers as They Grow." Two years later *The Outlook* printed another of his essays, "On Being Abroad in Winter," both stemming from excursions into the field made with a group of high school teachers with whom he had become acquainted. He became expert in photography, too.

Enterprising as he was, he entered a contest, conducted by a shoe polish company whose product he was selling, to estimate the receipts of the Cincinnati post office for a given month and captured the third prize of \$250—no contemptible sum in those days.

Toward the close of this period, he prepared himself for the College Entrance Board examinations by independent study and by being tutored in Latin and mathematics. He passed all the subjects required for entrance to Cornell except algebra and geometry, and in 1904 he was admitted with conditions in these two subjects.

His career as an undergraduate was notable even for a student more mature than the average. With an essay entitled "Shakespeare as an Observer of Nature," he won the Barnes prize as a freshman. The same essay later won the Walter Natural History prize offered by the Boston Society of Natural History, and it was subsequently published in *Popular Science*. Dr. von Engeln was naturally proud of these, and all his life he strove to improve his style. He also maintained his interest in photography, and his talents won him the photographic editorship of the 1908 *Cornellian*.

As a freshman at Cornell he had attracted the attention of Professor Ralph S. Tarr, in whose course in physical geography he had enrolled. The very next year, 1905, Tarr secured his appointment as an assistant instructor in dynamic geology. And so it was as a sophomore that Oskar von Engeln's long and successful career as a teacher at

Cornell began. He was only a junior when he was made an instructor in physical geography. He received the A.B. degree in 1908 and the Ph.D. in 1911. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1919 and became a full Professor in 1921. From 1944 to 1947 he was chairman of Department of Geology and Geography.

Dr. von Engeln's interest in good writing had a salutary effect on the graduate students he trained, for they soon discovered that only well-organized and carefully composed writing would secure his approval. Dr. von Engeln continued writing himself, and among his favorite subjects were Cornell and its natural environment. In 1909, only a year after graduation, he published *At Cornell*, and eight years later followed this with the more comprehensive *Concerning Cornell*. Both books were designed to orient and instruct the student in the history of the University and its unique setting, and both exercised a wide influence, attracting to Cornell many who might have turned elsewhere. His life-long interest in the geology and topography of Cornell's locale culminated in his last book, *The Finger Lakes Region: Its Origin and Nature*, summarizing the development of the scenery of south central New York. It was published by Cornell University Press in 1961 when he was eighty-one, and it is as fresh and vivid a treatment of the theme as any man in his prime might write.

Of his several books, *Geomorphology*, published in 1942, was his outstanding contribution to geology. *Geology*, an elementary textbook written with Kenneth E. Caster, was characteristically well written and well illustrated, and was revolutionary in that it proceeded from modern times backward into geologic past.

Learned though he was as a geomorphologist, only about half of his books and papers deal with glacial and geomorphic geology; the remainder are concerned with geography. He was particularly interested in the social implications geography and regarded them as his special province. That interest is attested by his insistence on being listed, in later editions of *American Men of Science*, the volume dealing with the social sciences. His interest in geography's social impact is evident, too, in his *Inheriting the Earth*, published in 1922. This is remarkable work so far in advance of its day that it failed to attract the attention it deserved. In it he developed with rare skill and erudition the theme that the rise, development, and destiny of nations, and the well-being of its peoples are inevitably and inextricably tied to the place they occupy on the face of the earth. His *General Geography for Colleges*, written with Bruce C. Netschert and published in 1952, was his last textbook; it was well received and widely used.

Dr. von Engeln's skill as a photographer was of great assistance in preparing illustrations for his publications, and some of his photographs, particularly those of the campus, were works of art. One, "In College Precincts," taken

as early as 1906, showed two freshmen passing McGraw Hall in the rain on their way to the library. It was used as the frontispiece of his *At Cornell* and was widely admired, as it seemed to catch the very spirit of the place.

He communicated his enthusiastic appreciation of the beauties of the Ithaca region to his students not only during the academic year, but even more successfully in the course which he so much enjoyed giving in the summer sessions and to which he devoted a large amount of his time and energy. This summer course was for him the highlight of the year; for his many students it was a profitable, enjoyable, and even thrilling experience.

Professor von Engeln's field work outside the Ithaca region was confined to expeditions to Alaska. These expeditions were conducted in 1906 and 1909 by Professor Ralph S. Tarr, primarily for the study of glaciers. Von Engeln enjoyed the difficulties of these surveys and delighted in recounting his experiences and in contrasting the conditions under which the work was done with those prevailing at present.

He was a fellow of the Association of American Geographers, of the Geological Society of America, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of Sigma Xi, Sigma Gamma Epsilon (honorary), and Sigma Phi Epsilon. In 1930 he was a delegate to the Centennial of the Geological Society of France, and in 1934, to the International Geological Congress at Warsaw, Poland. In 1937 he was made a member of the International Committee on Snow. He was invited to give the Bonnocker Lectures in geology at Ohio State University in 1943.

On September 7, 1910, he married Maude G. Hewitt, Cornell '09, of Margaretville. She was a gracious and vivacious person, known affectionately to her wide circle of friends as "Buzzie." The von Engelns had no children, but their home was always open to the children of neighbors and to groups of students, many of whom recall long evenings of stimulating discussion before a blazing fire in their living room.

Mrs. von Engeln died suddenly of a heart attack on March 25, 1962. The loss of her companionship, her sympathy, understanding, advice, and solicitude for his well-being affected him profoundly, and those close to him immediately saw his hitherto valiant spirit falter and his will to go forward ebb.

He enjoyed unusually good health all his life and, although partially incapacitated by arthritis during his last years, he had never been confined to a hospital before his terminal illness beginning in the early summer of 1964. After a few weeks in the hospital and a subsequent brief period at home, he returned to the hospital in early December and remained there until his death on January 25, 1965. He is survived by a sister, Miss Bessie E. von Engeln of Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Honest, open, forthright and foursquare, "Von," as he was known to his many friends, never left the slightest doubt about where he stood on any question, however much he consequently sometimes nettled the pussyfooter. His sense of humor was well developed. He loved debate, and to stimulate it he would often prod—"stirring up the animals," he used to call it. He was a good companion and a good mixer; he enjoyed to the full his association with his colleagues, particularly his daily encounters with his friends at lunch in Willard Straight Hall, and later on, at the Statler Club. Only some unavoidable contingency kept him away and he is painfully missed by those who were of his company.

He lived a long life and a full one. His contributions to Cornell and the Ithaca Community endure, and in his passing we have lost a human landmark of rare qualities.

J. Dabney Burfoot, Jr., W. Storrs Cole, Howard B. Adelmann

Harold Raoul Wainerdi

1911 — August 18, 1965

Dr. Harold Raoul Wainerdi, Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine, Cornell Medical College, Physician to Out-Patients of The New York Hospital, and Assistant Attending Physician at the Hospital for Special Surgery, died on August 18, 1965, at the age of fifty-four.

Dr. Wainerdi was appointed to the staff of the Hospital for Special Surgery as a resident in Medicine in 1949. Here he served as a member of the staff until his death. He was graduated from Tufts Medical School, served as a rotating intern at Staten Island Hospital in 1947-48, and was a resident in medicine and cardiology at Sea View Hospital in 1948 and 1949. His activities in the Hospital for Special Surgery were chiefly in the field of rheumatic diseases, in which department he regularly attended rheumatic disease clinics, administering chiefly to the patients with arthritis. He became very much interested in multiple sclerosis, served as a medical director for the Multiple Sclerosis Society and established a clinic for demyelinating diseases in the Hospital for Special Surgery. The clinic was under his direction from the time of its origin. He was on the staff of The New York Hospital, the Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital, and was chief of the Rheumatology Division of Sea View Hospital on Staten Island, where he also was a member of the Medical Board and of its executive committee. He edited the *Sea View Hospital Quarterly Bulletin*.

Dr. Wainerdi was a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the American Rheumatism Association, the History of Science Society, New York Academy of Science, World Medical Association, American Association of the History of Medicine, American Association for the Advancement of Science, International Auxiliary Languages Association, and the Clinical Society of Sea View Hospital.

Dr. Wainerdi will be sorely missed by his many patients and associates on the staff of the various hospitals where he was very popular and very much admired.

David D. Thompson

Gene Armour Welch

May 18, 1930 — December 11, 1969

Gene Armour Welch was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia, on May 18, 1930, and was brought up in the small town of Belpre, Ohio, as an only son. While in high school he was active in athletics, especially basketball. He was also an active participant in Boy Scout programs, rising to the rank of Eagle Scout. This interest in scouting was carried over into later years, when he served as an active member of the executive board of the Tiotomca area. His activity in providing medical coverage for area activities of the Boy Scouts will be remembered with appreciation.

Dr. Welch continued his education at Marietta College in Marietta, Ohio, where he received the A.B. degree in 1950. He later attended McGill University in Montreal, where he studied medicine and was graduated with distinction. He was honored by election as senior class president, McGill University Faculty of Medicine, and as president of the Osier Society. Following graduation he served an internship at the Cincinnati General Hospital.

At the completion of his training Dr. Welch served for two years (August 1957 to August 1959) as an officer in the U. S. Air Force, stationed in Turkey. He left the service in 1959 with the rank of captain, U.S.A.F.(M.C.).

Following his discharge from the service, Dr. Welch came to Ithaca and entered the general practice of medicine in 1959. He continued his private practice until 1962, at which time he joined the staff of the Cornell University Health Services. He will be remembered by his colleagues as a dedicated physician, devoted to the welfare of his patients. He will be remembered by Cornell students as an understanding doctor and friend. He will be remembered by the hockey players as an enthusiastic backer and team doctor.

Gene Welch was far more than a conscientious physician, however. He had an inquiring mind and was interested in many fields in addition to medicine. He loved good music and would listen to his favorite symphonies for hours. He had an excellent ear for music and memory for dominant themes. He delighted in talking with his friends in the Music Department.

His musical ear was also a help to him in identifying bird songs and sounds. He had an interest in ornithology and was frequently seen taking his eldest son on the weekly bird walks at Stewart Park. He was a concerned and devoted father.

Dr. Welch was also an ardent student of history and an avid reader. He particularly enjoyed reading about the period of the Civil War and he delighted in telling small anecdotes about the various leaders. This interest in history tied

in with various other fields—he knew much about railroading in this country. We can recall a pleasant summer afternoon listening to a record on his stereophonic system entitled, “The Sounds of Steam.” These fading, soon-to-be-forgotten sounds brought back memories from childhood—the sounds of mighty locomotives switching back and forth, or rushing along the rails, or emitting a lonely whistle in the night.

His friends will remember Gene Welch as a good friend and delightful companion. He had a gift for gay, light-hearted conversation. At the same time he was an interested, helpful friend. He was a good listener and had a very sincere feeling for the emotional state of others. His empathy for the feelings of young people rendered his services in the medical clinic invaluable.

Raymond Haringa, M.D., Alexius Rachun, M.D., Paul H. Darsie, M.D.

Anthony Seth Werner

December 1, 1933 — January 2, 1968

It is with great sadness that we record the untimely death of Dr. Anthony Seth Werner, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Cornell University Medical College*

Dr. Werner was born in New York City. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale University in 1955 and the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Yale University School of Medicine in 1959.

After an internship in medicine at the Johns Hopkins Hospital-Osier Service, he entered the United States Navy where he served on active duty for two years. Following his tour of duty he became an Assistant Resident in medicine at the Johns Hopkins Hospital-Osier Service from 1962 through 1964. During the residency program in 1964, Dr. Werner spent four months at the Johns Hopkins Center for Medical Research and Training, Cholera Study Unit, in Calcutta, India.

In July of 1964, he became a Fellow in medicine at Cornell University Medical College in the Division of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. In 1965 he was appointed Instructor in Medicine and Physician to Outpatients at the New York Hospital. In 1966 he was promoted to Assistant Professor of Medicine at Cornell University Medical College and Assistant Attending Physician at The New York Hospital, positions he held until his death.

Dr. Werner contributed original research on infectious diseases which was published in some of the leading medical journals, and at the time of his death he was involved in important research.

He participated actively in the teaching of medical students, house staff, and fellows, and was a consultant in infectious diseases for patients hospitalized at the New York Hospital.

Dr. Werner was respected for his profound knowledge of medicine and his ability for original thinking. In addition he was well liked by everyone for his humor, love of argument, and compassion. In him the medical students, house staff, faculty, and patients had a true friend. In addition to his extensive knowledge of medicine, he had a deep interest in the arts.

He was a devoted husband, father, and son, a loyal Yale alumnus, and a proud member of the Cornell faculty.

Anthony Werner was a man of wide-ranging knowledge and interest whose sparkling wit, enthusiasm, and intellectual honesty will be missed by all of his many friends and associates. If his career had not been terminated so early, there are no limits to the contributions he could have made to science.

Dr. Werner is survived by his widow, Mrs. Evelyn Werner; a daughter Kathleen, four years old; a son Anthony, Jr., two years old; his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Aaron Werner; a brother Dr. Edward C. Werner; and a sister Mrs. Joseph McManus.

Donald Kaye, M.D.

Ralph Hicks Wheeler

September 11, 1883 — March 20, 1962

Ralph Hicks Wheeler was born in East Bloomfield, New York, the son of George A. and Mary Belle (Hicks) Wheeler.

After graduating from Canandaigua Academy in 1904, he began his long association with Cornell in 1905 as a special student in the College of Agriculture.

In 1908 he returned to his home farm near East Bloomfield, expecting to remain a farmer. Extension teaching from the College of Agriculture was gathering momentum at that time, and in 1909 he was invited to assist Charles Tuck, who in 1906 had been appointed to head the extension work. A small staff was carrying a heavy load in a period of rapid growth, but Instructor Wheeler found time and energy to complete his interrupted college work and took his Bachelor's degree in 1912. He was immediately appointed an Assistant Professor in the College of Agriculture. Full professorship came in 1917.

The functions of the old "Extension Department" in the College of Agriculture included courses in public speaking; the Reading Courses and the Nature Study program; publication of the Rural School Leaflets; distribution of experiment station bulletins, promotion and organization of Farmers' Institutes and Extension Schools; lectures and demonstrations; fair exhibits; and other activities that laid the groundwork for the development of the county extension work in agriculture and home economics. Professor Wheeler participated in all these activities. In 1908 he had been a member of the student committee that assisted in planning the first Farm and Home Week, which grew out of the college-sponsored "Experimenters' League." He continued to direct that annual event for the next thirty years, while it grew to nationally known stature.

During the period of Professor Wheeler's service to Cornell, the College of Agriculture grew from a small and not-too-highly regarded academic unit in the University to a position of pre-eminence both at home and abroad. In shaping the policies and molding the structure of the institution Professor Wheeler played a most important role.

During these earlier years of the University's work in agriculture and home economics, he earned the reputation among his colleagues for sound judgment, reasonable conservatism, and absolutely dependable integrity in safeguarding the expenditure of public funds. It was recognition of these qualities that resulted in Professor Wheeler's being appointed October 1, 1932, to the newly created position of assistant treasurer of the university

in charge of the finances of the New York State Colleges and Experiment Stations under the administration of Cornell University.

Professor Wheeler was admirably qualified for the added responsibilities given him. He had served in an administrative capacity in the Extension Service; he had seen all the buildings of the State Colleges erected with the exception of James Law Hall; he was personally acquainted with most, if not all, of the staff members of these institutions; and he was familiar with all the lands used by the State Colleges as well as experienced in the use of both state and federal appropriations and the restrictions on their use.

Although Professor Wheeler's original appointment of assistant treasurer covered only the balance of the fiscal year 1932-1933, he continued in that capacity until his retirement in 1951. During the nineteen years that he held the office, he was faced with many complex problems arising first from the Depression years, then from World War II, and later from the postwar period of expansion and adjustment. Under his supervision, there was established a central business office for all of the State Colleges, which by 1951 included thirty-one staff members and handled annual budgets in excess of thirteen million dollars.

Among the more outstanding accomplishments of those years of expansion in which Professor Wheeler had an active part was the creation of the new School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the establishment of a salary classification system, and the beginning of construction of the new Albert R. Mann Library.

For many years Professor Wheeler taught resident courses in public speaking and parliamentary law and procedure in the College of Agriculture. Because of his proficiency in those fields and his courteous and friendly personality, his services were in great demand for presiding at meetings and as judge or moderator of oratorical stages and debates. Many persons who had got themselves into a tough parliamentary tangle while presiding at a meeting were rescued when they saw Ralph Wheeler in the audience and asked him what to do next.

Professor Wheeler was a true public servant. His continuous ambition was to make sure that the taxpayers of New York State received full value for every dollar invested in resident teaching, research, and extension at the State Colleges and Experiment Stations under Cornell administration. The restriction of appropriations or emergency situations frequently forced him to turn down requests for the expenditure of funds. But when that happened, all concerned could be confident that the funds denied would be used for a more urgent need.

Professor Wheeler's sound judgment and his high professional and personal integrity won for him at Cornell, Albany, and Washington the respect and admiration of all with whom he worked. His interests in resident teaching,

research, and extension, and his desire to see all three equitably supported kept him above criticism, even by those whose proposed activities were restricted by allocation of funds that Professor Wheeler handled.

Professor Wheeler was a trustee of the Ithaca Savings Bank and for several years after he retired from Cornell served that bank as an active officer. He was a member of the Ithaca Rotary Club, Senior Citizens, Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity, and Forest Home Chapel; he was a charter member of the Cornell chapter of the honorary extension fraternity Epsilon Sigma Phi.

Ralph Wheeler was a friend and adviser to deans, students, professors, janitors, bankers, neighbors, farmers, clerks, and tradesmen—all were welcome at any time in his office or his home. His counsel on academic, business, and personal problems will be long remembered by all who were fortunate enough to receive it.

Death came to him on March 20, 1962, at 119 Forest Home Drive where he and Mrs. Wheeler, the former Jessie Elizabeth Hart, who predeceased him by several years, had made their home since he started work with the College of Agriculture.

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Richard C. Crosby of Birmingham, Alabama; two sons, Kenneth E., of Olean, New York, and Ralph, Jr., of Libya; two sisters, Mrs. Percy Pettit of Canandaigua and Mrs. Stanley Freeman of Rochester, New York; six grandchildren, and several nieces and nephews.

A. W. Gibson, Arthur H. Peterson, Van B. Hart

Stephen Emerson Whicher

June 16, 1915 — November 13, 1961

Stephen Emerson Whicher, Professor of English at Cornell, died at his home on November 13, 1961.

Professor Whicher was born June 16, 1915, the son of parents distinguished in the profession, the late Professor George Frisbie Whicher of Amherst College and Professor Harriet Fox Whicher of Mount Holyoke College. He attended Amherst High School and Exeter Academy and was awarded his Bachelor's degree *summa cum laude* from Amherst College (1936), after earning some dozen prizes for scholarship, public speaking, and work in English and classics. He received a Master's degree in philosophy at Columbia University (1937) and the Ph.D. in English at Harvard University (1942). While a graduate student at Harvard, he won two prizes, including the Bowdoin prize, for chapters from his thesis on Ralph Waldo Emerson. He married Elizabeth Trickey of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1940; the couple had four children, Wendy, Nancy, Stephen, and John.

During the war, 1943-1946, he served in the U.S. Navy as Ensign and Lieutenant (j.g.) and was stationed in the Pacific as a night fighter director. He earned combat stars at Iwo Jima and Tokyo in 1945.

Professor Whicher had a broad and varied academic experience before coming to Cornell in 1957. He had been a teaching fellow at Harvard (1938-1942), an instructor at the University of Rochester (1942-1943) and at Harvard (1946), and a member of the English Department at Swarthmore (Assistant Professor, 1947-1952; Associate Professor, 1952-1957). He had also taught summers at Pennsylvania State University (1948) and New York University (1954-1955). A specialist in American literature, he was also interested in modern drama, and had read widely in Latin, Greek, French, German, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish literature. He had held a Rockefeller Post-War Fellowship, 1946-1947; a Ford Fellowship, 1952-1953; and two Fulbright lectureships—in Norway, 1952-1953, and Sweden, 1955-1956. He was on the board of editors of the periodicals *Studies in Romanticism* and *American Literature*. In 1961 he was honored by his alma mater with the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

His principal publications were important ones. *Freedom and Fate: an Inner Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1953) is generally recognized to be the most illuminating of commentaries on Emerson's thought. "Emerson's Tragic Sense" (*American Scholar*, 1953) is definitive. The critical introductions in *Twelve American Poets* (co-edited with Lars Ahnebrink for Swedish readers, but recently reprinted in the United States for American students) transcend the limits of routine anthologies to make an independent contribution to the appreciation of American poetry; and his edition of selections from Emerson (intended as a classroom text) is a model of creative editing which

broadens our understanding of Emerson both as man and as man of letters. "Whitman's Awakening to Death" (*Studies in Romanticism*, 1961) is a superbly perceptive reading of "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking." The series of *Early Lectures of Ralph Waldo Emerson*, co-edited with Professor Robert E. Spiller, was to be, as the first volume demonstrated in 1959, an edition no less readable than it was authoritative and critical.

Professor Whicher was not only outstanding in print; he was what Emerson might properly have named Man Teaching, a combination of "the scholar" and what Emerson called "character," "a reserved force, which acts directly by presence and without means." Colleagues responded to him with respect and affection. Students found in him a model of intellectual and moral integrity, and were led by him to find in themselves capacities for work and original thought they had not known before. They remembered as characteristic his saying, "The purpose of a literature course is not to cover, but to uncover."

Professor Whicher died just as he was coming into the full mead of scholarly recognition and honors. During the last months of his life, however, he was increasingly troubled about the crisis confronted by mankind. Indifference by others bespoke human failure; concern too often revealed merely helplessness. Yet for Professor Whicher the failure was not a personal one, but generally human. He was aware, as he himself wrote, how necessary it is for the individual in America to "break decisively with the whole extremist Emersonian pattern and find some means to face this world without either transcendence or despair."

R. H. Elias, W. R. Keast, M. H. Abrams

Mabel Wilkerson

August 22, 1885 — November 20, 1969

Miss Mabel Wilkerson came to Cornell University as assistant professor of house furnishings in the Department of Household Art, College of Home Economics, in 1943 and was promoted to associate professor of housing and design in 1948 (the same department with a change of name). She retired from Cornell in June 1953.

Miss Wilkerson was born in Tuscarora, Nevada. She received preparatory education at the University of Nevada at Reno, a diploma from the University of Arizona at Tucson, and a Ph. B. in science and arts from Arizona in 1909. She studied food and nutrition at the University of Berkeley, California, but the focus and direction of her professional life began at Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts, where she specialized in clothing and house furnishings. Next, she studied art at the Sacker School of Art in Boston for one year, and then continued her study at the New York School of Fine and Applied Art in New York City for two years, completing work in interior design in the Paris branch of that school in 1926. At Columbia and New York Universities in New York City she added work in psychology and education. Later, she also studied the history of art at the Louvre, in Paris.

Her early positions were as instructor of clothing, textiles and dress design at Simmons College, 1915-1917, and instructor of clothing and house furnishings in the extension program at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, where she was the first specialist in house furnishings. There she worked with Dean Isabel Bevier, a pioneer in home economics, who felt the home environment was very important to the quality of family life. She served as assistant state leader of Illinois from 1921-23. She resigned from that position, first to study and then to teach in the New York School of Fine and Applied Art (Parsons School of Design) in New York City. After teaching there one year, Mr. Parsons appointed her associate director of the Parsons School in Paris, and she held this position from 1927-33. During this time she also spent her summers as a lecturer at sessions conducted by the school in Italy.

In 1934 Miss Wilkerson became owner-director of the Montreal School of Design in Montreal, Canada. The school was highly successful and attracted students not only from Canada but also from the United States and other countries as well. Each summer she took selected, advanced students from the school to study abroad and experience at first hand the historic architectural monuments and art treasures of the museums, galleries, palaces and towns, focusing especially on historic interiors, though also noting design of all kinds. Unfortunately, the war took almost all of the male students from her school and in 1942 she was forced to close the school "for the

duration." It was during this period, (the '30s and '40s), that she practiced the profession of interior design, chiefly in Paris but also in New York City and Montreal, and became well known in the field.

Thus, when she came to Cornell, her exceptionally fine background and experience enabled Miss Wilkerson to develop the type of course work in interior design needed for the department as it was evolving into the Department of Housing and Design. Her influence with colleagues and students was constructive and helpful. She demonstrated intellectual integrity and uncompromising scholarship, and was a constant stimulus toward the improvement of the work of the department. As a member of the graduate faculty, she guided students to strive towards the highest possible academic accomplishment, insisting that they extend themselves intellectually, creatively.

During her Cornell career, Miss Wilkerson executed numerous professional commissions. In 1943 she was in charge of the redecoration of the dean's office, the auditorium, and the faculty lounge in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. When the Statler Inn and the Hotel School facilities were being planned in Statler Hall, she was invited to be the designer in charge of all interiors and furnishings. She declined because of the time involved in such a program. Other campus jobs were as a consultant on plans for Anabel Taylor Hall, and for several offices, including one in the Industrial and Labor Relations School. When Dean Sarah Blanding left Cornell to become president of Vassar College in 1947, she asked Miss Wilkerson if she would accept the commission to redesign the interior of the president's house. She did and, a year later, also designed the Student Recreation Rooms there.

Known affectionately as "Peg" to her friends, her wit and sparkle as a raconteur made her a lively and interesting companion to all who knew her. After her retirement from Cornell in 1953, she continued to live in Ithaca. She was visiting a niece, Mrs. Leo R. Collins, in Mentor, Ohio, when she died unexpectedly, November 20, 1969.

The quality of a University lies in great measure in its faculty, and although Mabel Wilkerson was at Cornell just ten years, she contributed to the University very considerably and with verve, as a scholar and as a professor concerned with environment in her specialized area of interior design, historic and contemporary; as a practicing professional designer; and in personal contacts with colleagues and students.

Virginia True, Ruby Loper, Helen J. Cady

Walter Francis Willcox

March 22, 1861 — October 30, 1964

Walter Francis Willcox died at his home, after a brief illness, October 30, 1964. On March 22 he had celebrated his one hundred and third birthday. At the time of his death he was the oldest living alumnus of Phillips Andover Academy, of Amherst College, from which he received degrees of A.B., A.M. and LL.D., and (it was believed) of Columbia University, from which he received the LL.B. and Ph.D. He was also the oldest Professor Emeritus of Cornell and the only one known to have a son also a Professor Emeritus of the same institution.

Born in Reading, Massachusetts, in 1861, he was the son of a Congregational clergyman. Both his mother and father hoped that he, too, would enter the ministry but, after a passing interest in Greek, he turned instead to philosophy. Even before completing his graduate work, however, he found his attention drawn to those human and social problems that were to be his principal concern for the rest of his life. Although he came to Cornell in 1891 on a temporary appointment as an instructor of philosophy, the following year he accepted a position in the Department of Economics, rapidly making statistics his special field and himself a recognized authority and important innovator in that subject.

In 1899 he was asked to serve as chief statistician of the Twelfth Census of the United States, a post that took him to Washington until 1901. Part of his assignment consisted in preparing the new apportionment tables for the Congress; this brought to his attention the alarming rate at which the House had been growing as new seats were added to provide representation for the country's expanding population, and the unsound method by which seats were apportioned. The House, he felt, could never realize its potentialities as a constructive political institution unless it were reduced to a manageable size—he considered three hundred the optimum number; but he also recognized the virtually insuperable obstacles in the way of any revision that would require incumbent representatives to vote some of their own seats out of existence. He did think, however, that it should be feasible to stem the previously unchecked growth of the body by a law fixing its existing size and providing for automatic reapportionment following each census. He even hoped that this technique might be used to reduce the size of the House by ten seats with each successive census. That proved too Utopian but in 1931, after a very long campaign, Congress finally did fix the size of the House at its existing 435 seats and also provided for regular reapportionment according to a plan Dr. Willcox himself had derived from the principle of "major fractions" originally formulated by Daniel Webster. Walter Willcox' contribution to this achievement received unprecedeted tribute from Senator

Arthur Vandenberg, the sponsor of the bill, in a letter to Cornell President Jacob Gould Schurman. Some of Dr. Willcox' personal satisfaction in this accomplishment was diminished, however, when a group of Harvard mathematicians persuaded Congress to adopt a rival statistical formula for reapportionment. Never convinced of the validity of the "Harvard method," he continued throughout the remainder of his life to perfect and advocate his own system, and to urge to apparently hopeless cause of reducing the size of the House. His last appearance before a Senate judiciary subcommittee hearing on this subject was in 1959 when he was ninety-eight.

The role Walter Willcox played in national and international organizations can only suggest the nature and extent of his influence in the developing field of statistics. In 1892 he joined the American Statistical Association, becoming its president in 1912 and a fellow in 1917. In addition, he was instrumental in bringing the United States into effective membership in the International Statistical Institute, which he himself had joined in 1899. He served as the United States delegate to its session in Berlin in 1903, and to most of its subsequent biennial meetings in various capitals throughout the world until his final appearance at Paris in 1961. Having been a vice president of the Institute since 1923, he took the lead in reviving it after World War II, and served as its president at the first post war meeting, held in Washington, D.C., in 1947. From that time until his death he held the title of honorary president. In addition, he was a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society and an honorary member of the Statistical Society of Hungary, the Czechoslovakian Statistical Society, and the Mexican Society for Geography and Statistics. He served as a member or adviser of innumerable statistical commissions and boards, the Census Advisory Commission, the New York State Board of Health, the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography (1912), and the World Statistical Congress.

Although each of his four books—*The Divorce Problem, A Study in Statistics, Supplementary Analysis*, 1897; *Derivative Tables, Twelfth Census, 1906; Introduction to the Vital Statistics of the United States 1900-1930*, 1933; and *Studies in American Demography*, 1940—made a significant contribution, it was through his innumerable articles, letters to the editor, and personal written and oral communications that he exerted his surprising influence, not only in the fields of statistics and economics but in the general affairs of the nation. If his attention was habitually attracted by the "facts," he had an extraordinary instinct for the right facts and great persistence in calling them and the problems and injustices they represented to the attention of his fellow citizens. Characteristically he was one of the very first to study the economic and social conditions of our Negro citizens; and it has been widely recognized that the recent Supreme Court decision establishing the principle of equal representation in state as well as national government reflects his efforts and influence. Both the problems of world government and the

United Nations and the affairs of Ithaca and New York State were for him serious preoccupations. When on the occasion of his one hundredth birthday he was asked to comment on his life, he astonished his audience by saying, "If I were to start all over again I think I would go into politics. I don't think I would have been so successful at that profession, but I would have enjoyed it more."

In spite of his extensive professional interests and accomplishments and wide travels, the focus of his life, at least next to his family, was surely the University. Having come early enough to know most of the great personalities in Cornell's early history and notably, all of its presidents from Andrew D. White to James A. Perkins, he had an insatiable interest in anything that pertained to the history, growth, or welfare of Cornell. From 1902-1907 he was Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, from 1916 to 1920 faculty representative on the Board of Trustees, and from 1931 Professor Emeritus.

An inveterate attender of faculty meetings, he also sought and made informal occasions for faculty discussion. He took a major part in reviving the Faculty Club after World War II, serving as its first president and making a substantial donation to its library. It was in one of the club's small dining rooms, most fittingly named the Willcox Room, that he met regularly twice a week with luncheon groups. He himself had founded one of these groups nearly forty years ago, and modeled it after a "round table" which he had been invited to attend at the Library of Congress during his stay in Washington at the turn of the century. Although he always referred to it as the Becker luncheon group because, as he explained, he had begun it to serve as an occasion for Carl Becker's conversation, it has long since been known to others as the Willcox group. Its members have included many of Cornell's most distinguished citizens from Carl Becker to Liberty Hyde Bailey, Dexter Kimball, and Miss Francis Perkins, to mention a very few. We all, guests and new members, came to appreciate the unobtrusive skill with which the quiet figure of Walter Willcox drew out and directed the conversation.

Walter Willcox was throughout his long life not merely a distinguished economist and citizen; he was a model of a nineteenth-century gentleman and scholar concerned with the fate of his fellow man. He managed the rare feat of keeping his interest up to date without relinquishing his hold on his original values. As nearly as any one man could, he seemed to embody the ideal around which Ezra Cornell and Andrew White had established the University.

Mario Einaudi, Felix Reichmann, Edward W. Fox

Herbert Howard Williams

May 28, 1903 — September 29, 1969

Herbert Howard Williams, registrar emeritus and former director of admissions, died September 29, 1969, while on vacation at Wattapoisett, Cape Cod. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 28, 1903, the son of Herbert Howard Williams, Cornell '94, and Mabel Shaw Williams, and grew up in Ithaca.

Mr. Williams was a member of the Class of 1925 and received the degree of civil engineer in February 1926. As an engineer with the Port of New York Authority, he worked on the Goethals Bridge from Elizabeth, N. J., to Staten Island, the Bayonne Bridge, and the George Washington Bridge.

In 1933 he returned to Ithaca to become the first director of the Cornell student placement bureau.

From 1943 to 1945 he also served as assistant to Dean S. C. Hollister of the College of Engineering. In this position he worked with secondary schools and was chairman of the McMullen Scholarship Committee.

After World War II, Mr. Williams was appointed Cornell's first director of admissions. This department was created at that time to handle the large number of returning veterans applying for admission. During his seventeen-year tenure in that position, Mr. Williams instituted numerous innovations, such as the guidance counselor conferences, national school visitation programs, and a unified freshman scholarship program.

In 1962, he was appointed University registrar and to this area of University administration he brought new techniques for storing and retrieving students' academic records.

To each of these assignments, Mr. Williams gave a great deal of himself. His colleagues remember his unusual devotion to Cornell in each of these endeavors, as well as the smile with which he always greeted them.

In all his years at Cornell, Mr. Williams worked with students and, as he himself said, it was work he loved. He enjoyed "working with people" and he gave of his time to students far beyond the confines of his job. He and Mrs. Williams established in their home the Sunday morning coffee hours which are fondly remembered by many alumni.

Mr. Williams served as president of the Middle States Association of Collegiate Registrars and Officers of Admission in 1959 and served on the College Entrance Examination Board in several committee capacities. He was a member of the Eastern College Personnel Officers Association from 1950 to 1962. He was a former member

of the committee on college preparatory curricula of the Association of Colleges and Universities of New York State, and of the New York State Committee on College-High School Relations of the Metropolitan School Study Council.

Mr. Williams held many posts serving the Cornell faculty, among them chairman of the Committee on Registration and Schedules, executive secretary of the University Committee on Academic Integrity, and a member of the National Scholarship Committee, which was formed in 1947.

He was a member of the Rotary Club, at one time of the Chamber of Commerce, a charter member of the Ithaca Yacht Club, an undergraduate member of Psi Upsilon fraternity (and an adviser of the fraternity for thirty years), the Cornell Club of New York, the Cornell Faculty (Statler) Club, which he served as president for one year, and he was a sponsor of Cornell Plantations.

Gardening, sailing, carpentry, and photography were his hobbies. He was especially fond of sailing and he and his wife, Marion, owned with former Provost and Mrs. Arthur Adams a boat named the Four Admirals.

Mr. Williams leaves his wife, Marion Reese Williams, whom he married February 15, 1926, and two sons, Timothy Shaler (1928) and Herbert Howard (1930).

A memorial service was held in Sage Chapel on October 3, 1969. Mr. Williams willed his body to Harvard Medical College.

Robert W. Storandt, R. Peter Jackson, Solomon C. Hollister

John Peter Willman

October 30, 1900 — September 8, 1963

John Peter Willman came to Cornell in 1925 as a staff member in Animal Husbandry Extension in charge of the 4-H livestock and dairy programs. Following excellent success in this work he joined the Animal Husbandry resident teaching and research staff in 1929 in charge of the Sheep and Swine Divisions. He served in this capacity until he retired in 1957 because of illness. His dedicated service of more than thirty years to students in the College of Agriculture and to the livestock farmers of New York was widely recognized and respected.

Professor Willman was a native of Kane, Pennsylvania, where he was born October 30, 1900. He obtained the B.S. degree from Pennsylvania State University in 1924. The Master's degree was earned at Kansas State University in 1925 just prior to his employment at Cornell. His Ph.D. degree from Cornell University was obtained in 1933 while he was employed in the Department of Animal Husbandry.

His wife, Anna Rogers Willman, a graduate of Cornell, served for a number of years as Home Economics Foods Specialist in various extension and research programs. Their children, Mrs. J. C. Showacre of Ithaca; Mrs. Philip Bartlett, Nantucket, Massachusetts; and James R. Willman, Frederick, Maryland, obtained all, or part, of their college education at Cornell.

Professor Willman was a member of Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi and the American Society of Animal Science. He was also active in various livestock associations in New York.

Professor Willman was uniquely successful in maintaining strong interests in the three fields of teaching, research, and extension. In his teaching he stressed a practical approach to educational and agricultural problems, giving strong emphasis to the art as well as the science of livestock production. He especially enjoyed helping with the problems of individual students or farmers, and there are many who benefited from this help. He also enjoyed visiting livestock farms as well as conducting students and farmers on a tour of the College sheep and swine barns. He attended as many fairs, sales, and other livestock activities as time permitted.

His concern for students was appropriately recognized in 1951 when he was given the Professor of Merit Award. He was a faculty adviser to the Round-Up Club for many years and national president of the Block and Bridle Club in 1940-1941.

His research projects generally were directed toward the solution of practical problems of current concern to sheep and swine producers. One such problem was the "stiff-lamb" disease. He worked on this problem throughout his career, aided by various associates in the Department of Animal Husbandry and in the Veterinary College. The many experiments contributed notably toward a solution of this problem. In 1953, Professor Willman received the New York Farmers' Award for achievements in livestock production.

Professor Willman's many writings on sheep and swine subjects and his close contacts with livestock producers resulted in a host of acquaintances among farmers. This relationship brought him much pleasure and satisfaction. He would note the accomplishments of such farmers and stress any direct or indirect aid that might have been contributed by Cornell.

His colleagues gave "J. P." deserved respect for his dedication and thoroughness. These traits plus his droll humor and complete loyalty to Cornell University were trademarks of his personality.

M. D. Lacy, G. H. Wellington, J. I. Miller

Philip Duncan Wilson

April 5, 1886 — May 7, 1969

Medicine in general and orthopedic surgery in particular have lost one of their outstanding teachers, leaders, and colorful personalities in the death of Philip D. Wilson.

Educated at Harvard College, he graduated cum laude from the Medical School in 1912. At the outbreak of World War I, he joined Harvey Cushing in the American ambulance (Harvard) unit, in France and then was with the American Expeditionary Force until 1919. It was during 1916 that he met and married Germaine Porel, a volunteer French nurse.

Having been inspired by Robert Osgood and Sir Robert Jones, Dr. Wilson entered practice in Boston and began an academic career in association with Harvard Medical School.

In 1934 he was brought to The Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled as director and the following year was made surgeon-in-chief, which position he held until 1955. Several of the outstanding events which took place under his guidance follow: (1) The changing of the name of the oldest bone and joint hospital in this country to The Hospital for Special Surgery. (2) The building up and strengthening of the Residency Training Program to be known as one of the best in the world. (3) The establishment of a fellowship program in which foreign-trained orthopedic surgeons could come to The Hospital for Special Surgery for a year or two of special training. (4) Arranging the details and setting in motion the affiliation of The Hospital for Special Surgery with New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College so that the Hospital would no longer be an isolated unit on Forty-second Street but a vital part of a large academic center, thereby insuring better patient care, teaching, and research.

The move to the present building in 1955 had hardly taken place before Dr. Wilson had raised enough money to erect the Caspary Research Building for basic and clinical research in orthopaedics and rheumatic diseases. Following his retirement as surgeon-in-chief, he served as director of research until 1962.

These are but a few of the many activities of Philip D. Wilson. He again went to the aid of our Allies in 1940 and established the American Hospital in Britain.

He considered his clinical professorship of surgery (orthopedics) at Cornell University Medical College one of his most appreciated distinctions. He held this professorship from 1951 to 1955, when he became emeritus clinical professor.

Dr. Wilson was an indefatigable worker not only in orthopedic surgery but also in play as well. He was an expert sailor, a good huntsman, a good golfer, and an ardent croquet expert. He never entered any of these sports without the desire to play his best and to win. A great sense of humor and a vast knowledge of human beings made him an ideal companion and friend of all of his residents and fellows.

In spite of his innumerable duties, Dr. Wilson was the author of a great number of articles on various aspects of orthopedic surgery, and of several books.

Following are the medical societies to which he belonged: The New England Surgical Society, New York County Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons (regent), American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (past president), American Orthopaedic Association, International Orthopaedic Society and Traumatology (SICOT), president, Ninth Congress, 1963, Pan-American Medical Medical Association, Robert Jones Orthopaedic Club, American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery, American Rheumatism Association, Australian Orthopaedic Association, New York Surgical Society, Orthopaedic Research Society (past president), Royal Academy of Medicine (England, honorary), Cuban Surgical Society, Scandinavian Orthopaedic Society (honorary), Italian Orthopaedic Society (honorary), Hispano Orthopaedic Society (honorary), Peruvian Orthopaedic Society (honorary), and Royal College of Surgeons (Edinburgh, honorary fellow, 1965).

Honors conferred on Dr. Wilson include the Chevalier, Legion of Honor (France) 1947; Kings Medal, England, 1947; Honorary Commander Order of the British Empire, 1948; and Doctor *Honoris Causae*, University of Paris, 1966.

We shall all miss this great man of medicine, his foresightedness, his strength, and his love for his fellow man. Our sympathies are with his wife, Mrs. Germiaine Wilson; his daughter, Mrs. George Finckel; and his two sons, Dr. Philip °. Wilson, Jr., and Mr. Paul Wilson.

Robert Lee Patterson, Jr., M.D.

Andrew Leon Winsor

October 30, 1890 — December 26, 1965

Andrew Leon Winsor was born in St. George, Utah. He received his A.B. degree from the University of Utah in 1920 and his A.M. from the same institution in 1921. He began his professional career as an instructor and director of teacher training at Weber College in Ogden, Utah where he served on the faculty from 1921 to 1926. This term of service was interrupted by a short period of study at Stanford University in 1924. He held an instructorship at Cornell University from 1927 to 1930 and completed all requirements and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1929. He was an Assistant Professor of Rural Education and Hotel Administration from 1930 to 1936, when he became a Professor in the Department of Rural Education. During the First World War he served as a private in the United States Army, and during World War II directed research for aviation pilots. From 1946 to 1955 he was head of the department of Rural Education and director of the School of Education. Professor Winsor became the first Dean of the School in 1955. He took leave from his responsibility in 1956 to become director of a Comparative Extension Education Project supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation. In preparation for this Project he visited a number of European and Asian countries in 1955. In 1957 he studied extension programs in several countries of Latin America. Although he retired in 1958, he continued to serve the Comparative Extension Education Project as its director until the summer of 1961. He returned to teach in his home state of Utah for several short periods, most recently during the summers of 1964 and 1965.

Andrew Leon Winsor will be remembered as a warm friend whose counsel many persons sought, whose company was enjoyed, whose achievements were admired, whose steadfastness in support of worthy educational developments were appreciated, and whose character was a model that many were challenged to emulate. Both in his many committee activities and in the classroom he was adept at bringing purposes into clear focus and in securing wide participation to achieve them. In all his teaching and leadership work, he was characterized by great personal modesty. By word and deed he expressed confidence in his associates and thus challenged them to strive for a high level of achievement. His willingness to serve and to accept responsibility for leadership was especially notable, even when the situations were new and fraught with difficulties. His ability to organize, to work well with others, to apply both common sense and high intelligence, brought uncommonly good results. He fully merited the high regard and warm friendship which he attained wherever he served.

Dr. Winsor had a strong research orientation based on his own studies in physiological psychology where he concentrated on the effects of caffeine and alcohol on human responses. He was one of the early researchers in this area to quantitatively measure reactions. The search for solutions to problems related to education caused him to be sought as a consultant by many school systems as well as by industrial organizations. He saw the significance of psychology in many aspects of life, and he became a leader in the applications of psychology to hotel administration. He taught in the School of Hotel Administration over many years and also carried forward research studies related to this area.

The need for help in underdeveloped countries caused him to plan and win approval for the Comparative Extension Education Project which brought extension leaders from many developing countries to Cornell for special studies. While working on this program he developed strong ties with individual students who were preparing for important leadership roles in their home countries. In relation to this Project he journeyed to many nations in Europe, Asia, and Latin America to observe and to study the social, economic, occupational and educational problems at first hand. The professional esteem and warm friendship growing out of this work brought many students to Cornell for advanced studies. His influence is perhaps best noted in Pakistan where an institution is named the Winsor School. The Winsor home in Ithaca was the place for friendship, understanding, and congeniality on the frequent occasions when the students from abroad were guests. Dr. Winsor came to be regarded as a world authority in extension education, and his influence on developments toward greater self sufficiency in many nations of the world was great and will continue far into the future.

Dr. Winsor was also concerned about conditions in his home community. He served for many years as director of the Ithaca South Side Community Center, was a member of the Ithaca Board of Zoning Appeals and the Ithaca Rotary Club, and served as the president of the latter in 1943. His loyalty to his church was well known. However, it was the Cornell community that demanded much of his thought and attention. Included in his activities were: chairman of the Board of Physical Education and Athletics, chairman of the Student Activities Committee, and director of the Cornell Veterans' Advisement and Guidance Center. Closer to his professional responsibilities were: representative of the Field of Education in the Graduate School, membership on the General Committee of the Graduate School, and services on many committees of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Among the scientific and professional organizations to which he belonged were: Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Delta Kappa, the American Psychological Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

One of Dr. Winsor's professional hopes for Cornell was the establishment of a College of Education with the Department of Rural Education as the core and with a professional staff drawn from several units of the University. He envisioned a Graduate School of Education to serve the leadership needs of the State of New York. This School he envisioned as having an independent state budget but also resources from the University. He stated his official hope in the following words, "My last official hope is that the interest of education for the young people of the state will outweigh political purposes and institutional rivalry, and that the best education for teachers we know how to provide, will be available at Cornell."

Leon, as he was known to many persons, demonstrated his belief in the importance of the individual in his many professional and community activities. He saw in every individual he knew, something of worth and promise. He was as free from prejudice and bias as any person could be. His daily life, as he lived it in association with others, was a testimonial to his religious and spiritual convictions. One of the little known facts about Leon was his long series of visits to the home of an infirm and aged friend who was otherwise cut off from the world. It was this type of dedication which illuminates the real character of the man. Thus he gave of himself to many responsibilities of life with distinction and fidelity. These included also his role as husband, father, and grandfather. He will be sorely missed by his colleagues and by his family, to whom he showed constant devotion. He is survived by his wife Ina, two daughters, and three grandchildren.

Robert A. Polson, Frederick H. Stutz, Philip G. Johnson

Harold G. Wolff

May 26, 1898 — February 21, 1962

Dr. Harold G. Wolff, Anne Parrish Titzel Professor of Medicine (Neurology) at Cornell University Medical College and Attending Physician and Psychiatrist at the New York Hospital, died February 21, 1962, at the age of 63. Death occurred at the Clinical Center of the National Institutes of Health; he had been a patient there since suffering a cerebral thrombosis one week previously while attending a scientific meeting in Washington, D.C. He is survived by his widow, Isabel Bishop Wolff, and by his son, Remson N. Wolff.

Dr. Wolff was born in New York City, May 26, 1898, and was the only son of Louis and Emma Wolff. He was a graduate of the College of the City of New York in 1918 and of Harvard Medical School in 1923. He had been associated with the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center since its establishment in 1932, serving as head of the Neurological Service throughout that period. Dr. Wolff was also director of the Study Program in Human Health and the Ecology of Man at that Medical Center, and was consultant in neurology to the Manhattan Veterans Administration Hospital and the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Veterans Administration Hospital.

Following his graduation from medical college, Dr. Wolff was associated with the Cornell Clinic Department of Neurology and Bellevue Hospital 1923-1926, and with Harvard Medical College and Boston City Hospital 1926-1928. He was assistant in the Department of Psychiatry, John Hopkins Hospital, 1929-1931. After a year of foreign study, including work with the eminent Russian physiologist, Pavlov, he joined the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, where he remained for the duration of his career.

Dr. Wolff was a leading authority on headache and on the circulation of the brain, an outstanding contributor to the understanding of the nature of pain, and an author of more than five hundred scientific papers and fourteen books in the field of neurology and neurological diseases.

He was perhaps best known for his studies of the participation of the central nervous system in human disease. His investigations of "life stress and bodily disease" profoundly influenced the modern concept of the nature of such illnesses as peptic ulcer, high blood pressure, and migraine headache. It has been said of him that "during thirty-five years of investigation he filled in the major outlines of the process by which a disturbance of the relation of a man to his fellow man may lead ultimately to the development of irreversible tissue damage and to death."

Early in his career, at a time when he was studying the role of the vessels of the head in headache, he developed the theory that the changes in the function of these vessels, which he found to be the primary source of the pain, were the result of disturbances originated in the brain as a part of the reaction of the headache sufferer to his "life situation." From that time forward he conducted a series of experimental investigations into the reactions of men to their life situations and the effect of these on the functions of various internal organs. Out of these investigations he developed the concept of the "adaptive reaction pattern," demonstrating that man's reaction to his environment can appreciably influence the course of disease. Ultimately he concluded that there is no special category of disease that is "psychosomatic" but that all human illness is influenced by adaptive reaction patterns initiated in the higher centers of the brain.

In his later years Dr. Wolff and his colleagues turned to the study of "life stress" and the effect of social and cultural patterns upon health. They produced evidence suggesting that people whose life situations are threatening, demanding, and productive of conflict have illnesses of many types. As an incident in this aspect of his studies Dr. Wolff was a leader among the group of scientists who investigated the methods of interrogation and indoctrination used by the Communist state police, the so-called *"brain washing" phenomenon.

Within the past year his studies of a new medication for the prevention of headache helped clarify further the nature of head pain. In perhaps his most brilliant recent contribution, he discovered a substance, named "Neurokinin," apparently liberated at nerve endings, which is associated with pain and inflammation.

Dr. Wolff was, at the time of his death, president of the Human Ecology Fund, editor-in-chief of the *Archives of Neurology*, editor for diseases of the nervous system in the Cecil Loeb textbook of medicine, consultant in research and development to the Department of Defense, and a member of numerous other research committees. During 1960-1961, he was president of the American Neurological Association.

He was a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the American Physiological Society, the American College of Physicians, the American Neurological Association, the Century Association, and the Harvard Club.

Dr. Wolff was the recipient of many awards, including the Louis Livingston Seaman Award of the Association of Military Surgeons in 1960; an Oxford (England) Honorary Lectureship at the Symposium on Mental Health in 1959; and many other distinctions. He was president in 1942-1943 and again in 1949-1950 of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease and editor of the "Proceedings on Pain."

To his colleagues and students at the New York Hospital Harold Wolff will be remembered as a dedicated teacher, a brilliant clinician, a professional investigator, and a stimulating friend. His death is recorded with deep regret.

Helen Goodell, Lawrence E. Hinkle, Jr., E. Hugh Luckey

Edgar Harper Wood

August 13, 1872 — May 11, 1961

Edgar Harper Wood was born near Topeka, Kansas, August 13, 1872. While he was yet a boy his father, William H. Wood, became foreman of the wood shop in Sibley College and moved his family to Ithaca.

Edgar Wood entered Sibley College in 1888, received the M.E. degree in 1892, and continuing as a graduate student was awarded the M.M.E. degree in 1893.

After serving in various positions, he was appointed principal of the Manual Training High School in Dayton, Ohio, in which position he served three years.

He returned to Cornell University in 1899 as instructor in mechanical drawing and was promoted to Assistant Professor in Machine Design in 1907. When the Department of Mechanics was instituted as a part of Sibley College in 1910, he was appointed Professor and head of the Department. He held this position until August 1937, when he retired because of poor health and was appointed Professor Emeritus of Mechanical Engineering.

He was the author of *A Textbook of Mechanics* and, with the late Professor John H. Barr, co-author of *Kinematics of Machinery* and *Strength of Materials*. He was a member of Sigma Xi and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

On July 10, 1907, he married Miss Bertha E. Lucas of Ithaca, with whom he celebrated their Golden Anniversary; she died in 1959 after a long illness. There were no children of this union. Professor Wood survived his wife by less than two years, dying May 11, 1961, in Ithaca.

He was an inspiring teacher, a trusted adviser, and a sound thinker. A hard worker in the interest of the University, he labored mightily in promoting and maintaining Sibley College as one of the important engineering institutions of the country. His mental vigor, always prodigious, remained clear and intact until his death. Modest and self-effacing, he gave to others much of the credit which rightly belonged to him. Never physically robust, he was an invalid during the last few years of his life.

W. C. Andrae, H. D. Perkins, C. E. Townsend

Edmund Louis Worthen

October 5, 1882 — 1965

Edmund L. Worthen was born October 5, 1882, on a farm near Warsaw, Illinois. His grade-school education took place in a one-room country school near by. High school facilities were less convenient and required daily travel of about nine miles on foot or horseback.

At the University of Illinois, Mr. Worthen came under the inspiration of one of the great soil scientists of the time, Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, whom he was to frequently quote in later years. The B.S. degree was granted in 1904. This was followed by work in the Illinois soil survey. In 1905 he came to Cornell for a year of graduate study. From that time he was successively employed by the United States Department of Agriculture, 1906-09; North Carolina State University, 1909-12; and Pennsylvania State University, 1912-19. Cornell granted him the M.S. in 1908.

In 1919 he returned to Cornell as Professor of Soil Technology and project leader of agronomy extension. Prospects for his success were in no [way] impaired when outstanding individuals at other institutions sought to join his staff and become a part of "the Cornell Tradition." Among those employed over nearly three decades were one or two rugged individualists who tested Professor Worthen's administrative skills but never exhausted his infinite patience.

Being somewhat of a perfectionist, Professor Worthen wrote extension project statements in precise language which cautiously delimited even the subprojects. Because of this, his extension program was not noted for flexibility, but no one denied that it was successful. For over a quarter of a century he and his extension associates were a link between the College of Agriculture and the farm population. They evaluated, sometimes researched, and of course disseminated information on crop and soil management, this in the interest of a better livelihood for the farmers of the State.

At the expense of field activities Professor Worthen shouldered more than one man's quota of farmer correspondence. He could pack more sound practical advice into a one-page letter than any associate.

He had a good radio voice and always did his share of radio programs.

One outstanding feature of the annual Farm and Home Week for more than a decade was the Worthen fertilizer forum. In this he presented timely information concerning "best buys" in commercial fertilizers and forthrightly answered farmers' questions.

He taught an effective undergraduate course on fertilizers and fertilization until extension activities demanded his full time. Another teaching enterprise was an extension-sponsored correspondence course which was broad enough to include most aspects of soil management. The popularity of this venture ran high as long as he corrected all of the papers.

Professor Worthen wrote a successful vocational-agriculture textbook *Farm Soils* which went through five editions (1927, 1935, 1941, 1948, and 1956). The latter revision brought into authorship Dr. S. R. Aldrich. He was also the author of numerous bulletins and leaflets and hundreds of special articles for farm bureau monthly publications.

He coordinated the efforts of at least six colleagues who carried the responsibility for crop and soil investigations on outlying experimental fields at Alfred, Churchville, and Virgil.

Undoubtedly E. L. Worthen's greatest contribution to New York agriculture was in making possible access to open formula and high analysis fertilizers before the latter became widely accepted. In retrospect this appears as a major step from an unenlightened and empirical fertilizer use to more rational and profitable choice and application of plant nutrients. When the fertilizer industry resisted his pioneering efforts, he wisely persuaded the G.L.F. Exchange (now Agway) to take action. This was the beginning of a relationship between College and Cooperative which was destined to greatly benefit the farm population.

He was a fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Alpha Zeta.

In 1907 Professor Worthen married Xenia Woolman, who died in 1948. Of their three children, Albert and Rachel Daura (Mrs. Richard Sidenberg) survive, with five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Elizabeth Jane had died in 1948.

Professor Worthen retired with the rank of Emeritus Professor in 1948; in 1952 he married Mrs. Clarence Doyle, who survives him.

The persisting image of Professor Worthen in the minds of his host of friends is that of a charming, genial gentleman who contributed much to life and enjoyed it to the fullest.

Stanley W. Warren, Earl L. Stone, Herbert B. Hartwig

Margaret Wylie

December 7, 1889 — October 29, 1964

Margaret Wylie was associated with Cornell University, with the New York State College of Home Economics, and—through the Cooperative Extension Service—with families of New York State for more than thirty years.

During that period she literally *made* an extension program in family life, building the program from nothing to one requiring a staff of four college specialists, and using in the building of it a sturdy academic competence and a remarkable talent for working with people.

Professor Wylie came to the New York State College of Home Economics in the fall of 1925, following the establishment of the College of Home Economics in February of that year. Resident and research programs were then under the direction of Nellie L. Perkins, and Professor Wylie's responsibility was to establish a program in extension. From 1925 to 1927 she initiated intensive institutes and follow-up programs in eight counties of the state. Then for three years (1927-30) Miss Wylie was away from New York, completing her doctorate in psychology at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. She spent a year of postdoctoral study at the Illinois Institute of Juvenile Research under the Behavior Research Fund, studying negativistic behavior of preschool children. In the fall of 1930 she returned to Cornell, to remain until the fall of 1957.

She was a scholar—part of the national and international academic world. Her studies took her to Austria, France, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland. She participated in national and international conferences and organizations. For example, she presented a paper at the International Congress of Psychology, Copenhagen, Denmark; attended the International Progressive Education Association Conference, Nice, France; was representative to two White House Conferences on children and youth, Washington, D.C.; served on the Board of the National Committee on Parent Education; was chairman of the Family Relationships and Child Development Committee of the American Home Economics Association; and was part of the New York State Regents Parent Education Committee, and of the National Film Excerpting Committee of the Joint Council of the American Home Economics Association. She was an active member of and held offices in honorary societies: Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Epsilon Sigma Phi. She was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Psychological Association, and belonged to the American Home Economics Association and the International Council of Women Psychologists.

She was recognized for her superior achievements by a national award at a special ceremony in Washington June 1, 1955. Dr. Wylie was presented the Superior Service Award of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in a presentation made by the then Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, and was cited "for developing a child development and family relations program that has helped families to become more resourceful in solving their own as well as community problems." A citation honoring Dr. Wylie when she became Professor Emeritus noted, "Professor Wylie has friends all over New York State that she made in course of her professional activities, and she has been one of our best beloved and most valued faculty members. She has received national recognition for her outstanding work. No one could be more deserving of the honor."

She was interested in people of all ages. After being graduated from Buffalo Normal School she taught fifth and sixth grades for several years before undertaking undergraduate and graduate work in psychology, sociology, and psychiatry.

During her graduate study, she assisted in experimental laboratories with college students, did psychological testing with men and women, boys and girls. Her early work at Cornell (1925) was with mothers, centered in their interaction with young children. By 1936, the program included teaching youth as well as adults.

She was deeply devoted to families and friends—to her sisters, to her nieces, nephews, grandnieces, and grandnephews; to her professional colleagues; to the families of community leaders with whom she worked.

To all of her activities she brought a priceless gift: the vigor of mature, disciplined intelligence together with childlike freshness of vision and openness to the experience of the moment.

Mary Ford, Orrilla Butts, Helen Bayer

Charles Van Patten Young

November 30, 1876 — November 12, 1960

Few Cornellians have been so closely identified with the University as was Charles Van Patten Young.

Professor of Physical Education and Athletics from 1905 until 1944, and Professor Emeritus since then, he died at his home in Ithaca eighteen days before his eighty-fourth birthday.

C. V. P. Young was known and loved by thousands of Cornell undergraduates, who affectionately referred to him as “coat, vest, and pants.” It was his conception that all young men and women were better off with regular exercise and should develop abilities to play games, which could be continued after college. He was a strong advocate of golf, tennis, swimming, skiing, canoeing, and horseshoes, and his influence had much to do with providing facilities for those sports at Cornell.

His interest in Cornell athletics never diminished, and he never hesitated to offer gratuitous advice to the coaches when things did not please him. He was not a cheerful loser, so there were many such opportunities over his sixty years in Ithaca.

He and his great and good friend, Jack Moakley, were constant companions from the time Jack came on the Cornell scene as track and cross country coach in 1899 until Jack’s death in 1955. They took evening walks together and had the happy and comfortable kind of relationship, which permitted occasional vigorous differences of opinion without the loss of a moment’s respect and friendship. And these two vivid personalities had strong opinions on a wide assortment of topics.

“Tar” Young was a lovable cuss and an unforgettable one.

A graduate with the Class of 1899, receiving the A.B. degree, “Tar” was one of Cornell’s greatest athletes, and he maintained a deep interest in intercollegiate and intramural athletics until his death. On the varsity football team he was a brilliant quarterback; in baseball he was an outstanding pitcher and captained the team in his sophomore and junior years. He played major league baseball for one year as a pitcher with the Philadelphia Athletics.

He was instrumental in the development of Upper and Lower Alumni Fields, the Balch Hall athletic fields for women, and the ski slope, named in his honor, in the Caroline Hills eleven miles east of Ithaca. He had much to do with the construction of the old intramural boathouse on the west shore of the Inlet. He originated the Cornell

Outing Club, and Mt. Pleasant Lodge was built under his auspices. For many years he maintained an office in the Old Armory and conducted roller skating sessions in the gymnasium.

He organized the "Continuous Reunion Club," whose members returned to the campus each spring. For years he pitched for the Alumni against the Varsity at the Reunion baseball games and was campus tennis champion. He was a familiar figure at all track meets, where he served as a timer or finish judge.

He was the author of five books: *The Cornell Navy* (1907), *Courtney and Cornell Rowing* (1923), *How Men Have Lived* (1931), *Across the Borderline* (1946), and *Cornell in Pictures, 1868-1954* (1954). In 1951 he was made honorary associate of the University Archives. He assembled and classified thousands of photographs of every phase of the development of the University.

He was permanent secretary of the Class of 1899, a member of Alpha Delta Phi, and alumni adviser and treasurer of Quill and Dagger. The latter honorary society commissioned the portrait of him, which appears in Moakley House.

He was born in Middletown, Ohio. Following graduation from Cornell he attended Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary. While at the theological seminary he pitched several games for Princeton University. He preached for a year in Erie, Pennsylvania. Until 1903 he returned to Ithaca each fall to help coach the football team. In 1904 he was appointed Acting Professor of Physical Culture and director of the gymnasium. He was named Professor in 1905. His title was changed to Professor of Physical Education in 1916. In World War I he was director of athletics for the Cornell Student Army Training Corps.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, a charter member of the Ithaca Rotary Club, a former president of the Ithaca Reconstruction Home, and a member of the Cornell Club of Ithaca; he was active in the old Town and Gown Club.

He was the last of five brothers, all Cornellians. They were William '93, Edwin P. '94, John P. '94 and George H. '00. He is survived by his wife, the former Eleanor Mahaffey; a daughter, Mrs. Ralph W. Head of Ithaca; a grandson, and two sisters, Mary and Carrie, Cornell '03, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Robert J. Kane, Erie J. Miller, Jr., Benjamin E. Mintz

