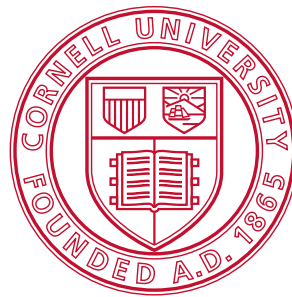


**Memorial Statements of the Cornell University Faculty**  
**1970-1979**  
**Volume 5**



**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.*

Milo Richmond, proofreader  
J. Robert Cooke, editor

©2010 Cornell University, Office of the Dean of the University Faculty  
All Rights Reserved

Published by the  
Internet-First University Press  
Founded by J. Robert Cooke and Kenneth M. King

The contents are openly accessible online at  
[ecommons.library.cornell.edu/handle/1813/62](http://ecommons.library.cornell.edu/handle/1813/62)

## *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

## *Memorial Statements: 1970 thru 1979*

Name	Vol.	Page ending*			
			Bull, Helen Dudley	5.58	18048
—A—			Burgoin, Alice M.	5.61	18944
Adams, George Plimpton, Jr.	5.1	17931	Burling, Temple	5.63	18305
Adler, Julia Blundell	5.4	18584	Butts, George Samuel	5.65	19004
Albrechtsen, Raymond	5.6	18214	—C—		
Allen, Flora Thurston	5.8	17871	Campbell, Ralph Norton	5.67	18574
Avens, Alfred William	5.10	17869	Carreiro, Joseph A.	5.69	18140
—B—			Catherwood, Martin P.	5.71	18639
Baker, Donald Wyckoff	5.12	19048	Catlin, Jack S.	5.74	19113
Baker, James Andrew	5.14	18142	Cetas, Robert Charles	5.75	18609
Baldwin, Frank C. Ted	5.17	18717	Clark, Roy Edwards	5.77	18556
Barnes, Richard Henry	5.19	18455	Cole, LaMont C.	5.79	18492
Baxter, Hubert Eugene	5.22	19130	Comar, Cyril L.	5.81	17965
Behn, Vaughn Crawford	5.25	18378	Comstock, Ruth B.	5.83	18239
Bishop, Morris Gilbert	5.27	18573	Conn, Harold J.	5.85	18078
Block, Henry David	5.31	18056	Cooper, William	5.86	18256
Blomquist, Alfred Theodore	5.34	18922	Cotner, Walter Wendell	5.88	18332
Boesche, Albert Wilhelm	5.36	18869	—D—		
Bowers, Raymond	5.39	18242	Dargeon, Harold W. K.	5.90	18087
Bradford, Eugene F.	5.41	17872	Delahanty, Donald Dee	5.92	18975
Bradley, James Chester	5.44	18128	Detweiler, A. Henry	5.94	18905
Bradt, Clarence G.	5.46	17936	Dietrich, Henry	5.97	18011
Brasfield, Richard Duane	5.48	18554	Dimock, Arthur Watson	5.99	18795
Brasie, Muriel	5.50	18538	Domínguez, Martín	5.101	18600
Brice, Neil Mather	5.52	18320	Dominick, Bennett A., Jr.	5.104	18865
Brownell, Stanley J.	5.54	18482	du Vigneaud, Vincent	5.106	18620
Bruckner, Jacob Herbert	5.56	18118	Duthie, Mary Eva	5.108	18253

\* Web address is <http://ecommons.library.cornell.edu/handle/1813/> plus five digit ending.

## *1970 thru 1979 (continued)*

Dyce, Elton James	5.110	17976	Hedlund, Glenn Wilbur	5.162	17993
—E—			Heinicke, Arthur J.	5.164	19007
Emerson, Eleanor	5.112	18883	Hester, E. Elizabeth	5.166	18947
English, Donald	5.114	19015	Hewitt, William Leonard	5.169	18476
Erway, Dora W.	5.116	17939	Hochstein, Elliot	5.171	17975
Evans, W. Duane	5.118	18185	Hodges, Wayne L.	5.173	18297
—F—			Hodgson, Joseph Frederick	5.175	18374
Fales, David Baxter	5.120	18801	Hoefler, Albert	5.177	18729
Fenton, Faith	5.122	17941	Hoff, Paul Raymond	5.179	18259
Ferguson, Robert Harry	5.124	18706	Horowitz, Herbert I.	5.181	18045
Fricke, Richard Felix	5.127	18322	Horsfall, Frank L., Jr.	5.182	18809
Fulkerson, Delbert Ray	5.129	17887	Howe, Frank Bonar	5.187	19003
—G—			Howell, Eric Vail	5.189	18995
Gardner, Horace T.	5.132	18038	—J—		
Geer, Roger Loran	5.133	18307	Jacobs, Stephen W.	5.190	18490
Gibson, Anson Wright	5.136	18897	—K—		
Gibson, James J.	5.139	19114	Kearl, Chase Delmar	5.193	17885
Giff, Helen Hager	5.1421	18018	Kellogg, Peter Paul	5.196	18388
Gottschalk, Paul A.	5.144	18578	Knaysi, Georges Abdallah	5.198	17898
Grantham, Guy Everett	5.147	19023	Kruse, Paul J.	5.200	18290
Guion, Connie M.	5.149	18877	—L—		
—H—			Layer, John William	5.202	18126
Hanks, Elton K.	5.152	18807	Leiby, Rowland Willis	5.205	18324
Hanlon, Lawrence W.	5.154	18430	Lenneberg, Eric H.	5.206	17927
Harrar, James A.	5.156	18114	Levine, P. Philip	5.208	18559
Hart, Van Breed	5.158	18474	Liu, Ta-Chung	5.210	18551
Healey, George Harris	5.160	17855	—M—		

*Hint: To use this contents listing efficiently, search Adobe Acrobat Help for 'Retrace your viewing path.'*

*1970 thru 1979 (continued)*

Mackesey, Thomas William	5.212	18377	Pedersen, Bertel Sigfred	5.265	18911
MacLeod, Robert Brodie	5.215	18676	Perry, John Edwin	5.268	19067
Malti, Michel George	5.218	18304	Peterson, Lester Carl	5.270	18626
Mason, James Frederick	5.220	18157	Petry, Loren Clifford	5.272	18437
Maynard, Leonard Amby	5.221	18182	Pierce, Ellis A.	5.276	18826
McCurdy, John Clarence	5.226	19096	Pridham, Alfred M. S.	5.278	18891
McManus, Howard N., Jr.	5.228	18092	—R—		
Meek, Alexander Millar	5.230	18898	Randolph, Frank Harrison	5.281	18959
Meserve, Wilbur Ernest	5.232	18289	Rasmussen, Marius Peter	5.282	18686
Midjo, Christian Martinius Susseg	5.234	19012	Raymond, Clinton Beaumont	5.284	18949
Minges, Philip Adams	5.236	18501	Reed, Harold Lyle	5.286	17999
Montillon, Eugene D.	5.238	19047	Reid, J. Thomas	5.288	19081
Moore, Clyde B.	5.240	17853	Reissman, Leonard	5.291	18318
Moore, David Paul	5.242	18806	Reyna, Juan Estevan	5.293	18264
Morrill, Charles V.	5.244	17921	Rhodes, Fred Hoffman	5.295	18716
Mundinger, Frederick George	5.246	18924	Riley, Howard Wait	5.298	18093
Murdock, Carleton Chase	5.248	18874	Rinehart, George Stewart	5.301	18880
Myers, William Irving	5.250	18566	Rinzler, Seymour Harold	5.303	18405
—N—			Rivera, Marie M.	5.305	18458
Natti, John Jacob	5.253	18155	Robinson, Gustavus Hill	5.307	18849
Nevin, Charles Merrick	5.254	19027	Roman, Nancy McNeal	5.309	18669
—O—			Rosenblatt, Frank	5.311	18965
Opie, Eugene Lindsay	5.255	17940	Rossiter, Clinton	5.312	18800
Oskamp, Joseph	5.259	18358	—S—		
—P—			Sack, Henri S.	5.314	18071
Palmer, Ephraim Laurence	5.261	18884	Sayre, Charles Bovette	5.316	18740
Palmiter, DeForest H.	5.263	18778	Schoch, Thomas John	5.318	18586

*1970 thru 1979 (continued)*

Schroeder, Wilbur Theodore	5.320	18424	Walker, Charles Leopold	5.368	18821
Schultz, Otto Ernst	5.322	18576	Wanderstock, Jeremiah J.	5.370	18129
Scofield, Herbert Henry	5.324	18039	Wang, Hsien-Chung	5.372	18102
Scott, Ruth J.	5.326	18209	Waring, Ethel Bushnell	5.374	18976
Scoville, Gad Parker	5.328	18745	Weaver, Leland Eugene	5.378	17827
Shepherd, Giles F., Jr.	5.330	18848	Welch, Donald Stuart	5.380	17987
Showacre, Edward C.	5.332	17890	Weld, Harry Porter	5.382	17828
Silk, Thomas W.	5.334	18351	Wellington, Richard	5.384	18610
Simons, Lloyd Rhoderick	5.335	18411	Wichelns, Herbert August	5.387	18040
Slate, George Lewis	5.337	18830	Wiggans, Roy Glen	5.389	18176
Smart, Harold R.	5.339	18061	Wilson, May G.	5.391	18547
Smith, Alpheus W.	5.341	18781	Wood, Doris Turnbull	5.393	18813
Smith, Carl H.	5.343	17964	Wright, Albert Hazen	5.396	19008
Smith, Earl Young	5.345	18760	Wright, Theodore P.	5.398	18434
Stark, Clifford Nicks	5.347	17849	—Y—		
Stephenson, Hadley C.	5.349	18820	York, Robert	5.400	18595
Stoikov, Vladimir L.	5.351	18585	Young, Charlotte Marie	5.401	18896
—T—					
Tapley, William Thorpe	5.353	18622			
Thompson, Homer Columbus	5.355	18060			
Tilton, John Neal	5.358	19147			
Tolles, N. Arnold	5.360	18229			
Toth, Louis A.	5.362	18698			
—V—					
Van Alstine, Ernest	5.364	17889			
—W—					
Waldman, Marvin	5.366	18200			





# George Plimpton Adams, Jr.

*April 27, 1909 — November 13, 1977*

George Plimpton Adams, Jr., was born in Berkeley, California, on April 27, 1909, and died in Ithaca on November 13, 1977. He was a member of the Cornell faculty for thirty-seven years, including the years after his emeritus status was conferred when he retired in June 1974.

Adams came from an academic family. His father was the Mills Professor in Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity at the University of California, where he taught for some forty years. The senior Adams was keenly interested in the history of ideas and in political economy (in the older sense of that term), and these also became the dominating intellectual interests of George Adams, Jr. After having been privately educated at Berkeley, he spent a year at the University of California, where he studied classical Greek. Then he transferred to Harvard, where he graduated in philosophy in 1929. He spent the next three years at Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey, where he taught both secondary school and college students, mainly in languages. At the time, Robert College was one of five different campuses of the old Near East College Association, which also included the American College for Girls, whose head for many years was Kathryn Newell Adams, who was his aunt.

Those who knew him felt that George Adams's tour of teaching in Turkey was a lasting influence on his life. The youngsters he taught there came from Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, Syria, Iran, Egypt, and even Soviet Georgia. He was thus exposed to enormous cultural variety while making his home in the cultural center of the old Byzantine and later Ottoman empires.

During his tenure at Robert College, Adams met Evelyn Howell Yonker, to whom he became engaged in June 1932, while she was teaching secondary school in the American College for Girls in Istanbul. So great was their love for Turkey and their interest in the rich culture of the entire Near East that Professor and Mrs. Adams returned time and again to Istanbul to spend their sabbatical years.

They were married on June 13, 1934, in Philadelphia, Mrs. Adams's native city. Shortly after, they departed for California, and they lived in Berkeley until 1939. During these years they created a small private school based on the principle of the unity of all learning. In this same period Adams began graduate study in economics at the University of California, where he obtained his Doctor of Philosophy degree in the spring of 1940. During the spring semester of 1940 Adams attended the Brookings Institution in Washington, where he completed his dissertation, later published under the title *Wartime Price Control*.

The Adamases came to Cornell the following fall to begin an association with Cornell and its Department of Economics that remained intact until 19/4, when he retired. Adams served as chairman of the department for the lengthy period from 1947 to 1958, and during that time he added several distinguished economists to the department. Perhaps the innovation of which he was most proud was the three-semester honors seminar in economics that he introduced after the war. The first semester of this program was devoted to the study of the history of economic ideas, the second to a study of contemporary literature in the field, and the third to the preparation of a senior thesis. This seminar was unvarying in its popularity among the ablest students in the department, and Adams's main problem was to keep its numbers within manageable limits. Some of these students have gone on to academic careers themselves, such as George Wilson, professor at the University of Indiana, and Jack Livingston, professor at Ripon College. Adams took much pride in this seminar because it reflected the deeper interests of his own intellectual life.

Through the influence of his father and the late Frederick J. Teggart, Adams was strongly attracted to the Scottish moral philosophers and to the history of the social sciences. In consequence his classes were both broad and deep in their intellectual content and their sense of history — indeed, the kind of classes that are almost impossible to find in today's academic environment.

Among other influences that shaped his outlook was his family background. Adams was a descendant of an old American puritan family that had its seat in Plimptonville, Massachusetts, where an uncle served as directing head of Ginn and Company, the publishers. Other relatives were \*-alvin Plimpton, formerly president of Amherst, and the late Preserved Smith, professor of history at Cornell.

George Adams was at home in many fields of knowledge. He read extensively in history, philosophy, and literature. In economics his central interest was the history of economic ideas from the classical Greek period to modern times. His favorite figure was Alfred Marshall. Like Marshall, Adams understood pure economic theory but at the same time was impatient with abstractions lacking factual content. He was deeply concerned with the institutional arrangements that distinguish particular economic systems and with issues of economic policy in various contexts. He watched with growing impatience and vocal disquiet the contemporary narrowing of economic analysis to a rigid mathematical structure. To him, Keynes's General Theory was not a general theory at all but a rationalization for a particular program of political and economic action appropriate to the special context of the Great Depression.

What kind of man was Adams? Tall in stature, abrupt and rather gruff in speech, and direct in address, Adams was the very model of the authority figure represented by the great professors of all time. In keeping with that

model, he was a diligent, resourceful, and thorough scholar. His lectures were meticulously prepared and intricate both in organization and in scope. As a bibliophile, he knew his literature, how to use it, and how to refer to it. He was an influential teacher, loved by his students, whom he loved in return. It was his rare good fortune to have these students return for visits again and again through the years. Thus his rather formidable personal demeanor, while it served to establish his authority in the classroom, did not conceal the genuine affection that he held toward young people.

Adams was a man of high principles and strong convictions. He could be stern and cutting when faced with what he considered to be palpable nonsense, particularly of the kind that is all too common in faculty politics. Yet he was never petty and he held no grudges. Even his opponents in debate readily conceded his strength of character. He enjoyed a broad measure of respect. By many of us he was loved. We continue to need badly men of his sort and we shall not forget him. He was a strong and positive force, and the University was indeed fortunate to have him in its service for thirty-seven years.

*M. Gardner Clark, Paul M. O'Leary, George H. Hildebrand*

## **Julia Blundell Adler**

*October 17, 1912 — April 17, 1976*

Mrs. Julia Blundell Adler came to Cornell in 1957 as assistant professor in the Department of Housing and Design (now Design and Environmental Analysis), College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology). She readily found her place at Cornell, and as a valued member of the department was promoted to the associate professorship in 1960. She continued as a member of the faculty until 1965, when she was forced to retire due to reasons of health.

Mrs. Adler was born in Yazoo City, Mississippi. She was awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree by Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia, in 1933, and then moved to New York City where she pursued her interest in the field of design. She studied at Parsons School of Design, 1934; Cooper Union, 1937-38, 1939-40; and at the University of the State of New York. She received the Master of Arts degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1955.

She had a varied background of experience in both the practice and the teaching of design. As a designer, she worked with designer Scott Wilson, New York City, 1934-36; with designer Paul Snow Tilden, New York City, 1938; and for nine years, 1940-49, was assistant designer at Bertha Schaefer Interiors, New York City, as well as working as a free-lance designer during this period, designing fabrics, wallpapers, packaging, and displays. During the years 1953-57 she was design instructor at The Art Career School, Department of Interior Design; The City College of New York, Department of General Studies; and The Art School of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. In the summer of 1959, Mrs. Adler assisted the director of the Bertha Schaefer Gallery and was in charge of the gallery while the director was in Europe. In 1960 she was design consultant for Chemstrand, New York City; Noyes Lodge (redesign of interiors), Cornell; for Ithaca Hotel (lobby), Ithaca.

Mrs. Adler's strength and academic contribution to the Department of Housing and Design at Cornell lay in her professional point of view, her interest in students, individually, and in the quality of her teaching. She came to us with considerable teaching experience, as well as specialized training for the teaching profession. Both undergraduate and graduate students enjoyed working with her and sought out her classes and her supervision. She had the ability to bring out the strengths in each one, as well as to press students toward better scholarship and accomplishment. Mrs. Adler was interested in the professional future of her students and often kept in touch with them after they were graduated.

Mrs. Adler is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Graham of San Francisco, California, and Mrs. Conklin of Moscow, Idaho; a grandson, Michael Graham; a brother, Dr. George P. Blundell of Rockville, Maryland; and a sister, Mrs. Julius Allen of Kensington, Maryland.

*Kenneth W. Evett, G. Cory Millican, Virginia A. True*

# Raymond Albrechtsen

*October 12, 1904 — August 13, 1976*

Raymond Albrechtsen, professor emeritus of animal science, died of cancer in Ithaca, New York, on August 13, 1976. He was born in Chicago but grew up on a farm near Marathon, New York. He studied civil engineering two years at the Pennsylvania State College and then farmed for two years before entering the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1928. He received his B.S. degree in 1930 and the M.S. degree in 1931. After college, he returned to dairy farming and, with the help of his wife, developed a fine herd of Holstein cattle, which carried the farm name Ray-Lou Farm.

In 1938, Ray returned to Cornell as a member of the Department of Animal Husbandry with major responsibility in dairy cattle extension work. The remainder of his professional career, until his retirement from Cornell in 1969, was devoted to the improvement of dairy cattle through the application of sound genetic principles and good herd management.

In one of his early leadership roles as a dairy farmer, Ray was instrumental in organizing the first artificial breeding association in New York State, the second one in the United States, and he served as its first president. Later he was active in the organization of the statewide New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative and assisted in its merger with several New England units, when it became the Eastern Artificial Insemination Cooperative.

Ray's practical farm experience and his knowledge of the subject matter, combined with his understanding of farm people, enabled him to make the complex simple and understandable to his audiences. These traits, along with his wit and his clear and forceful presentation, made him very popular as a speaker for New York dairymen.

Ray was appointed extension division leader in the Department of Animal Husbandry in 1958, a position he held until his retirement. This assignment involved the development, coordination, and conduct of extension educational programs of the department.

Recognition of Ray's accomplishments was given on many occasions during his career. In 1955 he received the Superior Service Award of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In 1959 the American Dairy Science Association awarded Ray the DeLaval Extension Dairymen's Award and Citation. He served on the board of directors of the American Dairy Science Association from 1961 to 1963 and was elected association president in 1966. In 1975 the association bestowed upon him its highest award, the

Award of Honor. In 1976 Ray was honored by the New York Holstein-Friesian Association in recognition of his contributions to the association and his outstanding achievements in the dairy industry.

During his tenure, he served on numerous committees of the college and department and the United States Department of Agriculture and was acting head of the Department of Animal Science for six months in 1966.

Ray will long be remembered by those who knew him for his services to the dairy industry of New York State and his fine personal qualities and talents.

He is survived by his wife, Louise. In recognition of his dedication to agriculture in New York State, she has asked that a memorial scholarship be established in his name. Contributions designated for the Albrechtsen Fund may be sent to the Cornell University Development Office, 205 Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853.

*Kenneth L. Turk, Myron D. Lacy, Robert W. Spalding*

# Flora Thurston Allen

*December 22, 1890 — April 17, 1976*

Flora Thurston Allen was an idealist and a theorist. Her broad background in education and her wide experiences with many types of persons in a variety of situations prepared her to play a unique role in the field of education. After her early education in Toledo, Ohio, where she lived as a child and young woman, she entered Teachers College, Columbia University, where she earned her bachelor's and master's degrees and where she continued her graduate studies in the areas of philosophy, sociology, psychology, and other fields that enriched her background and broadened her point of view. During her study periods Miss Thurston held both a National Research Council Fellowship and a Laura Spellman Rockefeller Scholarship. Between 1925 and 1937, she held positions at Vassar College, at Oregon State University, in the National Council of Parent Education, and at the U. S. Office of Education.

From 1917 to 1925, Miss Thurston was a member of the Cooperative Extension Service of the College of Home Economics at Cornell University in the area of child development and family relationships. After her period of graduate study and her positions in other institutions she returned to Cornell in 1937, first as professor of rural education in the College of Agriculture and later as professor of home economics education in the College of Home Economics. Her teaching and research in the Field of Home Economics Education at the graduate level, as well as her vision of future possibilities, resulted in the creation of a strong graduate program in that area.

Professor Thurston was an exciting teacher, stimulating many students, frustrating some, but provoking all to explore wider horizons of knowledge. Although she was very aware of practical problems faced by families in rearing their children and by educators in their development of family life programs, she never took a purely pragmatic view. Rather, she would encourage both colleagues and students to probe all aspects of an idea for soundness and worth as bases for examining possibilities for implementation. She stimulated students to learn for themselves; those who expected to be spoon-fed were disappointed. She had little use for conformists and was inclined to take an opposing point of view during discussions in order to encourage a wide sphere of thought concerning a problem.

While at Cornell, Professor Thurston opened a new world to many of her students, particularly those from other countries, through her Sunday evening gatherings in her home. At these informal supper parties, students were given an opportunity to share in discussions of current world problems with distinguished faculty members and University visitors. Thus they were spurred on to further animated and constructive discussion among themselves.



After Professor Thurston retired from Cornell as professor emeritus of home economics education, she continued her professional activities. At first she taught human development at Chatham College in Pittsburgh; later she moved to California and there engaged in a wide variety of family-oriented educational interests which culminated in particular concern for the needs of the aging. During this later period she married Walter Allen and shared several happy years with him until his death.

Flora Thurston Allen's former colleagues and students who have had contact with her in recent years have expressed delight and amazement at her memory of their individual concerns and ambitions and at the renewal of warm personal relationships with her. Those who had the privilege of talking with her during the last months of her life, when she was in pain and knew that her death was imminent, were deeply impressed by her continued interest in the professional activities of her friends and in her concern for the American family. This stimulating, attractive, and intelligent woman will be greatly missed by her friends.

*Margaret Hutchins, H. Irene Patterson, Kathleen Rhodes*

## Alfred William Avens

*March 31, 1901 — October 4, 1976*

Alfred William Avens was professor of chemistry in the Department of Food Science and Technology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, until his retirement on June 30, 1967, after forty-one years of distinguished service with the University.

Dr. Avens was born in Water Mill, New York, where he attended elementary and high school. He entered Colgate University in 1919 and received his B-S. degree in 1923. Dr. Avens served as an instructor in chemistry at Colgate from 1923 to 1926, at which time he was awarded the Master of Science degree. He entered Cornell University as an assistant in chemistry in 1926, became an instructor in 1930, and received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1935 under Dr. Wilder Bancroft. Later in 1935, Dr. Avens was appointed to the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, where he fulfilled a fruitful and distinguished career. His excellent qualities were recognized by the University in 1961 by his appointment as head of the Analytical Division of the Department of Food Science and Technology.

He was the corecipient of the Association of Economic Entomologists Eastern Branch Award in 1940 and again in 1942. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, Entomological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Association of Official Analytical Chemists, the Association of American Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials, Alpha Chi Sigma, and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Avens's career was devoted to analytical chemistry, and he was a highly respected leader in the field. He contributed to the methodology of measuring traces of pesticides in and on foods and adopted many established methods to eliminate interference of naturally occurring plant materials. His classical collaborative work with Dr. G. W. Pearce on arsenicals, including phase-rule studies on calcium arsenate, and with Drs. P. J. Chapman and G. W. Pearch on petroleum oil sprays were pioneering efforts in the field of pest-control chemicals.

Professor Avens's interest was not limited to pest-control agents, as he was instrumental in the development and operation of that section of the Analytical Division responsible for analysis of feed, fertilizer, and liming material inspection samples submitted by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. During his tenure, this section became one of the leading state control laboratories in the country. He was the author of fifty technical publications, several patent descriptions, and numerous short articles.

No resolution about Dr. Avens would be complete without mention of his cooperative spirit. Fellow faculty members gratefully remember his willingness to help in their analytical problems and data evaluation, and his careful, fair, and constructive aid in developing and testing new analytical procedures. His friendly counsel, criticism, and advice to the many persons who have sought his aid will be long remembered.

*John B. Bourke, James C. Moyer, Willard B. Robinson*

# **Donald Wyckoff Baker**

*April 15, 1899 — May 14, 1978*

Donald Wyckoff Baker died at his winter home in Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, on Sunday, May 14, 1978. Although he was born in Navarino, Onondaga County, New York, he spent his early years (from two to seventeen) in southwestern Virginia and graduated from Damascus High School, Damascus, Virginia.

In 1924 Rutgers University awarded him a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture and appointed him university herdsman. It was while working with the university dairy herd that he became acquainted with Dr. Theobald Smith of the Rockefeller Institute at Princeton, New Jersey, and Dr. R. N. Gordon Darby of Somerville, New Jersey. They urged Don to get a veterinary degree and suggested that he apply to Cornell. He entered the New York State Veterinary College in the fall of 1925 and was granted the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1929 as well as a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1933.

While still a student, he was placed in charge of the Diagnostic Laboratory. He held the title of director from 1928 to 1933. His first appointment was as instructor of diagnosis. In 1933 he was appointed assistant professor of parasitology and became the first professor of Parasitology at the New York State Veterinary College. He was appointed associate professor in 1940 and professor in 1947.

Dr. Baker served as consulting veterinarian to the Institute of Interamerican Affairs in Central and South America from July 1950 to February 1952. His principal station was in Paraguay, but his work also took him to Peru, Haiti, Costa Rica, Bolivia, and Brazil. While in Brazil, he was consulted by the president of that country, who operated a large livestock establishment and wanted to learn more about disease control. In 1958 and 1959 he was called upon by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to serve as a consulting and research veterinarian. He traveled to the Philippines and to India to study the problems connected with shipping monkeys from these countries to the United States for testing the Salk vaccine.

Always active in organized veterinary medicine, Dr. Baker was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association and had been an honor roll member since 1973. He belonged to the New York State Veterinary Medical Society and served as its president in 1964. The Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association claimed his services for seventeen years as secretary-treasurer. He also held membership in the American Veterinary Association of Parasitology, the Livestock Sanitary Association, the Council of Official Research Workers of America, the

Albuquerque Veterinary Medical Association, and the Intermountain Veterinary Medical Association. For fifteen years he gave devoted service to the Veterinary College Alumni Association as its secretary.

Among his fraternal affiliations were Chi Phi and Alpha Psi. His membership in honorary societies included Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, the Rutgers chapter of Alpha Zeta, and Phi Zeta, of which he was national secretary from 1941 to 1943.

Don Baker was devoted to people, the Veterinary College, and Cornell University. This dedication was exemplified by his frequent trips to various Parts of the Northeast to assist graduates with their problems. It might be said that he was the unofficial public relations officer or the extension veterinarian for the Veterinary College. His warmth and friendliness brought him a multitude of friends. To these friends and colleagues as well as his two alma maters he showed a great loyalty for which he was loved and respected. He was generous to a fault and had great empathy with students, young associates, and visitors to the college. Professional meetings held a special attraction for Donald, and he often made a presentation, promoted a cause, or participated in some other way. He added much to the professional knowledge through published papers and talks at hundreds of meetings.

As a teacher, he had a practical turn of mind. While he realized the importance of taxonomy, he chose to emphasize the problem that parasitism presented to the clinician. His examination often consisted of confronting students with a specimen or a parasitized patient.

His chief hobby was photography, and the files and archives of the Flower Veterinary Library contain many of his fine portrayals of his countless friends. This hobby began with the specimen photographs he made for teaching purposes. He also had a consuming interest in railroads and was extremely knowledgeable about the entire national network. His collection of timetables was amazing.

In 1965 the trustees of Cornell University appointed him professor of parasitology emeritus, and he retired after thirty-seven years of meritorious service to the Veterinary College. He was still not ready to rest on his laurels. Moving to Albuquerque, New Mexico, he joined the Agricultural Research Service and there continued his work in parasitology until 1970.

Surviving him are his wife of forty-eight years, Ruth Thompson Baker; two sons, Bruce Wyckoff Baker and Neil Darby Baker; and a daughter, Jean Boynton Baker.

*Ellis P. Leonard, A. Gordon Danks*

# James Andrew Baker

*December 16, 1910 — April 14, 1975*

*Rich is the man who sees things newly, as if eyes had never before looked upon the earth. Richer is he who learns to look through the eyes of men who have gone before, and adds to their vision the freshness of his own insight.*

*K. L. Patton*

James A. Baker, founder and late director of the Veterinary Virus Research Institute and the Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs, died suddenly on April 14, 1975. With his passing, not only veterinary virology but the many owners and fanciers of dogs who benefited from his advice have lost one of their most distinguished and dynamic personalities. It is impossible to abbreviate a life so full of vigor into a simple statement, for those who knew him as a fellow scientist, educator, or adviser could not fail to recognize his genius. He was, like many men ahead of their time, not without controversy but nevertheless universally respected for his accomplishments. His creation and pursuance of novel ideas have guided the course of infectious disease research in the veterinary field for more than two decades. He was never bound by traditional thinking—he was an innovator and stimulator. The force that drove him was legendary.

Drew, as he was known to his intimates, received his undergraduate education and the M.S. degree at Louisiana State University. In 1938 he received the Ph.D. degree from Cornell, where he worked under the tutelage of the late Dean William Hagan. His research was unique for the times, employing for the first time animals (platyfish) free from bacteria and other microorganisms for infectious disease study. The term *axenic* (“without strangers”) was introduced into the biological literature by Baker; a decade later germ-free animals became recognized as essential to many aspects of infectious disease research. After graduating from the New York State Veterinary College in 1940, the first Ph.D.-D.V.M. graduate, “Fish” Baker joined the Rockefeller Institute at Princeton, New Jersey, where he became greatly influenced by the thinking and attitudes of such distinguished scientists as Peyton Rous and Carl Ten Broek. During World War II he served with the U.S. Army on Grosse He, where he succeeded in developing attenuated viral vaccines against two of the most feared diseases of domestic animals—rinderpest and hog cholera. At the time of his death, he was still attempting to perfect immunization methods against the latter disease—in Mexico, for the disease has been declared eradicated in the United States. To preserve the United States free of hog cholera, Dr. Baker believed it necessary to maintain a vaccination belt to the south of the United States, where the disease is still common.

In 1947 Drew Baker returned to Cornell at the invitation of Dean Hagan to become a professor of bacteriology. At that time virology was not a major subject in veterinary schools, but Baker recognized its importance and the need for research as well as teaching. By the force of his unique personality he gained financial support to found in 1950 the Veterinary Virus Research Institute (VVRI) and the Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs. He became director of the institute in that year, a position he held until his death. Several important personalities assisted Drew Baker both in gaining initial support for the institute and in bringing to his attention important disease problems occurring in the field. The help and counsel of John and Spencer Olin, Colonel and Mrs. Lee Garnet Day, Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge, Mrs. Walter Teagle, Mr. Robert Woodruff, the Richard King Mellons, and others who gave encouragement in the early days continued to influence Dr. Baker in his attempt to improve animal health through field and laboratory research.

Over the succeeding twenty-five years, with resources derived largely from private subscription, the institute expanded and flourished under his leadership to become one of the leading veterinary research institutes of the world. Work concentrated primarily on the canine and bovine species, and many of the advances in veterinary virology had their origins in the VVRI, including the development of modern combined distemper-hepatitis vaccines; heterotypic vaccination concepts, using measles virus for distemper; discoveries involving canine adenoviruses and canine herpesvirus, bovine viral diarrhea and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and bovine chlamydial infections; discovery of canine brucellosis; identification of viruses and bacteria associated with respiratory illness in dogs and cattle; relationships between nutrition and disease; and the role of colostral protection. All of these areas required the development of new technologies.

Under Drew Baker's guidance the VVRI grew to its present state, a modern and well-equipped laboratory complex dedicated to solving disease problems arising from the field as well as to basic biomedical research. Dr. Baker always planned for the future. His greatest pride was in the fulfillment of his ideals through the scientific and humane accomplishments of his colleagues and students, six of whom became deans of veterinary colleges here and abroad. He demanded hard work from his staff but always gave generously of his time, advice, and enthusiasm for novel ideas. He never used the accomplishments of his students or colleagues for his own benefit, for he took greater satisfaction from their accomplishments—a trait derived, he said, from Dr. Ten Broek. Dr. Baker's eminence in infectious disease research was marked by many awards, including the Borden Award and the Gaines Award for his studies on cattle and dogs, respectively. Many students and scientists from various parts of the

world received training at the VVRI and were always welcomed and treated with his characteristically generous “southern hospitality.”

Drew Baker was known to members of the veterinary profession throughout the world, both in the United Kingdom and in Central and South America, where he presented talks at congresses and special symposia, and in the lesser traveled areas such as West Africa, where he received in 1965 a commendation from the president of the Republic of Mali for his efforts in establishing in that country a modern research and vaccine-production laboratory. He was due to retire in December of this year, and it is particularly sad that he was not spared to see the celebration in September marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institute he built and to which he devoted the major portion of his life.

As most who knew him recognize, Dr. Baker’s wife, Dudley, played a key role throughout the institute’s development. Her encyclopedic knowledge and interest in the laboratory, its history, and the people who helped in its inception and growth and her tireless devotion both to the scientific accomplishments and to the people who have worked and studied at the institute are recorded both in mind and in the many reports and articles she has written and edited over the past twenty-five years. We join Dudley, whose interest in the institute and Cornell went far beyond those of “wife of the director,” and their son, Andrew, in mourning the loss of this man who literally became a legend in his own lifetime.

*A. O. Betts, L. E. Carmichael*



## Frank C. “Ted” Baldwin

*October 4, 1900 — April 30, 1979*

Ted Baldwin was a man of integrity, broad culture, dignity, and warmth; he served as a model for ever so many admirers. One of the most loyal of our alumni, “he was a giver, and gave himself to all of us”; he always wished to help people. Distinguished for his great good will towards mankind, his kind and generous disposition, his fine sense of humor and fame as a storyteller, and the effectiveness of his counsel to students, he won exceptional popularity, regard, and affection. For example, the Chilean refugees that his devoted wife, Anne, aided in bringing to Ithaca have written: “We are extremely appreciative of the warm, quiet, kindly way in which he offered us jobs, recreation, and friendship during a difficult period in our lives. Ted Baldwin gave us hope in the new life facing us.”

Ted was born in Providence, Rhode Island, where he lived until 1915, when his family moved to Pennsylvania. He attended school in Trenton, New Jersey, and spent one year at Blair Academy in Blairstown, New Jersey.

In 1918 he entered Cornell in the Class of 1922, College of Agriculture. During his undergraduate life he was active in Cornell United Religious Work, fraternity affairs (Phi Kappa Psi), Sphinx Head, and Cornell crew, rowing for three years. One of our committee recalls clearly the very good work Ted did in the class in public speaking. After graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree, he held a position for two years with the Dairymen’s League, but decided to leave business for a career in teaching; and after receiving a master’s degree in education in 1924 from the University of Pennsylvania, he taught mathematics, first at Blair Academy, and then at Pingry School in Elizabeth, New Jersey. In 1936-40 Ted was academic dean of Penn Hall Preparatory School and Junior College, then, in 1940-42, headmaster at Harrisburg Academy.

With the coming of World War II, Ted joined the Army Air Corps and was stationed in Florida. Honorably discharged with the rank of major at the war’s conclusion, he returned to Cornell where he found a position as counselor in the Office of the Dean of Students, later becoming dean of men, a position he filled for fifteen years. In addition to his competent counseling of individual students, Ted worked with faculty and student committees, as well as with the dean of the faculty and the proctor of the University. As dean of men, he served with memorable distinction and in 1953 was elected president of the National Association of Deans and Advisors of Men.

In 1960 Ted was made secretary of the University. He retired in 1966. As a citizen of Ithaca he was active in the Ithaca Youth Bureau, the Rotary Club (president in 1961-62), the Torch Club, the Economic Opportunity

Corporation, as alderman of the Fifth Ward, chairman of the Mayor's Citizens Advisory Committee (winning an award for his services), elder of the First Presbyterian Church. He was chairman of the Ithaca Housing Authority for several years; projects were initiated wherein Cornell pupils studied city problems. Further, he wrote the Class of 1922 column for the Cornell Alumni News and was chairman of four reunions of his class.

Ted travelled widely—to Panama, Israel, Egypt, Greece, Yugoslavia, Austria, England, Spain, Holland, and to Poland, Australia, and New Zealand on trips with members of the Smithsonian Institute.

He is survived by an admirable family—his wife, Anne Gaillard (they were married in 1928); two sons, Frank C, Jr., Cornell Class of 1955, prominent Ithaca physician, and Nathaniel P. “Tad” Baldwin of Washington, D.C.; two daughters, Nancy B. Tenny of Bethesda, Maryland, and Polly B. Gott, of Marshall, North Carolina; twelve grandchildren; and a sister, Elizabeth B. Healey, of Washington, D.C. They have our deepest sympathy in their, and our, great loss.

*W. Jack Lewis, Deane W. Malott, Harry Caplan*

# Richard Henry Barnes

*June 29, 1911 — November 16, 1978*

Richard Henry Barnes came to Cornell in 1956 as director of the School of Nutrition, which was then an endowed unit of the University. From that time onwards his guiding role in the development of nutritional science became increasingly apparent. Under his leadership an outstanding program of graduate education in nutrition was established at Cornell. Soon after Dick arrived on the Ithaca campus, the name of the School of Nutrition was changed to the Graduate School of Nutrition. Dick was dean of the school from 1956-73. The graduate teaching and research program of the school flourished through his foresight in bringing together a multidisciplinary core faculty including not only nutritionists with expertise in animal nutrition, public health nutrition, and international nutrition but also biochemists, physiologists, physicians, a food economist, and a psychologist.

In 1973, when it was decided to amalgamate the Various nutrition units at Cornell to form the Division of Nutritional Sciences, Dick stepped down as dean and was appointed the James Jamison Professor of Nutrition.

Born at LaJolla, California, in 1911, he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in chemistry at San Diego State College and then worked for four years as a research chemist at Scripps Metabolic Clinic at LaJolla. In 1937 he went to the University of Minnesota where he was granted the Doctor of Philosophy degree in physiological chemistry in 1940. After obtaining his doctoral degree, he stayed at the University of Minnesota until 1944, first as an instructor and then as an assistant professor.

Dick joined the Medical Research Division of what was then the Sharp and Dohme Company in 1944 as a biochemist, where he became associate director of research in 1950. In 1955 he was appointed director of biochemical research for the combined laboratories of Merck, Sharp and Dohme.

From his early career onward, Dick maintained a deep interest in the role of microorganisms on the nutritional state of the host. After he came to Cornell, his work in this field was carried out with outstanding success due to Dick's genius for meticulous experimental design and the outstanding technical skills of his associate, Eva Kwong. Major advances made through this research program were in the development of a better understanding of the limitations as well as advantages of using the laboratory rat in nutritional research. While it was previously known that the intestinal microbial synthesis of vitamins contributes positively to the nutritional economy of the rat because these vitamins are recycled by the process of coprophagy, Dick discovered the extent to which coprophagy prevention as well as administration of antibiotics altered the rat's nutrient requirements. In the course of these

studies, he devised methods to monitor changes in gut microflora by examination of urinary metabolites. These techniques were later applied to studies of factors influencing the microbiological degradation of nutrients in human subjects.

Dick taught that major problems in nutrition can best be solved by a multidisciplinary approach, and in his further studies he put his teaching into practice. About five years after he came to Cornell, Dick developed an interest in relationships between early malnutrition and learning disability. Tracing the development of his own investigations in this field serves to illustrate his particular genius for collaborative research. Through a close association with the distinguished Mexican nutritionist, Dr. Joaquim Cravioto, he learned of the defect in cognitive and emotional development that follows severe protein-energy malnutrition in infants and young children. In the early 1960s when Dick first addressed this problem, the causes of retardation in these children were not well understood. Current theories were that early food deprivation caused damage to the developing brain or that infants and children who were malnourished were also socially disadvantaged because they came from impoverished households where there was a lack of stimulation and a reduced opportunity to satisfy their emotional needs. Dick believed that a new understanding of the respective roles of malnutrition and other environmental factors in determining mental development could be gained by animal experimentation. Choosing weanling rats and pigs as animal models for the human condition, he had to develop techniques to produce states of protein-energy malnutrition that were analogous to those occurring in children, and he had to have testing procedures available that would permit valid behavioral testing.

In order to produce marasmus and kwashiorkor in baby pigs, Dick obtained the collaboration of Wilson Pond, who had broad experience with nutritional studies in swine. Behavioral tests for use with the pigs were newly developed by Ulric Moore, whose experience was in psychological techniques, and later David Levitsky, who was also trained as an experimental psychologist and worked with Dick to develop sensitive tests that indicated change in the exploratory activity of young rats that had been malnourished.

Important findings were that the effects of early malnutrition resembled those of environmental isolation and that animals that have been malnourished are less accessible to training. Evidence was also obtained that environmental stimulation may reverse or diminish the adverse effects of early malnutrition on behavioral development.

Although most widely recognized for his research, Dick became interested in the 1970s in nutrition policy and the translation of scientific studies into public policy. His work on various committees, including the Food and

Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council, and his consulting work reflected these new interests.

From 1959 to 1969 Dick was editor of the *Journal of Nutrition*, and the editorial office was in Savage Hall.

Dick made outstanding contributions to a number of professional organizations. He was chairman of the Division of Biological Chemistry of the American Chemical Society from 1951 to 1953. During 1968-69 he was president of the American Institute of Nutrition, and during 1973-74 he was president of the American Societies for Experimental Biology.

Honors conferred upon him included the Borden Award of the American Institute of Nutrition in 1967 and the Conrad Elvehjem Award for Public Service to the American Institute of Nutrition in 1975. Also in 1975, a special symposium was held in Dick's honor at Cornell, at which outstanding investigators in the field of malnutrition and mental development were brought together.

Dick maintained a deep interest in his graduate students and kept up a lively correspondence with many of them after they completed their studies at Cornell.

His wonderful family life was an inspiration to all of us who visited him in his home. He died on November 16, 1978, after an extended illness most bravely borne. He is survived by his devoted wife, Marjorie, their three daughters, Kyle, Anne, and Lisa, and four grandchildren.

*Michael C. Latham, Donald B. McCormick, Daphne A. Roe*

# Hubert Eugene Baxter

*September 21, 1887 — February 19, 1976*

Hubert Eugene Baxter, professor emeritus, taught in the College of Architecture at Cornell for forty-four years, from 1911 until 1955. He died in Ithaca at the age of eighty-eight.

He was born in Tonawanda, New York, and received his early training in the public schools there and in neighboring Buffalo. A recipient of a New York State scholarship he entered the College of Architecture at Cornell in September of 1906, following in the footsteps of an older brother Roland, a 1908 graduate of the Cornell Law School. Hubert received the degree Bachelor of Architecture in June 1910 and returned to Buffalo where he joined the firm of Kahn and Kahn Architects. With the encouragement of the partners he returned to Cornell in 1911 to undertake a graduate program with a concentration in architectural illustration. His return coincided with the offer of an instructorship, not in the field of his choice but in geometry and mechanics. He continued in graduate studies for a few years but the die was cast, and Hubert was launched in a long and distinguished career in architectural education.

The only interruption to this career was a two-year stint in the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in October of 1917, served in a number of locations in the United States, and in November of 1918 reported to Kelly Field, San Antonio, for flight training. In September of 1919 flying officer H. E. Baxter received his discharge— whether this was in the dress uniform of signal corps airmen, which included boots and spurs, we do not know.

Shortly after his return to Cornell he was promoted to assistant professor, and the next thirty-six years saw continuous and uninterrupted service in the teaching of architecture. He was one of those dedicated individuals who are the very foundation of a successful school of architecture. As a teacher of descriptive geometry and structural design he came in close contact with every student who passed through the college during those years. For these, the memories of that basement drafting room and of the professor will always be strong. Circulating from board to board, he would, on the one hand, urge on the slow and bewildered with fatherly encouragement and, on the other, cut the brash down to size with a few words of devastating sarcasm. His insistence upon high standards of accuracy and performance started many young men and women on a road that has led to success and distinction in their professions.

His course in descriptive geometry was legendary. This was the freshman architect's introduction to spatial

visualization and comprehension which lie at the very heart of architecture. Baxter never permitted the how of the discipline to ever gain the upper hand over the why, and thus an experience here was always stimulating and never easy. Over the years the course was brought to an ever higher degree of polish. Those faculty who worked with him discovered, to their surprise, that the course had many levels and that they, just as the students, were enjoying a very special kind of educational experience.

He brought the same concern to the courses in structural design. Here, students in the later years of the curriculum were exposed to the same high standards and discipline they found in their freshman year. Woe to the unfortunate student who appeared before a review jury, of which Baxter was a part, with an “interesting” structural idea that he was unable to explain in terms of the principles involved. Here again his interest was in principles not formulas, understanding not clichés.

Baxter was a coauthor, with Professor George Young, Jr., of textbooks on both descriptive geometry and mechanics of materials. The material he prepared on perspective for *Architectural Graphic Standards*, the most widely used reference book in the profession, has survived every edition and revision in its original form.

Few faculty have played such a large part in University affairs over a long period of time. Always interested in students and broad in his understanding, he served with distinction on many University committees including those on student affairs, student conduct, secondary schools, and entrance credentials. He was for some years chairman of the Committee on Student Activities, which dealt with all student organizations, and his interest in intercollegiate athletics was reflected by his membership on the Council of Physical Education and Athletics, on which he served as vice chairman. In this latter capacity he was largely responsible for the codification of the University’s eligibility rules for athletics, a report that contributed to the high standard of sports at Cornell. He served on the board of directors of the Campus Store and, for a time, was its director.

In community affairs, he served for eight years on the board of trustees of the Village of Cayuga Heights, six years as chairman of the zoning board, and was elected mayor for a period of four years. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca.

Baxter was listed in *Who’s Who in America*, a member of Gamma Alpha, graduate science fraternity, Tau Beta Pi, engineering honorary, and Gargoyle, architectural honorary. He was recognized by the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects, receiving special citation in recognition of important contributions made to the profession of architecture through effectiveness in teaching.

Although he did not carry on a formal practice of architecture he did occasional consultation. For the University there was a weather kiosk, a remodeling of the dining room at Sage, and work for the theatre, then located in Goldwin Smith. For his assistance on the latter he was made an honorary member of the dramatic club. There was also his own residence in Cayuga Heights.

A rather reserved facade was a thin veneer over a warm and compassionate human being. His students realized this, and many were those who turned to him for help and advice during difficult periods, never failing to find sympathy and assistance. His life was an eloquent testament to his total dedication to his university, his community, and his family.

He is survived by his wife, Phebe Poole Baxter, M.A. Cornell 1926, of Ithaca; a daughter, Mrs. Robert H. (Louise) Gerrity of Great Falls, Montana; a son, Daniel P. Baxter of Moraga, California; six grandchildren; one great-grandchild; and a brother, Faber Baxter of Atlanta, Georgia.

*John A. Hartell, James W. Yarnell, Thomas H. Canfield*



# Vaughn Crawford Behn

*November 15, 1922 — June 8, 1976*

Vaughn came to Cornell from the University of Delaware in September 1960 to join the faculty of the School of Civil Engineering as an associate professor, after a successful early career in sanitary engineering. Prior to his appointment as an associate professor of civil engineering at the University of Delaware in 1955, Vaughn had worked first as a development engineer for the National Council for Stream Improvement and later as a sanitary engineer for the Atlas Powder Company.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, the son of George and Alice Ruth Behn, Vaughn grew up and attended schools in Brooklyn and New Jersey. He received a bachelor's degree in engineering from Rutgers University, an M.S. degree in industrial hygiene from Harvard University, and the D. Eng. degree from Johns Hopkins University. He was a member of Sigma Xi and Chi Epsilon.

Vaughn's entire career as an engineer was marked by equally strong interests in the academic and the professional aspects of environmental engineering. Before coming to Cornell he had demonstrated excellence in his research into the properties and behavior of non-Newtonian fluids and sludges. He continued and expanded these studies with his graduate students at Cornell, subsequently redirecting his research interests to the theoretical and experimental analysis of the performance of trickling filters and, more recently, to the analysis of the gravity thickening of sewage sludges.

Since coming to Cornell, Vaughn had been associated professionally with the Tompkins County Health Department, Greely and Hansen Engineers in Chicago, and Lozier Engineers in Rochester, the U.S. Public Health Service, and the University of Texas at Austin.

Further professional interests were manifested in his active role as a fellow in the American Society of Civil Engineers, in which he was serving on the Industrial Waste Practice Committee, and as an active member of the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation.

Vaughn's concern for the professional practice aspects of the education of environmental engineers made him a natural choice to take charge of the design project that the environmental engineering students in the master of engineering program carry out as a key requirement for the degree. The special attention that he gave to this design project, and to each of the students in the professional master's program, has been a major factor in the program's

success. The close relationships that sometimes develop between professor and students were exemplified in these projects that were done during recent January intersessions.

His many students, undergraduate and graduate, will recall Professor Behn as an understanding and devoted teacher, advisor, and friend, continually concerned about their academic progress and their welfare, always ready to answer questions and help with problems. He was generous with his time to everyone who came to him for assistance, which they got, together with an opportunity to see just how a cigar should be enjoyed.

His colleagues remember Vaughn Behn as a loyal and dedicated member of our faculty who never overlooked a chance to help in redefining the educational objectives and improving the curriculum of the school. He was forever eager to play a part in the education of young civil engineers at the undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels.

The misfortune of an early illness, which would have destroyed lesser men, hampered his efforts to reach the personal successes that his early research had suggested would be within his reach. His determination to regain a level of physical fitness that enabled him to rejoin the midday runners won our admiration. Similarly, his response to the deterioration of his health more recently seemed to have been a redoubling rather than a lessening of his efforts. Vaughn's enthusiastic participation in ongoing school activities and his anticipation of future programs never flagged. Only those who knew him well realized the heavy burden that he had been carrying. His refusal to give up in his struggle to overcome illness, along with his unceasing devotion to the school, the students, and to the environmental engineering profession, will remain as an inspiration to all of us who knew and worked with him.

Vaughn found time to contribute to the community in numerous roles, most importantly as a member of the mayor of Ithaca's advisory council, and for years as an assistant leader of Boy Scout Troop 99.

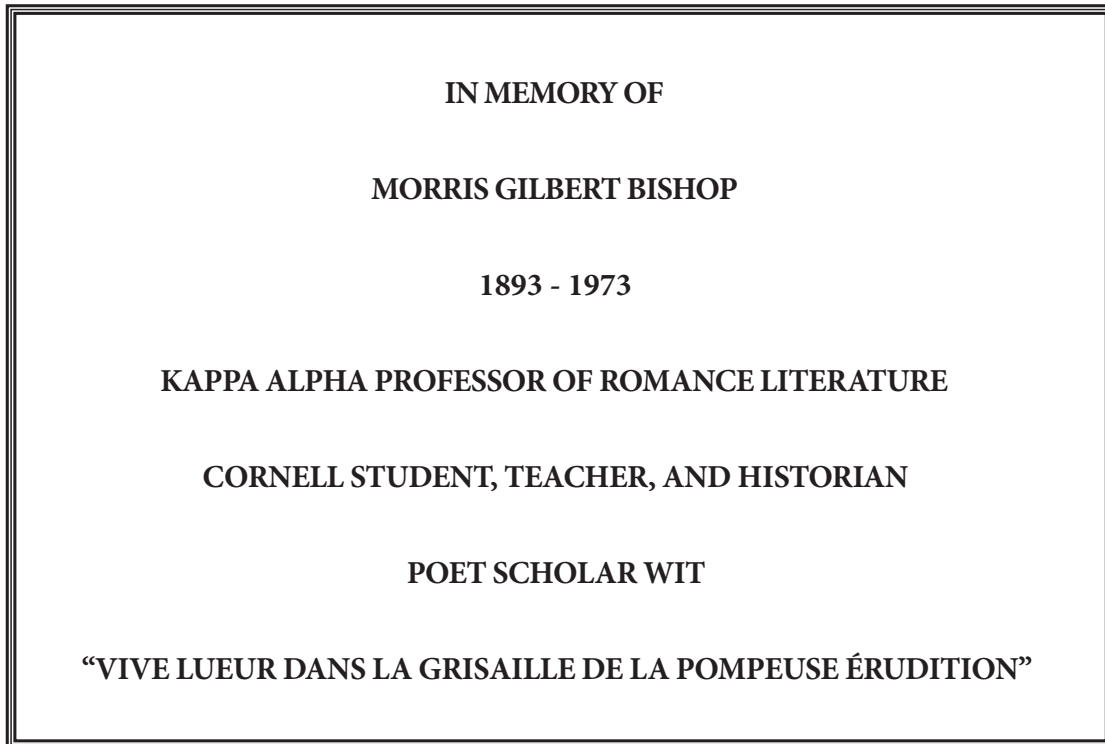
We will remember Vaughn as a warm and kind companion, gentle and mild-mannered. He had patience, sympathy, and understanding for the problems and difficulties of those around him. His fifteen years in Hollister Hall will be fondly recalled; his absence from Hollister Hall will be keenly felt.

Professor Behn is survived by his wife, Vida M. Behn of Ithaca; a son, Vaughn C. Behn, Jr., of Ithaca; two daughters, Penelope Behn of Brooklyn and Vida Alice Behn of Ithaca.

*James J. Bisogni, Jr., Wilfried H. Brutsaert, Walter R. Lynn, Charles D. Gates*

# Morris Gilbert Bishop

*April 15, 1893 — November 20, 1973*



So reads the bronze plaque placed on the wall of Sage Chapel as a tribute to Morris Bishop's association with Cornell, his long and devoted service to the University, and to the rare quality of the man. The plaque reminds us that he did, indeed, as writer and teacher enliven his most serious scholarship with shafts of wit and gentle irony.

Born in Willard, New York, the son of Dr. Edwin R. Bishop, he entered Cornell with a scholarship in 1910, earned the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1913, and the M.A. a year later. His first employment was in Boston with the educational publishers, Ginn and Company (1914-17). The concern kept his position for him throughout his military service. First, he joined a Boston cavalry troop and served under the command of General Pershing during the Texas border war against Pancho Villa (1916). Then he was a lieutenant in the infantry in World War I, after which he worked with the American Relief Administration in Finland. His third wartime experience was during World War II when he served for three years in the Office of War Information in New York, London, France and Luxembourg.

After World War I Morris Bishop worked in advertising in New York. He returned to Cornell in 1921 and received the Ph.D. in 1926. Appointed instructor in the Department of Romance Languages, promoted to professor in

1936, he was named two years later to the newly created Kappa Alpha Chair in Romance Literature. Retirement as emeritus professor in 1960 ended neither his association with Cornell nor his remarkable productivity as a writer. In anticipation of the centennial celebration, President Deane W. Malott commissioned Morris Bishop to write a full-scale history of Cornell. The result was an eminently readable combination of research, anecdotes, memories and wit.

Morris Bishop's professional career was varied and rich with honors. In 1951 he was chosen Fulbright Visiting Professor in American Literature and Civilization in Athens, Greece. Deeply involved for many years in the work of the Modern Language Association, he was elected president of that large and heterogeneous body in 1964. He was named to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. After his retirement he held visiting professorships at Wells College, Rice

University and the University of Indiana. For his work with the American Relief Administration he was named a Knight of the White Rose (Finland); France honored him as Officier d'Academie (1938) and as Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur (1947). He was awarded honorary degrees by the University of Rennes in France, Laval University in Quebec, and several American institutions.

Cornellians tend to think of Morris Bishop as particularly their own, as in a sense he was. As an undergraduate he was an outstanding student, graduating in three years, was honored by membership in Phi Beta Kappa, and won the Morrison Poetry Prize, an award which so encouraged him that he recently contributed funds to ensure annual awards in the future. Both as undergraduate and as a young faculty member he wrote for the *Cornell Daily Sun* and was a star contributor to the *Sun's* once famous Berry Patch column. For over sixty years he took part in University activities that ranged from the frivolous to the ceremonial, from a hilarious "Masque" in the White Art Museum, or a reading of "Peter and the Wolf" in Bailey Hall, to reading Scripture at Christmastime in a crowded Sage Chapel. His colleagues nominated him a faculty trustee, in which capacity he served from 1957 to 1961. For a number of years Morris Bishop acted as marshal at the Commencement exercises, pronouncing the names of doctoral candidates, regardless of their nationality, in stentorian tones of great style and authority. Asked by a colleague how he managed such a feat, he responded, "Why, I just pronounce the names as though they were correct," adding that it was perhaps the first time the candidate realized how his name should sound. Later, and on one occasion with notable drama, Morris Bishop was Commencement macebearer. Still later, he opened the ceremonies with welcoming comments, usually on some Cornell theme. In 1972, for example, he spoke of the

Cornell character, the belief “in the fundamental goodness of men and women, in the world’s betterment through the individual’s struggle for good, in the reality of duty and decency and self-sacrifice, in the rejection of meanness and cruelty and double-dealing, in personal honor as a sufficient guide and goal of behavior.”

Morris Bishop was a conscientious citizen of Ithaca. He was a member of the Unitarian Church, and he supported with his presence and his purse the causes he believed in. Among these were the Tompkins County Historical Society and Historic Ithaca.

Very early Morris Bishop began writing light verse and prose for the old *Life*, *Judge* and *The Saturday Evening Post*. Later, like his friends Frank Sullivan and E. B. White, he was for many years associated with the *New Yorker* magazine to which he contributed chiselled and charming light verse as well as frequent prose pieces. Three books of his verse resulted, and many of the *New Yorker* writings have reappeared widely in anthologies.

But it was as a scholar and man of letters that Morris Bishop was especially esteemed in this country and abroad. A man of wide culture, at home in many languages, he cared deeply about good literary style and practiced it with elegance and deceptive simplicity all his many years. His special forte was history cast in the biographical mold, so written as to bring the past and its actors to a broad literate public. Frank Sullivan was so impressed by his energy, enthusiasm and breadth of interest as a writer and scholar that he believed Morris Bishop had “been privately blessed with a 48-hour day.” His output was indeed prodigious, numbering more than four hundred published works, including sixteen books. Among these one may single out his biographies of Blaise Pascal, of Samuel de Champlain, of the Spanish explorer Cabeza de Vaca, of Ronsard, the poet of the French Renaissance, and of the French ironist and writer of maxims, La Rochefoucauld.

During the last dozen years of Morris Bishop’s life he wrote historical and biographical articles for *Horizon* and *American Heritage*, and was the author of the *Horizon Book of the Middle Ages*. At the time of his death he had just completed a study of St. Francis of Assisi, soon to appear, and was working on a biography of Cola di Rienzi.

Among Morris Bishop’s most memorable contributions was his work on Petrarch. A series of lectures at the University of Indiana in 1962 grew into a book, *Petrarch and His World*, a remarkably perceptive study of that complex and humane genius with whom, both as scholar and poet, he had a profound affinity. This affinity made him not only a splendid portrayer of Petrarch the man, but translator of his *Letters* and many of the *Rime*. Late in his retirement Morris Bishop was an obvious choice to be curator of Cornell’s great Fiske Petrarch collection, of

which he finished a new annotated catalogue. For his contributions to Petrarch scholarship, at a World Petrarch Congress held in Washington in April 1974, on the 600th anniversary of the death of the Italian poet and humanist, Morris Bishop was awarded posthumously a commemorative gold medal as one of six great American “Italianisti.”

A humanist in the real sense of the word, Morris Bishop looked upon the world with perception and an ironic eye, with kindness and a saving sense of the absurd — including some of the absurdities of academic life. He was a warm friend, a stimulating companion, ever generous in his encouragement to aspiring writers. Not the least of his legacies must be a heightened and lasting appreciation of good writing among those who admired him.

In all of his interests he was ably assisted and encouraged by his wife, Alison Mason Kingsbury, an artist who illustrated many of his books. His wife, their daughter, Alison (Mrs. A. R. Jolly of the class of 1958), and four grandchildren survive this much loved teacher.

*John C. Adams, Henry Guerlac, Deane W. Malott, Paul M. O’Leary, Blanchard L. Rideout*

# Henry David Block

*February 22, 1920 — October 6, 1978*

Henry David Block, professor of applied mathematics, suffered a heart attack in early October, 1978, and died in Tompkins County Hospital less than a week later. He was in the midst of preparations for a four-month visit to Japan, at the invitation of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science; he had been invited also to spend the 1979 Easter term as a visiting scholar at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Several hundred people attended a memorial service for David held in Anabel Taylor Hall a few days after his death. His warm, expansive, humorous presence, his wisdom and discernment are keenly missed by his family, his students and colleagues, and his many friends.

David Block was born in New York City, the son of Isaac Block, a businessman, office worker for the I.R.S., and, in the depths of the Depression, gasoline-station manager; and of Cecilia Gottschall Block, who worked as a nurse with the Godmothers' League, an association caring for abandoned children. At the encouragement of his teachers, he took a city-wide competitive entrance examination and was admitted to Townsend Harris Hall, a special high school for gifted students. The first member of his family to attend university, he went on to City College, where in 1940 he was granted the B.S. in literature and psychology. As that degree elicited no offers of jobs, he first worked as a nighttime accountant for a bonding company, then returned to City College to take a second degree in civil engineering (B.C.E., 1943). During the war he worked as a flight test engineer for Goodyear Aircraft in Akron, Ohio, and developed a lasting mistrust of airplanes. In Akron he met Phoebe T. Goggin, a British physician trained in Edinburgh; they were married in May 1946. When Dr. Goggin was offered a position at Iowa State University, David accompanied her to Ames, and more or less by accident (to judge by his own lighthearted account) undertook graduate studies in mathematics. But that accident was bound to happen: David's deep-seated feeling that learning is more fun than anything had led him to the bulletin boards of the mathematics department where, surveying the semester's course offerings, he was spotted, interviewed, and, as it were, conscripted by the chairman. He took his M.S. in 1947, his Ph.D. in 1949, and stayed at Iowa State for four years as an assistant professor. He taught for two years at the University of Minnesota and in 1955 came to Cornell where, after two years in the Department of Mathematics, he joined the Department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, in which he served until his death.

David Block was the author of a much-admired book on tensor analysis, a mathematical subject of basic importance in mechanics; he published some forty papers in mathematics and several adjacent fields. He was the holder of coveted fellowships (including a Guggenheim) and of visiting professorships which honored both him and Cornell; a member of numerous honor societies and learned associations. Those facts do little to suggest the range and variety of his knowledge, the freshness, originality, playful seriousness, and lucidity of his thought, or his deep irreverence for learned pretension and the compartmentalizing of disciplines. His earliest investigations bore mainly on classes of nonlinear integral equations and the properties of mappings on Banach spaces. In 1956-57 he was coauthor of two papers on chemical reactors which, as a colleague has recently written, “give the earliest sign of what was to emerge: Block, the mathematician by training, taking a significant contribution to a field of application at its earliest stages, using no more mathematics than would be understandable to the practitioners: i.e., a true applied mathematician.” Thus in 1959 he Published, with L. Hurwicz and K. Arrow (a Nobel Prize-winning Economist), a paper on the stability of markets out of equilibrium, which specialists in the field consider to be a fundamental contribution, indeed a landmark in economic theory; a widely known article on differential equations with hysteresis, published in 1960 in a journal of electrical engineering, provides an application of the very theoretical subject of functional analysis.

In more recent years, David’s work was focused on problems of learning, Pattern recognition, artificial intelligence, self-reproducing machines and, later, the design of robots capable of acquiring natural language. He collaborated with Frank Rosenblatt, the builder of the “Perceptron,” a self-organizing learning machine which provides a deliberately simplified model of the human brain; David derived mathematical statements analyzing the machine’s behavior, and proved theorems about the convergence of learning algorithms. He published numerous papers on related subjects. Some are highly technical and mathematically demanding (for example, his masterful review of Minsky and Papert’s *Perceptrons*); others, equally rigorous and elegant, are accessible to readers having virtually no mathematical culture. His work was often based on reasoning about machines, but he was very much a theoretician, more at home with the logic of what’s possible than with tools or elaborate engines; one typical Block machine, which exhibits a starting ability to learn, consists of twelve paper cups and some numbered chips of cardboard. He devised and taught a comprehensive course on bionics and robots, which over the years was taken by large numbers of students from all quarters of Cornell. Demanding, generous, endlessly patient, he proved to be a superbly effective teacher of mathematics for students in fields such as biology and engineering. He was coauthor of a mathematics textbook for engineering students which has been used in mimeographed form at Cornell for some fifteen years, but unfortunately never published; those in the field feel that the book might have



set the accepted style for all such teaching. In his last years, he directed a research group of students and colleagues studying neural networks and perceptual problems related to vision. His influence on the intellectual growth of his many graduate students was deep, rich, and emancipating. In his Cornell years he went on avidly studying; he attended courses and seminars in economics, biological sciences, environmental management, linguistics, and (his first love) literature, reading widely and well, sharpening discussion by the pertinence of his remarks, encouraging other participants by his attentive acknowledgement of their points of view.

For all his exceptional intelligence and accomplishments, David Block was a deeply modest, indeed, humble person, tolerant of everything save smugness. He had a genius for talk, and in his wonderfully funny stories would portray himself as a naive, somewhat anxious figure of no particular consequence, fussed and helpless in the face of circumstance; listening and laughing, one felt better about oneself, somehow. In conversation he always behaved as though his interlocutor, and not he himself, was the interesting, remarkable person. He took a special interest in young minds, and his learned papers contain mock-pedantic footnotes citing his friends' children as subjects or authorities; the conceptual apparatus includes monsters, fairy godmothers, dismal swamps, and baby robots. He was a prudent, frugal man, meticulous and hardworking, but always quick to say that work, as a lesser form of play, is not to be taken too seriously. He was beset by misgivings about those who put colleges, departments, or government contracts ahead of human values. Authority, as David saw it, is seldom beneficent, and tends to corrupt. With fine comic detachment, he would represent (a part of) himself as outraged by commands like "Use Other Door": by what right was somebody ordering him around? His own charming way with people was all gentle concern, respect, and compassion. Concern for others, and scrupulous insistence on doing things right, could distract David from concern with his own well-being; it is characteristic that at the onset of his illness he was engaged in the writing of an elaborate grant proposal intended to procure financial support for friends and associates. David Block is survived by his wife, Phoebe, of Ithaca; his son, David Lee, of Charlestown, Oregon; his sister, Florence (Mrs. Edwin L. Pool), a nephew, and two nieces, all of Middlebury, Vermont.

*Geoffrey S. S. Ludford, Lawrence E. Payne, Richard H. Rand, Edward P. Morris*

## Alfred Theodore Blomquist

*November 16, 1906 — January 15, 1977*

Alfred T. Blomquist, one of the outstanding organic chemists of his generation, had a relatively unconventional career compared to that of most academic scientists. A native of Chicago, he received his B.A., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees all from the University of Illinois. It was also at the University of Illinois that he met and married Sara Moffat. He had always been a brilliant student, and on completing his doctorate under the supervision of Professor Carl ("Speed") Marvel, he was awarded a prestigious National Research Council Postdoctoral Fellowship. He used this fellowship to pursue organic chemical research at Cornell and had intended to follow a career as a research scientist. The death of a key person in his father's clothing business, however, caused him to revise his plans; he declined an attractive offer from the DuPont Company when his fellowship appointment came to an end in order to return to Chicago as a partner in his father's firm. He spent the next eight years in the family firm and undoubtedly gave up any hope of being able to use his organic chemical training again.

World War II, however, brought Al Blomquist back to the academic world by temporarily depleting Cornell of its entire organic chemistry faculty. Professor J. R. Johnson had always wanted to bring Al back to chemistry, and he was finally successful in an appeal to Al to forsake his life in Chicago and to return to Ithaca to help out in this emergency. When Al claimed that he had forgotten most of his chemistry and had certainly failed to keep up with any new developments, Professor Johnson simply sent him a set of Chemical Society annual reports for the appropriate years, along with some recent texts and monographs, and told him to do some homework. While the practice of organic chemistry had not changed significantly during the 1930s, there had been very important advances in electronic theory and in the understanding of reaction mechanisms. The task of digesting these new developments in a few months must have been enormous. Nevertheless, Al Blomquist prepared himself the best he could, joined the Cornell University faculty as an assistant professor of chemistry in 1941, and soon found himself teaching all the organic chemistry courses and directing the research of all of the organic chemistry graduate students. It was under these strenuous circumstances that Professor Blomquist launched his academic career.

During the war years, Professor Blomquist was deeply involved in a number of research projects closely connected with problems of national defense. His true love, however, was organic chemistry per se, and he soon developed an international reputation on the basis of his many investigations in this field. His principal contributions to science were largely concerned with organic synthesis, and he published classical series of papers dealing with

the preparation and reactions of strained, small-ring molecules, the chemistry of many-membered rings, and the synthesis of novel monomers and polymers. Later in his career, he became interested in the chemistry of amino acids and of low-molecular-weight peptide hormones. He edited an excellent series of monographs on selected topics in organic chemistry. In 1960, he became the third member of the Cornell department of chemistry to be elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Professor Blomquist served as a chemical consultant to the B. F. Goodrich Company for twenty-five years, and he received a grant from Goodrich in support of his own research program at Cornell during most of that time. Especially in its early years, when federal funds in support of chemical research were not yet readily available, this grant provided invaluable support to a succession of very able graduate students.

Al Blomquist's prime personal qualities were his warmth, his generosity, and his empathy with students and younger colleagues. He consistently attracted a bright, diverse, and dedicated research group, and the Blomquist research group was always one of the largest and happiest in the chemistry department. He paid particular attention to helping his students get the best and most appropriate positions upon leaving Cornell, and he kept track of and helped each one during the subsequent years whenever necessary. He could count among his coworkers Bob Holley, who went on to become a Nobel laureate in chemistry, and Liang Huang, the woman who now leads a major research effort on the synthesis of antifertility steroids in the People's Republic of China.

As a colleague, Al was especially helpful to the younger members of the chemistry department. He understood the special insecurity that most assistant professors feel, and he was always available for an unhurried discussion of any problem, from the most personal to the strictly professional. In this quiet and totally unobtrusive way, he contributed greatly to faculty morale and to the well-being of the entire department.

Al Blomquist's life appeared to be dominated by his professional activities. In his earlier years, however, he was an avid stamp collector, and he and Sara were enthusiastic ballroom dancers. He always took great pride in his family. While he had few hobbies, he was a devoted gardener, and he derived particular pleasure from the cultivation of his roses. Throughout his life he maintained a certain elegance in his style of writing, in his speech (which he would occasionally grace with an apposite Latin phrase) and in his dress that marked him as a scholar and a gentleman. Those who knew him will long remember him with deep affection.

*Harold A. Scheraga, Charles F. Wilcox, Jerrold Meinwald*

## **Albert Wilhelm Boesche**

*November 3, 1874 — November 30, 1973*

A man of rare integrity, Professor Albert Wilhelm Boesche stands out in the memory of those who knew him for the generosity and kindness of his nature, the vigor and humor with which he expressed himself on an infinite variety of subjects, and the thoroughness with which he treated the matter in hand. Colleagues in the German Department, students, neighbors, friends in town and gown — all were touched and enriched by his unique qualities.

A. W. Boesche, as he signed himself even when writing to close friends, was born in the little seaport of Leer in northwestern Germany. His father and both grandfathers were lawyers and he would have followed their profession had not his father's prolonged invalidism made this financially impossible. After completing his secondary schooling in the local "Gymnasium," he emigrated in 1892 to America in the hope of finding an opening in the still flourishing German newspaper field here. He was disappointed in his expectations, however, and after some brief journalistic experience, he drifted about until he found employment with the mayor of Watertown, New York, Hiram Foote Inglehart, whose son was enrolled at Hamilton College. While earning his keep in the Inglehart home, he was encouraged to attend high school to improve his English. The principal, Eugene W. Lyttle, a Hamilton graduate and later Regents inspector, took a special interest in the young immigrant, urged him to prepare himself for a teaching career, and together with the Ingleharts loaned him the necessary funds.

Admitted to Hamilton College as a sophomore, the young Boesche graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1897, but remained another year to earn his A.M. while serving as tutor in Latin. From 1898 to 1900 he taught Latin, Greek, and German at Plattsburg Normal School, then studied in Germany for a year at the University of Munich before proceeding to Rutgers College as instructor in German. In 1903 he went to Harvard University as part-time instructor and graduate student for a year, and in 1904 he went again to Munich, where he obtained his Ph.D. in 1905. There followed his first year at Cornell, as instructor in German, before he resumed his duties at Harvard in 1906. In 1910 he was called to Cornell as assistant professor, and he advanced to full professor in 1915. Named professor emeritus in July 1942, he gave a final year to Cornell as lecturer in his department. He was a member of Delta Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, the Modern Language Association of America, and the American Association of Teachers of German.

While his main field of interest was German syntax and style, Professor Boesche periodically gave courses in German literature and, before World War I, in German history and politics. In one of its 1932 issues, the *Cornell Daily Sun* praised his painstaking methods, through which, “the alert student acquires considerable faculty in writing and speech.” He was a dedicated teacher who took a keen interest in his students, and who preferred to pass on to others in verbal rather than printed form the conclusions reached by his own voluminous reading. His publications consist mainly of newspaper articles and reviews, and include a translation into English of a play by Frank Wedekind. While still at Harvard, he coauthored a booklet of exercises in German composition and contributed a literary appreciation of Carl Spitteler to the “German Classics” series, for which he served as one of the revisers.

Early in his career, Professor Boesche had at the request of the Berlin publishers made a stylistic revision of a translation into German of Archibald Cary Coolidge’s *The United States as a World Power*, though he asked that his name not appear on the title page. When approached in 1908 by Albert B. Faust, however, for a translation of the latter’s prize-winning work, *The German Element in the United States*, he declined the honor on the grounds that the 1,050 hours he figured it would take him to do a thorough job would prevent him from conscientiously performing his duties at Harvard and leave him no time for self-improvement. Nonetheless, he offered whatever help he was able to give, a generosity he extended continuously throughout his long life. Thus, while the name A. W. Boesche may rarely appear on a title page, it will be found in numerous prefaces as testimony to the countless hours he spent in proofreading, correcting, and refining the manuscripts of other authors.

Describing himself as a follower of Schopenhauer, Professor Boesche nonetheless made constant efforts to combat his innate pessimism and to capture the moments of joy granted to mortal man. When world events justified his worst fears, he avoided any discussion that might cause hurt, although criticism on his part was always couched in kindly terms. Saddened and frustrated by what happened to the land of Goethe and Schiller to which he remained attached, and of which he felt himself a representative, he yet refused to become bitter. Behind his North German reserve, there pulsed a deep sensitivity and a compassion with all creation. His faithful companion, a fox terrier named Toby, seemed for some time to be part of the staff at Goldwin Smith Hall.

“The sweetest guy in the world - not a mean streak in him,” is the way he was characterized by a neighbor in Forest Home, where he lived for thirty-six years with his wife, Hermine, nee Rossolt, formerly of Hanover, Germany, whom he had married in 1905. The Boesche home, in which their three sons grew up, remained a center of hospitality and

community activity even in difficult times, while garden and fruit trees benefited friends and neighbors almost as much as the family. Customers around the cracker barrel and pot-bellied stove in Forest Home's former country store could sit for hours spellbound by Professor Boesche's lively accounts of his experiences and the jokes he liked to tell on himself. Adults and children alike were fascinated by his dramatic manner of discoursing on any topic from Goethe's encounter with Napoleon to the latest acquired gadget.

So intent was Professor Boesche always on the subject of his current special interest that accepting his generous invitations to a ride in his Ford or Star could involve a certain risk: one hand was constantly leaving the wheel as he gestured his points. On one occasion, while approaching a railroad crossing with a load of children, he interpreted a signalman's frantic waving as merely a friendly greeting and, stopping neither discourse nor the car's progress, he barely made it across the tracks in front of the oncoming locomotive.

It was felt as a big loss when in 1948 Professor and Mrs. Boesche moved to Boonton, New Jersey, where all three sons, Frederick (called Fritz), Otto, and Enno were settled. Here Mrs. Boesche succumbed the following year to a protracted illness, a blow which affected Professor Boesche very deeply. Yet he was fortunate in that he could stay in his new home next to Enno's and enjoy the devoted care of his sons and their families, today his survivors.

He continued to be an avid reader of chiefly philosophical and scientific works and to follow world events with interest. He kept in touch with his old friends through frequent letters, never forgetting a birthday once it was noted down. Although he became housebound a year or two before his death, his thoughts and penmanship remained clear and beautiful until the end. He will always be remembered with affection and gratitude.

*Elfrieda Pope Bestelmeyer*

# Raymond Bowers

*July 11, 1927 — April 29, 1979*

Raymond Bowers, professor of physics for nearly twenty years at Cornell, was born and educated in England. He gained his first degree at the University of London in 1948 and his doctorate in physics at the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, in 1951. After two years postdoctoral study at the University of Chicago, he joined the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in 1953 and was a research physicist there for seven years. In 1960 he came to Cornell as a member of the Department of Physics and of the Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics.

Raymond Bowers gained national and international prominence as an outstanding research physicist and as a commentator and analyst on science and public policy. His research interests were in the areas of solid-state and low-temperature physics, and his discoveries at Cornell included the first detection of the helicon, a magnetoplasma mode in metals akin to the ‘whistler’ signal observed in the ionosphere. He was aided in this work and in his work over the years on liquid helium, luminescence, semiconductors, and thermoelectric phenomena by many gifted research students and postdoctoral associates. The experimental metals physics group he built up at Cornell was highly regarded in the United States and abroad.

In the middle and late 1960s Bowers developed what became an abiding interest in the impact of science and technology on national and international affairs. He was an astute and perceptive observer in this area and was a frequent participant on national task forces and committees. He served, for example, on the staff of the Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President in 1966-67, in 1968 on the National Academy of Sciences Panel to Study Science and Regional Development, from 1972 to 1975 on the Committee on Science and Public Policy of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1977 on a task force to study national communications policymaking. In addition he served as a consultant to industry and to government, most recently to the Department of State and to the National Science Foundation. His knowledge, skill, and experience in questions relating to science and public policy were made available to the Cornell community at large through the establishment in spring of 1969 of a new program in science, technology, and society in which he served as the founding deputy director. He involved himself in the activities of this new venture with great intensity and effectiveness and he played a very important role in formulating the policies and guiding the development of the Program in Science, Technology, and Society at Cornell, especially during his period as director, from 1973 to 1978. His special interest was technology assessment, a field in which he became one of the world’s experts.

The value of Raymond Bowers\* work in many different areas of human endeavor has been widely recognized. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a fellow of the American Physical Society, a fellow of the Physical Society of London, and member of many other professional societies.

His activities and interests at Cornell encompassed both the sciences and the arts. During his years on the Cornell faculty, Bowers served on the editorial board of the Cornell University Press, on the executive committee of the Society for the Humanities, and on the Faculty Committee on Music. He was an excellent teacher and throughout his career at Cornell was deeply involved in teaching programs at both undergraduate and graduate levels, first in the Department of Physics and then in the Program on Science, Technology, and Society. In 1965 he was coauthor, with Alfred Kahn, of a major report on undergraduate education at Cornell.

In recording the great qualities of Raymond Bowers as a scholar, a teacher, an innovator, and a wise man, we are likely to miss his marvelous personal attributes. He was a remarkably decent and kindly person, one who worried deeply about interpersonal relationships and one who had a particular concern for young people, whether students, postdoctoral associates, or junior faculty. He had about him humor and wit which he used with great effectiveness in illuminating even the most serious of issues.

Just before his untimely death he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship, which he had planned to take up in England; he had been due for a well-deserved sabbatic leave in the fall of 1979.

*Frank A. Long, Neil W. Ashcroft*



# Eugene F. Bradford

*March 5, 1889 — February 21, 1972*

Eugene F. Bradford, registrar emeritus, died in Ithaca on February 21, 1972, forty-four years after he joined the University Faculty. He is survived by Marjorie Campbell Bradford, his wife, and their son, Edwin Campbell Bradford.

A lineal descendant of William Bradford, the founder of Plymouth Plantation and longtime governor of the colony, Gene Bradford was born on March 5, 1889, in Bangor, Maine. He carried throughout his life the imprint of New England north of Boston — its traditional conscience and its code, felicitously blended with a dry and discriminating humor.

His scholarly mind and promise were abundantly evident during his under-graduate years at Bowdoin College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Upon his graduation in 1912, Bowdoin awarded him the Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Fellowship in support of his advanced studies at Harvard. There he became pupil and disciple of George Lyman Kittredge. The bond remained a strong one until Kittredge's death in 1941, and the imprint of Kittredge and his ideals of scholarship — like the imprint of northern New England — was eloquently reflected in the exemplary standards and style that marked the career of Gene Bradford.

He earned the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philology from Harvard and was a member of the Department of English at Syracuse University. His professional career was interrupted when America entered the First World War. Gene Bradford served as first lieutenant with the 308th Infantry in the Oise-Aisne and the Meuse-Argonne campaigns, was wounded in action, and in later years wore his veteran's emblem as conscientiously as he wore his Phi Beta Kappa key. After study at Oxford for a year, he returned to Syracuse and in 1926 took charge of the admissions program there.

President Livingston Farrand invited Bradford to Cornell two years later as the University's first director of admissions, and in 1931 he became registrar as well as director of admissions, serving in both capacities until after the Second World War.

His years at Cornell revealed him as a meticulous administrator, whose orderly mind and dispassionate approach to the complexities of his assignment qualified him well for the duties which he had assumed. But there were other aspects of his nature which came to light soon after he reached the campus. He was essentially an academic man

by temperament and by inclination, and his heart never really left the classroom and the library after he went into administrative work. Moreover, he was an academic man of unusually independent spirit and point of view, well adapted to the rigorous professional climate of a Faculty celebrated for having a redoubtable and even fierce independence of its own.

It was in character for a man such as Gene Bradford to insist upon teaching, no matter what else he might be doing, and he taught until the burgeoning pressures of the late 1930s and the early '40s made him give up his thrice-weekly pilgrimages to Goldwin Smith. It was also in character for his active interest in research to persist. One of his abiding satisfactions was the monthly meeting of The Circle, an informal group which gathered to hear an original paper read by Howard Adelman, Carl Stephenson, Leonard A. Maynard, Gene Bradford himself, or one of the other members — and submitting the author to an uninhibited grilling afterward.

At his desk in Morrill Hall, near a window which looked out across the valley towards West Hill, Gene Bradford seemed to personify the integrity and the underlying warmth of the institution. Even his manner and his appearance were congenial to his role. Well remembered are the unobtrusive and relaxed dignity of speech and bearing, the gray suit (usually with vest, except in hot weather) that was part of his careful grooming, the level gaze which — under provocation — could turn frosty behind the rimless glasses, the generous growth of eyebrow, the strong line of chin and jawbone. And with it all, a small forelock that refused to stay in place during the course of a hard day's work and helped relieve any impression of austerity.

He was primarily a quiet force in University affairs, and (there is really no other way to express the almost esoteric quality) he commanded respect. His style in speaking and writing was sparse and to the point. He might encounter debate over a substantive issue on the infrequent occasions when he addressed a meeting of the University Faculty, but he invariably received a measure of attention over and beyond the demands of parliamentary courtesy. Along with George Holland Sabine, Cornelius Betten, A. W. Gibson, and others, he was a member of the Faculty who never had to explain what he meant after he finished talking.

The recognition which Gene Bradford was accorded by his campus associates was also manifest in the professional circles in which he moved. He was elected vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the College Entrance Examination Board, and for many years he played an important part in the affairs of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, its Commission on Higher Education, and the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. He was a member of the Modern Language Association, the American Association of University Professors, and his social fraternity was Delta Kappa Epsilon.

A strong-minded as well as a high-minded man, Gene Bradford on occasion found himself engaged in differences of opinion with another strong-minded and high-minded man, President Edmund Ezra Day, who succeeded Livingston Farrand in 1937. The differences were a bit sharp at times, but over the years they were of small consequence on a campus where high-minded men often found themselves ranged against colleagues who thought otherwise, without lasting impairment of professional regard or personal esteem on either hand.

The end of the Second World War and the onrush of applications for admission brought to the fore irrepressible questions of policy and procedure in handling the awesome work load. The booming expansion of the administrative complex, an inevitable result of the booming expansion of everything else, symbolized the rapid and enforced changes that the postwar years brought upon the University. In 1946 the outward and visible signs of the new era included the recently completed administration building (later to be named for Edmund Ezra Day), the sprawling and allegedly temporary quarters for veterans beyond Judd Falls Road, and the mushrooming Faculty housing development on the slope of East Hill. In that year the Office of Admissions was established as a separate organization under Director Herbert H. Williams. Gene Bradford continued to serve as registrar until his retirement in 1957 and in the process experienced one of the most productive phases of his service to Cornell.

In his time as director of admissions and as registrar, he had a critical and continuing part in the University's effort to maintain the quality of its student body and its standards in the wake of the stock market crash of 1929, the hard years of the Great Depression, recovery, and a devastating war and its aftermath. He was witness to the establishment of the School of Nutrition in 1939, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations in 1945, and the School of Business and Public Administration in 1946. In connection with each of these benchmarks along the way of Cornell's academic growth and development, Gene Bradford played a greater or lesser role as circumstance and his responsibilities directed. All in all, his contribution to the increasing strength of the University was invaluable and, in many respects, unique.

He was a conservative in the finest sense of the term, yet without trace of the stark rigidity too often mistaken for good New England conscience. His convictions with respect to the mission of the University were rooted in a sophisticated understanding of the genius or spirit of the place, and his concept of the University interest, which he had served with such singleness of purpose, was as timeless as that view across the valley towards West Hill.

*Blanchard L. Rideout, Harry Caplan, Howard B. Adelman, Edward K. Graham, Walter A. Snickenberger*

# James Chester Bradley

*February 11, 1884 — February 25, 1975*

The death of James Chester Bradley shortly after his ninety-first birthday brought to a close nearly seventy years of devoted service to Cornell University.

Professor Bradley was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, where he attended Friends Graded School, and in 1903 he graduated from Philadelphia Central High School. He early showed an interest in the natural sciences and is said to have collected spiders at the age of three. He was fifteen and still in high school when he published his first scientific paper. When he was sixteen, he became editor of *The Entomological Student*.

He entered Cornell in 1903 and received his A.B. degree in 1906. He received his M.S. from the University of California in 1907, returned to Cornell, and received his Ph.D. in 1910. From 1905 to 1909 he held various assistantships and fellowships at Cornell and the University of California. He served as special assistant to the state entomologist of Georgia in 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1913. He was in Georgia when Professor John Henry Comstock wired him an offer to return to Cornell as an assistant professor. Bradley said, "I didn't walk, I ran to the nearest telegraph office to wire acceptance." He served as assistant professor from 1911 until 1920, when he was appointed professor of entomology and curator of invertebrate zoology. He became professor emeritus in 1952.

Professor Bradley was a true field biologist, and his extensive trips to collect insects began in 1905 when he went to the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia. He was on the Cornell expedition to Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia in 1912 and on the famed joint Cornell-Harvard transcontinental trip in 1917. He, with the late Professor W. T. M. Forbes, led the Cornell Entomological Expedition of 1919-21 to South America. Species new to science are still being found among the vast collections made on this last trip. Specimens collected by Bradley throughout North and South America as well as in Europe and Africa did much to enhance the stature of the already extensive Cornell University Insect Collection. After World War I he purchased with his own funds a number of collections of European insects, which he turned over to Cornell.

His grasp of the subjects he taught was phenomenal, and his expectations of the knowledge students were to acquire made his courses a challenge. Graduate students found Bradley a hard taskmaster. His concern with detail and insistence on a complete grasp of the subject and related subjects caused many to fall by the wayside. Those who survived are leaders in their fields.

His scientific publications began in 1899, continued in an almost unbroken stream until his death, and consisted of about 260 titles; at least one paper was in press at the time of his death. Since he was primarily a hymenopterist, the majority of his papers deal with wasps, but he was by no means restricted to this field. His book, *A Manual of the Genera of Beetles of America, North of Mexico*, was a standard text and reference work for many years. Others of his works cover insect morphology and evolution and biogeography. A few years before his death he developed an interest in the Phasmidae, a family of insects related to the grasshoppers, and was preparing an extensive paper on this group.

Professor Bradley had an abiding interest in young people. He founded and for many years was scoutmaster of Troop 15 in Ithaca and was chairman of the committee that secured the site for Camp Barton. He was a member of the National Council and the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He was coauthor, with the late Professor E. Laurence Palmer, of the manual *Insect Life* for the Boy Scouts.

He was a member of numerous scientific societies in the United States and abroad, many of which made him a fellow or honorary member. He was president of the Entomological Society of America in 1951. He served on the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature from 1944 to 1963 and was its president from 1953 to 1963. For many years he was on the executive committee of the International Congress of Entomology. In 1972 he was asked to be a guest of the International Congress held that year in Australia, and it was an occasion of deep regret to him that he was not well enough to travel that far.

In 1940 Professor Bradley married Ruth Stephens Baker, a childhood friend who had made a distinguished career in education. Mrs. Bradley died in 1965.

*J. G. Franclemont, C. E. Palm, L. L. Pechuman*

## Clarence G. Bradt

*June 2, 1898 — June 2, 1977*

Clarence G. Bradt, professor emeritus of animal science, Cornell University, died June 2, 1977, at the age of seventy-nine.

Professor Bradt retired January 1, 1960, after thirty-eight years of extension work as a county agricultural agent and animal husbandry specialist. After graduating from Cornell with a B.S. degree in agriculture in 1922, he entered extension work as assistant agent in St. Lawrence County. He became county agricultural agent in Schenectady in 1923 and in Delaware County in 1925. Under his leadership, Delaware County greatly expanded its Farm Bureau membership, ranked first in Dairy Herd Improvement Association record keeping, and first in the TB-testing program.

In 1930, Professor Bradt joined the staff of the New York State College of Agriculture as assistant professor of animal husbandry. His first responsibility was the organization of dairy record clubs, a type of mail-order milk testing. This was the forerunner of the present-day county central testing laboratory and owner-sampler record.

Professor Bradt was most noted for his work on and leadership in herd health programs. He had remarkable ability to coordinate the efforts of the innumerable persons, diversely employed, whose efforts were required to achieve disease eradication and control and to promote the idea of healthy herds. He was a prolific writer and had to his credit numerous extension bulletins and leaflets, special reports, scientific articles, and articles in farm magazines. He was also a regular contributor to the County Farm News Service and wrote more than one thousand individual articles for the service.

In 1936 he was granted a year's leave of absence to serve with the Agricultural Conservation Program during its organization in New York State and, for a time, served as its state executive officer.

During World War II, another year's leave was granted for service on the wartime food production program. He helped with the development and promotion of the state farm labor program and gave major attention to farm labor relations and training. In this period he was author of two widely circulated publications, *Training Farm Workers* and *Are You A Good Boss?* In 1945, he made a survey of dairy cattle housing and milk production methods in the Seattle, Washington, milkshed and, upon his return, made detailed reports on pen stabling and parlor milking.

While on sabbatical leave in 1951, he completed a thorough study of public livestock health programs in the United States. In making this survey, he visited twenty-four states, and the final report was circulated widely by the United States Department of Agriculture.

After retirement from the College of Agriculture, Professor Bradt worked as a consultant for the James A. Baker Institute for Animal Health in the area of dairy disease research. His duties with the institute included research reviews, public relations, and research funding. He retired from the institute on January 1, 1969.

In addition to holding membership in the American Dairy Science Association and the U.S. Livestock Sanitary Association, Professor Bradt was a member of Alpha Zeta, an honorary agricultural fraternity, and Epsilon Sigma Phi, an honorary society of extension workers from all states.

Professor Bradt was a native of Rome, Oneida County, and spent most of his life in New York State, with the exception of two years on a farm in the Red River Valley in North Dakota\*

Professor Bradt is survived by his wife, Sara (Howe) Bradt; two sons, Robert H. Bradt of Mentor, Ohio, and J. Herbert Bradt of Buffalo, New York; and eight grandchildren.

*Harry R. Ainslie, Kenneth L. Turk, James D. Burke*

# Richard Duane Brasfield

*October 13, 1919 — May 3, 1970*

Richard Duane Brasfield, born October 13, 1919, and reared in Eastern Tennessee, carried with him through life the industry and perseverance characteristic of this former frontier country, mellowed by the friendliness and charm of his southern heritage. While an undergraduate at Vanderbilt University he was awarded the General John J. Pershing Medal, and from Vanderbilt University he received both an A.B. and an M.D. degree. His internship and residency in surgery in Nashville Hospital was interrupted by a two-year tour of duty as a medical officer in the U.S. Navy.

His long association with Cornell University began with his acceptance of a fellowship and residency at Memorial Hospital in New York City, with which institution he remained throughout the rest of his life, holding the position of associate attending surgeon on the gastric and mixed tumor services, as well as that of clinical assistant professor of surgery, Cornell University Medical College, at the time of his death.

He was the author of more than sixty scientific articles having to do with various aspects of the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. He investigated the possibilities of thermography in the differential diagnosis of cancer. He devised an ingenious method of irradiation of the internal mammary lymphnodes to extend the scope of surgery in patients with cancer of the breast. He was the first surgeon ever to perform elective right hepatic lobectomy for cancer of the gall bladder, his patient surviving for seventeen years and actually outliving her benefactor by several months. His interest in major hepatic resection, not only for tumors of the gall bladder but for tumors of the liver as well, continued and gained him widespread recognition for skill and competence in this taxing area of surgical endeavor.

He was engaged at the time of his death in a systematic review of the diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of sarcomas of soft-tissue origin.

His interests and activities were not restricted to medicine: Dick Brasfield liked nothing better than to hike into uncharted wilderness with a gun in his band, a pack on his back, and a friend at his side. His devotion to nature, to the great out-of-doors, to hunting, to fishing, was life-long and led him to productive membership in nonprofessional societies concerned with nature and wildlife, and in particular to affiliation with the Boy Scouts of America, in which he was scoutmaster of Pelham Manor Troop 5.



He was active in organized medicine and served as treasurer of the Medical Society of the County of New York for the two years before his death. Never sparing himself in rendering expert and devoted care to patients, he had little time for purveyors of medical care subsidized by disinterested third-party agencies, and was an articulate spokesman for the ideals of medical care based on individual doctor-patient relationship.

Afflicted with the disease against which he had directed his lifelong efforts, he courageously continued all his activities, fully aware of his limited time, until a few weeks before the end and, with Christian fortitude and confidence and without rancor, accepted death when it came on May 3, 1970.

*Lemuel Bowden, M.D.*

## Muriel Brasie

*March 18, 1895 — September 1, 1975*

After retirement in 1950, necessitated by crippling arthritis, Muriel Brasie continued to share her teaching talents and enthusiasm with others just as she had at Cornell University where she attained the rank of associate professor in the New York State College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology), Department of Textiles and Clothing. She was a creative contributor and an active participant in all phases of the college's program: research, resident teaching, and extension teaching.

Born in Monticello, Minnesota, Miss Brasie earned a teaching diploma from Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wisconsin, in 1916. At Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, she earned the Bachelor of Science degree in 1922 and the Master of Arts degree in 1928. Her deep interest in progressive education prompted further study at Columbia and Cornell Universities during two sabbatical leaves.

Muriel Brasie came to Cornell University in 1928 following several successful teaching experiences in Illinois and Wisconsin, the last five years at Stout Institute. Former students recall her as a real friend, as deeply interested in their personal welfare as in their academic achievement. The return of one loan given to help a student in financial need was refused with the comment, "That was money well spent; pass it on to help another person in need."

After nine years of resident teaching, during which she and a departmental colleague experimented with exchanging assignments in resident instruction and extension teaching, Miss Brasie began to direct her energies and teaching expertise to extension and its 4-H Club program. For seven years before she again returned to resident teaching and research, 4-H Club members and their leaders were captivated by her enthusiasm and ability to help them solve difficult problems by separating the problems into easily achieved tasks. She did this during our nation's great depression when individuals and family groups were working to conserve and reuse every available textile and clothing resource. For years, teaching materials and bulletins developed by Miss Brasie at that time were among the most widely distributed by the college.

In teaching, both resident and extension, Miss Brasie valued quality workmanship in all that she did, and she expected the same from her students. She encouraged them to see themselves as individuals with unique and varied qualities and to choose or design clothing that expressed the style and personality of each. To her, clothing, with its color, design, and construction, was truly an art form.

In research as a collaborator in *The Consumer Speaks* project, a federally funded pilot study conducted in twenty-two states during the mid-1940s, Miss Brasie, writing in *The Journal of Home Economics*, concluded that the study, though limited in scope, provided “a valuable technique for consumer education and an excellent method for focusing consumer opinion and making consumers articulate as a group.” Business considered the findings significant, and the data released were in demand among manufacturers, retailers, trade associations, and advertising agencies, according to editorial comment in the journal.

Miss Brasie maintained memberships in educational and professional organizations, among which were Pi Lambda Theta, Kappa Delta Pi, American Home Economics Association, and the National Education Association. She traveled to Russia, Southeast Asia, the Pacific Islands, Guatemala, and Mexico, studying textiles and accessories as art forms.

Upon retirement she moved to San Francisco where in spite of her painful affliction she was actively engaged until a few months before her death in volunteer work. Sharing her talents were the United Nations Information Center, Indian Affairs Council, American Friends Service and Legislative Committees, and the Crafts Department of the United States Public Health Hospital.

At her request her ashes were scattered on a slope of the Marin Headlands near Golden Gate. A friend’s tribute on that occasion included: “... you yearned for distant horizons ... to learn and then to lead the way for others toward a life with meaning and a growing understanding among earth’s people”

A sister, Robin Bruce, Mill Valley, California, survives.

*Orrilla W. Butts, Natalie D. Crowe, Vera A. Caulum*

# Neil Mather Brice

*February 27, 1934 — January 31, 1974*

Cornell suffered a tragic loss when Neil Mather Brice was killed in a plane crash in Pago Pago, Samoa, on January 31, 1974, at the age of 39. Brice was a professor of electrical engineering, and at the time of his death he was returning from Australia, where he had been on sabbatic leave at the University of Sydney. During the leave he had traveled and lectured in England, India, Japan, Hong Kong, and New Zealand, and he was on his way to Hawaii and back to the United States when the crash occurred.

He received his B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees from Queensland University in his native Australia, and the Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1965. He then taught at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada, for two years before coming to Cornell. During 1970-71 he served as a program director for solar-terrestrial research for the National Science Foundation. He was recently elected a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and was awarded an honorary D.Sc. degree by Queensland University. His early research involved participation in both Australian and Stanford University expeditions to Antarctica, and there is now a mountain named Mt. Brice in Antarctica. He was a member of the American Geophysical Union, the International Scientific Radio Union, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was on numerous advisory panels.

Professor Brice was an energetic and prolific scientist with an impressive record of publications. In his extensive work on various magnetospheric topics he demonstrated a keen ability to sort through a variety of data, recognize what was important, and construct a unifying model of the various phenomena and their interrelationships. He did fundamental work on whistler propagation, the physics of whistler emission, and electron precipitation from the magnetosphere. He was a major contributor to the early work leading to the recognition of the importance of the magnetospheric substorm, and he continued to contribute in many of the important areas of magnetospheric and ionospheric research. He was one of the first to recognize the importance of Jupiter's magnetosphere, and many of his ideas concerning Jupiter have been borne out by recent spacecraft measurements; in particular, the suggestion put forward by Brice and one of his former students that there may be "doughnuts" of gas associated with the large satellites of the major planets was apparently verified just a few days before his death.

Neil Brice was more than a talented scientist. His energy and enthusiasm affected all aspects of his life. He always had a dozen projects under way and was bursting to tell everyone he met about them. One minute he would be describing a new idea about the magnetosphere or some data from Arecibo, and the next he would be talking

about the barn he was building for his antique buggy collection or some new wrinkle in the income tax laws he had discovered. In whatever he did, whether it was teaching his children “Strine,” the dialect of Australia, jousting in academic politics, or trying to unravel a scientific puzzle, Neil put his considerable energy and talents to good use. He is survived by his wife, Marilyn, and their three children, Henry, Amy, and Betsy. Neil’s imagination and enthusiasm will be sorely missed by those who knew him well. His view of life is perhaps captured by an Oscar Wilde quotation on a poster taped to his office door: ‘Consistency is the last refuge of the unimaginative.’ He needed days with more than twenty-four hours and lived his short life to the full.

*Gordon Cummings, Martin Harwit, Donald Farley*

# Stanley J. Brownell

*November 13, 1893 — January 16, 1979*

Stanley J. Brownell, professor of animal husbandry emeritus at Cornell University, died January 16, 1979, at his home in Sun City Center, Florida. Born in Michigan, he graduated from Michigan State College with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1916 and a Master of Agriculture degree in 1922. He was appointed assistant professor at Pennsylvania State College in 1923 in charge of the dairy cattle breeding extension program. He developed bull association organizations that served as a pattern for similar organizations throughout the nation. While at Pennsylvania, he was granted a Master of Science degree in 1929.

Professor Brownell came to Cornell in the fall of 1929 as an assistant professor of animal husbandry in charge of the dairy cattle breeding program. He became project leader of animal husbandry extension in 1934, a position he held until retirement in 1959. He was advanced to full professor in 1935.

During the early 1930s, Professor Brownell served as field secretary for the New York Holstein Association. Under his leadership, the association doubled in membership, had its greatest growth in affiliated local groups, and survived the Depression.

Soon after coming to Cornell, he created the two-day dairy cattle breeding schools and began demonstrating to farmers the possibilities of artificial breeding programs and principles of scientific breeding. The first artificial breeding cooperative in New York and the nation was organized under Brownell's direction and became operative in the fall of 1938. The development of this and other artificial breeding cooperatives is considered a crucial step in New York's advance in genetic improvement and in the development of artificial insemination in the United States. As more of these county and regional cooperatives came into being, he conceived the idea that a consolidation of these smaller cooperatives into a statewide organization would bring about a more rapid genetic improvement in dairy cattle in dairymen's herds. From this concept was born the New York Artificial Breeder's Cooperative, which later was merged with similar cooperatives in the Northeast to become Eastern Artificial Insemination Cooperative, Incorporated, which is located in Ithaca, New York, and serves New England and New York.

During Professor Brownell's tenure at Cornell, the animal husbandry extension faculty increased from five to sixteen specialists working with dairy, beef, sheep, swine, meats, and 4-H youth. Under his leadership, extension programs that attracted world-wide attention were state and county organizations for dairy herd improvement and artificial insemination, electronic processing of dairy records serving the entire Northeast, herd health, swine,

lamb, wool marketing pools, beef cattle projects, and 4-H youth programs. The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell has recently been rated number one in the nation based on a survey of four thousand faculty members in other land-grant universities. Part of this success can safely be attributed to the philosophy, vision, and dedication of Professor Brownell in the development of a faculty and extension programs in animal husbandry.

In 1946 Professor Brownell was appointed chief of livestock and meats for the Office of Military Government in Germany, representing the United States on the four powers' committee for dairy, livestock, and meats. At the request of the German government in 1950, he returned to Germany to direct the establishment of centralized artificial breeding throughout the British Zone. He was honored for his contributions by the Bavarian government in 1946 and by the Bremen and Lower Saxony governments in 1950.

The Lambda Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national extension fraternity, honored Brownell in 1949 for "the highest achievement in an extension project for advancing the work of the Cornell Extension Service".

In 1952 the American Dairy Science Association selected him to receive the DeLaval Award for outstanding accomplishments in dairy extension. He was the second individual to receive this honor.

In 1953 he was awarded the United States Department of Agriculture Superior Merit Award for "effective leadership in the field of animal and dairy husbandry and meritorious service to the welfare of the dairy industry resulting in better standards of living among farm families".

In 1955 Professor Brownell was granted a leave of absence from Cornell to assist the government of Greece in the development of a livestock research program in artificial insemination, a dairy herd improvement program, and demonstrations of proper milk sanitation and quality improvement.

Professor Brownell will long be remembered by those who knew him for his extension philosophy of helping others help themselves, for his vision, dedication, development of viable extension programs, and strong leadership in all phases of animal husbandry extension. It can truthfully be stated that Stanley J. Brownell had a tremendous impact on the dairy and livestock industry in New York, the United States, and the world.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna Fager Brownell, whose address is Post Office Box 5505, Sun City Center, Florida 33570, and a son, David R. Brownell, who resides in Washington, D.C.

*Samuel T. Slack, Robert W. Spalding, Harry R. Ainslie*

# Jacob Herbert Bruckner

*May 14, 1905 — February 26, 1970*

J. Herbert Bruckner was born in Anaconda, Montana. From an early age he was interested in poultry. He owned and managed a poultry farm from twelve years of age until 1923, when he was graduated from Anaconda High School. He obtained the B.S. degree from Purdue University with a major in poultry husbandry, and the Ph.D. from Cornell University with a major in poultry breeding and minors in genetics and marketing. Throughout his forty years at Cornell University, Herb Bruckner did much to change the production of poultry from a “husbandry” to a science.

He married Frances McKibben in 1930. They had four sons, Bruce, Allan, Dean and Keith. He spoke often of his family and was proud of their achievements. He particularly enjoyed his eleven grandchildren.

Herb Bruckner loved Cornell University and had the highest devotion to its ideals and aims. Few are better versed in the history of Cornell than he was, and no one has been a greater supporter of the Cornell tradition of freedom and responsibility.

As head of the Department of Poultry Science for twenty-five years, Herbert Bruckner recognized that to serve the needs of both agriculture and Cornell it was necessary to staff his department with scientists capable of conducting the basic research needed to find the answers to problems of the poultry industry and, at the same time, with capabilities to teach and lead undergraduate and graduate students in these basic areas of research. Herb Bruckner saw his job as one of service to those in his department. He took a personal interest in the progress, accomplishments and tragedies of each faculty member and each student in his department. He did everything possible to provide his staff with the facilities and finances necessary to carry on the research and teaching that they wished to do. He shouldered numerous onerous tasks and responsibilities which could have been delegated to others.

He continued to follow the progress of each student who left Cornell. He published a newsletter periodically, which was sent to over two hundred alumni of the department.

He liked books, particularly old books about poultry. He did much to make the Rice Library at Cornell the best collection of poultry books in the world.



He was a much loved department head. In 1965, when he left the headship, the faculty of the department unanimously voted to ask the Board of Trustees to name the new poultry laboratory building the Bruckner Laboratory of Poultry Biology. The trustees agreed to bestow this rare honor on an active faculty member in 1966. Bruck's reaction upon reading the letter from the Board of Trustees typified his humble modesty. He read the letter, became rather embarrassed, and muttered something about how other members of his staff deserved the honor far more than he. This was characteristic. He was not one to seek honors. Naturally he was proud to be recognized and it touched him more than he would ever admit.

Herb was straightforward and unpretentious. He was comfortable to be with, whether you were a student meeting the head of the department for the first time, a poultry farmer, or a colleague, you could be comfortable with Herb. You could enjoy talking with him and could appreciate his sense of humor.

Herb Bruckner was an able departmental administrator. But his concern for the University extended beyond his own department. He was a member of the General Committee of the Graduate School, and he was on the selection committees for the dean of the College of Agriculture and the dean of the Graduate School; he played a crucial role on the Corson Committee that recommended the establishment of the Division of Biological Sciences. His most recent assignment was as a member of the Committee on Faculty Governance.

Herb tackled each assignment with enthusiasm, sincerity, and above all with wise objectivity. Thus one of his greatest contributions to Cornell lay in his constant challenging of the status quo, and his exhortation to reexamine academic programs. It was Herb Bruckner in the late 1950s who prodded the faculty and the administration of the College of Agriculture into a review of its entire academic program. This undertaking resulted in a recognition of the need for frequent reappraisals which has continued for over a decade.

Many of us will always cherish our informal discussions with Herb Bruckner. They never dealt with trivia but quickly centered on how this University could be improved and strengthened. He was a champion of change and he recognized that the young would have to provide much of the thrust for change; therefore, he also was a champion of the young. Herb Bruckner was not just a teacher, not just a colleague, not just an administrator—he was a good friend to all who knew him.

*F. B. Hutt, M. C. Nesheim, M. L. Scott*

# Helen Dudley Bull

*October 3, 1886 — January 14, 1978*

Helen Dudley Bull is remembered in both the local and the academic community as a gifted pediatrician, teacher, writer, counselor, and friend. Her gentle serenity, quiet sense of humor, readiness to be helpful, and insight into both adult and childhood needs endeared her to many. She was a member of the Department of Family Life in the New York State College of Home Economics from July 1, 1926, until June 30, 1949, except for a brief period after the birth of her sixth child in 1928.

Dr. Helen, as her friends called her, was a member of a gifted family of five girls and two boys. An older sister studied bookbinding in the United States and France. Examples of her work are on exhibit in the J. Pierpont Morgan Library in New York City. Another sister became a deaconess in the Episcopal church, working in the Virginia mountains. One of her brothers became an architect, settling in Argentina.

Dr. Helen herself was sure by the time she graduated from Packer Collegiate Institute that she wanted to study medicine. From 1907 to 1911 she attended Cornell University Medical College, being elected to the top honorary society, Alpha Omega Alpha, in her junior year and graduating first in her class. She interned at Worcester Memorial Hospital in Worcester, Massachusetts.

In 1914 she was married to Harry Clifford Bull, M.D., also a graduate of Cornell University Medical School. They established themselves in Ithaca as general practitioners with special interest in pediatrics. Many will remember Dr. Harry not only as a fine doctor but also as a gifted musician and composer.

During World War I he served with the Red Cross in Europe while Dr. Helen carried on their combined practice in Ithaca and cared for the first two of their six children.

Dr. Helen Bull was appointed acting professor of child hygiene in the College of Home Economics on July 1, 1926, to take over the work of Dr. Helen Zillmer, who had been on loan to the college for a year from the New York State Department of Health. She was elected professor of child hygiene September 24, 1931. She became pediatrician for the nursery school and for the babies who lived in the Home Management Apartments.

In 1938 Professor Lemo Rockwood initiated a course in marriage that was attended by men and women from a number of colleges on the campus. Dr. Bull taught the section of the course dealing with sex, reproduction, and childbirth. Mrs. Rockwood said of her participation in the course, "Her approach was that of the clinical teacher,

but her language was non- technical. She was relaxed and comfortable with her subject matter. The students respected her as a medical authority and appreciated her success as a wife and mother.”

Dr. Russell Smart, a colleague in the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, wrote of her, “She saw health as a positive aspect of living, but she also recognized that families had to cope with more than medical and physical components. She also served as consultant with the students in the college, and acted as liaison with University Health Services.”

Dr. Mollie Smart, also a member of the department, wrote, “I have fond memories of Dr. Helen. First, she was a dear friend. Our whole family loved to go to the Bulls’ house and to their cottage on the lake. When the children went with us, Dr. Helen always did something to make it special. She would give each a tiny toy, or show them the new kittens, or tell them a story.

“As pediatrician in the nursery school Dr. Helen counseled us on our children’s health, both physical and mental. Not only did she have helpful ideas about how to cope with problems of growing up, but she made me feel confident and comfortable about myself as a parent.

“Dr. Helen and I were coauthors of *Living with Baby*, a Cornell Homemakers’ Bulletin, in 1947. We had many interesting and happy times talking about what was to go into the bulletin, she teaching me.

“Rus and I went to see Dr. Helen a few years ago in Keeseville, where she lived after her retirement from Cornell. She was about to give up her house and live in retirement apartments in Saratoga. We were amazed and pleased at how little she had changed in more than twenty years. She was just as full of life and love as she had been during those happy years in Ithaca.”

A Cornell extension bulletin that also came from Dr. Helen’s pen, *The Adolescent: Physical Development*, was reprinted in 1950. She conducted a number of research studies, among them “The Incidence and Treatment of Pin Worms in Nursery School Children.” With Professor Ethel Waring and George H. Mauhan, she conducted research on the “Effect of Ultra-violet Irradiation on a Group of Preschool Children,” published in June 1937.

Dr. Helen was a member of the American Medical Association and of the Tompkins County Medical Association. She served for many years on the Ithaca School Board.

She and her husband retired in 1950 to live in Keeseville, New York, Dr. Harry’s birthplace. Here she was active in the American Association of University Women and the North Country Women’s Club. Best of all, there was time

to share with her husband their many interests and friendships and to enjoy visits to and from many of their fifteen grandchildren. After his death on June 9, 1958, she lived for several years in Saratoga Springs at the retirement center. Her last year was spent at the Pine Rest Nursing Home in Paramus, New Jersey, near two of her daughters.

All of her six children attended Cornell. One, Dr. Christopher Bull, is currently professor of clinical medicine at Cornell and a psychiatrist at the Gannett Medical Clinic. Another son, Gifford, formerly flight engineer and test pilot for Calspan, is professor of aerospace and aerophysics at Mississippi State University. A daughter, Alice, follows her father's love of music. Living in Anchorage, Alaska, she teaches music and composes children's ballets, songs, and chamber music.

Dr. Helen died at the age of ninety-one in her sleep. Her daughter Helen wrote, "Up to her death she was clear of mind and in good spirits." It was a fitting close to her serene life.

*Mary Ford, Lemo D. Rockwood, Esther H. Stocks*

# Alice M. Burgoin

*August 29, 1902 — December 8, 1971*

Alice M. Burgoin, professor of institution management, emeritus, was born in Silver City, Iowa. She received her B.S. degree from Nebraska Wesleyan University and her M.S. degree from Iowa State College. She pursued additional study in the United States and in England. Prior to her appointment in the Department of Institution Management, New York State College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology), at Cornell University, she held positions in secondary schools and colleges in Iowa and Wisconsin.

Professor Burgoin came to Cornell in 1932 as an instructor and subsequently held appointments as assistant and associate professor. Following a leave of absence she was reappointed in 1951 as associate professor. From 1953 to 1955 she served as acting head of the Department and was promoted to full professor in 1962. She retired in 1964 as professor emeritus, having served on the faculty for a period of twenty-eight years.

Miss Burgoin's major responsibility during her tenure at Cornell was teaching undergraduate students in the College of Home Economics and in the School of Hotel Administration, and graduate students majoring in institution management. Together with the late Professor Katharine W. Harris, Miss Burgoin was responsible in 1933 for opening, and subsequently for directing, the Martha Van Rensselaer cafeteria, which for many years served as a student laboratory. Her area of specialization was quantity food preparation and service, and she contributed to publications in this field. In response to the needs of the National School Lunch program, she developed a graduate course in school lunch management and directed graduate studies in the area. Her vision in recognizing the need for training in this field, her pioneering efforts, and her competence led to her appointment on the New York State Board of Regents Advisory Committee on School Lunch.

Professor Burgoin was an adviser to the Executive Board of the New York State School Food Service Association and a member of the advisory committee for the Food Service Administration program at the New York State Agricultural and Technical College at Morrisville. She was also chairman of the college section of the American School Food Service Association.

Professor Burgoin gave unselfishly to many related groups, professional associations, and committees. In addition to her membership in the American School Food Service Association, she held membership in the American Home Economics Association, the National Restaurant Association, the New York State School Food Service Association, and the Cayuga Dietetic Association. She was a faculty member on the Cornell Board of Directors for

the Interfraternity Cooperative Association, and in this capacity she advised fraternities regarding the selection and purchasing of foods. She also served on several College and University committees.

Professor Burgoin was highly recognized as an outstanding teacher as well as an academic administrator. While she expected high standards of students, they held her in high esteem — she was affectionately known as “General Burgoin” by her students in Hotel Administration. She kept in touch with many of her former students, several of whose professional careers have been recognized nationally and internationally.

Miss Burgoin enjoyed a wide circle of friends, which included university and other professional colleagues, students, employees, and many persons beyond the university community. She instinctively sensed the needs of others and generously and cheerfully responded to these needs. In her retirement she was an active member of the Tompkins County Hospital Auxiliary. She participated in the Head Start program at St. Paul’s United Methodist Church and served on many church committees. Her many interests included gardening, entertaining, and travel. In her travels she frequently contacted former students.

Professor Burgoin came from a closely knit family. She maintained strong ties with her brother and three sisters in the United States and with her relatives in England.

Miss Burgoin was carrying on her usual schedule of activities and was making plans for the future, including travel, at the time of her illness. Her many friends and acquaintances were greatly shocked by her sudden death and they extend their deepest sympathy to her family.

*Catherine J. Personius, Kathryn O. Visnyei, Mary Bloetjes*

# Temple Burling

*March 22, 1896 — February 16, 1975*

Temple Burling was a member of the faculty of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations from 1948 until his retirement in 1964. During the first two years he served half-time in the mental health program of Gannett Clinic, later continuing to practice psychotherapy there for one afternoon a week. Dr. Burling was a pioneer in the field of industrial psychiatry. With R. H. Macy and Company (1937-40), he was the first psychiatrist to serve full time on the staff of a business or industrial firm. During this same period he was publishing the first articles outlining how the psychiatrist could ease the emotional tensions people encounter in work situations. At Cornell he succeeded Alexander H. Leighton as the director of the ILR Industrial Psychiatry Program. This program provided young psychiatrists with internships in industry, under the guidance of the director and in consultation with other faculty members.

*The Give and Take in Hospitals*, which he coauthored with Edith Lentz and Robert Wilson, was the first book that applied the research methods and theories of the behavioral sciences to the field of hospital administration. His bulletin “You Can’t Hire a Hand” has proved to be the most popular extension bulletin ever published by the school.

Temple Burling was a devoted teacher, especially effective in small-group situations, where, as he puffed on his pipe and reflected with interest and real enjoyment upon what students were saying, he stimulated them to weave more effectively together the emotional and cognitive aspects of living. His seminar on “Dynamics of Personality” which for a number of years he offered each semester, one semester for graduate students and the other for undergraduates, became a treasured experience for students, who learned thereby how better to understand themselves and others.

The same warmth and human understanding marked his work as a psychiatrist. He really liked and respected his patients, and his human concern helped them to work their way through emotional crises. He made a deep impression on former students and patients, many of them returning to Ithaca years after leaving Cornell to visit him and his wife, Katy, who helped to build this strong personal relationship between Temple Burling and all those with whom he worked in teaching or in the clinic.

In committee meetings Temple Burling never took anything for granted. He could be counted on to see problems from a new angle, thus often helping to move discussions that had reached an impasse.

Dr. Burling was a man of innumerable hobbies, which he pursued throughout his career and with special intensity after retirement. Perhaps this wide range of hobbies helped him to understand a wide range of people. His hobbies ranged from leather work and weaving to gardening and training bonsai, a project of special pride in his later years. He was an active member of the Men's Garden Club.

Temple Burling was born in Chicago on March 22, 1896. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago and his M.D. in 1923 from Rush Medical College, part of the University of Chicago. He interned in psychiatry at the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital in Towson, Maryland.

After a year in private practice in Minneapolis, he served for two years as field epidemiologist of the Minnesota Board of Health. He then served as psychiatrist with the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago and later with the public schools of Winnetka, Illinois, before his three-year period with R. H. Macy and Company. After holding this position in industrial psychiatry, he became field director of the Providence Child Guidance Clinic and then field director of the Division of Rehabilitation of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, also in Providence, Rhode Island.

Dr. Burling is survived by his wife, Mrs. Katherine Burling of Trumansburg; a daughter, Helen Ottaway of Johnson City; two sons, Robbins Burling of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and James Burling of Oswego; seven grandchildren; a sister, Helen Kronwall of Tucson, Arizona; and a cousin, Edward Burling of Washington, D.C.

*Douglas Darling, Alpheus W. Smith, William F. Whyte*



## George Samuel Butts

*June 29, 1899 — January 25, 1975*

George S. (Tim) Butts was an individual of whom it can truly be said that both Cornell University and the Ithaca community are better because of his having been with us. His many talents and interests enriched both town and gown in significant ways up to the time of his death. Retirement from the New York State College of Agriculture on July 31, 1959, after thirty-four years of service to Cornell, only enabled him to devote more time to community projects.

Born on a farm near Sodus, New York, Professor Butts joined the Department of Extension Teaching and Information (now Communication Arts) in 1925 after his graduation from the College of Agriculture. His first assignment was taking charge of the farm study courses—a program enrolling over sixty thousand persons in the years that followed—and then he accepted the responsibility for the distribution of all visual materials. His responsibilities later increased to include the distribution of experiment station and extension bulletins, editorial material issued by the college, and penalty mail covers used by cooperative extension personnel throughout New York State. He also directed the film library, edited service letters for farmers and homemakers, prepared tape recordings, and took an active part in improving radio and television presentations. His administrative talents were further recognized when he was invited to serve as acting head of his department in 1956-57.

His versatility and creativity found expression in the planning and construction of animated parts for the college's exhibits at the New York State Fair from the early 1930s until 1951. His creative talents at the drawing board were translated into reality in his garage shop, where Eggbert, the talking egg, and Sam, the vocal vegetable man—now of historical state fair fame—were assembled.

During his years at Cornell he was an active member of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Epsilon Sigma Phi (honorary extension service fraternity), and Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. An accomplished violinist, he was a member of the University orchestra and other musical groups as a student and continued to enjoy playing in the orchestra for the twenty years following his graduation.

After his retirement he was one of the prime movers in organizing and setting up the drive for nonpublic funds to help the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. In the future untold numbers of students and staff will benefit from his efforts.

In the community he was a member of the Ithaca Rotary Club. Here he spearheaded the collection and distribution of food and money for the needy of Ithaca and also served as chairman of the annual Christmas Bureau Appeal.

Another of his community interests was the Tompkins County Public Library. He helped organize and administer the annual book sale, a program so successful that it has served as a pattern nationwide. Over the years he also contributed countless days working in his quiet and self-effacing way for the Tompkins County United Fund.

His leadership and organizational abilities and talents were further recognized when he was selected to serve as president of the Savage Club of Ithaca for several years. His musical talent was utilized in the club's annual Cornell reunion show. Countless alumni will long remember Tim and his cohort Allan Treman stopping the show with their performances on their "one string" instruments. Equally at home with a hammer and saw, his craftsmanship and woodworking abilities were the prime force in constructing the facilities for the new home of the club at the Village Green.

He will be long remembered for his many contributions to both Cornell University and the Ithaca community. His quiet and kindly humor, his sincere interest in his fellow man, and his willingness to help in many ways will be missed by all. He was a person about whom it can be truly said, "He had no enemies, only friends."

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Orilla Wright Butts, four sisters, and several nieces and nephews.

*Russell D. Martin, William B. Ward, Chester H. Freeman*

# Ralph Norton Campbell

*March 7, 1910 — July 25, 1971*

Ralph Norton Campbell died unexpectedly in Phoenix, Arizona, less than a month after he retired from the Cornell faculty and but a few days after he was elected professor of industrial and labor relations, emeritus, by the Board of Trustees. He was 61 years old.

Born in Minotola, New Jersey, Ralph attended Rutgers University, where he became editor of the college newspaper and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Upon graduation from Rutgers in 1931 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, he worked a year as reporter for the New Brunswick *Daily Home News* and *Sunday Times*. He returned to Rutgers for the academic year 1932-33 as a graduate student in history, after which he began a seven-year stint on the staff of the university as, variously, assistant director, public and alumni relations; associate alumni secretary; and director of personnel and placement.

During World War II he rose from first lieutenant to colonel. He was chief of the Officers' Division of the Adjutant General's Section, Headquarters Eastern Defense Command and First Army (1940-43); chief of Personnel Division, Headquarters First Army (1943-45); and Adjutant General, Advanced Echelon, Headquarters First Army (1945). He served in both the European and Pacific theaters of action and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre, the Bronze Star, and the Army Commendation Ribbon.

The field of labor relations in 1948 was the focus of often intense, and not altogether rational, debate. Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations in its fourth year was still suspect in some quarters within the state, and the extension activities of the School, because of their greater visibility, were especially subject to hostile criticism. It was in this climate that Ralph Campbell, who had received the M.B.A. degree with distinction the year before from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, joined the Cornell faculty and became director of extension in the ILR School. The full range of Ralph's considerable talents as an administrator and mediator were employed in developing a program which, by the time he relinquished his post in 1956, had assumed the basic form that it has today.

As the administrator of what became a large and growing educational enterprise, Ralph Campbell exhibited a style natural to him, one of gentle determination. He encouraged, he prodded, and at times he was obstinate. But throughout it all, he was kind, gentle, and supportive in his relations with others.

In 1956 Ralph gave up the duties of extension director (he was to return for another tour from 1960 to 1963) in order to devote more time to teaching and research in management organization and development and in the social role of American business. In the classroom his methods were Socratic as he sought to expose error by persistent questioning and challenging of his students. During this period he coauthored with Elizabeth Knowlton the monograph *Business Leadership in Air Transportation*, which grew out of his experience in organizing and directing an innovative training program for the management leadership of American Airlines. In 1956 he became a member of the faculty of the School of Education at Cornell and served actively with that School until 1966. Ralph did not completely fore-swear administration, however. He became the director of University Summer Sessions in 1956 and retained the post for the next two years. Also from 1958 to 1960 he was head of the ILR School's Department of Human Resources and Administration.

Ralph Campbell's interests in and contributions to the field of adult education were manifold. In addition to his achievements through the ILR Extension Division, he was a prime mover in the establishment of the National Institute of Labor Education and as its president functioned as a creative force in labor education. In the National University Extension Association he served as chairman of the Industrial and Labor Relations Committee. Closer to home, he was a cofounder and the first executive director of the Ithaca Festival of Classics.

The breadth of his interests and abilities is further reflected in some of Ralph's other activities. He was impartial chairman of the New York State Advisory Council on Minimum Farm Wages and an active labor arbitrator as a member of the national panels of the American Arbitration Association and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Shortly before his death, Ralph completed a study for the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York on organization, structure, and decision making within the church.

He is survived by his wife, Marian McCauley Campbell; a son Peter; a daughter Patricia; two stepdaughters, Patricia McCauley and Nancy McCauley; a stepson, Philip McCauley; and two brothers, Clarence and Edward.

*Alice H. Cook, Felician F. Foltman, Ronald Donovan*

# Joseph A. Carreiro

*March 12, 1920 — October 15, 1978*

Joseph Carreiro began his career at Cornell as an instructor in the Department of Housing and Design from 1950 to 1954. After eleven years at the Philadelphia College of Art, where he served as professor and dean of faculty, he returned to Cornell to become head of the Department of Housing and Design from 1965 to 1968 and then chairman of the Department of Design and Environmental Analysis from 1968 to 1975.

Professor Carreiro graduated from the design department at the Massachusetts School of Art in 1947. In 1947-48 he attended Cranbrook Academy of Art. In 1950 he was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree from the Massachusetts School of Art. While attending the Massachusetts School of Art he received four scholarships, including the Ann Bliss Award, the highest award offered. During 1951-53 he attended the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Professor Carreiro was one of the truly inspirational design educators. He had the ability to identify major design problems, to coordinate multidisciplinary problem solving and research, to separate central from peripheral problems, to inspire and promote creative solutions. He believed and preached that design could and must play a major role in humanizing the environment.

He had a major impact on design education nationally and internationally. He belonged to a variety of organizations to improve the quality of design education. He was founder of the Industrial Design Education Association and served as its first president in 1955. During 1957-59 he was educational secretary for the American Society of Industrial Designers.

In 1961 he was invited by the Ministry of Trade and Information and the Industrial Arts Institute of Japan to conduct an advanced design workshop for fifty graduate industrial designers selected by national examination. In 1962 he was invited to serve as educational consultant for the establishment of the first school of industrial design in Brazil. During 1963-64, he served on the Fulbright Committee for the Institute of International Education, helping to select the recipients for Fulbright awards in design. He served the American Association of Housing Education as its educational secretary in 1967 and its vice president in 1968. In 1973 he was awarded a grant from the Industrial Designers Society of America and the National Endowment for the Arts to conduct a nationwide survey of design schools. In 1975 he was selected as one of four design educators responsible for the creation and construction of a major exhibition depicting the current status of design education in the United States. Professor Carreiro accompanied the exhibit when it traveled to the U.S.S.R., adding lectures and seminar presentations to its

visual display. In 1978 he became a member of the board of governors of the Interior Design Educators Council. Professor Carreiro's special talent with regard to design education stemmed from his continued involvement in the industrial design profession. His professional activities in industrial design were many and varied. From 1954 to 1965 he was president of Carreiro Design Associates and Carreiro Industrial Designers. In 1957 he was a consultant to the Asko plant of Finland, the largest furniture factory in Scandinavia. He met with the most prominent Finnish designers and established a design program for a line of contemporary furniture for export to the United States. In 1958 he was the administrative director for the selection and procurement of products for the "How America Lives" exhibit at the Brussels World's Fair. In 1959 he conducted a field survey trip for the United States Department of Commerce in preparation for major United States exhibitions for Turkey and Morocco. In 1960 he supervised the installation of the ensuing International Trade Fair exhibition in Izmir, Turkey. In 1959 he conducted three months of educational field research on the impact of educational television on school architecture for the Educational Facilities Laboratory for the Ford Foundation. During 1961-62, he was appointed a member of the advisory board to the RCA Advanced Design Center. In this capacity, he helped project new product planning for a twenty-year period for the Home Instruments Division of RCA. In 1970 he was a consultant to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation on its proposal involvement with industrialized building systems. In 1972 he was a consultant to the LTV Industries in Dallas, Texas, on the design of modular flight service stations for 350 United States airports. At his death he was president of Carreiro Design, Incorporated in Ithaca, New York.

During the late 1960s Professor Carreiro established national leadership in the field of industrial housing. During 1967-68, he was the principal investigator in a state-of-the-art study on the potential of industrialized housing in reducing construction cost. The findings were published in a report: *The New Building Block: A Report on the Factory-Produced Dwelling Module*. During 1968-69, he was the principal investigator in a study of an industrialized housing system based on regional potential and constraints. The findings were published in a report: *Building Blocks: Design Potentials and Constraints*. Between 1972 and 1974, he was a member of the board of directors of the National Corporation of Housing Partnerships. This private organization, created by the Congress, seeks to encourage maximum provision by private enterprise of housing for low- and moderate-income families. His contribution to the housing field will play an important role in the years to come.

Professor Carreiro is survived by his wife, Dorothy, seven children, and by a host of friends at Cornell and across the nation who were profoundly touched by him as a person as well as a colleague.

*Kermit C. Parsons, Susan M. Watkins, Allen Bushnell*

# Martin P. Catherwood

*January 28, 1904 —November 23, 1978*

Few members of Cornell's faculty have served the University, New York State, and the Ithaca community with such devotion and distinction as Martin P. Catherwood. To these employments he brought energy, probing Intelligence, administrative skills, and close knowledge of industry, labor, and government.

His education and teaching experience prepared him admirably for the tasks he later undertook. After earning a master's degree in agriculture in 1927 at the University of Illinois where he had received his bachelor's degree the year before, he came to Cornell for his doctoral degree. His doctoral dissertation, completed in 1930, dealt with an activity of great importance to New York State's economy: *A Statistical Study of Milk Production for the New York Market*. Appointed assistant professor of business management in the College of Agriculture in 1930, he was promoted to the rank of full professor in 1936. Three years later, he became the first professor of public administration in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell. The studies of local government that he published during these years were conceived and carried out in the best tradition of applied research.

In 1938 Governor Herbert H. Lehman appointed Catherwood to the chairmanship of the New York State Planning Board. In this post, which he occupied until 1941, he acquired wide knowledge of the state's formal and informal administrative and legislative process through his wide acquaintance with legislators and government officials in Albany. His investigations of local government had already opened many doors to him throughout the state, but now even more doors were opened.

As a result of the close working relationship that had developed between the State Planning Board and the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions headed by Irving M. Ives, the majority leader of the Assembly, the legislature created the Division of Commerce as of May 1, 1941. Governor Herbert H. Lehman appointed Catherwood as the first commissioner of commerce and Governor Thomas E. Dewey continued him in that office. In this important and pioneering post, Catherwood set the foundations and structure for the division that it has retained ever since. As commissioner, Catherwood expanded his already large knowledge of the state. He served on the Advisory Committee on Technical Industrial Development and the Governor's Reconversion Service Agency. He was also a member of the Postwar Public Works Planning Commission, the Veterans Advisory Commission, the Commission on Building and Development, and the Apprenticeship Council. He served, too, on the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin and on the board of directors of the World Trade

Corporation. As commissioner of commerce he became an ex officio member of Cornell's Board of Trustees and began his long years of service on the board.

Edmund Ezra Day selected Catherwood to succeed Irving M. Ives as dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations in 1947. Catherwood had been involved in the events that led to the creation of the school by the state legislature. The concept of the school had originated in the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Relations through the brilliant initiative of Ives and William B. Groat, the committee's counsel and Ives' intellectual alter ego. Although the temporary board of trustees had defined the school's purposes in its exemplary report and had also suggested the means to achieve them, it fell to Catherwood to devise the institutional arrangements for establishing sound standards for undergraduate and graduate teaching, research, and extension. During his tenure as dean from 1947 to 1958, he helped to shape the departmental structure of the school, engaged able scholars, encouraged research through generous grants of time and funds to the faculty, and established the three extension centers outside of Ithaca. Because of his experience in the College of Agriculture, he stressed the important relationship that extension bore to both resident instruction and research. He was also aware of other benefits that would accrue to the school by providing adult classes for labor, management, and the public. With his usual insight and vigor, he responded to the growing interest of the country in international affairs. He encouraged the faculty to undertake teaching and research assignments abroad and in Ithaca with regard to the international and comparative aspects of industrial and labor relations.

While dean, Catherwood chaired the board of inquiry that investigated the dock strike in New York City in 1951. He was a member of two national emergency boards under the Railway Labor Act and of a minimum wage board for Puerto Rico. The state's Senate Committee on the Affairs of New York City appointed him as its consultant in 1957 concerning labor-management relations in public transit.

In 1958 Governor Nelson Rockefeller named Catherwood to the important post of industrial commissioner of New York State. The New York Times headed its profile of the new commissioner, "Rural Expert on Cities." As head of the Department of Labor, he sought to coordinate and streamline its manifold activities. He established himself and the central administrative offices in Albany and used the New York City offices as regional headquarters. He remained industrial commissioner until his retirement in 1971 when he became professor of industrial and labor relations emeritus.

In 1970, on the occasion of the celebration of the school's twenty-fifth anniversary, its library, the largest and most comprehensive in the field, was named in Catherwood's honor. As industrial commissioner he had become, once



again, an ex officio member of Cornell's Board of Trustees. He was named trustee emeritus in 1971. During his long service of almost three decades on the board, he was active on the Building and Grounds Committee, the Ad Hoc Committee on State Relations, and the Committee on Special Educational Programs (COSEP). He became one of the earliest and most active members of the University's Tower Club. He served as a member of the administrative board of the Cornell University Council from 1957 until the time of his death. Between 1971 and 1976 he was a member of the advisory councils of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and of the College of Veterinary Medicine. He also lent his talents to the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital Corporation's board of trustees and served as its president for two years. He participated as well in the activities of the Tompkins County United Fund and headed its leadership gifts division. He was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Ithaca for thirty years.

Basic to Catherwoods remarkable achievements were his sterling traits of character. He was forthright, candid, to-the-point, plain-spoken, and just. He possessed rare integrity. He knew where he stood and accorded that blessing to all those who knew him.

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

# Jack S. Catlin

*September 21, 1944 — December 7, 1976*

Jack Catlin was born in Eldorado, Kansas, but grew up in Florida. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago and his Ph.D. in experimental psychology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1971. He was a psycholinguist.

Recently his work dealt with the relation of formal models of language analysis to psychological processes of language comprehension. He argued that the semantic representation of a sentence must include procedures for evaluating its truth conditions. The neurological basis of language processing was a secondary concern of Professor Catlin.

He contributed papers to *Psychological Review*, *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, *Brain and Language*, and *Neuropsychologia* on these and other topics. He participated in a symposium in honor of the late Eric Lenneberg, presenting a paper on the psychological status of generative grammar and the innateness of universal principles of language.

As a professor, Jack took his teaching responsibility seriously. The courses that he taught ranged from experimental psychology and psycholinguistics on the one hand to the history of psychology on the other. His students were impressed with his dedication as a teacher, his ability to synthesize disparate points of view in class discussion, and his clarity in presenting and explaining complex issues. To his graduate students Jack was more than a teacher, he was a mentor and a friend.

As a colleague, Jack was a constructive hell-raiser. He always had the best interests of the department at heart and continually reminded us that department and University decisions could not be separated from a system of values. In person, in letters to the Daily Sun and in departmental memos, Jack reminded, goaded, challenged, and provoked, and did so out of caring and a sense of loyalty to his colleagues and students. He was appreciated most for his soft-spoken determination, his enthusiasm, his wit, and his caring for people.

He was thirty-two when he died.

*Robert E. Kraut, Susan Kemper, Ronald D. Mack*

## Robert Charles Cetas

*February 23, 1922 — June 14, 1979*

Robert Charles Cetas, professor of plant pathology, passed away June 14, 1979, in Riverhead, New York, after being associated with Cornell University for thirty-two years as graduate student, assistant, associate, and full professor, and professor emeritus.

He was born February 23, 1922, in Harbor Springs, Michigan. Following three years service in the army (1942-46) he returned to his undergraduate studies at Michigan State University where he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture in 1947. He then matriculated at Cornell University as a doctoral candidate in the field of plant pathology and, during 1947-52, was responsible for potato pathology work on Long Island. He was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy in 1952 for his work on the potato "A" virus. On July 1, 1952, Dr. Cetas was appointed assistant professor of plant pathology and began work at the Long Island Vegetable Research Station near Riverhead. He succeeded Dr. Howe Cunningham, who had held that post for many years. Bob was promoted to associate professor in 1956 and professor in 1971, a position he held until his early retirement on June 11, 1979. On that date he was granted professor emeritus status by the Cornell University Board of Trustees.

Although research was his major assignment at the station, he frequently became involved in extension activities such as identifying potato and vegetable diseases, speaking at meetings, and writing for county publications. He was a constant cooperater in field trials with Cornell (Ithaca-based) specialists. His readiness to help with disease problems was always appreciated by farmers, county agents, agribusinessmen, and colleagues. During his long association with Cornell, Bob conducted experiments on the control of late blight, scab, *Rhizoctonia*, *Verticillium* wilt, leaf roll, black leg, black spot, nematode root rot, and ring rot of potatoes. He also worked on black rot, black leg, wirestem, and downy mildew of cabbage and cauliflower, damping-off of spinach, blotch of onions, and several other vegetable diseases. He was a leader of a long-term project involving the screening and evaluating of new potato fungicides. This included studying efficacy, phytotoxicity, dosage, and spray schedules of these fungicides. Potato seedpiece treatments received much of his attention in recent years. His research has resulted in potato fungicide and nematicide registrations of critical value to Long Island farmers. He authored or coauthored over 140 papers during his career.

Dr. Cetas was an active participant in many scientific and professional organizations. He served on a number of committees of the American Phytopathological Society (APS) and the Potato Association of America. He was

a frequent contributor of scientific papers to the publications of these organizations and was a member of the editorial board of the APS publication *Fungicide and Nematicide Tests*, At the time of his death he was preparing a paper for presentation at the IXth Congress of Plant Protection in Washington, D.C. These research results could lead to a breakthrough in controlling late blight, one of the most devastating diseases of potatoes. He also made significant contributions to the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology as a member of a special task force studying the uses of energy in agriculture. He participated with other pathologists in gathering statistics and data for use by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in their appraisal of a fungicide in worldwide use.

Dr. Cetas had been a member of Sigma Xi since 1952. He was a long-time member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Institute of Biological Sciences. He was also affiliated with the Society of Nematologists, International Society of Plant Pathologists, Pesticide Association of New York State, and the American Society for Testing and Materials. He was elected a member of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1972.

Dr. Cetas' most significant contributions have been of most value to the farmers and agribusinessmen of Long Island. The results of his research are being used in disease-control practices of the vegetable and potato growers in that area and throughout New York State. His knowledge of food production was very broad and thus his opinions and advice were sought after by many farmers with whom he may have had contact. Among his peers in the science of plant pathology he was highly respected. Testimony to the esteem in which he was held was tendered on the occasion of his retirement. Plaques were presented by the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, the Long Island Farm Bureau, the Long Island Agricultural Marketing Association, the Cooperative Extension Association of Suffolk County, and the Pesticide Association of New York State.

He was a very devoted and loving husband and father. He dedicated his life to his family, his church, and his profession. Soon after he and his wife moved to Riverhead, they started a bible study class in their home. From this beginning came the Calvary Baptist Church of Riverhead. Over the years Bob served his church as Sunday school teacher, deacon, trustee, and chairman of the building committee. He is survived by his wife, Henrietta; son, Charles, of East Lansing, Michigan; and daughter, Cheryl, of Montgomery, Alabama.

*William F. Mai, Maurie Semel, Arden F. Sherf*

# Roy Edwards Clark

*June 11, 1889 — August 9, 1970*

Professor Roy Edwards Clark was born in Norwood, New York. He attended Norwood High School and was awarded a New York State Scholarship at Cornell University in 1907. He worked for one year at the Norwood Paper Company where he had worked while in high school and then entered Cornell in the fall of 1908. Midway through his college program he took a leave of absence for one year to earn money to finance the completion of his college education. He received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from Cornell in 1913.

Professor Clark was appointed an instructor in the Department of Heat-Power Engineering at Cornell in the fall of 1913 and thus began a long teaching career at Cornell. He was appointed assistant professor of heat-power engineering in 1919 and associate professor of heat-power engineering in 1944. Professor Clark was awarded the title of emeritus professor of thermal engineering July 1, 1957.

A veteran of World War I, Roy Clark was an engineer in the Army Ordnance Department from September, 1918, to January, 1919. He was a charter member of the American Legion, Ithaca Post 221.

Professor Clark's interest in engineering was in the field of heat-power and particularly steam power plants. He spent his sabbatic leave during the spring term of 1927 at the General Electric Company's steam turbine division at Schenectady, New York, where he investigated performance factors of steam turbines. During several summers, he worked for the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric Company, and several smaller companies where he was engaged in testing steam turbines, steam condensers, and steam boilers. Professor Clark held a professional engineer's license in the state of New York.

His main academic interest and consequently his primary academic activity was teaching. To this end, he devoted his full energy, and courses in his specialties were among those frequently chosen by mechanical engineering students. He was well liked and remembered by his students, and for years following his retirement there were always requests for information from returning alumni as to the whereabouts of "Entropy Clark." Professor Clark was always ready and willing to serve the Department of Heat-Power Engineering to the fullest extent of his ability. He was highly regarded by his colleagues.

Professor Clark gave generously of his spare time to outside interests. He was active in Boy Scout work for twenty-seven years and was business manager at Camp Barton for ten summers. He held the awards of Scouter's Key and

Scoutmaster's Key. He was also active in the American Red Cross, in which organization he taught first aid over a period of twenty-five years. He was a member of the Ithaca Stamp Club, the Kiwanis Club, and the Barber Shop Quartet.

Professor Clark was a Mason for over fifty-nine years and he was a member of the Balbec Grotto and the Acacia fraternity. He was a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and of Atmos. He was an active member in the First Methodist Church of Ithaca.

Upon his retirement in 1957, Professor Clark and his wife, the former Ina Williams of Ithaca, moved to Florida and made their home in Fort Meyers.

*George R. Hanselman Dennis G. Shepherd Howard N. Fairchild*

# LaMont C. Cole

*July 15, 1916 — June 3, 1978*

LaMont C. Cole came to Cornell from Indiana in 1948 and within four years rose from assistant to full professor. In 1964 he was chairman of the Department of Zoology. In that year the Division of Biological Sciences was created, and he was influential in forming its Section of Ecology and Systematics, which he chaired for its first three years.

At the same time, LaMont's national and international reputation was expanding, and he played a fundamental role in the activities of the Ecological Society of America, serving a series of editorial functions for its *Journal of Ecology*, over twelve years between 1946 and 1963 and serving as vice President (1964) and president (1967-68). He was also on the executive committee of the Board of Governors of the American Institute of Biological Sciences and was vice president in 1968 and president in 1969.

LaMont Cole's greatest influence was through his contributions in a wide-ranging research career. His first publication, at the age of nineteen, was a report on the herpetology of the Navajo country, the first product of his four-year stint as chief herpetologist on the Rainbow Bridge and Monument Valley expeditions of the U.S. National Park Service and the American Exploration Society.

His master's thesis (1939) at the University of Utah, on the effects of radiant energy on reptiles, was the beginning of his interest in the ecological effects of radiant energy and temperature variation. It led in a natural way to his later involvement with the study of environmental insults and their effect on natural populations.

LaMont's early work included a classic thesis (under Thomas Park) on the cryptozoa of a woodland in Kendall County, Illinois. In this work was rooted his later interest in population and community theory and in the statistics of population distributions over space. LaMont's conclusion that it would be a mistake to refer to the cryptozoans as a supraorganismic community, as Harshbarger had argued in 1911 for the soil fauna in general, was an early and important ingredient in later changes in the community concept.

LaMont's unique talents, however, were his tremendous ability to blend analytic thought and biological fact and his knack for interesting others in these problems. His earliest theoretical study was his 1946 paper, "A Theory for Analyzing Contagiously Distributed Populations," which grew out of his thesis work and was followed by an important 1949 paper, "The Measurement of Interspecific Association." From these purely statistical studies of

static populations, themes that were not abandoned in his later work, it was natural for his interests to develop along dynamic lines related to population cycles, life history phenomena, and competitive exclusion. His fundamental paper, "Some Features of Random Population Cycles," showed that population cycles, for which "mysterious causes" had and have been concocted, could be explained equally well as essentially random fluctuations.

His paper on the population consequences of life history phenomena, published in 1954, remains the classic of LaMont's repertoire and the classic of the life history literature. This study of the trade-offs between various life history characteristics demonstrated that LaMont Cole, as few others, could fit logical elegance to biological necessity. His Cold Spring Harbor paper, "Sketches of General and Comparative Demography," is further evidence of his ability to get to the heart of demographic problems and to phrase them in sharp new formulations and, with profound understanding of a diverse literature ranging from mathematics to natural history, eloquently blend his own particular insights and innovations to those of others. Each of these lines of inquiry represented a major area of investigation for LaMont, and each resulted in a major series of publications.

In his later years he paid particular attention to the social aspects of ecology. In 1963 he published on pesticides and nature's equilibrium, in 1968 on radioactivity and power plants on Cayuga Lake, in 1969 on thermal pollution, and over the years on a tremendous number of environmental problems. His concern for nature's balance that perhaps dominated his thoughts for at least the last fifteen years led him to membership on the Committee on Pesticides of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the New York State Environmental Board and to other related activities.

LaMont's independence of thought was a heritage from his father, a distinguished anthropologist who had the courage to join with Clarence Darrow, H. H. Newman, and Shailer Mathews in planning the scientific defense of John Scopes. La Mont Cole's career was dedicated to fighting against the dangers of scientific ignorance and corporate self-interests. He had a tremendous impact on the ecological community and upon all who came into contact with him.

LaMont Cole became professor emeritus in January 1978 and was honored at a symposium in May that attracted distinguished scientists from across the country.

He is survived by his wife, Ann Schuster Cole; two sons, John LaMont Cole of Columbus, Ohio, and George Frederic Cole of Ithaca; and a granddaughter, Carolyn Louise Cole of Columbus, Ohio.

*Simon A. Levin, William N. McFarland, Richard D. O'Brien*



# Cyril L. Comar

*March 28, 1914 — June 11, 1979*

Prior to a planned appearance before a Congressional panel on health effects of low-level radiation, Cyril L. Comar, at the age of 65, died of a heart attack in Palo Alto, California. Cyril retired from Cornell in 1975 as professor emeritus and joined the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto as director of the Environmental Assessment Department. He is survived by his supportive and loving wife, Mildred Cashin Comar; their three children, Anne Patricia, Thomas Allan, and Louise Elaine; and one grandchild.

Born in Dudley, England, Cyril became a United States citizen in 1941. After completing a Bachelor of Science degree at Berkeley in 1936 and a doctoral degree at Purdue University in 1941, he held positions at Michigan State University and the University of Florida. He became director of the University of Tennessee-Atomic Energy Commission Agriculture Research Program at Oak Ridge in 1948, developing a highly regarded research program on the application of radioisotope tracers in biological research and on the effects of radiation (both internal and external) on animals. He then became chief of biomedical research at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies (1954). While in this position, he published the book entitled *Radioisotopes in Biology and Agriculture, Principles and Practice*, which was to become an important reference for workers in the field for more than two decades. During this and later periods, important contributions to knowledge of mineral metabolism were made, particularly on the physiological aspects of calcium and phosphorus, and the relative transfer of calcium and strontium through the biosphere. He and Dr. Felix Bronner edited a five-volume series entitled *Mineral Metabolism, An Advanced Treatise*, which contains authoritative reports by world experts.

In 1957 Cyril came to Cornell as professor and director of the Laboratory of Radiation Biology in the Department of Physiology of the New York State Veterinary College. In 1960 the Department of Physical Biology was created in the Veterinary College with Cyril as chairman. The focus of the department was to further the application of physical and mathematical approaches to biology. From this effort a research and teaching program evolved that won national recognition and attracted many scholars from abroad. Cyril organized the International Training Courses on Radioisotopes in Agricultural Research sponsored by the United States Atomic Energy Commission and by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency. This program trained many scientists throughout the world in radioisotope methodology and gave them an appreciation of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and the potential problems unique to the nuclear age. Cyril was also instrumental in the development and organization of research programs in the nuclear field in Yugoslavia and other foreign countries.

He was very much concerned with the potential hazards of radiation and as part of this concern prepared a booklet entitled *Fallout* for the United States Atomic Energy Commission (1963). He was chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation of the National Academy of Science-National Research Council. Six years of work by the committee culminated in the report entitled *The Effects on Populations of Exposure to Low Levels of Ionizing Radiation* (1972). He served on many other significant national and international advisory groups in the radiation, energy, and environmental fields.

With characteristic foresight, Cyril turned his enthusiasm and intellect to the general problem of energy, a problem that is currently of great concern to the American public. While still chairing the Department of Physical Biology, he initiated and directed for several years the Cornell Energy Project. He left Cornell to assume his post with the Electric Power Research Institute where he worked until his untimely death.

Cyril was a member of numerous learned and professional societies including the American Institute of Nutrition, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the American Chemical Society, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi, and was an honorary member of the American Veterinary Medical Association. He published over two hundred original articles in the scientific literature. In 1957 the city of Paris awarded Cyril its medal of honor for his organizational contribution to the UNESCO Conference on Radioisotopes in Scientific Research. In 1968 the American Institute of Nutrition honored him with the Borden Award for his studies in mineral metabolism.

A scientist with a keen intellect who enjoyed solving problems of all kinds, Cyril was indeed an independent thinker and scholar. From him, one was assured a considered and reasonable point of view, underpinned by as many available facts as possible. A strength was his analytical ability; his counsel, always available, was sought by many persons. His was not an angry voice on controversial issues, but he expressed his views in a strong, convincing manner and these were based on his analytical and balanced thinking. He was a man who was fully involved in life's activities and concerns, be it accompanying his wife on bird-watching expeditions or serving on an international committee. There was a spirit of enthusiasm and zest that was characteristic of him, a spirit that was infectious and influential on others. Consistent with his full approach to life were Cyril's final moments, spent in vigorous handball competition, a sport he avidly and skillfully played.

*Daniel N. Tapper, Robert H. Wasserman, Edgar L. Gasteiger*

## **Ruth B. Comstock**

*November 17, 1903 — January 11, 1978*

Mrs. Ruth B. Comstock, professor emeritus and extension specialist in interior design, was a member of the faculty of the Department of Housing and Design of the New York State College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) for twenty-eight years. Prior to her university appointment she served for five years as a county home demonstration agent in Yates County and as an agent-at-large for four years.

Professor Comstock was born in Springwater, New York, and attended the State Teachers College in Geneseo. She received her Bachelor of Science degree from the New York State College of Home Economics and completed her graduate work in 1942 at Cornell University and at the Teachers College, Columbia University. To enrich her professional background, she took additional graduate work at the New School for Social Research in New York City and at New York University.

In her extension teaching Mrs. Comstock was sensitive to the needs and capabilities of homemakers. Through her expertise in the area of interior design and her unusual gifts as a teacher, she helped homemakers use their skills to create attractive, comfortable, and efficient homes. Her teaching was especially important during the Depression and wartime years when money and material resources were limited. The participatory teaching methods she used gave homemakers pride and satisfaction in their achievements.

Perfection in her own work was evident in all of Mrs. Comstock's teaching and writing. She was the author of numerous Cornell extension bulletins and leaflets that were distinguished by her knowledge and by the clarity of her writing.

Among her writings on home furnishings, the chair seating series is well known. The bulletin "Cane Seats for Chairs" has been the best seller in extension bulletins during the past few years. Even after retirement and prior to her death she constantly revised and kept the bulletins current.

In 1952 Epsilon Sigma Phi awarded Mrs. Comstock a certificate for excellence in written material. In 1956 her bulletin "How to Make Curtains and Draperies" received an award from the American Association of Agricultural College Editors.

She served as chief of the Cornell chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi. She was a former national chairman of the home furnishings extension specialists and was a member of the American Home Economics Association.

For many years Mrs. Comstock was a member of the Women's Advisory Committee of the New York State Fair. She was also superintendent of the State Cooperative Extension home economics exhibits at the state fair. In 1962 she served as chairman of the state fair's Women's Day program.

Upon her retirement in November, 1964, Mrs. Comstock assumed a three-year teaching assignment at the Ranch House College in Salisbury, Rhodesia. After her return to her home in Penn Yan, New York, she was Active in volunteer teaching; in the meals-on-wheels project of the Methodist Church; and in other community activities. She was also a member of the hospital board of the Soldiers and Sailors Hospital. She traveled widely, Vlsiting Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, Hawaii, Spain, Morocco, Mexico, and Canada.

Mrs. Comstock was devoted to her family, loyal and helpful to her many friends and colleagues.

She was the widow of the late Herbert G. Comstock and the mother of Alan B. Comstock of Penn Yan, New York, and of Mrs. Stuart (Ann) Crandall of Greensboro, North Carolina.

*Ruby M. Loper, Hazel E. Reed, Clark E. Garner*

## Harold J. Conn

*May 29, 1886 — November 10, 1975*

Dr. Harold J. Conn, eighty-nine, of 458 Castle Street, Geneva, New York, a former chief in research in bacteriology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, died November 10, 1975 after a long illness.

Dr. Conn was a pioneer in the field of bacteriology, having a special interest in soil bacteriology. He came to the station in 1911 as an associate bacteriologist, was promoted to chief in research in 1920, a position he held until his retirement. He was appointed professor of bacteriology in October 1945 and professor emeritus on May 1, 1948. He also served as chairman of the Commission on Standardization of Biological Stains.

This distinguished scientist was born in Middletown, Connecticut, May 29, 1886. He received two doctorate degrees, one in 1908 from Wesleyan University and the second in 1911 from Cornell University. Before coming to the Geneva station, he was an assistant in the Department of Experimental Agronomy on the Ithaca campus of Cornell University.

He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the American Society of Agronomy, a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and chairman of the Committee on Technique in the Society of American Bacteriologists.

Dr. Conn was the author of more than two hundred articles in the field of bacteriology, many of them dealing with establishing specific staining techniques that are still used as the basis for procedures used today. Many other articles were based on his work with bacteria in the soil.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Vincent (Jean) Cochrane of Portland, Connecticut; and a son, Herbert J. Conn of Custer, South Dakota.

*Carl S. Pederson, Roscoe E. Krauss*

# William Cooper

*April 23, 1909 — May 19, 1970*

It is with deep regret that the New York Hospital reports the death of Dr. William Cooper on May 19, 1970.

Doctor Cooper was born in New York City on April 23, 1909. He was graduated from New York University and received his M.D. degree from Long Island College of Medicine in 1933. He received his orthopaedic training under Dr. Arthur Steindler at the University of Iowa, and was subsequently certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery in 1941.

He served as a major in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, both in this country and overseas, from 1942 to 1946.

After the war he practiced orthopaedic surgery in New York City, in connection with The Hospital for Special Surgery, and The New York Hospital and Cornell Medical College, where he held the title of clinical professor of surgery (orthopaedics).

He was an excellent teacher and had a special interest in the various problems of patients with cerebral palsy or birth defects. He was largely responsible for the development of special schools and classes for cerebral palsy patients and was for many years the medical director of the Cerebral Palsy Center in Roosevelt, Long Island.

He wrote extensively on cerebral palsy and frequently gave instructional courses or prepared exhibits for National Orthopaedic Society meetings. He was considered one of the leading authorities in the country on this subject, and he was a member of the World Commission for Cerebral Palsy.

He was a member of all of the major medical societies connected with orthopaedic surgery, traumatology, and cerebral palsy, and in New York City he was very active as a consultant to the Bureau of Handicapped Children, The National Foundation, and other rehabilitation services. He was on the medical control board of H.I.P. and an honorary police surgeon for many years.

As a hobby, he collected old orthopaedic records and instruments, and was an enthusiastic supporter of the Rare Book Room at the New York Academy of Medicine.

He was a congenial, cooperative, and enthusiastic member of the staff of this Medical Center and his death leaves a void that will be almost impossible to fill.

The members of the Medical Board of The New York Hospital wish to express their great appreciation of his fine work, and extend their sympathy to his wife, Therese, and his two children, Rebecca and James.

*T. Campbell Thompson, M.D.*

## Walter Wendell Cotner

*February 27, 1896 — June 10, 1970*

Walter Wendell Cotner, professor emeritus of electrical engineering, was born in Lima, Ohio, on February 27, 1896, the son of Jacob B. and Carrie H. Cotner. Upon obtaining his B.S. in E. E. degree at Ohio Northern in 1925, he came to Cornell as an instructor in electrical engineering, and continued his formal study, receiving the E. E. degree in 1928, and the M.E.E. degree in 1932. Remaining at Cornell, he became assistant professor in 1939, advanced to professor and, upon his retirement in 1964, to professor emeritus.

Throughout his career, even before coming to Cornell, teaching was his dominant interest. He gave of his time and talent with full devotion to the student's needs both for instruction and for counsel. He served as adviser to the student branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (now the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) and to several classes of undergraduate students in the field of electrical engineering.

With a professional competence extending well beyond the "academic," Professor Cotner maintained a life-long interest in the broader aspects of engineering, and was active in the engineering profession beyond the limits of the campus. His summers and sabbatic leaves were devoted to varied research, design, and consulting experiences in industry. These experiences were rewarded by patents issued to him, and by the enhancement of his teaching effectiveness, both in the laboratory and in the classroom.

His academic role at Cornell included responsibility for teaching junior-year circuit theory, electrical machinery, basic electronics, and industrial electronics. During World War II, in addition to his on-campus duties, he taught extramural courses in electronics to industrial groups in Ithaca, Elmira, Binghamton, and Sidney. During a sabbatic leave, his work for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Corporation on electronic motor controls resulted in two patents. His summer activities included employment as a senior field engineer for the New York State Power Authority and involved rehabilitation of two 80-mile-long, 110-kilovolt transmission lines. He made studies of transmission circuits for the New York Telephone Company.

He served as secretary, and as chairman of the Ithaca Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and as commander of the local flotilla of the U. S. Coast Guard Auxiliary. His affiliations included the Ithaca Power Squadron, Acacia Fraternity, Phi Mu Delta Fraternity, and the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Council.



Prior to his service in the Signal Corps of the United States Army in 1918-19, Professor Cotner was a teacher and principal in the Allen County, Ohio, public school system. This teaching experience, combined with his subsequent studies at Ohio Northern and at Cornell, led him to establish a firm philosophy that held undergraduate teaching and advising to be of highest importance. His research and industrial activities were carefully chosen to advance his effectiveness on campus.

The possessor of a ready wit, Curly, as he was affectionately called by his colleagues, was always prepared with an amusing story or a wry comment on the foibles of contemporary civilization. Proud to be an American, he kept himself well informed on civic matters and participated actively in them. Aldermen, mayors, state and federal officials were among the recipients of his many suggestions and comments.

A keen interest in the progressing state of the art in manufacturing prompted Professor Cotner to obtain and restore to their original condition many examples of the manufacturer's best products down through the years. His collection of radio receivers dating back some fifty years, all in their original cabinets, perfectly restored and in perfect operating condition, is but one example of his interest in man's material advancement.

He was married August 17, 1935, to Coral E. Jack, who survives him, together with a son, Calvin B. Cotner, and a daughter, Jacqueline M. Cotner. He is survived also by five younger brothers, Wilbur C. Cotner of Van Wert, Ohio; Herbert Cotner of Wapakoneta, Ohio; James M. Cotner of Lima, Ohio; Milo Cotner of Birmingham, Michigan; and Bernard W. Cotner of Lima, Ohio; and a sister, Mrs. Cecil Ramga of Canton, Ohio.

*Robert E. Osborn, Howard G. Smith, Everett M. Strong*

# Harold W. K. Dargeon

*May 7, 1897 — October 29, 1970*

The loss of Dr. Harold Dargeon, a highly respected and beloved pediatrician and authority in the field of cancer in children, is deeply felt by all. A native New Yorker, Dr. Dargeon was graduated from Fordham University in 1919 and from Albany Medical College in 1922. He completed his internship at the 4th Division Bellevue Hospital, became an assistant attending physician at Willard Parker Hospital, then an assistant attending pediatrician at St. Luke's Hospital and subsequently at New York Foundling Hospital.

Dr. Dargeon's interest in juvenile cancer began in 1933, and with the establishment of the first children's cancer ward in this country he was appointed to the attending staff of the Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, where he later served as the chairman of the Department of Pediatrics. He also established the first training program in cancer for Pediatric residents.

In the early 1930s, with the cooperation of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Dr. Dargeon established the first pediatric tumor registry in this country. These records together with his own experiences constitute the basis for the descriptions of the clinical aspects of 1,418 malignant tumors and 1,800 benign tumors in children, described in his second book, *Tumors of Childhood*, published in 1960. In 1940 he edited *Cancer in Childhood*, the first book written in English dealing exclusively with juvenile neoplasms. In 1966 he published a monograph on reticuloendotheliosis and he has authored sixty-three scientific articles and books. Dr. Dargeon also participated in local, regional, national, and international meetings and prepared eleven exhibits on various aspects of children's tumors.

In 1950 Dr. Dargeon was elected to the Theta Chapter of the Alpha Omega Alpha. He was a member of the American Medical Association, a former member of the New York Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, a fellow in the New Jersey Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the James Ewing Society, the American Radium Society, the Irish and American Pediatric Society, and the New York Celtic Medical Society. Prior to his death he was chairman of the Committee on Neoplastic Diseases of the American Academy of Pediatrics, which was writing a manual on cancer for pediatricians; he was chairman emeritus of the Department of Pediatrics at Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, clinical professor of pediatrics emeritus, Cornell University Medical College, and a consulting pediatrician in eight metropolitan hospitals.

Dr. Dargeon was the recipient of several awards including the Alumni Award of Albany Medical College, 1969, and the James Ewing Society Medal, 1963; he was the Henry Harrington Janeway Medalist and Lecturer of the American Radium Society, 1964, and the Otto A. Faust Lecturer at Albany Medical College, 1961. He was also appointed as a special consultant of the United States Public Health Service. Recognition of Dr. Dargeon's work came not only from professional groups but also from political leaders. In 1948, when he pointed out that cancer ranked third among causes of death in children, support grew for expansion of his children's ward at Memorial Hospital. The ward was expanded from eighteen to thirty-five beds in 1950, and Governor Thomas E. Dewey and Mayor Vincent Impellitter were on hand for the ceremony.

Dr. Dargeon served in both World War I and World War II, retiring a captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve. He participated in the Kwajalein, New Britain, Guam, Leyte, Morotai, and Lingayen Gulf invasions and was awarded six Bronze Stars.

To the people who knew him Harold Dargeon was a respected doctor and warm friend. But to the children with whom he worked he was the tall, kind man who was doing all that he possibly could to help them. In the History of the Department of Pediatrics at Memorial Hospital, which Dr. Dargeon prepared in 1967, he wrote, "The concept of the child as a person suffering from a grave illness rather than the primary approach of that of a disease being attached to an individual was the decisive factor in placing the children in Memorial Hospital under the direction of a pediatrician in 1933."

Dr. Dargeon is survived by his wife, the former Muriel Mosher, of Sea Girt, New Jersey, and a daughter Jill of New York City.

*M. Lois Murphy, M.D.*

# Donald Dee Delahanty

*August 4, 1923 — July 8, 1975*

With the passing of Donald Delahanty, the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine and Cornell University have lost an able alumnus and dedicated teacher. A graduate of our own veterinary college and a member of this faculty since 1952, his death at the age of fifty-one ended a life of unusual activity.

Donald Delahanty returned from military service in 1947 a mature, serious, dedicated individual who mystified those companions of his student days by his seriousness of purpose, drive, zeal, and dedication. In spite of serious health handicaps dating back to precollege days, he became an excellent surgeon and a good teacher, always interested in the welfare of his patients and the progress of his students. He was most concerned for the little man, be he student or client. He had tremendous enthusiasm and physical vigor. He worked from early until late and was intolerant of colleagues or students who were less dedicated. To complement his teaching, he became an accomplished artist and photographer. When he needed another language, he learned one. He traveled widely: to South America, Mozambique, China, and Japan. He did not aspire to great riches or to fame, but simply to be a better teacher. Though it would jeopardize his personal advancement and comfort, he often rejected sophisticated procedures and techniques because many of his students would not have the facilities to duplicate them. Throughout his twenty-three years at Cornell he took just three sabbatical leaves. Typical of the man, rather than attending a foremost institution where he could advance his skills and knowledge he chose Lima, Peru; Asunción, Paraguay; and Mozambique, where he could help to improve the clinical training of the students in these countries.

Donald Delahanty had many interests: scouting, public schools, gardening, racing pigeons, and his family are but a few of his many and varied interests. He was proud of his family, spoke often of their accomplishments, and looked forward to their return to the family circle at the holidays. Unfortunately, he seldom relaxed. If he were to race pigeons, he would raise and train them in such a manner that they would win—not usually but always. His home and garden bore evidence to the attention he gave them over the years. He gave freely of his time to horse shows, trail rides, and rodeos. While he gave unlimited time and effort to the honest, the deserving, and the unfortunate, the chiselers found him to be uncompromising.

Donald Delahanty spoke and demonstrated at many scientific programs in this and many other states. However, he declined many invitations because he did not wish to leave his classes and clinics in the charge of an associate. Here was a man who truly loved students, who gave to his students far more than he received in return. He made a

lasting imprint on those with whom he was in contact. Horsemen considered him to be a most reliable consultant in solving their problems. He was truly a gifted surgeon whose techniques embraced both art and skill.

Dr. Delahanty is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Delahanty of Dryden; two sons, Michael J. Delahanty of Salem, West Virginia, and Timothy C. Delahanty of Dryden, a student at Tompkins Cortland Community College; three daughters, Mrs. Mary Lou Zielinski of Maiden, Massachusetts, Sara Delahanty of Dryden, a student at Cornell University, and Alice P. Delahanty of Dryden, a student in the local high school; two grandchildren; his mother, Mrs. Louise Delahanty of Stony Brook, Long Island; a brother, James Delahanty of Stony Brook, Long Island; and a sister, Mrs. Alfred Jayne of Bridgewater, Connecticut.

*John Bentinck-Smith, Dorsey W. Bruner, Bud C. Tennant, A. Gordon Danks*

## A. Henry Detweiler

*October 4, 1906 — January 30, 1970*

With the passing of Henry Detweiler, professor of architecture and associate dean of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning, the University lost a persuasive administrator, enthusiastic teacher, and loyal supporter. A scholar concerned with the past, he was also a man devoted to improving the present and the future.

He came to Cornell to teach architectural history. Beginning as an instructor in 1939, he rose to the rank of professor by 1948. His remarkable adaptability was tested by special wartime assignments which by 1943 included: assistant to the director of the Army Area and Language Program, geography instructor for the U.S. Military Academy Preparation Program, and instructor in aeroplane drafting techniques for Curtiss-Wright trainees. His administrative talents were soon recognized, and he served, often as chairman, on a number of *ad hoc* study groups and standing committees of the University. Following the student disturbances of 1958, as chairman of the Committee on Student Conduct, he was responsible for the implementation of recommendations made by the deans of the undergraduate colleges and the organization of a new judicial system. When the Faculty determined to make the University Lectures program more effective, he was persuaded to accept the chairmanship of the University Lecture Committee with outstanding results. In 1956 he was appointed associate dean of the College of Architecture. To the discussion of the innumerable University-wide problems with which he was concerned, he brought special talents: directness, organization, and an ability to understand the views of those who did not agree with him.

Professor Detweiler died in New York on the day he was to have begun his term of office as president of the Society of Architectural Historians. He had looked forward to this as the capstone of a lifetime of professional, educational, and administrative achievement which had already brought him many responsibilities and honors, most recently election as a fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

Of even longer standing than his association with Cornell was Professor Detweiler's relationship with the American Schools of Oriental Research. An architectural fellow from 1932 to 1935, he was acting director of the school in Jerusalem in 1949, and visiting professor, then director in 1953-54. He was chairman of the school committee from 1951 to 1954 and president of the Schools from 1955 to 1966, leading the organization from the low ebb of the post-World War II era to financial security, an expansion of facilities and activities, and new heights of achievement. After eleven years as president, he resigned and was appointed a life trustee.

His familiarity with the Near East dated back to 1930, when, as he put it, he became an “archaeological hobo.” There was in this tall, bespectacled, scholarly-looking Pennsylvania Dutchman a streak of the adventurer, the knight errant of architecture, something which responded to the age-old romantic lure of the Near East. Emerging from school in 1930, during the Depression, as a bachelor of architecture from the University of Pennsylvania, he became field architect to a galaxy of the most famous excavations of the thirties. He worked in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, and Iraq as familiar and friend of the great archaeologists and field architects of that era. He recorded the excavations and monuments unearthed by expeditions to Tell Billa, Tepe Gawra, and Seleucia on the Tigris (Iraq); Tell Beit Mirsim and Samaria (Palestine); Gerasa (Jordan); Bosra and Dura Europos (Syria).

His seven years of archaeological effort in the Near East included the survey of the d’Juma Mosque in Isfahan in 1936 and association with the great historian M. I. Rostovtzeff at Dura. His restoration drawings of Bosra Cathedral and the monumental buildings of Gerasa have become classics, while his *Manual of Archaeological Surveying*, published in 1948, is a systematic distillation of his vast experience in the field.

The breadth of his interests is suggested by his study of seventeenth-century architecture in England, undertaken in 1947 on a Langley Fellowship of the American Institute of Architects, and his investigation of Renaissance architecture in central Italy in 1953-54. Much of his research into the origins of early Christian architecture was embodied in the Haskell Lectures on “The Architectural History of the Early Church,” delivered at the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology in 1964. During the last years of his life, he was engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive study of the Lombard churches of northern Italy. Much of the field work for this was accomplished on a Guggenheim fellowship in 1961-62, but he continued his investigations on several subsequent visits to Italy, when he also kept in touch with the American Academy’s excavation at Cosa on the Italian coast where he was an adviser in 1954.

Keenly interested in problems of architectural conservation and restoration, Professor Detweiler was called upon between 1963 and 1966 by the Department of State and other authorities to serve as adviser on the protection of the monuments of Egypt, including the salvage of the great cliff temples at Abu Simbel, and as director of a U.S.A.I.D. program for the preservation of sites and antiquities in Jordan.

In 1957 Professor Detweiler joined George M. A. Hanfmann of Harvard in organizing the archaeological exploration of Sardis in Turkey. They formed an inspired team, and the Cornell-Harvard Expedition greatly enlarged on the work inaugurated by a Princeton University group before the first World War. In the central area of the historic capital of Lydia, extraordinary architectural remains were laid bare, including a monumental Byzantine shopping

street, a Roman gymnasium complex centering on a court lined with ornate multistoried marble colonnades, and an unparalleled giant synagogue% As associate director, Professor Detweiler was responsible for much of the organization of the project and participated in the campaigns for ten seasons, his keen eye and wealth of experience enabling him to make essential contributions to the understanding and interpretation of the buildings at Sardis. He was often accompanied by Mrs. Detweiler, who served as numismatist.

He first met Catharine Bunnell in Athens, where she was a member of the American team excavating the Agora. They were married in 1939 and moved the same year to Ithaca, where their family grew to include a son and three daughters.

Henry Detweiler was a well-known figure throughout Cornell University, an institution of which he was exceedingly proud and to which he was intensely loyal. He seemed inexhaustible and indefatigable, and his never-failing resourcefulness and ingenuity resolved many problems for his colleagues and associates, often without their becoming aware of the innumerable complications with which he was involved. He may have been helped in dispatching the College's business by the early experience as radio repairman and technician which paid for his architectural schooling and was reflected in his lifelong hobby of electronic tinkering. At the time of his death, he had nearly completed the assembly of a color television set. For the generations of architecture students whom he came to know well through admissions procedures and advising, he was a surrogate father. Although he could be stern and direct in counsel, he was sympathetic. Students understood his concern for their welfare, as well as for their academic and professional careers. An enthusiastic teacher and persuasive organizer, Henry Detweiler made a lasting contribution to three related professions: archaeology, architectural history, and architecture.

*Thomas W. Mackesey, John A. Hartell, Stephen W. Jacobs*



# Henry Dietrich

*October 24, 1894 — November 8, 1978*

The death of Dr. Henry Dietrich ended a long career of devoted service to Cornell University. His special interest was the Cornell University Insect Collection, which he saw as a foundation of the Department of Entomology in support of teaching, research, and extension for Cornell and as a resource for specialists throughout the world.

Henry Dietrich was born in Eufurt, Germany, and came to the United States as a small boy. As a graduate of the Cornell Class of 1917, he was one of the Department of Entomology's last links with John Henry Comstock. After his graduation he served from 1917 to 1919 as assistant curator of the insect collection, except for ten months in the United States Army. He spent 1920 with the United States Forest Service in California. From 1921 to 1928 he was a fruit grower in Niagara County, New York. He served as an inspector for the Mississippi Plant Board from 1929 to 1932. He returned to Cornell in 1932 and served in various capacities until he earned his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1937. In 1939 he became curator of the insect collection. He retired in 1962 as professor emeritus.

Hank, as he was known to faculty and students, was first of all a collector and deserves to rank with such great collectors as H. H. Smith, F. H. Snow, W. T. Davis, and J. C. Bradley. Holidays and vacations were spent in the field. To collect with Hank was to learn all the best techniques, not only of collecting, but also of preparation for securing the highest quality specimens. He was usually accompanied in the field by his wife, the former Alice Stout, a descendent of a pioneer western New York family. Alice, who had done graduate work in entomology and was a specialist in Odonata, was his strong right arm in everything he did. The Cornell collection is much richer for the work of the Dietrichs. They added to every major group and many species are represented only by their material.

Henry Dietrich published very little on his speciality, the Coleoptera. His major paper, "The Elateridae of New York State," was published as Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Memoir 269. Hank felt that there were other, more competent people to publish revisions and describe new species. His expertise was in his ability to identify species with the aid of existing publications. In this he was outstanding, and many specialists working with the Cornell collection have expressed appreciation for the accuracy of his determinations. That publication is not necessary for recognition in one's field is demonstrated by the many species named *dietrichi* by grateful specialists. *A Manual of the Common Beetles of North America*, by Elizabeth and Lawrence Dillon, is dedicated to Henry Dietrich.

Students and faculty in and outside of Cornell called on Hank to help identify specimens involved in their work. Never did he refuse, and much of the work he did for others was well beyond the call of duty. Shortly after he retired as curator, the late Harold S. Grant, chairman of the Department of Insects, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, said, "Henry Dietrich has done more for more entomologists than any living person." This sums it up well.

For thirteen years after his retirement Hank came to his office every day and continued to identify beetles for students and faculty and update certain Portions of the beetle collection. He was always available for advice but never volunteered any. Never did he find fault with changes being made in curatorial procedures and policies.

In Ithaca, Henry Dietrich was active in the Unitarian Church, the Boy Scouts, and Rotary.

On August 21, 1975, Hank and Alice left Ithaca to make their home near their son in Kirkland, Washington. Although contact by mail and phone remained close, this move left a big gap in many lives.

Henry Dietrich leaves Alice, his wife of 58 years, a son Ernest, two daughters, Mary Alice (Mrs. Howard E. Evans) and Dorothy (Mrs. John Gardner), and eight grandchildren.

*Clifford O. Berg, Edward H. Smith, La Verne L. Pechuman*

# Arthur Watson Dimock

*June 20, 1908 — April 22, 1972*

The death of Arthur Watson Dimock in his sixty-third year brought to an end the career of one of Cornell's most distinguished plant pathologists. He was born on June 20, 1908, in Middleboro, Massachusetts, and soon moved with his family to Richmond, California. He earned the B.S., M.S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of California at Berkeley. Immediately after completing the doctoral program in 1936, he served as assistant plant pathologist for the Division of Forest Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in San Francisco. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1938 as an assistant professor and was promoted to associate professor in 1943 and to professor in 1947.

While pursuing graduate work at California, Professor Dimock developed an enduring interest in the diseases of ornamental plants. Because of this interest, he was selected to 'develop a research and extension program at Cornell for the practical solution of plant disease problems of commercial and noncommercial flower growers.

Professor Dimock possessed an unusually broad range of skills and abilities coupled with an intense curiosity. He was a respected scientist in several areas — plant pathology, botany, genetics, and mycology; he also was a talented engineer. His breadth of understanding, together with his ability to communicate effectively with the laity and scientists in diverse disciplines, enabled him to develop perhaps the most effective and comprehensive program of research and extension on diseases of ornamental plants in the United States. He pioneered critical work on the rust diseases of ornamentals, *Ascochyta* ray blight and virus diseases of chrysanthemums, *Verticillium* wilt of roses and other crops. The culture index procedure for establishing disease-free plants, which was developed in Dimock's laboratory, is recognized as an important contribution to saving the chrysanthemum industry in the early 1950s. This technique and modifications of it were the basis for the development of the chrysanthemum, carnation, and geranium industries as we know them today. His many contributions to the science of plant pathology and to industry, and his unselfish attitude in aiding his fellow man were instrumental in establishing Cornell as a leading center for the study of diseases of ornamental plants. His advice was regularly sought by many, including graduate students, his colleagues, international scientists, and members of industry.

In recent years his interest in the effects of environmental variables on the epidemiology of plant diseases was emphasized. He was called upon by the College of Agriculture in the early 1960s to develop methods and equipment for regulated environmental control of plant growth. He attacked this problem with zeal and imagination, and

his efforts culminated in the production of research plant growth chambers which are widely used by the plant science disciplines, both at Cornell and elsewhere.

Although he was not responsible for formal class instruction, his informal conferences and discussions, for which he was noted, attracted many students and colleagues who were not directly involved in his programs. While being demanding of his graduate students, he always had them work side by side with him in his program so that he could impart to them his critical approaches to the solution of problems. He emphasized the practical aspects of research and encouraged his students to do the same. He also championed the importance of interdisciplinary programs.

The contributions of Professor Dimock were recognized by the many awards he was accorded by the scientific community and industry. He was elected a Fellow of the American Phytopathological Society and received the Award of Merit from the Northeastern Division of this society. The Foundation for Floriculture-Research Award was presented to him by the Society of American Florists. The New York State Flower Growers Industries recognized his contributions by a Special Award. He was field representative to the Graduate School for several years and a member of numerous departmental committees. He willingly served the American Phytopathological Society in many capacities. He was treasurer-business manager (1958-64), vice-president (1967), president-elect (1968), president (1969), past-president (1970), and associate editor of *Phytopathology* (1952-54). He had also served as a councilor of the International Society for Plant Pathology since 1968. He was a member of AAAS, AIBS, and Sigma Xi.

He took great pride in the Ellis Hollow community in which he lived and contributed many hours to its development. He organized or assisted in the organization of many of the activities which are a part of this community.

Professor Dimock is survived by his widow, Edith; a daughter, Anne; and three sons, Douglas, Thomas, and Bradford.

*R. Kenneth Horst, Robert S. Dickey, Durward F. Bateman*

# Martín Domínguez

*December 26, 1897 — September 13, 1970*

Martín Domínguez was born in San Sebastian, Spain, in 1897, brought up in the Basque country, and was a longtime resident of Madrid and Havana before he came to Cornell as a visiting professor of architecture in 1960. He shared the experience of many of the architectural pioneers of his generation who were uprooted from their homeland by political circumstance: in his case this occurred twice. He was impeccably honest, indefatigably rational, morally fastidious; a critic of sanctimony and sham, as well as the intellectually slipshod. Yet he remained vivacious and was never deserted by his deep sense of the ludicrous. His esthetic interests were avant garde, his professional work was international in character and influence, but his spirit remained quintessentially Spanish. Thus his pride was natural, his distinction unaffected, and his dignity inherent.

Professor Domínguez brought unique qualities to Cornell's architecture Program based on his long experience as an outstanding practitioner. He was able to transmit in memorable fashion (in his second language) candid criticisms of his students' design work. His comments were expressed objectively and left the recipients inspired and eager to go ahead. His colleagues valued his concern for their collective good, his willingness to undertake thankless assignments, and the enthusiasm he radiated. All were delighted that he continued to give Cornell the benefit of his extraordinary talents long after reaching the normal retirement age. His unexpected death at the age of seventy-two deprived the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning of a dynamic spirit and one of the most distinguished practitioners ever to serve on its faculty.

His father determined early that Martín would follow the profession of his architect uncle. The boy began life drawing classes at seven and later supplemented his school program with evening classes at an arts and crafts school. At seventeen he went to Madrid, completing the course of the Escuela Superior de Arquitectura in 1922. He stayed at the lively "Residencia de Estudiantes" of the Institucion Libre de Enseñanza, an organization which experimented with new teaching methods and brought to its campus, as lecturers or guest professors, leading figures in science and the arts (including the architects Walter Gropius and Le Corbusier). Here Domínguez developed his belief that rivalry between technocrats and humanists is damaging to both and militates against the development of a generally acceptable philosophy or set of values. As he saw it, "Programs of studies should not be afflicted by that dichotomy between the scientific and the humanistic disciplines that burdens the modern world, presenting knowledge in a broken-up fashion menacing for liberal ideas. For the different disciplines remain

isolated in tightly closed containers; not only in thought, but in terms of language as well, each scientist, each artist or practitioner speaking his own dialect.

“For want of a philosophy capable of uniting all the different and often disparate parts, it becomes impossible to define a scale of values. This generates indifference towards the norms of behavior, and leads to a diffuse determinism which, by preventing us from distinguishing the good from the bad, brings us defenseless to the realm where force exercises its empire.”<sup>1</sup>

His involvement with the extraordinary intellectual and artistic ferment of the Madrid of 1924—which still retained the scale and intimacy of a small town—is reflected in the cafes, the haberdashery, the furniture, the bar, and the auto showroom designed in the first two years of his collaboration with Carlos Arniches. This association lasted until he left the country in 1936. During this period Martín Domínguez also devoted much time to discussions looking to the preparation of a new housing law for Spain. In addition to residences and hotel projects, Domínguez and Arniches produced twelve *Albergues de Carretara* for the Patronata Nacional de Turismo (1928), a kindergarten (1934), and a secondary school (1931), a series of building types for the tobacco industry (Centros de Fermentacion, Secaderos de Tobaco, Centros de Recogida for the Patronato para el Cultivo del Tobaco, 1935-1936), and a subway station (1933). For the latter, Eduardo Torroja was the engineer: two years later he was part of the team which produced the firm’s masterpiece, the Zarzuela racetrack complex. There the grand-stands are sheltered by scalloped reinforced concrete canopies with edges only two inches thick cantilevered forty-three feet from their supports.

Fascinated by the dynamic and esthetic impulses of the new as well as the old worlds, Martín Domínguez made his first trip to the United States in 1932-33, designing movie sets for Hollywood. After 1936 he continued this activity in Cuba, and his first major commission in Havana was the *Radiocentro* (1945-49), containing a movie house and office block, as well as radio and television stations. In 1951 he won first prize in the competition for the *Teatro Nacional*. In the meantime, he had designed three private houses for presidents of Cuba and married the charming Josefina Ruz. The other immediate survivors are his architect son, Martin, and two sisters in Spain.

From 1943 to 1948 his work was done in collaboration with Emilio del Junco and Miguel Gaston, and from 1948 to 1952 with Gaston alone. From 1952 until 1960 he was associated with Ernesto Gomez Sampera. The large scale of Domínguez’s major projects of the 1950s reflects the revival of building activity after the second World War, but their complexity, plasticity and structural daring recall the Madrid works of the mid-1950s. When it was

---

1 Felix Candela, address at Memorial Convocation for Martín Domínguez Esteban, Monday, October 19, 1970.  
102 *Cornell University Faculty Memorial Statement 1970s: Volume 5*

built in 1956, the thirty-nine-story F.O.C.S.A. was the tallest concrete structure in the western hemisphere. It is still a dominant landmark of the Havana skyline. Thirty floors were devoted to condominium apartments with cantilevered exterior access galleries. Occupying a slab structure built like an egg crate and bent in the middle, they overlook a garden atop a terrace structure. The latter contains stores at street level with offices above, and three levels of parking and a TV studio below ground. The whole is topped off by a five -story tower intended for duplex apartments and a bankers' club. The F.O.C.S.A. (Fomento de Obras y Construcciones S.A.) complex was the culmination of a series of important projects in Havana in which building elements for a variety of uses were combined on a restricted site in a sculptural manner. More restrained official projects such as the central Post Office and Ministry of Communications in Havana, and the Municipal Building for Marianao (both 1951), were developed in the same manner, with office slabs above horizontal terrace structures.

The architect also continued his efforts to develop better low-cost housing, devising in 1954 in association with Gaston and the engineer Bartolomé Bestard of the F.O.C.S.A., a prefabrication system of light precast concrete panels. After 1959 Domínguez concentrated on a series of low-cost concrete housing projects. Most interesting is the *Edificio Libertad* Tower, winning design in a competition for a high-rise structure with four hundred apartments. This fifty-story scheme was a work of extraordinary strength and vibrancy, a fitting and poetic capstone to the second phase of the architect's international career.

After he joined the staff of the Department of Architecture, Professor Domínguez was in demand as a consultant, traveling to Canada to advise on new urban commercial complexes, and, under official auspices, to South America to advise various governments and agencies on housing. For some years he also maintained an architectural office with Peter Cohen in Rochester, New York. Throughout his long and productive career as a Professional architect, Martín Domínguez retained an extraordinary ability to work with others and a determination to express in design the potential of twentieth-century technology, art, and social organization.

Many recall affectionately his beret and cape, his mustachios and sharp eye. Few completely understood his sense of affinity with King Philip II of Spain, the withdrawn emperor who built the *Escorial* and ended his life there. Like Philip II, Martín Domínguez died on the thirteenth of September. Death came to him in New York; he is buried in Spain.

*Colin Rowe, Frederick M. Wells, Stephen W. Jacobs*

## **Bennett Avery Dominick, Jr.**

*March 19, 1921 — April 14, 1971*

The death of Bennett A. Dominick, Jr., professor of marketing, on April 14, 1971, suddenly ended the outstanding career of a dedicated student and nationally respected friend of the fruit industry.

Professor Dominick joined the Cornell faculty in 1951, was promoted to associate professor in 1956 and professor in 1962. His entire professional career was devoted to the fruit industry. This singleness of purpose made him not only an established authority in his chosen field but also a friend and confidant of fruit growers throughout the nation. His primary responsibility was to keep fruit growers informed on research and current developments in both production and marketing.

With his dissertation research he pioneered the use of controlled experimental designs for measuring the response of consumers to specific marketing practices. Over the years he continued his research in fruit marketing and production, using it effectively to provide the information which fellow researchers were not able to supply. His close working relationship with commercial fruit growers made him a keen observer of industry needs, and he freely communicated these needs to his colleagues, who readily responded to his leadership. The high degree of his effectiveness as a teamwork leader was a product of his sincerity, warm personality, and unselfish desire to advance the welfare of the fruit industry.

At the time of his death he taught a course in marketing and served as adviser to undergraduates in marketing. He was extension leader in agricultural economics, was chairman of the Northeast Regional Extension Marketing Committee, and served nationally on the Agriculture, Marketing and Related Industries Committee of the Land Grant College Association. He was a popular speaker at any meeting—state, regional or national—of fruit powers. The proceedings of the New York State Horticultural Society carry over forty articles authored by him. One of his favorite activities was the planning and conducting of county fruit school programs.

While more than fulfilling his responsibilities to Cornell, he was an active citizen of the community. He was an elder and former Sunday School superintendent of the First Presbyterian Church, and he served as president of the Bryant Park Civic Association. Being the proud parent of four daughters, he was active in both school and athletic activities.



Professor Dominick was born in South Carolina and was reared on a dairy and citrus farm near Orlando, Florida. He was graduated from the University of Florida in 1943. He served with the Army beginning in 1943 and was discharged with the rank of captain in the field artillery. He remained in Europe for two years, serving as assistant chief of food, agriculture and forestry in the military government at Salzburg, Austria. Following this he received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell prior to joining the faculty, which he served so well throughout his life.

Among his colleagues, students, and fruit industry audience, Professor Dominick established a lasting reputation as a hard-working, industrious person of the highest integrity. He pursued his work with lasting vigor, leaving no detail unturned. He was practical and pragmatic. When he did a job he did it right and yet he was never content with the finished product. In many respects he was his own worst critic and this provided the drive for his many accomplishments in academic, community, and social affairs. Yet at every turn he was the warm and helpful friend ready to serve those around him. His humility and constant consideration of others made him the perfect gentleman, long to be remembered by those privileged to know him.

He is survived by his wife, Emily Wright Dominick, and four lovely daughters, Linda, Nancy, Cindy, and Amy. We share with his family a deep sense of sadness and suffer the personal loss of a gracious friend and colleague.

*Robert S. Smith, Melvin B. Hoffman, Max E. Brunk*

# Vincent du Vigneaud

*May 18, 1901 — December 11, 1978*

Vincent du Vigneaud was born in Chicago in 1901. He majored in chemistry at the University of Illinois at Urbana and received the Master of Science degree in 1924. H. B. Lewis and W. C. Rose introduced him to biochemistry, which became his major field of interest. At Urbana he supported himself by working as a waiter and teaching cavalry tactics and equitation as a reserve second lieutenant. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1927 from the University of Rochester for work on the chemistry of insulin. Insulin is a protein containing sulfur, an atom that became his life-long center of interest, as vividly told in his book *A Trail of Research* (Cornell University Press, 1952).

For his postdoctoral work du Vigneaud moved to Baltimore with his wife, Zella, whom he had married in 1924, to work with J. J. Abel at Johns Hopkins. There, in the first steps following the sulfur trail, he worked on cystine, a constituent of insulin which Abel had crystallized in 1925. Du Vigneaud helped to establish that insulin is indeed a protein, an unpopular viewpoint at the time. After another year of postdoctoral fellowship in Europe, du Vigneaud returned to Urbana as an assistant professor in physiological chemistry (1930-32). He continued his work on cystine and developed an important method for the reduction of the disulfide bond by metallic sodium in liquid ammonia. These reagents remained valuable tools in his hand for his later synthetic work. In 1932, at age 31, he was appointed chairman of biochemistry at George Washington University School of Medicine, where he remained for six years. Here he broadened his research interest to include nutritional studies on cystine isomers and other sulfur-containing amino acids, particularly methionine and homocystine. He also began work on the synthesis of cystine peptides. Both of these new approaches laid the groundwork for du Vigneaud's later and most important work on amino-acid metabolism and peptide synthesis. In 1938 he moved to New York City as the head of biochemistry at Cornell Medical College. Once again he broadened his sphere of interest to include studies on the structure of biotin and pituitary hormones, keeping close to the tracks of the trail of sulfur atoms. At Cornell he established the metabolic process of transmethylation. He was helped in these fundamental studies by three collaborators, Mildred Cohn, Sofia Simmonds, and Joseph Chandler, who later became well-known biochemists in their own right. It is of interest that two of these collaborators were women, an unusual pattern at the time. During World War II, du Vigneaud worked on the chemistry and synthesis of the sulfur-containing antibiotic penicillin. In this work he was aided by a team that included Robert W. Holley. After the war he concentrated on the elucidation of the chemical structure of the pituitary hormones oxytocin and vasopressin. By 1953 the

chemical synthesis of oxytocin was achieved and its biological potency established. For this and earlier work on sulfur-containing biological molecules he received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1955. In 1967 he moved to Ithaca where he was warmly welcomed by the chemistry department and remained active until the summer of 1974. His primary interest in Ithaca was the relationship between chemical structure and biological activity of oxytocin and vasopressin (which he had synthesized earlier).

On a Saturday morning during a conference with one of his postdoctoral fellows, he had his first stroke, which interrupted his brilliant career. It was a tragic end because he remained mentally alert but incapable of communication and physically feeble for several years until his death on December 11, 1978, in St. Agnes Hospital in White Plains, New York. Zella, his wife, who had attended him with love and devotion during his illness, died in 1977.

Du Vigneaud's most outstanding characteristic was his devotion to science and enthusiasm for research. When he retired as chairman of biochemistry in New York, instead of taking a vacation he moved to Ithaca on July 1 with two moving vans full of equipment and spent the summer "getting started." He set an exacting example for his colleagues by extending his work week through Saturday mornings and by designing laboratory work with meticulous care. He was a great listener and stimulated young scientists to greater efforts. He remained a father image to many brilliant scientists, now leaders in the field of biochemistry.

Du Vigneaud received many awards, both before and after the Nobel Prize, including the Lasker Award in 1948, the Passano Award in 1955, and honorary degrees from several universities.

*Stuart J. Edelstein, Gordon G. Hammes, Efraim Racker*

## Mary Eva Duthie

*June 26, 1892 — August 19, 1972*

Dr. Mary Eva Duthie, professor of rural sociology, emeritus, died August 19, 1972, in Ithaca, New York. She joined the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences staff in 1924 as extension instructor in what was then the Department of Rural Social Organization. Until her retirement in 1955, Dr. Duthie served as an extension specialist in community recreation and drama. She was named extension assistant professor of rural social organization in 1928, a title which was changed to rural sociology in 1939, and was promoted to associate professor of rural sociology in 1946. After her retirement, Dr. Duthie was active in local community affairs, particularly the programs of the Ithaca Women's Club, the Campus Club, the Ithaca Community Players, and the Presbyterian Church.

Mary Eva was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan. She received a teaching certificate in 1913 from what is now Western Michigan University and taught in the public schools of Grand Rapids for six years. Her Bachelor of Science degree was completed in 1924 at Teachers College, Columbia University, and her Ph.D., with a major in rural sociology, at the University of Wisconsin in 1937. Professor Duthie left public school teaching to be a recreation director for War Camp Community Service in 1919. She was in charge of the girls' club department, Y.W.C.A. Recreation Unit, in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1920-21. She served as an assistant home demonstration agent at Pennsylvania State University for a period in 1922 and then became executive secretary, Rural Unit of the Y.W.C.A., in North Dakota in 1922-23.

In her thirty-one years on the extension staff, Dr. Duthie planned and promoted a variety of dramatic and recreational programs for the communities of New York State, with emphasis on training for group leadership. Dramatics leader training schools were given in the county seats of many counties in the period before World War II, usually under the auspices of the County Extension Association. Those who attended were representatives of schools, churches, Granges, local units affiliated with the Extension Service, and similar groups who brought theatre to their local communities. Beginning in 1926, county and intercounty dramatic contests and festivals were held, and, until they were interrupted by World War II, drama performances were an annual feature of Farm and Home Week at Cornell. Dr. Duthie also developed a loan library of more than one thousand plays.

Probably best known was Dr. Duthie's work leading to the organization in 1946 of the New York State Community Theatre Association, with its annual conference and workshops. She served as executive secretary of the Association

and was responsible for producing the quarterly publication, *Community Theatre Bulletin*. At the first annual conference, representatives of nineteen groups met in Ithaca; nine years later eighty-four member groups honored Dr. Duthie upon her retirement. A recognition plaque presented to her by the Association in 1955 is in the custody of the Department of Rural Sociology.

Dr. Duthie had a continuing interest in the role of the community theatre in changing the self image and the citizen's image of performers. Among her favorite stories were those in which theatre participation served to initiate the transformation of community citizens into active local leaders.

Mary Eva Duthie organized a wide range of recreational activities for the 4-H Club programs. Also, a State Drama Festival was incorporated into the annual 4-H Club Congress held at Cornell. Another activity Miss Duthie instituted in the 1920s was training in pageantry. Many local pageants were held as a result, and, in 1924, a pageant of agriculture was put on as a demonstration. Professor Duthie understood and appreciated the various roles of drama and recreation in people's lives and used her many talents to promote their use.

Dr. Duthie wrote a number of extension bulletins on recreation and dramatics. Her doctoral dissertation on 4-H Club work was reproduced by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. She authored several articles for professional theatre journals, one reporting on her interviews in 1949 with representatives of sixty-four amateur theatres in sixteen states. She was responsible for the compilation of a directory of nonprofessional theatres in the United States, published by the American Educational Theatre Association in 1952.

The Duthie apartment was a meeting place for students, University staff, and other members of the Ithaca community. Her wide circle of friends always looked forward to invitations to her home, for the conversation was interesting, the food superlative, and the atmosphere friendly and warm.

*O. F. Larson, W. W. Reeder, R. A. Polson*

# Elton James Dyce

*July 15, 1900 — February 23, 1976*

Professor Emeritus E. J. Dyce passed away at his winter home in Florida on February 23, 1976. Dyce served as assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of apiculture in the University's Department of Entomology for twenty-three years. He had retired on December 31, 1965. A native of Ontario, Dyce served as demonstrator, lecturer, and professor of apiculture at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph, now Guelph University, from 1924 to 1940. He was the first manager of the Finger Lakes Honey Producers Cooperative in Groton, New York, between 1940 and 1942; in that position he worked to develop a wide market for New York State honey.

Dr. Dyce was born and raised in Meaford, Ontario. He obtained his B.S.A. from Ontario Agricultural College in 1923. He earned his M.S. degree at McGill University where he was a Macdonald scholar. He obtained his Ph.D. degree at Cornell under the direction of Professor E.F. Phillips.

Dyce was best known for his process for controlling the crystallization and fermentation of honey. His process is used throughout the world in all major honey-producing countries. The United States patent rights were given to Cornell University with the stipulation that any monies earned be used solely for research on bees and honey. The patent earned more money than any other patent ever held by the University. In Canada the patent was granted to the Province of Ontario. A small portion of the monies earned in the United States was used to endow the E.F. Phillips' Library, the world's most complete collection of apicultural literature.

Money earned by the Dyce patent was also used to build the Dyce Laboratory for honey bee studies on the Freese Road near Varna in 1968. The three-thousand-square-foot laboratory is devoted exclusively to honey bee studies, especially studies on reproduction and behavior.

During his tenure at Cornell, Dyce traveled to many of the major honey-producing countries in the world and wrote extensively about bees and beekeeping problems that he witnessed. He advised on methods of bee management, honey production, and marketing; his advice has had a profound effect on the development of the worldwide beekeeping industry.

Professor Dyce spent one sabbatic leave in Central America where he was engaged by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs to make a survey of the beekeeping industry in Costa Rica and Peru. On a separate tour, he was invited by the government of the Dominican Republic to advise on honey processing and handling in that

country. During one period he went around the world and spent considerable time in Australia and New Zealand, major honey-producing countries, advising on honey processing techniques there. He subsequently visited India, the East, and Europe.

Students came from many countries to study under Professor Dyce, both to obtain degrees and just to study. He trained more professional apiculturists during his time at Cornell than any other man in the United States had ever trained before him. Several men had also obtained advanced degrees under his tutelage at Guelph as well.

Dyce was elected an honorary member in the International Bee Research Association; he was the second American apiculturist to be so honored. He was also honored by being elected a vice president of that organization. He was awarded the Silver Medal of the Apiculture Society of Argentina and was elected to honorary membership in the Pan American Association for apicultural investigators. He was a member of Sigma Xi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the Entomological Society of America, the American Beekeeping Federation, and the Empire State Honey Producers Association for which he acted as field secretary for a great number of years.

*William L. Coggshall, LaVerne L. Pechuman, Roger A. Morse*

# Eleanor Emerson

*June 1, 1896 — December 7, 1978*

By the time that Eleanor Emerson joined the faculty of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations in 1946, she had already spent over a quarter century working in the interests of workers and their organizations. She continued that career during the years of her association with Cornell until her retirement in 1964.

Born in Buffalo, New York, Miss Emerson graduated from Vassar College in 1918. Her first job was a director of the Industrial Service Center in Bridgeport, Connecticut, a community center for industrial war workers which continued to operate after the war under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association. Following a year as a teacher of history and English at the American Junior College in Athens, Greece, Miss Emerson returned to Buffalo as director of the Urban League Memorial Center from 1926 to 1928. For the next six years she served in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as YWCA metropolitan industrial secretary, a job that brought her into increasing contact with trade unions. In 1934 she was asked by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction to supervise the establishment and development of a program of worker education throughout the state, a program that reached tens of thousands of employed and unemployed alike and that also offered employment to large numbers of unemployed teachers. During the war Miss Emerson worked for the National Labor Relations Board, the Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor, and Rockwell Manufacturing Company as a plant director of labor relations.

The extension program of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations was just getting underway when Eleanor Emerson was appointed in 1946 as assistant professor and extension specialist. Drawing upon her considerable organizational and administrative skills, she contributed importantly in those early years to the formulation of extension division policies, to the forging of links with the labor and management community, to the recruitment and training of extension teachers, and to the development of educational resources in support of the teaching program. The early skepticism and suspicion of the labor movement about the school and its role increasingly gave way as trade unionists around the state came to know and trust Eleanor Emerson. She took the lead in the establishment of an advisory committee on labor education, an important step in gaining union support for the school. She became the school's statewide specialist in labor education, counselled district staff on labor programming, and initiated a large on-campus program of union conferences.



Recognition of Eleanor Emerson's contribution both in and out of the University came with her appointment as professor in 1959 and in 1961 with her selection as secretary of the Adult Education Association of the United States. In 1960 she served as the school's acting director of extension.

Although the foregoing recitation touches upon some of the events in Eleanor Emerson's career, it fails to convey the enormous respect and affection with which she was regarded by those whom she encountered, even the tough-minded, unsentimental among us. This response was engendered by a deep sense of caring coupled with her perceptive intelligence and high standards. She was gentle, yet strong; kindly, yet demanding of the best of each of us. It was not uncommon for Miss Emerson to be mistaken at some large public event for Eleanor Roosevelt (a matter of some amusement and occasional embarrassment to her) and indeed there was some striking physical resemblance to that other great lady. The resemblance, however, would seem to go beyond outward appearances, for the two women shared many other characteristics, among them graciousness and stubborn determination.

A tribute to Eleanor Emerson by one of her colleagues sums it up very well: "Fond as she was of the school and its faculty, however, Eleanor would probably want to be remembered most by the thousands of workers and trade union leaders she taught and counseled over a career that lasted more than forty years. They were the ones who mattered."

*George W. Brooks, Alice B. Grant, Ronald Donovan*

# Donald English

*December 27, 1885 — July 9, 1974*

Donald English, professor of economics, emeritus, was born in Oakland, California. He was a graduate of the University of California, Berkeley, in the class of 1909. At Berkeley he studied under Henry Rand Hatfield and Wesley Clair Mitchell, serving as an undergraduate research assistant to Professor Mitchell, who strongly recommended that he pursue an academic career. Upon graduation, he immediately received an appointment as an instructor at Washington State College, where he taught economics for two years. In 1914 he received the M.B.A. degree from Harvard University. His special field was accounting theory, but he was broadly trained in general economics and financial theory.

In September 1914 English came to Cornell to teach accounting theory and practice in the Department of Economics with the rank of assistant professor. In 1918 he was promoted to the rank of professor. For the next thirty-five years until his retirement in 1953 he was a vigorous, exacting, and hard-driving teacher in the College of Arts and Sciences. Never one to seek student popularity, he held his students to the highest standards of sound reasoning, accuracy of detail, and promptness in the performance of all assignments. Many students thanked him in later years for holding them to standards that they had sometimes resented as being interferences with their pleasant extracurricular activities.

English was long active in University and community affairs. In 1934 he was appointed to a three-member committee on control of athletics. As a result of the activities of this committee, Cornell's athletics program was reorganized, and James Lynah was appointed director of athletics and physical education.

In 1937, while a faculty representative on the Cornell Board of Trustees, he drafted the retirement pension system for the faculty in the endowed divisions of the University. He served as chairman of the Department of Economics from 1925 to 1946. He served jointly on the faculties of the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Business and Public Administration from 1946 until his retirement in 1953. He was active in the Ithaca Community Chest, serving as chairman of its budget committee in 1941 and 1942. He also served on the board of trustees of the Ithaca City Hospital.

English gave generous amounts of his time to helping several undergraduate organizations (the *Widow*, the *Masque*, and the *Cornellian*) keep their accounts straight and preserve their chronically precarious solvency.

Although not a gregarious person, Donald English was sociable and extremely generous to his friends and close associates. He loved good food and lively conversation. He held strong opinions that he could defend with skill and vigor. He was not easily fooled. On the floor of the University Faculty he could be devastating when he felt that nonsense was being solemnly offered as sense.

During the last five years of his life English was almost totally blind. He could neither read nor watch television. But he insisted on living alone, spending many hours listening to radio programs of great variety, in even the worst of which he found something to interest him. He was delighted to have friends drop in for visits. He seldom burdened them with his problems. He was cheerful, uncomplaining, bright, and alert until the very day of his death. He outlived most of his friends, but those who have survived him remember him with genuine respect and affection. He served the University well for many years.

*George H. Hildebrand, Clifton W. Loomis, Paul M. O'Leary*

## **Dora W. Erway**

*November 19, 1889 — December 5, 1976*

Professor Erway, the wife of Edgar W. Erway, was associated with the College of Home Economics at Cornell, in the Household Art Department from 1921 to 1945 and was acting head of that department from 1944 to 1945. When the department name became Housing and Design, she served as associate professor from 1945 to 1956 and was named professor emeritus after her retirement in 1958.

Professor Erway's distinguished career as an artist began in her native Fitchburg, Massachusetts, when she was eight years old and in third grade. During elementary school, her work was published in School Arts magazine. While in high school and at Massachusetts Normal Art School, she began extracurricular activities, studying under many of the finest teachers in this country and abroad. Eight summers between 1906 and 1916 were spent at Commonwealth Art Colony, Boothbay Harbor, Maine; in the summer of 1917 she studied design at Chicago University and in 1918, color with Albert Munsell and sculpture with Cyrus Darlin in Boston. Three years at Columbia University included summer and evening classes of painting at Provincetown, Massachusetts, and Textile Vocational School and Manhattan Trade School in New York City. In 1919, she received the highest grade in the New York City examination for New York textile vocational teachers. Her interests also included courses in psychology at Brown and Cornell universities; education and architectural design at Cornell and interior decoration at Lucy Taylor's school at Nantucket, Massachusetts; painting in Paris, France; color with Rudolph Schaeffer; and theatre design and crafts with Norman Edwards and Douglas Donaldson in Hollywood, California. She painted in the Saguenay region, Canada, studied the life habits and crafts of the San Ildefonso Indians of New Mexico, and painted in Georgia and Cuba, as well as in Japan, China, and India. During a sabbatic leave in 1955, she spent seven months in South America studying Inca civilization and culture. She traveled extensively in the United States, Europe, and around the world.

A gown and wrap of Paris design, made in Hong Kong during her travels to the Orient, have been added to the Cornell Costume Collection. Her American costume dolls, designed by her students, have been exhibited twice yearly at Uris Library, Cornell University. One doll was given by Queen Marie of Rumania.

Professional experiences before coming to Cornell included teaching of sculpture and social welfare work in North Bennett High School, Boston; supervising drawing, manual training, and clothing, public schools, Maine; directing industrial art, public schools, New Jersey; and teaching home furnishings, color and design in Massachusetts,

Maine, New Jersey, Connecticut, and at the University of Nebraska. She did free-lance work in textile and costume design, selling to well-known firms such as Cheney Silk.

Mrs. Erway's paintings, largely water colors, were widely published in French art magazines and exhibited in many cities in the United States, including a one-woman show at Dudensing Gallery, New York City. Her name was listed in *Leading Women of America*, *Who's Who in the East*, and *Art contemporain livre d'or*.

Her articles on teaching design were published in the *Journal of Home Economics*, and she served as associate editor of the journal for five years. For six years, she was chairwoman of the Related Art Committee of the American Home Economics Association and was responsible for that committee becoming a division of the association. She was also responsible for a two-year traveling home economics art exhibit that was shown from Maine to California. She organized working home economics art committees with state chairpersons in thirty-six states. She was vice president of the New York State Southern Tier Home Economics Association.

Mrs. Erway made art a way of life, inspired others with the beauty and wonder of the world around her, and allowed no compromise of standards or achievements. The year of her death she received seventy-five Christmas cards from former students. To them and her associates, Dora Erway remains a legend.

*M. Vivian White, Ruth B. Comstock*

# W. Duane Evans

*June 10, 1909 — May 25, 1974*

Professor W. Duane Evans died unexpectedly of a heart attack in Washington, D.C. on Saturday, May 25, 1974. Although formally due to retire on June 30, 1974, he was planning to continue his academic activities and had scheduled teaching responsibilities at Cornell for the 1974-75 academic year.

Professor Evans was born on June 10, 1909, at Watertown, New York, the son of a Presbyterian minister who later became a chaplain in the U.S. Army. He studied chemical engineering at Clarkson College, receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in 1930.

He began his career as an engineer at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. However, as the federal government moved to deal with the social and economic problems of the thirties, he became involved with the research activities of a variety of agencies including the National Recovery Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the Department of Justice, and ultimately, in 1939, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It was a stimulating time and place for the development of systematic research in the social studies and Duane Evans was actively and substantially involved in raising the standards of this research. His contributions were both substantive and methodological. In addition to his formal duties, he found time in a busy schedule to teach and write on statistical techniques and the application of mathematics to economic problems. He made substantial contributions to the statistical theory of sampling.

His affiliations and honors from the 1940s on indicate the scope and quality of his efforts. He served the Bureau of Labor Statistics as chief of the Productivity and Technological Development Division, as chief of the Division of Interindustry Economics, as chief economist, chief statistician and, after 1962, as associate commissioner. He was on the faculty of the American University from 1947 to 1964 as adjunct professor of economics, on the faculty of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School from 1940 to 1964, and on the Faculty of Economic and Political Science, Cambridge University, during 1953-54. He served as a consultant to the Anglo-American Productivity Council and was a member of the U.S. delegation, International Statistical Institute, in Rome in 1953, in Rio de Janeiro in 1955, in Stockholm in 1957, in Tokyo in 1960, and in Ottawa in 1963. He received the Rockefeller Public Service Award in 1953 and the award for Distinguished Service, U.S. Department of Labor, in 1953. Professor Evans was a fellow of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Statistical Association, and the A. A. A. S.; he was a member of the American Economic Association, the Econometric Society, and the

Conference on Research in Income and Wealth. He published numerous articles and reports on input-output data and projections, on productivity and the effects of technological change, and on statistical methodology. The interindustry study of the U.S. economy for 1947, done with Marvin Hoffenberg, is a model for later research in this area.

In 1964 Professor Evans retired from U.S. government service and joined the faculty of Cornell University with a joint appointment in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations and the Department of Economics in the College of Arts and Sciences. He taught courses in mathematical economics for the Department of Economics and courses in statistics for ILR. He brought to bear on his teaching the wealth of experience that he had gained in working for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and attempted to instill in his students a feeling for the valuable contributions that can result from the judicious use of statistical methods in practical problems. His presentations were enhanced by a wry sense of humor. He was most helpful to graduate students in all stages of their training and was especially helpful to those whose backgrounds in statistics and mathematics were deficient. He was a valuable member of many ILR committees, especially the Graduate Committee, in which he served several terms as chairman. He contributed significantly to recruitment and to the development of academic programs in the Department of Economics.

In his family and social life, Duane Evans was a man of wide-ranging interests and unexpected skills. He was a gourmet cook, not just upon isolated occasions but upon a day-to-day basis; he was an accomplished pianist and had an extensive collection of recorded music, as well as sound recording and playing equipment; his engineering training, collection of tools, and mechanical skill made it possible for him to undertake and complete household tasks that most of us would not even contemplate; he was an avid flower gardener; and he loved to fish from the family cottage on the St. Lawrence River. His accomplishments were made more remarkable in the face of the severe pain that he endured over many years that resulted from the loss of a leg in an automobile accident.

His friends and students will miss the congenial hospitality which all of his interests and personality engendered.

He is survived by his wife Edna, a daughter Patricia Duane Evans Exter, a son Craig Duane Evans, and a grandson Trevor Duane Exter.

*Isadore Blumen, T. C. Liu, Philip J. McCarthy*

# David Baxter Fales

*April 17, 1903 — September 15, 1974*

David Baxter Fales's life was dedicated to family, community, and youth. His death in Ithaca on September 15, 1974, brought to an end a distinguished career in all aspects of youth development.

Professor Fales was reared on a dairy and crop farm in Gooding, Idaho. He graduated from the University of Idaho in 1926 and obtained a Master of Science degree from Cornell in 1944.

Professor Fales served as a county 4-H agent in Idaho and Oregon for four years prior to coming to New York State, where he held similar positions in Greene and Cortland counties until 1936, when he became a 4-H agent-at-large on the Cornell staff. In 1943 he joined the Cooperative Extension Administration staff, serving as assistant and associate state 4-H leader until his retirement in 1959. Upon his retirement he accepted an assignment as a rural youth adviser for 4-H in the Philippines under the auspices of the Agency for International Development. He later acted as a consultant for the Peace Corps and participated as a member of a youth program survey and assessment team in Vietnam for the Department of State.

As a 4-H agent-at-large, he was instrumental in establishing 4-H programs in several of the state's counties that did not have such programs. In addition, one of his great personal satisfactions was obtained from conducting the State 4-H Congress Program. This program brought thousands of young people from all over New York State to Cornell each June and gave them an introduction to the campus and resources of a great university.

A person concerned with conservation during a period when it was not as fashionable as it is today, Professor Fales's foresight and efforts led to the development of the State 4-H Conservation Camp at the University's Arnot Forest. He served as a director of this training camp for a number of years and was active in broadening the 4-H conservation program to include wildlife management and soil conservation, as well as forestry.

Professor Fales took a keen interest in creating awareness of opportunities for youth through 4-H. To accomplish this, he engaged in public information activities such as radio, news media, promotional leaflets, and exhibits. He made modifications in state fair programs, broadening their scope to increase participation by young people.

As a person concerned with his community, Professor Fales was an active Kiwanian for many years, serving as chairman of and a participant on the agricultural committee and as a member of the board of directors.



David B. Fales is survived by his wife, Stella, of Sarasota, Florida; a daughter, Mrs. Barbara Smith, of Ithaca; and a son, William, of Nappanee, Indiana.

David B. Fales was an innovative individual who never lost his interest in young people and their problems. His articulate emphasis on the dignity of work and the concept of the useful work project as a developmental tool in youth education were the hallmarks of his career.

*George J. Broadwell, Fred E. Winch, Jr., Harold B. Sweet*

# Faith Fenton

*January 26, 1891 — April 4, 1972*

Faith Fenton, professor of food and nutrition, emeritus, was a member of the staff of the New York State College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) from 1922 until her retirement in 1959.

A native of Iowa, Professor Fenton received the B.S. degree from Iowa State College, the M.S. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago.

Professor Fenton was known internationally for her research in food science and she was a pioneer in research in food freezing. She established many of the basic principles in the preparation of frozen foods in her work with Dr. D. K. Tressler of the State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva.

She had many “firsts” to her credit. She was the first woman to be invited to present a paper at an International Refrigeration Congress. She published a number of papers including one on the Vitamin C content of the cooking water of fresh and frozen vegetables. She was also first to publish extensively on precooked frozen foods.

Her research embraced fresh, frozen, dehydrated, and canned vegetables; dried fruits; frozen precooked foods; fresh frozen, irradiated meat, and meat from antibiotic-fed animals. Electronic cooking claimed her interest from its beginning. Her research in this area made valuable contribution to that process.

Professor Fenton was the author of twelve Cornell Extension bulletins and she contributed chapters to several books. More than eighty-five articles from her research appeared in scientific journals.

Professor Fenton was awarded a Certificate of Appreciation from the United States War and Navy Department for “an outstanding contribution to the work of the Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II.” This research was to determine if vitamin supplements were necessary for armed service personnel. She was the recipient of the Alumni Merit Award from Iowa State College in 1947.

In 1954 Professor Fenton furnished testimony for the Federal Trade Commission on the effect of the composition of cooking vessels on the nutritive value of food. In 1950 she represented the American Home Economics Association in testifying before the U.S. Congressional Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products.

In 1958 she represented the Association at a conference called by the Food Law Institute and the Food and Drug Administration on the 1958 amendment to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; and in 1959 she was the

representative at a general conference on common names for food additives sponsored by the American Standards Association.

In 1956 she spent her sabbatic leave as a technical expert for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, assisting in the establishment of home economics at the University of Cairo, Egypt.

Professor Fenton died in Long Beach, California, following an extended illness.

*E. Elizabeth Hester*

# Robert Harry Ferguson

*December 14, 1917 — February 19, 1979*

Robert Harry Ferguson, one of the first faculty members of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, died at his home in Land O'Lakes, Florida, on February 19, 1979. He was engaged as a part-time instructor for the lone course the school offered in 1945 and was the third person to join the industrial and labor relations faculty. He was promoted to the rank of professor in 1957. For reasons of health he chose early retirement in August 1977, was named professor emeritus, and moved to Florida.

He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Union College in 1938 and his Master of Arts in economics from Brown University two years later. He then came to Cornell where from 1940-42 he was a part-time instructor in economics while studying for his Ph.D. For the following three years his studies were interrupted by World War II, in which he served as an officer with the Army Air Force. He returned to Cornell in 1945 and received his degree in 1948. His major field was labor economics. His dissertation dealt with unionization of foremen and was written under the guidance of the late professor Royal Montgomery.

He served as the first associate editor of the *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* from 1950 to 1952, and in 1953 was named editor. He served for four years and resumed the position in 1965 for a five-year term. On his retirement as professor, an issue of the Review was dedicated to him for his extraordinary contribution to the development of the journal. The editorial board's tribute included the following passage: "During the years of his stewardship, the Review underwent many changes and came of age, its friends like to think, as the leading journal in its field. Manuscript submissions and circulation increased throughout most of that period, and the articles published reflected the major shifts that occurred in research interests and methodology in the industrial relations field. Through all shifts in tastes and techniques, however, Professor Ferguson remained a champion of the consumer-reader in his insistence that authors treat the English language with the respect it deserves/'

Bob Ferguson was active in professional and University affairs. He was one of the founders of the New York State Economic Association and a member of the American Economic Association, the Industrial Relations Research Association, the International Industrial Relations Associations, and the Society of Professionals in Dispute Settlement. At Cornell he served at various times on the University Calendar Committee, the University Library Board, and the General Committee of the Graduate School. He also served for several years as the ILR School's observer and representative on the Faculty Senate of the State University of New York. He invariably enlivened ILR

faculty and departmental meetings by his quick and often passionate intelligence and the conviction with which he expressed his views on issues.

As an active mediator, fact finder, and arbitrator, he held membership on the mediation panel of the New York State Public Employment Relations Board, and the arbitration panels of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the American Arbitration Association.

He took a special interest in the Weinberg Seminars, held annually at Cornell University (under joint sponsorship of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations and the National Conference of Christians and Jews) to bring together leaders from business, labor, and public agencies for discussions of labor and social policy issues on the current national agenda. In 1960 he served as chairman of the seminar.

Although his chief concerns were the domestic problems of industrial and labor relations, he was by no means uninterested in developments in his field abroad. In 1954 he taught in the Salzburg (Austria) Seminar in American Studies and travelled in several European countries to become more familiar with their labor-management systems. He returned to Europe in the academic year 1961-62 to teach labor economics at the University of Leicester, England. And in 1968-69 he spent a full year at the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland, where he held the position of senior research economist in the research and planning department.

All these experiences contributed to the value of his courses of instruction. He was a conscientious, devoted, and versatile teacher for whom students showed deep respect and admiration, for his teaching reflected assiduous preparation. He taught a wide range of basic and advanced subjects, including business history, income distribution, labor markets, and the economics of collective bargaining. He was also a successful, innovative teacher, notably in codirecting an experimental freshman course designed as a practicum in employer-employee relations. Over the years he maintained a large correspondence with former students who showed their appreciation by awarding him one of the first alumni plaques in recognition of his contributions to their education.

His research and writing likewise covered a broad spectrum of subjects, among which special mention must be made of his studies in income distribution, unemployment, poverty, cost-of-living index clauses in collective agreements, and labor policies in the agricultural sector.

Bob Ferguson will be remembered as a generous and cooperative colleague, at times a bit tart and impatient when compelled to listen to obvious nonsense, yet a friendly and warm-hearted person, who was widely liked and appreciated by both faculty and students.

Surviving him are his wife, Mary Margaret Evans Ferguson; two daughters, Mrs. Terry Parillo of Bradenton, Florida, and Mrs. Margaret Martin of Albuquerque, New Mexico; and two grandchildren, an uncle, and several cousins.

*Jean T. McKelvey, John P. Windmuller, M. Gardner Clark*

# Richard Felix Fricke

*June 28, 1896 — September 21, 1976*

Richard F. Fricke was a pioneer in agricultural extension work in New York State and, before his retirement, had worked thirty-nine years in agriculture. On December 31, 1956, he became professor emeritus, Extension Service.

Born in Buffalo, New York, Professor Fricke attended high school in Gardenville and was graduated from the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, in 1917. He started his extension career as an assistant agent in Chautauqua County under the World War I Food Supply Commission. He was an agricultural agent in Niagara, Clinton, and Erie Counties, successively. In the fall of 1934, he enrolled at Cornell University for graduate study in agricultural economics and vegetable crops.

During his seventeen years of service as a county extension agent, he accomplished outstanding and pioneering achievements. It was his leadership that established the Niagara Frontier Farmers' Market in Buffalo. He was responsible for organizing the first cooperative potato spraying in New York State and for developing and launching the state's most effective potato seed program. His organizational skill made possible the early eradication of tuberculosis from the dairy herds of Erie County. As further testimony of his resourcefulness, he developed one of the first county agricultural agent radio programs.

Richard Fricke's twenty-one years as assistant state leader and associate state leader of county agricultural agents began at Cornell in September 1935. Over those years he was involved in a variety of programs and projects.

He served as supervisor of county agricultural agents in most of the counties of the state and was a counselor to agents and farmer extension committees. During World War II, he carried the important responsibility of clarifying for county agents and farm families the government regulations pertaining to priorities, price supports and ceilings, and rationing procedures.

He developed a system of filing adopted by many county extension offices in the state. He was a charter member and organizer of the New York Association of County Agricultural Agents. On leave in 1946 and 1947 he studied extension administration in twenty-six states. In 1950 he served as a consultant in the development of extension work in Germany.

He was a charter member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national extension honorary fraternity, and served as its chief, secretary, and annalist of the New York State chapter. He was a president of the alumni association of the College of Agriculture. After his retirement, he served for ten years as treasurer of the Cornell Credit Union.

Professor Fricke will be remembered for his skill in dealing with fiscal matters in county and state extension, for his keenness in discerning farm and organization needs and priorities, and for his personal service to farmers, county agents, and specialists. He was a highly motivated extension worker, and his contributions were effective and noteworthy.

Richard Fricke is survived by his widow, Mrs. Julia Cooper Fricke of Ithaca, by one son, Richard I. Fricke of Burlington, Vermont, and by four grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

*Fred B. Morris, S. Reuben Shapley, Clifford R. Harrington*



# Delbert Ray Fulkerson

*August 14, 1924 — January 10, 1976*

Delbert Ray Fulkerson's tragic and unexpected death at the age of fifty-one dealt his many friends, colleagues, and students a severe blow. He was one of the pioneering giants in the development of modern operations research, and his fundamental contributions in network flow theory and combinatorial analysis have had and will continue to have a major and lasting impact on the field.

Over and above his scientific abilities, Ray was a man of outstanding personal qualities. He was warm, kind, and friendly, with great compassion for the needs of his fellow man. He was a person of great integrity, a strong and constant advocate of justice and fair play, but always modest and unpretentious. At the same time he was an active and skillful competitor, whether it was at tennis or kriegspiel or in the dogged pursuit of the solution of a difficult mathematical problem. Those who had the privilege of knowing Ray greatly respected him for his outstanding human attributes as well as for his intellectual talents.

Born in Tamms, Illinois, Ray was the third of six children of Elbert and Emma Fulkerson. Elbert Fulkerson was the high school principal in Tamms, and later in Carterville, Illinois, where Ray attended grade school and high school; the family subsequently moved to Carbondale where Ray's father taught mathematics and served as the secretary of the faculty at Southern Illinois University. Ray's parents, particularly his father, appeared to have had a strong influence on their children: all six graduated from high school as class valedictorians, the three boys earned Ph.D. degrees, and each became a teacher.

In September 1941 Ray enrolled in Southern Illinois University. His studies were interrupted by World War II, and in January 1942 he joined the U.S. Army Air Corps where he received training as a meteorologist. In June 1946 he received an honorable discharge from the Air Corps as a first lieutenant and returned to S.I.U. from which he was graduated, first in his class, in 1947 with a B.A. in mathematics. He received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in mathematics at the University of Wisconsin in 1948 and 1951.

Ray obtained his Ph.D. at an ideal time in the history of mathematics. The subject was entering an era of unprecedented growth and prosperity. This period included the time that he was to spend at the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, California. Ray joined the Mathematics Department of Rand in March 1951. He would spend more than twenty exciting and extremely productive years there during which time he created and developed the field of network flows and made fundamental contributions to combinatorial theory and mathematical programming.

Initially he worked on studies in logistics and systems analysis, particularly on algorithms for the solution of transportation and assignment type problems. When Dr. George Dantzig moved to Rand from the Air Force in June 1952, he and Ray became close personal and professional friends, a relationship that would last throughout the years. The resulting collaboration led in 1954 to Ray's first two published papers: the first written with Dantzig solved the problem of finding the least number of tankers required to meet a fixed schedule, and the second, with Dantzig and Dr. Selmer Johnson, solved a forty-nine-city, "traveling salesman" problem; the latter paper received honorable mention for the 1954 Lanchester Prize given by the Operations Research Society of America (ORSA). The interaction between Fulkerson, Dantzig, and later Dr. Lester R. Ford, Jr., led to some fundamental contributions to mathematical programming. In 1956 they developed a primal-dual algorithm for solving linear programs, and later the Ford-Fulkerson work on the column generation technique for multicommodity flow problems led Dantzig to formulate the decomposition principle for linear programming. The celebrated Ford-Fulkerson book on *Flows in Networks*, which appeared in 1962, was an outgrowth of their earlier collaboration, while Ford was at Rand, on a project to evaluate the capacity of the Eastern European rail network. The original problem they solved had been formulated as one involving network flows. The book contains basic research that extended and generalized their earlier work on this problem and is considered the classic in the field; it received honorable mention for the Lanchester Prize of ORSA and has since been translated into French, Japanese, Polish, and Russian. In 1967 Ray was the recipient of one of the Lester R. Ford Awards of the Mathematical Association of America for an expository paper on flows in networks (the award being named for his colleague's father who was also a mathematician).

After the publication of *Flows in Networks*, Ray's research took a turn toward the pure. He wrote more about "graphs" and less about "networks" and began to work on matroid theory and general blocking systems, an abstraction of the dual notions of flows and cuts in a network. This led him to develop the theory of blocking pairs of polyhedra that served to unify a variety of mathematical results involving discrete phenomena and, later, the concept and theory of antiblocking polyhedra.

While at Rand, Ray maintained a variety of contacts with the business and academic world. He consulted at various times for different industrial corporations. In 1958 he taught what was probably the first course in network flow theory, at the University of California, Los Angeles. In 1963 he was visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and in 1966 at Stanford University. In 1968 he was appointed distinguished visitor at the University of Waterloo, Canada, and in 1971 he returned as visiting professor.

In the fall of 1971, Ray joined the Department of Operations Research in the College of Engineering at Cornell as the Maxwell M. Upson Professor of Engineering and professor of operations research and applied mathematics. In his quiet and unassuming way he quickly became the intellectual leader of the department. He taught a popular sequence of courses in network flows and extremal combinatorial problems designed to bring research students to the frontiers of knowledge in these areas. Ray was a superb and inspiring teacher. He set very high standards for his graduate students as he did for himself; in his relationships with them he was always fair and compassionate. His door was open to faculty and students alike, and he was a font of knowledge in his areas. He was a scholar in the true sense of the word and continued to produce outstanding research at the frontiers of his field.

At the time of his death he was a member of the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, the Mathematical Programming Society, the Operations Research Society of America, the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, and the Institute of Management Sciences. He was a member of the council of the Mathematical Programming Society as well as associate editor of its journal, *Mathematical Programming*. He was also associate editor of the *Journal of Combinatorial Theory* and the *Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications*, and advisory editor of *Mathematics of Operations Research* and of *Networks*. His last major project, a two-volume collection of papers, which he edited for the Mathematical Association of America, took four years to complete. His own published papers and books numbered more than fifty.

A memorial service was held in Ray's memory and honor in the Chapel of Anabel Taylor Hall at Cornell. Alan Hoffman, a close friend and professional colleague of Ray's spoke at this service and closed his remarks concerning Ray's professional accomplishments with the following sentences: "His greatest honor is simply that network flows exists as a subject of such importance that all over the world now and in the future, it is and will be a fundamental tool in economic and industrial planning. It was Ray's great good fortune or perhaps the reward of his talent and energy to create mathematics that contribute to life where art and nature imitate each other." The scientific world has lost an outstanding mathematical research worker, and we have lost a close and warm friend.

Ray is survived by two sons, Guy Emmet of La Jolla, California, and Lee Alan of Santa Monica, California; his former wife, Eleanor, of Santa Monica, California; his mother, Mrs. Elbert Fulkerson of Carbondale, Illinois; two sisters, Mrs. Merle Guthrie of Belleville, Illinois, and Mrs. June Todd of Skokie, Illinois; and two brothers, Richard Fulkerson of Commerce, Texas, and Glen Fulkerson of San Diego, California.

*Louis J. Billera, William F. Lucas, Robert E. Bechhofer*

# Horace T. Gardner

*August 29, 1913 — December 15, 1970*

Horace T. Gardner, M.D., died on December 15, 1970, in Puerto Rico.

Dr. Gardner was born in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on August 29, 1913. He received his B.A. degree from the University of New Mexico in 1935 and his M.D. degree from Yale University in 1941. After interning in medicine at the New Haven Hospital, Dr. Gardner served with the United States Medical Corps from 1942 to 1946. He rose to the rank of major and saw combat in the Far East.

He returned to Yale upon his discharge from the Army and there he finished his medical house staff training as an assistant resident. From 1946 to 1947 at Cornell University Medical College and from 1947 to 1950 at Yale University, Dr. Gardner held joint appointments as instructor in both medicine and preventive medicine. In 1950 he moved to Brookhaven National Laboratory where he was senior physician.

Dr. Gardner was appointed visiting lecturer in medicine at the Shiraz University Medical School in Iran in 1954. He was also named physician-in-chief of the Nemazee Hospital of the Iran Foundation in Shiraz. After five years in the Middle East, Dr. Gardner returned to the United States and entered private practice in New York City.

He was appointed assistant professor of clinical medicine at Cornell University Medical College and assistant attending physician at The New York Hospital in 1960.

Dr. Gardner was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha and a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

Dr. Gardner was deeply interested in liver disease and wrote rather extensively about viral hepatitis.

Dr. Gardner never married. He is survived by his sister, Mary Gardner Warden, who resides in Carlsbad, New Mexico.

*George W. Gorham, M.D.*

## **Roger Loran Geer**

*June 10, 1906 — April 11, 1979*

Roger Geer served the Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering zealously for over thirty years. His discipline, materials processing, altered very markedly in direction and emphasis during that time but he never failed in thoroughly and cheerfully adjusting his teaching and technical involvement to the extensive curricular changes that were occasioned.

Professor Geer was a “nearby” boy if not exactly a local one, being born in Marathon, New York, and graduating from the town high school in 1924. He entered Cornell and was awarded his Master of Engineering degree in 1930, having studied industrial engineering within the mechanical engineering program. For a number of years following graduation, he worked in Cleveland and Chicago in the areas of production control and methods engineering until in 1939 he returned to Cornell with the post of instructor in engineering drawing. During the war years he created a gage laboratory and organized and taught courses in workshop procedure and inspection methods for trainees. He became assistant professor in 1943 and was promoted to associate professor in 1946. In the years immediately following the war, he continued his development of inspection and gaging techniques, and presented several papers to national societies. In addition he contributed a chapter on these topics to a handbook on measurement organized by the Instrument Society of America.

The 1950s saw a drastic change take place in the concept of materials processing in the engineering curriculum. Complete automation and numerical control of machine tools became commonplace in industry and the necessity for the engineer to have a detailed and practical knowledge of metal-forming techniques gave way to a requirement for a deeper knowledge of the basic mechanisms of processing materials of all kinds and the application of atomic and molecular physics and chemistry to the whole field. Professor Geer was kept busy in what seemed to be a continuous reforming of curricula, laboratories, and experimental techniques, and these he handled in his customary meticulous and painstaking manner.

During the later years of his career, Roger Geer was in demand by industry as a consultant. He developed and taught courses given to such nearby plants as those of the General Electric Company in Johnson City, the Universal Instruments Corporation in Binghamton, and the Ingersoll Rand Corporation in Painted Post. He designed, built, and tested several novel machines and devices, notably a machine for testing mineral artifacts for cutting capabilities, a milling dynamometer for use in torque-thrust drilling and tapping experiments, a numerical

simulator for use as a teaching aid, and a mechanical dynamometer for planer-type cutting. In 1968 he was made professor of mechanical engineering.

Professor Geer was very active in technical societies within his professional field: the Instrument Society of America (ISA) of which he was national chairman of the Inspection and Gaging Committee from 1946 to 1950; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), which he joined as a student and later as a member of the Southern Tier Section when he returned to Cornell; and the American Society of Tool and Manufacturing Engineers (ASTME). His membership in this last-named organization demonstrates very clearly his dedication to unselfish service in his participation for more than twenty years in promulgating and promoting the objectives of the society, particularly its educational aspects through publications and advice to student chapters in New York State. He joined the Elmira chapter in 1949 and was a charter member of the Ithaca chapter and instrumental in its formation in 1959. He served as chairman of the chapter in 1961. From 1962 to 1964 he was a member of the national education committee and field editor of the ASTME journal. He served as chairman of the Technical Publications Committee and as editor and publisher of a monthly newsletter for thirty chapters of Region II of the society. This by no means exhausts a list of his services to the society, and he was recognized for his efforts with a National Award of Merit in promoting manufacturing engineering; with his name on a plaque at society headquarters for his personal contributions; and at the end of his career in the year of his retirement, with the 1971 Education Award.

One of his special professional interests was in the program for materials processing at Hampton Institute, where over a period of three years in the late 1960s he acted as consultant in organizing curricula in manufacturing and materials and lectured to students and to faculty. His outside interests were in environmental concerns such as conservation, reforestation, and ornithology, but most particularly in mineralogy (especially in locating rocks and gems which he worked and polished into a variety of delightful pieces of jewelry and ornamentation). He was active in the Tompkins County Gem and Mineral Club and the local Paleontological Research Institution, particularly in devoting much time and effort in encouraging and helping young people in getting started in rock collecting.

Roger Geer was characterized by his meticulous manner of carrying out his duties and by his lifelong willingness to help people in any way he could, either through his professional knowledge or simple goodwill. After his retirement in 1971, he was occupied by a multitude of volunteer activities, varying from using his engineering

ability to aid handicapped people and advising on courses in the local vocational schools to simple telephone-sitting and transportation of the elderly.

Roger Geer will be missed by a great many people both within and without the Cornell community.

*George R. Hanselman, Kuo K. Wang, Dennis G. Shepherd*

## Anson Wright Gibson

*October 31, 1892 — February 19, 1977*

Anson Wright Gibson, who referred to himself as Wright Gibson, but who invariably was called Gibby by his many friends, died in Ithaca, New York, on February 19, 1977, at the age of eighty-four. For almost half a century, both prior to and subsequent to retirement, he had served Cornell University, and particularly the New York State College of Agriculture, with devotion and distinction.

Professor Gibson was born in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on October 31, 1892. When he was two years old, his family moved to a small farm in Greenville, New York, a short distance from Albany. Here his father was engaged for a number of years in small-scale farming and in a wholesale egg business: in addition, he served as secretary of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company.

Following his graduation from high school in 1911, Wright worked for two years on the home farm and for neighboring farmers. For three months during this period, he attended Albany Business College. In September 1915, he enrolled in the New York State College of Agriculture as a special student, and on completing two years of study in this category, he returned home. But, after being at home for only two months, he was asked by Professor Asa King to return to Ithaca to teach a newly organized course in farm practice. During the next two years, he combined responsibilities as instructor in farm practice with enrollment as a student, both during the regular terms and in summer school. In June 1917 he was graduated with the B.S. degree.

Wright spent the next four years in Virginia, first as a farm manager, then as operator of his own farm. In 1921, he was again asked to return to Cornell, this time to conduct a study of former students of the College of Agriculture. This study was concerned both with the location and with the occupation of these alumni, and it resulted in December 1923 in the publication of the alumni directory of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Although he undoubtedly did not then realize it, the publication of the alumni directory marked the beginning of a lifetime of sincere concern and effort directed by Wright Gibson toward more adequate selection and preparation of students and toward appropriate placement of and continued interest in graduates. During the next few years, he conducted further studies concerning course selection by students, faculty advising, and forces that had a bearing on student success. At the same time, he took courses in the field of education both at Cornell and in the 1927 summer session at Harvard; in June 1928, he was awarded the Master of Science degree from Cornell.



On July 1, 1928, Wright Gibson was transferred from the Office of Farm Practice to the Office of Resident Instruction and was given the title of associate secretary in charge of former student relations, vocational guidance, and placement. In 1934, he was appointed assistant professor in personnel administration, and in 1937 he was promoted to full professor. In 1940, when Dr. Cornelius Betten moved from the Office of Resident Instruction to become dean of the University Faculty, he was appointed director of resident instruction. He served in this capacity until his retirement on June 30, 1960.

Throughout his tenure as director of resident instruction, Professor Gibson devoted his energies toward implementing within the College of Agriculture policies and procedures that would reflect his educational philosophy. He was convinced of the need to recognize individual differences in students and of the importance of providing curricula that were sufficiently flexible to allow students considerable latitude to devise individualized programs. At the same time, he recognized that students needed help in making wise decisions; and to this end, he worked untiringly for a strong faculty advisory system that would provide sound guidance and be well received by students. He had excellent rapport with the faculty of agriculture and worked with its members toward improving teaching and toward promoting the college's service to agriculture in particular, as well as to all citizens of New York State and elsewhere. As secretary of the faculty of agriculture, he provided carefully written minutes that reflected accurately, but concisely, the deliberations of the faculty. Each year he was responsible for the preparation of the college *Announcement*, and he edited accurately departmental contributions to this publication.

Professor Gibson accepted a number of responsibilities outside the immediate purview of the Office of Resident Instruction. Within the University, he was armed services representative of Cornell University and chairman of the University Committee on Student War Service during World War II; he served on the board of directors of the *Cornell Daily Sun* and on the board of managers of Willard Straight Hall; he was a faculty trustee on the Board of Trustees; and he was on a number of committees. Within the college, he was secretary-treasurer of the Alumni Association for forty years, a member of the board of directors of the *Cornell Countryman*, and on several occasions, acting dean of the college. Outside the University, he was secretary-treasurer of the local Alpha Gamma Rho Corporation Board and national president of the fraternity for two years; he was president of the local Boy Scout Council and recipient of the Silver Beaver Award; and he was elected to important offices in the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

After his retirement when he was named professor in personnel administration emeritus, Wright Gibson was appointed to an interim contract team that visited Liberia during the summer of 1961 and helped to negotiate an

AID-supported contract between Cornell University and the University of Liberia. Subsequently, from 1962 to 1968, he served as campus coordinator for Cornell University for this Cornell-University of Liberia Project. In this capacity, he arranged for the assignment of staff and materials toward developing the University of Liberia.

At the time of his death, Professor Gibson was survived by his wife, Dorothy McCabe Gibson, whom he had married on April 23, 1919, and who died in Ithaca on, May 5, 1977; by two sons, A. Wright Gibson, Jr., and Philip B. Gibson; by a daughter, Mrs. Lionel M. (Sally) Noel; and by eleven grandchildren.

Throughout his life, Wright Gibson contributed much to Cornell University, and his educational philosophy continues to be reflected in the operation of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, particularly in those areas that relate to resident teaching, faculty advising, and student and alumni relations. His outstanding accomplishments came about as a result of his friendly manner, dynamic personality, keen sense of humor, and his firm stand for any principle or procedure he believed to be right.

*S. Reuben Shapley, Howard S. Tyler, John P. Hertel*

# James J. Gibson

*January 27, 1904 — December 11, 1979*

In an autobiography published in 1967, James Gibson wrote: “What I have most wanted to do all my life is to make a contribution to knowledge. If you feel you are doing this it is much more fun than running things, or being a military commander, a departmental chairman, a participant in the brotherhood of workers, a mountain climber, or even an actor. And it seems to me that one can contribute to knowledge without being very bright (which I am not) but merely by being stubborn about it. Such a contribution, of course, has to be expounded and clarified, and this is where teaching comes in. It is a two-way process, and no one does it for himself. One must listen as well as talk; read as well as write. Knowledge is not knowledge until it is preserved in dusty libraries for the future. But despite all that, the big satisfaction comes from the thinking that first went into it, the satisfaction of seeing old facts and new data fall into place.”

Gibson grew up in the midwest; his father was a right-of-way man for the Northwestern Railroad. He went to college for a year at Northwestern University and then went to Princeton University, where he majored in philosophy. He remained at Princeton for graduate work in psychology, studying with the behaviorist E. B. Holt. On receiving his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1928, he took his first academic position at Smith College. The famous Gestalt psychologist Kurt Koffka had recently come to Smith from Germany and exposed Gibson to a conceptual system very different from Holt's; much of his later work showed the Influence of these two men. At Smith he taught what must have been one of the very first courses in social psychology, but his primary commitment was to the teaching of experimental psychology and to experimental research, which he conducted with the help of a dedicated group of undergraduate students. He later married one of them: Eleanor J. Gibson, herself a psychologist of great distinction, is now Susan Linn Sage Professor of Psychology Emerita at Cornell; Their two children are Dr. James Jerome Gibson, a physician, and Dr. Jean Gibson Rosenberg, an economist; both are also following academic careers.

Gibson entered the Army Air Force in 1942 as a captain and was discharged in 1946 as lieutenant colonel. He was attached to a psychological unit where his education was actually used: he worked on the training of gunners, the use of films in training flight personnel

and the recognition of enemy aircraft. These experiences convinced him that traditional theories of vision had little application to everyday seeing. After the war he began to work his insights into a book, *The Perception of*

*the Visual World*; it was published in 1950 just after he had left Smith to take up a professorship at Cornell where the study of perception was already a strong tradition. This book introduced the description of the information available for vision in terms of gradients of optical texture and gradients of motion, descriptions that have now been generally accepted.

Graduate students soon began coming to Cornell expressly to work with Gibson, and those already here were attracted by his ideas. The Thursday afternoon seminar on perception became a permanent institution, which continued until shortly before his death. Almost every week Gibson prepared a short dittoed paper, a “purple peril,” to summarize his thinking and start what was always a lively and stimulating discussion. The discussion continued during the rest of the week in the laboratory, which he and Eleanor Gibson maintained in a temporary building at the airport until the construction of Uris Hall in 1972. In this as well as in his undergraduate teaching—he taught perception for many years, and took his turn with the introductory course—Gibson made significant contributions to the Department of Psychology. He chaired the department from 1961 to 1964, when a senior career award from the National Institute of Mental Health enabled him to concentrate fully on research.

Honors came to Gibson in full measure. He was a senior Fulbright Fellow at Oxford University in 1955-56, a fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton in 1958-59, a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University in 1964-65. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; he received the Warren medal from the Society of Experimental Psychologists and the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award from the American Psychological Association; he served as president of the Eastern Psychological Association and of two divisions of the American Psychological Association as well. His reputation was international: he received honorary degrees from the University of Edinburgh in 1974 and the University of Uppsala in 1976. None of these honors ever turned his head, affected his habitual modesty, or spoiled his sense of humor.

Gibson’s contributions to the study of perception span half a century. Even some of his earliest papers are still cited, especially those dealing with the aftereffect of looking at curved lines that is often called the “Gibson effect.” But his most important work came later, when he began to study the rich optical information that is available in the natural environment (as opposed to the minimal stimulation that is usually presented in laboratory studies). In his years at Cornell He gradually developed these ideas into an entirely new and radical approach to perception, one that redefined the nature of the problem itself. He rejected the prevailing assumption that the eyes receive only fragmentary and meaningless inputs of light, which must then be interpreted by higher

centers. On the contrary, he insisted that the visual system resonates directly to patterns of optical structure that always exist in the ordinary illuminated environment. Though much of what is seen changes whenever the perceiver moves, there is also a type of structure that is invariant during movement. These invariants specify the real characteristics of the environment so precisely that perceivers rarely make mistakes. Gibson was impatient with the psychological study of illusions, and insisted that natural perceiving was direct and veridical.

Gibson called his theory *An Ecological Approach to Visual Perception*; this was the title of his last book, which appeared in 1979 a few months before his death. It was an ecological approach as opposed to a mentalistic or mechanistic or neurological one. He felt that the proper study of vision must begin with an analysis of the light available to the eye, with an “ecological optics” not with the postulation of hypothetical mental processes and not with extrapolation from fragmentary neurophysiological findings. This position put him increasingly at odds with prevailing trends in his field. In his last years he occupied a peculiar position in that field, being simultaneously its most eminent and most dissident member. But he was not alone: a “Gibsonian” intellectual movement has been gathering strength for more than a decade. It is now recognized in both psychology and philosophy as a major alternative to established views of the nature and acquisition of knowledge. If the leaders of that movement are to follow ]. ]. Gibson’s example, they will have to be intellectually unyielding and yet unfailingly courteous to those of other persuasions, highly imaginative and yet closely attentive to the most ordinary experiences of daily life, at once determinedly experimental and deeply theoretical. A reviewer of his last book called Gibson “. . . our one original, irreplaceable creative genius/’ And so he was.

*Harry Levin, Thomas A. Ryan, Ulric Neisser*

# Helen Hager Giff

*July 14, 1908 — June 19, 1979*

Helen Hager Giff, professor emeritus of human nutrition and food, was born in Waukon, Iowa. She received her Bachelor of Science degree in food and nutrition at Iowa State University in 1929 and her Master of Science in 1944 at Cornell. From then until 1957 she worked part-time, first as an assistant in the Department of Food and Nutrition and, subsequently, from 1948 to 1957 as a lecturer in the School of Hotel Administration. After the death of her husband, Howard Giff, then dean-elect of the faculty at Cornell, Mrs. Giff was appointed to the position of assistant professor in the Department of Food and Nutrition. She was promoted to associate professor in 1961.

Professor Giff was initially appointed to teach two undergraduate-level courses in food preparation, one of them offered to students outside the College of Home Economics. The second, "Cultural Aspects of Food Preparation," was a junior-level course for majors in food and nutrition. Mrs. Giff brought to her teaching, as she did to all her activities, a lively personal perspective, a sense of history, and scholarly curiosity. Under her leadership, both courses acquired dimensions far broader and more theoretical than their original emphases on food preparation and applied nutrition. Mrs. Giff was intensely interested in the influences of cultural and social settings on food preparation and consumption patterns. As this interest evolved, "Cultural Aspects of Food Preparation," became "Socio-cultural Aspects of Food and Nutrition," a lecture course on the cultural, social, and psychological factors underlying food consumption and acceptance. Eventually this interest led Mrs. Giff to coauthor a book with Marjorie Burns Washbon and Gail Harrison. The book, *Nutrition, Behavior and Change*, was published in 1972 and has had wide acceptance as a teaching text and as a reference book for nutrition education at a variety of scholastic levels. It is now undergoing its second revision.

Professor Giff's commitment to nutrition education led her to active participation in extension and public service activities. She contributed significantly and, at times, took leadership in the preparation of extension bulletins. She and Marjorie Burns Washbon developed the script for a program, "Man's Search for an Elixir of Life," which they presented several times during the 1960 Farm and Home Week. Later on they used the script as the basis of a movie, "Nutrition Sense and Nonsense," which was used in the extension program and presented to many audiences.

Mrs. Giff's charm and outgoing personality made her a popular and effective committee worker. During her tenure at Cornell, Helen Giff served as coordinator for undergraduate advising, representative for the human

nutrition and food honors program, and coordinator of recruitment. She served as the College of Human Ecology representative to the Faculty Senate of the State University of New York. In 1971-72, Mrs. Giff was chairman of the dean's committee on the field study programs for undergraduate students. She also made major contributions to several college ad hoc committees. After her retirement, Mrs. Giff worked on the Tompkins County Comprehensive Health Planning Council, where her judgment and writing ability were greatly appreciated in developing proposals for the reorganization of Tompkins County Hospital.

Mrs. Giff died on June 19 after a brief illness. She is survived by a daughter, Sarah E., and son, Thomas H. Giff. Her many friends, colleagues, and acquaintances deeply sympathize and share their loss.

*Lois N. Post, Ruth Schwartz*

## Paul A. Gottschalk

*April 12, 1939 — June 11, 1977*

When Paul A. Gottschalk died at the age of thirty-eight, he had been a member of the Department of English for twelve years. Except for a year of teaching at Chicago Teachers' College South while he was still a graduate student, he did all his teaching at Cornell. His devotion both to teaching and to Cornell seems almost to have been inevitable. He was born in Chicago, the younger son of Louis R. and Fruma Kasdan Gottschalk. His brother, Alexander, is a professor of nuclear medicine at Yale. His mother is a professor of Russian language and literature at the University of Chicago. His father, who was the Swift Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Chicago at his retirement in 1965 and who continued his teaching at the University of Illinois at Chicago until the year before his death in 1975, was an authority in the field of French history and a great scholar of the career of Lafayette. Louis Gottschalk was an eminent Cornellian, A.B., 1919; M.A., 1920; Ph.D., 1921—at the age of 22; visiting professor of history, 1961-62. He kept alive and transmitted to his students, his colleagues, and his sons the spirit of his teacher, Carl Becker.

Paul did not, however, get his formal education at Cornell. He did his undergraduate work at Harvard, where he studied with professors Douglas Bush and Alfred Harbage, among others, and where he took his A.B. degree *magna cum laude* in 1960 and was awarded the Winthrop Sargent Shakespeare Prize for his honors thesis. He received the M.A. in 1961 and the Ph.D. in 1965 from the University of Chicago; here he worked in the Renaissance with Professors R. C. Bald, William Ringler, and Ernest Sirluck. Professor Bald, who had spent the largest part of his own distinguished career at Cornell, became Paul's thesis adviser and supported his already strong desire to teach at Cornell.

Paul came to Cornell as an instructor in 1965; he became assistant professor in 1967 and associate professor in 1973. His contribution to the intellectual life of the Department of English was impressive. He loved books and ideas, and he loved talking about them. His scholarly interests were wide-ranging; colleagues respected his knowledge and trusted his undogmatic and responsible judgments. His teaching reflected his grasp of the greatest writers in both the English and Continental traditions. He was as much at home in the survey from Chaucer to Shaw as he was in the comparative literature survey from Petrarch, Erasmus, and Rabelais to Stendhal, Chekhov, and Ionesco. With a colleague in the Department of Philosophy he developed an innovative course in existentialism and literature that considered the major issues of a philosophy and their embodiment in aesthetic structures.



Most of all he enjoyed teaching Shakespeare, and he taught the plays at every level from freshman humanities seminar to graduate seminar. Always sensitive to the needs and capacities of his students, he was as effective in teaching Shakespeare to beginners as he was with honors students and with graduate students, and as resourceful in the dialogue of a seminar as he was in the lectures in his large undergraduate course. Young as he was, he had a firmly established reputation as a teacher for whom students willingly did their best work and as a thesis director whose advice and encouragement helped graduate students to develop their skills and to discover and exploit their strengths.

Paul's scholarship is distinguished by its literary sensitivity, fidelity to fact, and philosophic breadth and impartiality. To the vast and often tangled domain of Hamlet scholarship he brought acute intellectual analysis and scrupulous objectivity. As a result, his book *The Meanings of Hamlet* (1972), a study of modes of literary interpretation of Hamlet since A. C. Bradley, is the best of its kind; the integrity of Paul's style is as luminous as the integrity of his evidence and inferences. Paul's later essays, one of which, on Henry V, was written in the fall of 1976, when he was seriously ill, indicate that his premature death has deprived us of a major study of internal mimesis—the creation of fictive worlds within fictive worlds by such devices as the play-within-the-play and by such processes as the madness of King Lear. His essay on *Lear* (published in the *Bucknell Review* in 1971), one on Macbeth, and another that provided the theoretical justification for his ideas on the “world within the play” were to be part of this new study. But Paul was more than a specialist in Elizabethan drama. He published an essay on Dickens, was engaged in studies of his beloved Dostoevsky (he had learned Russian in recent years in order to interpret more accurately), and he had come to terms with such philosophers as Heidegger by mastering their works in the original languages. He was a sensitive reader of poetry in French and in Russian as well as in English. In everything he touched as a scholar or a critic he was original, cogent, and just.

Paul took special pride in being part of the Cornell community, and he served the University well and variously. He was a member of the University Committee on the Preparation of Teachers, directed for the Department of English its Master of Arts in Teaching Program, and taught the department's course in methodology for prospective secondary school teachers of English. For several years he was a member of the Admissions Selection Committee of the College of Arts and Sciences, and he served, too, on the committee that set policy on admissions. At the inception of Cornell's freshman summer start program, he served as director. He and his wife, Katherine, shared a particular interest in the musical life of Ithaca, and both contributed immensely to it. Paul was a member of the Faculty Committee on Music, and he chaired the committee in 1972-73. A great admirer of Russian liturgical

music, he was a cofounder of the Cornell Russian Choir. At his request, the choir sang at the memorial service for him Chesnokov's "Salvation" and his own composition, "Cherubic Hymn" (*Heruvimskaya Pesn'*). That he wanted the hymn's closing Alleluia to stand as his final declaration to his family and friends is the justest evidence of the magnanimity of his spirit.

In all his relations—with students, colleagues, and others—Paul endeared himself by his politeness and his gentleness, by his warmth and his tact. Only his lectures and publications reveal how tough-minded and rigorous he could be. Constantly he made demands on himself in order to make things easier for others.

Paul is survived by his mother and his brother; by his wife, Katherine Kiblinger Gottschalk; by his children, Sarah and Alexander; and by a host of friends who found in his short life a rare example of humane achievement and an equally rare example of courage and dignity in his death.

*Ephim Fogel, Daniel R. Schwarz, David Novarr*

## Guy Everett Grantham

*February 1, 1886 — September 8, 1970*

For two generations, the students entering Cornell's College of Engineering learned of the wonders and difficulties of physics at the hands of a master teacher—Guy Everett Grantham. Those fortunate students came to know a warm friend who was devoted to the task of helping them to learn, who insisted that they do their utmost to learn well, but who was infinitely Patient with their difficulties. In short, they learned that universities really do care about excellence in teaching. While we record Professor Grantham's Passing with sorrow, we can be confident that his life will have served as an aspiration, both to his colleagues and students at Cornell and to the many physics teachers throughout the country who served their teaching apprenticeship with him.

Guy Grantham was born in Ladoga, Indiana. He received the bachelor's degree from Indiana University in 1909 and the master's degree from the same institution in 1913. During the years 1909-15 he served as an instructor in physics at Purdue University. One of his students at Purdue, Miss Margaret Paul, became in due time Mrs. Grantham. He entered Cornell to work for the doctorate in 1915, but World War I interrupted his training. He was commissioned a captain in the Army Signal Corps and saw service in France, mostly in the training of experts in the new science of radio communication. (It simply must be recorded that he really couldn't qualify for a commission because of his color blindness. With the help of some ingenuity, some friends and some determination, he got around that problem.) After the war, he resumed his graduate work at Cornell and received the doctor's degree in 1920. Thereafter followed teaching positions at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and at the Post Graduate School of the United States Naval Academy. When, in 1927, Cornell's College of Engineering and Physics Department felt the need for a special introductory physics course for students of that college, and for a new faculty member to organize and teach that course, it was natural to think of Guy Grantham. He became an assistant professor in 1928 and professor in 1936. While his primary responsibility continued to be the introductory physics course for engineering students, he assumed other responsibilities as well. After the experience of World War II, it seemed clear that a curriculum combining the fundamentals of physics and the engineering sciences was desirable and so Cornell's Department of Engineering Physics came into being, with Professor Grantham as one of the planning group and a member of that new department's faculty. During the last five years of his active career, Professor Grantham served as executive officer of the Department of Physics. With his retirement in 1955, he became professor of physics, emeritus.

While Professor Grantham's professional career included many activities outside the lecture room and the laboratory, he will surely be remembered most for his devotion to and love for teaching. He was a brilliant lecturer and spent much effort on the development of new demonstration experiment and techniques. During a sabbatic leave in 1936 he visited many universities in Europe, looking especially for ideas for lecture demonstration experiments. Later, when closed-circuit television equipment began to appear, he was among the first to use it in illustrating physics concepts that had previously been inaccessible to demonstration. While he insisted that every demonstration should have the prime aim of clarifying a point in physics, he was delighted if the point were illustrated spectacularly. And so, while some of his former students may now be a little fuzzy about the law of conservation of energy, few will forget a massive pendulum ball starting from Professor Grantham's nose, swinging far out over the audience and returning to within a hair's breadth of that nose. While he enjoyed lecturing, he felt that his most effective teaching was with smaller groups where he could ask and answer questions and where he could stimulate lively debates. In fact many of his hours were spent with the smallest possible group: one student. A mental picture that many of us will always carry is that of Professor Grantham in his office with a student seated beside him, with the patient and thoughtful questions guiding that student through the subtleties of Newton's laws of motion.

Not the least of Professor Grantham's legacies is the small army of college and university physics teachers who first learned their trade as one of "Granny's boys." These former teaching assistants are now scattered all over the country, bringing to their students and to their teaching assistants the same high standards of teaching excellence that they learned from him. It is worth noting that two of Professor Grantham's former teaching assistants are now college presidents.

While Cornell was fortunate in enjoying a major share of Professor Grantham's thoughtfulness, warmth, and devotion to duty, he gave his time freely to many other activities: to innumerable United Fund campaigns, to his church, to the Shriners' lodge, and to the Rotary Club.

He is survived by his wife, his daughter, and two grandchildren.

*Trevor R. Cuykendall, Howard G. Smith, Herbert F. Newhall*

## Connie M. Guion

*August 29, 1882 — April 29, 1971*

When Connie Guion died at the New York Hospital, she had enjoyed for many years the undisputed title of “dean of American women physicians.” She achieved this eminence in spite of the fact that she had entered medicine later in life than most. For Connie Guion’s career, though a brilliant one, was not easy.

Born near Lincolnton, N.C., she was graduated from Wellesley College and then taught chemistry at Vassar and Sweet Briar Colleges, deferring her lifelong ambition to become a doctor to help put a younger sister through school.

She was the head of the chemistry department at Sweet Briar when she entered Cornell University Medical College, graduating in 1917 at the top of her class. She interned at Bellevue Hospital, practiced briefly in Columbia, S.C., and moved to New York in 1926.

Her large private practice included some of New York’s most distinguished families, and at 80 she was still making house calls and working twelve-to-fourteen-hour days.

Cornell University Medical College named her a professor of clinical medicine in 1946. The first woman doctor to achieve that rank, she was also the first woman to win the college Alumni Association’s Award of Distinction, to become an honorary member of the New York Hospital Board of Governors, in 1952, and to serve on the hospital’s Medical Board.

She was named medical woman of the year in 1954 by the American Medical Woman’s Association. Dr. Guion was a trustee of the Vincent Astor Foundation, the Joseph Collins Foundation, and the Helen Hay Whitney Foundation.

When Connie Guion’s life ended, she met death as she had lived her life, directly and with equanimity. It was like the final act in a theatre; as the lights were dimmed, her firm handclasp relaxed, a bow, a curtsy, and she left the stage. She was magnificent.

As a fellow physician, I was closely associated with her for some forty years in a wide range of endeavors. She opened the door of clinical medicine to students in the outpatient clinic and at the bedside. Many graduates of Cornell University Medical College can recall this initial and exciting experience with patients. House officers in the resident system of training gained much not only from her clinical acumen based on years of practice, but also from her approach to the individual patient, penetrating to the core of the circumstances upon which therapy

might depend. Her contributions to the training of many of this country's outstanding clinicians are well known to the profession at large.

Her relationship, the participation in the day's work, with the senior staff and their residents throughout the New York Hospital is legend. Benevolent and tolerant to her juniors, she was firm and demanding of her peers just as she was of herself. She was articulate and an evaluator of extraordinary facts relative to the patient, and little was ever left undone to establish the diagnosis and select the therapeutic measures that were most promising. Well demarcated differences of opinion may have at the moment tensed the atmosphere that was soon diffused by the security of knowledge that comes from diligence and integrity. Confronted by a clinical problem with which she was unfamiliar, she was frank to say she did not know but would seek out someone who did—she always carried through. This in particular was the basis for her being so often the doctor's doctor, being requested equally by her closest peers and her most able antagonists.

Perhaps that which immortalizes best the life of Connie Guion as an individual and a physician rested in her capacity to penetrate into the hearts and lives of patients, to know their trials and tribulations, and to understand their successes and their failures. She helped them. In physical ailment and mental apprehension she, in the true tradition of a member of a great profession, assumed the burden that overwhelmed them.

She was a physician for all seasons of the life span, from the bewilderment of childhood to the anxiety of old age. One example of this that I observed was her explanation to a boy of ten whose mother had had a major abdominal operation. He was perplexed and worried. Questions he had asked members of the family had brought forth deflecting replies, adding to his concern. Connie Guion, with pencil and paper, drew a diagram of what had been done with the assurance that what had been removed would not interfere with her life. That then small boy is now a member of the House of Commons. He has never forgotten her or her explanation.

In another instance, a patient with many responsibilities was found to have an incurable disease with a short life expectancy. Some in attendance felt the information should be withheld or glossed over on the basis it would crush his spirit. Connie Guion knew her patient. The facts were presented No one was ever more grateful. He moved quickly to put his affairs in order and provide for those involved. Fulfillment of obligations gave him peace of mind that did much to make his remaining days tolerable.

Knowledgeable, patient, understanding, and having great good common sense, her decisions were superb. Energy, ingenuity, and persistence rendered these quickly actual and effectual. She gave generously of her intellect and spirit to all.

There is for all heritage from the life of Connie Guion, an immortality of works, an attainment prompted by affection for her fellowman. We physicians who knew her, and we are many, join a far greater number that includes patients, friends, and co-workers in extracurricular projects, in proclaiming that by her being our lives have been enriched.

Dr. Guion is survived by two sisters, Mrs. O. E. Hunt of El Cerrito, California, and Ridie Guion of Wilton, Connecticut.

*Frank Glenn, M.D.*

## Elton K. Hanks

*March 2, 1904 — January 4, 1973*

A native of Allegany County, New York, Professor Elton K. Hanks attended public schools in the community of Portville and was graduated from Cornell University in 1926. After a few years of association with the Sand Hill Farm Business he commenced his career as an educator and administrator in the position of assistant county agricultural agent in Delaware County, New York, in 1931. His field work for the Cooperative Extension Service continued until 1944, during which time he served as county agricultural agent in Delaware, Seneca, and Rensselaer Counties.

Professor Hanks came to the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1944 to assist with the supervision of the Emergency Farm Labor Program, and in 1946 he was made supervisor of the program. His knowledge of rural people, the agricultural industry, the food needs of a nation at war, and his organizational ability were the basis for his distinctive service during this critical period.

He was appointed an administrative specialist on the extension director's staff in 1948. One of his responsibilities was the coordination of the work of extension faculty in the subject matter departments of the College. He pioneered in establishing the first course to be offered for extension faculty in the Cornell Regional Extension Service Summer School. Practical experience gained through his earlier field work and his comprehensive knowledge of the extension function of the College were effectively utilized while teaching the course. In 1951 Professor Hanks was appointed chairman of the State Interdepartmental Committee on Farm and Food Processing Labor, by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, an appointment he held until 1955. Also during this period he edited and published *Current Episodes*, the monthly Extension Service house organ. Another of his roles was state distribution officer for U.S.D.A. publications, which are widely used by college faculty and extension field staff. He also served as general chairman of the College's Farm and Home Week for many years.

Professor Hanks understood and loved rural people and had a keen insight into the nature of their aspirations, needs, and problems. He possessed that rare talent of being able to instill confidence and motivations in those with whom he worked and served. A skillful teacher of agricultural technology and business management, he was never satisfied until his teachings had been put into practice by those whom he taught. He was a man of action and high energy output and expected no less from his associates and the recipients of his teaching and counsel. His strong leadership was tempered by kindness toward people. He became known as a master organizational



strategist during these years of living and working with the people served by the extension function of the College of Agriculture. He exercised great skill in helping people to organize and to use their organizations effectively for solving problems and satisfying their needs.

Professor Hanks retired in 1961 and until his death spent his winters in his Sarasota, Florida, home. During the summer he lived in the small community of South Schodack, New York, among the rural people he loved so well.

He is survived by his wife, Beulah D. Hanks, of Sarasota, Florida; two sons, Kenneth Hanks of Gaithersburg, Maryland, and Dr. Richard L. Hanks of Anchorage, Alaska; a daughter, Mrs. George Mesick, Jr., of South Schodack; fourteen grandchildren; and a brother, Harold Hanks, of Blasdell, New York.

*Robert J. Ames, Samuel T. Slack, John C. Swan*

## Lawrence W. Hanlon

*November 15, 1914 — September 25, 1970*

Doctor Lawrence W. Hanlon, associate dean of Cornell University Medical College, died at the New York Hospital after a prolonged struggle with cancer. For more than twenty years he was the academic administrator most directly involved in the careers of the students. He supervised admissions, directed internship applications, and helped students with their difficulties, both personal and financial. Beyond Cornell, Dr. Hanlon was known as an articulate spokesman on the subject of medical college admissions procedures and methods of evaluation.

Born in Ridgebury, Pennsylvania, in 1914, Dr. Hanlon was graduated from Cornell University with an A.B. degree in 1935 and an M.D. in 1938. He took his internship and residency training in medicine at the Rochester General Hospital, before serving as a U.S. Army medical officer in Africa and Italy. He was discharged in 1946 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Dr. Hanlon then returned to Cornell Medical College to work as investigator in the basic sciences at the Second (Cornell) Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital until 1949. In 1949 he was appointed assistant professor of Anatomy and was also named assistant dean of the Medical College. From 1953-55 he was acting chairman of the Department of Anatomy; in 1955, he became associate dean.

In this position, Dr. Hanlon was a member of the Medical College Executive Faculty. He was also chairman of the Admissions and Internship Committees as well as the faculty adviser of the Beta Chapter of Alpha Omega Alpha, the national medical honor society.

Among procedures developed by Dr. Hanlon to aid students were two sets of evaluations: one from Cornell graduates assessing the internship programs they have participated in at various hospitals, the other from hospital supervisors commenting on the preparation and performance of Cornell graduates as interns.

Dr. Hanlon had been active in the Association of American Medical Colleges. He served on the Association's Medical Education for National Defense Committee and was coordinator of that Committee's program at Cornell Medical College for several years. In 1959 he joined the AAMC Northeast Region Continuing Group on Student Affairs. He also belonged to the Harvey Society and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Lawrence W. Hanlon was by his own declaration one of the last general practitioners of medicine. But this definition of the man fails to recognize that Larry Hanlon was also one of the most widely read and scholarly members of our community. He was particularly well informed as a naturalist, geologist, and conservationist, and he was at

home in the world of arts and letters as he was in the field of gourmet cooking. As a medical educator he was better known and his advice more widely sought than most Cornellians ever appreciated.

The last years of Larry Hanlon's life were completely dedicated to Cornell and it was he who was most responsible for the extraordinary balance of academic and personal attributes reflected in the student body of the Medical College. Larry Hanlon was wholly committed to the egalitarian principle that there was room in medicine for people from all backgrounds and with widely varying special interests and capabilities. He was, on the other hand, an elitist in the best sense of that word. He was unswervingly committed to excellence and the notion that leadership belonged to those who excelled. He accepted the fact that the world needed those to follow as well as those to lead but he strongly believed that Cornell should be the kind of school that is known for the superior performance of all its graduates and should be given special recognition for those graduates who assumed leadership roles. None of this, however, portrays adequately the enormous warmth of this humble and understated personality. In the best tradition of a peace-loving humanitarian, Larry Hanlon defended his rigid standards with intellect, gentleness, and good humor. We will never be able to assess fully what Larry Hanlon has meant to Cornell but it is clear that he is amongst those who have had the greatest influence on this school during the past twenty-five years. It is for this reason that his memory will be honored everlastingly in this school.

He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Inez Stirton of Wellsburg, New York, and Mrs. Kathryn Hall of Nichols, New York, and two brothers, Howard, of Odessa, New York, and George, of Fort Pierce, Florida.

*J. Robert Buchanan, M.D.*

## James A. Harrar

*August 5, 1877 — January 26, 1970*

James Aitken Harrar was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on August 5, 1877. He received his A.B. and M.D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania in 1899 and 1901, respectively. He spent two and one-half years as a house surgeon at the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia and became resident surgeon in the Private Patients' Pavilion of the New York Hospital on April 1, 1904. In December of that same year he was appointed attending surgeon to the Outdoor Department of the Lying-in Hospital. He remained associated with this hospital until his retirement in 1950. The Lying-in Hospital, although it proudly claims to have been founded in 1799, led a very sketchy and sometime existence until 1890, when Dr. James W. Markoe and Dr. Samuel W. Lambert established the Midwifery Dispensary at 312 Broome Street. The Lying-in, which at that time was merely a board of governors, associated itself with the dispensary and became a stable and going institution. Dr. Harrar joined the staff two years after the building (still standing at Second Avenue and 17th Street) was opened.

Dr. Harrar married Florence Humiston of Cleveland, Ohio on October 30, 1909. Two children, a son and a daughter, survive.

Dr. Harrar was for many years in charge of the Outdoor Delivery Service at the Lying-in and spent many hours teaching and instructing the medical students and young attendings. He was an expert with the Kielland forceps, did pioneering work in the use of "twilight sleep," and was unusually clever in doing version and extraction, the latter a very necessary procedure in the first quarter of this century. He was a very gentle, somewhat bashful man (who hated controversy and unpleasantness) but was possessed of an acerbic tongue. He contributed frequently to the Bulletin of the Lying-in Hospital, published continuously from 1904 to 1932, and was the author of many papers in other journals.

He earned steady promotions on the attending staff and at the death of Asa B. Davis in 1930 was made chief surgeon of the Lying-in, the third and last man to have this title. When the hospital was merged with the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College Center, Dr. Harrar became an attending in obstetrics and gynecology at the New York Hospital and clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Cornell Medical College, posts he held with distinction until he retired. He was associated in the 1920s with Dr. Ralph Lobenstein at the York House Sanitarium, a private obstetrical pavilion, on 74th Street. In 1938 he wrote a very interesting book entitled *The Story of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York*.

Dr. Harrar spent the last twenty years of his life in Brookfield, Connecticut; Delhi, Ontario, Canada; and Williamsport, Pennsylvania, his birthplace, where he died January 26, 1970, at the age of 92.

He was a member of the New York Obstetrical Society, the Hospital Graduates Club, the Lying-in Alumni, the American College of Surgeons, and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

*Charles M. McLane, M.D.*

## Van Breed Hart

*October 5, 1894 — April 30, 1976*

The death of Van B. Hart brought to an end a long period of service to agriculture in New York State and the nation. During forty years of this period he was an active member of the staff of the Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture.

Professor Hart was born and brought up on a crop and dairy farm near McLean in Tompkins County, New York. He attended the New York State College of Agriculture and received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1916. After graduation he served as a commissioned officer and pilot in the United States Naval Dirigible Service during World War I. He entered the Cornell Graduate School in 1920 and served as a graduate student and instructor in farm management. He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1923 when he was appointed assistant professor. He was promoted to professor in 1927.

His major responsibilities were in agricultural extension. He had a large part in developing the role of the subject-matter specialist in extension work. This was recognized in 1950, when he received the United States Department of Agriculture Superior Service Award “for exceptional ability and zeal in developing and maintaining a well-balanced farm management program with special foresight in adjusting to changed conditions, and for his pioneering efforts and accomplishment in the field of farm finance.”

When the Federal Farm Credit Administration was organized in the early thirties, he was granted a year’s leave of absence from Cornell to serve as president of the Springfield Production Credit Corporation. In 1946 the Bankers’ School of Agriculture at Cornell was organized with Professor Hart as academic director. These schools are continuing today. The officers and staff of many New York commercial banks are knowledgeable in the field of agriculture. If this is due to one man, Professor Hart must be awarded the distinction.

With changes in income tax laws and regulations, tax management became increasingly important. Professor Hart, recognizing the changes early, played a leading role in tax education for farmers, on both state and national levels. He was a consultant to both the New York State and Federal Internal Revenue Services.

During World War II he served as agricultural advisor in the War Finance Division of the United States Treasury. While on leave from Cornell in this capacity Professor Hart helped organize the farm War Bond Program in the country, and he prepared a considerable portion of the farm War Bond literature used in various bond drives. He

was given the United States Treasury Award and silver medal by Secretary of the Treasury Vinson and a special citation “for distinguished services rendered in behalf of the War Finance Program.”

Among the many publications written by Professor Hart was a 1944 bulletin titled *Suggestions to Persons Who Plan to Farm or to Live in the Country*. The publication stressed the advantages and pitfalls of country life, and its popularity resulted in several reprintings and revisions. Early in its beginning Professor Hart recognized the back-to-the-land movement, a sometimes Utopian idea that is still popular in the minds of many nonfarm people.

Professor Hart was a joint author of the books, *Farm Management Manual*, *Agricultural Credit*, and *Farm Management and Marketing*. The latter was widely used in the forties and fifties in the Northeast as a text in teaching vocational agriculture to high school students. He was also the author of numerous bulletins on farm finance, farm management, farm income taxes, farm accounting, and land use.

Professor Hart was a member of the board of directors of the Tompkins County Trust Company and served two terms as an alderman for the City of Ithaca. Early in 1975, following the death of his wife, the former Helen Berdina Clark whom he married in 1922, he moved to Ithacare, a minimum care facility for the elderly. He became popular with other residents and was elected a member of the resident council. He remained active and rarely missed attending church, the bank board, or other meetings of the many fraternal organizations of which he was a member. On Easter Sunday he enjoyed a family gathering. A few days later he suffered a severe stroke, and death came within a week.

He is immediately survived by a sister, Mrs. George Scofield, a grand-daughter, Donna Hart Staples, and a grandson, Richard Hart.

*Lowell C. Cunningham, Robert S. Smith, Clifton W. Loomis*

# George Harris Healey

*May 10, 1908 — November 16, 1971*

The death of George Harris Healey, professor of English and curator of Rare Books, was a severe loss to Cornell. His deep loyalty to the University over a period of thirty-one years, and the value of his many and varied contributions to its work earned him an enduring place in the roll of dedicated Cornellians.

He was born in Wellsville, New York, the son of Edmund James and Annabelle Harris Healey. After graduating from high school, he worked for a year before going to college. At West Virginia University he was awarded his A.B. degree with a major in philosophy in 1932, and his M.A. degree in English in 1935. As an undergraduate he was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity and was elected president of the student body. In 1934-35 he was an instructor in English at West Virginia and from 1938 to 1940 an assistant professor at Judson College in Alabama. In 1938 he married Rita Mae Slaughter of Buckharmon, West Virginia. She and their three children, Anne, George, Jr., and Linda, survive him.

He came to Cornell as a candidate for the Ph.D. in English in 1940, and served as a part-time instructor for two years, before enlisting in the Army Air Force in 1942. As an intelligence officer, he rose to the rank of captain, and in 1946, the year of his retirement from the service, he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

He returned to Cornell as the Martin Sampson Fellow in English and was awarded his doctorate in June, 1947. For the rest of his life he was a member of the Department of English: assistant professor, 1947-53; associate professor, 1953-57; professor of English and curator of Rare Books, a joint appointment with the University Library, 1957-71. He was a member of the Bibliographical Society (London), of the Bibliographical Society of America, and of the Grolier Club.

No summary of his career, however, can adequately describe the extent to which George Healey contributed to the life of Cornell — as a master teacher, a distinguished scholar, a successful administrator, and a magnanimous colleague. His survey course in British Literature, deservedly popular with undergraduates from every college in the University, was the most heavily enrolled course in English. His work as scholar and editor was always definitive. His books included: *Wordsworth's Pocket Notebook* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1943); *The Meditations of Daniel Defoe* (Cummington: Cummington Press, 1946); *The Letters of Daniel Defoe* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1955); *The Cornell Wordsworth Collection: A Catalogue* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1957); *The Dublin Diary of Stanislaus Joyce* (London: Faber and Faber, 1962); the last was republished with added material



in 1971 by Cornell University Press. During his fourteen years as the University's first curator of Rare Books, the Library greatly improved its famous Dante, Petrarch, and Wordsworth Collections — thanks to his scholarship, imagination, and love for learning, for books, and for Cornell. Even more remarkable, perhaps, was his success in enlisting the support of generous donors who made possible the purchase of the books and papers which now constitute Cornell's twentieth-century collections: the superb Joyce Collection, the Wyndham Lewis Collection, the Ford Madox Ford Collection, the Shaw Collection. Under George Healey's curatorship Cornell's collection of rare books and manuscripts became one to be reckoned with by literary scholars everywhere.

Apart from performing his professional duties so admirably, he was always generous of his time in serving the University community. For many years he was secretary of the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, and also of the Library Associates, which grew and flourished with his assistance. He helped to found and was the first editor of the *Cornell Library Journal*. For years he served on the University's Commencement Committee, and for many years he proudly bore the mace at the head of academic processions. In 1964-65 he was chairman of the committee which planned Cornell's highly successful Centennial celebration. A superlative speaker and lecturer, he was in constant demand for appearances before alumni gatherings both on and off campus.

The generous response to a posthumous appeal for funds for a Memorial Book Fund amply testified to the respect, admiration, and affection that alumni, colleagues, and students felt for George Healey. The success of that appeal was due in good part to the recognition of him not only as a distinguished scholar, teacher, colleague, and Cornellian, but also as a man, a warm and generous person who made many friends. He was not only a humanist, a bookman, and a gifted musician, but a human being with a contagious zest for the good things in life. Most of all he enjoyed people. As one colleague wrote: "His booming welcomes to those who entered his office or called him on the telephone were joyous occasions. His quiet excitement when he examined a newly arrived book or manuscript was equally intense." His voice was unforgettable; it was distinctively his own, evident in his writing as in his speech. After his death, another wrote: "No more those wonderful, affectionate, witty, ironic, compassionate letters, no more that warm voice full of levity and learning. We shall not hear its like again."

*Scott Elledge, Arthur Mizener, Francis E. Mineka*

# Glenn Wilbur Hedlund

*June 11, 1909 — June 24, 1976*

Professor Glenn W. “Swede” Hedlund died at age sixty-seven at his home, 110 Homestead Road, Ithaca, following a brief illness. He had joined the staff of the New York State College of Agriculture in 1933 and was associated with Cornell until retirement in 1974, except for five years, 1941-46, when he was professor and head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology at Pennsylvania State University. During sixteen of the thirty-one years that he spent on the Cornell faculty, he was head of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Professor Hedlund received his B.S. degree from the University of Nebraska in 1930 and his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1936. Reared on a wheat farm in Nebraska, he had a deep interest in extension education essential to the growth and development of agriculture. At Cornell his teaching responsibilities were focused on agricultural cooperatives, farm finance, and marketing. He was an effective teacher, interested in students and their problems, and provided the same quality of leadership in research and extension in his field of business management and marketing.

Hedlund’s positive influence on agricultural cooperatives was one of his most important professional contributions. Over four decades his leadership directed cooperatives toward improved business management and was of tremendous importance in building the strong cooperative institutions that serve the agricultural economy of the state and nation.

Instrumental in the formation of the New York State Council of Farmer Cooperatives, he provided program leadership for the organization from its inception. He served both as secretary of the council during most of its existence until his retirement in 1974 and as a trustee of the American Institute of Cooperation for some years, participating in many of the educational programs of the institute.

Professor Hedlund served mankind and Cornell in many ways, acquiring depth, knowledge, and understanding of people, situations, and conditions far beyond the Cornell community. While a graduate student he participated in extension education in Nebraska and New York State. As an agricultural economist on the faculty of the University of Nanking, China, during 1936-37, he traveled in the Near East and Far East. Over the next sixteen years, Hedlund served on various committees, engaged in studying the agriculture of Bermuda for the Bermuda Government in 1939, studying and reporting on the organization and operation of the Farm Credit System for the

Farm Credit Administration in the 1940s and acting as chairman of a group studying cooperatives in relation to the milk marketing orders during 1952-53.

During the academic year 1956-57, Professor Hedlund worked in the Philippines on the University of the Philippines—Cornell contract (ICA-AID) toward the rehabilitation of the College of Agriculture at Los Banos. He served as chairman of Governor Nelson Rockefeller's Committee on Milk Marketing from 1961 until 1964, when he became a consultant for the Ford Foundation relative to education for employees of cooperatives in India. His sabbatical leave in 1972 was spent lecturing, consulting for the Agricultural Development Fund of Iran, and traveling in Europe and the Mideast. In the fall of 1975, Professor Hedlund served as a member of a five-man team (U.S. AID) requested by the government of Bangladesh to evaluate the total plant protection program of that country.

In 1953, Professor Hedlund was cited by the Farm Credit Banks of the Northeast in Springfield, Massachusetts, for his "outstanding service to agriculture in the Northeast." Upon his retirement from Cornell, the cooperative organizations concerned with agriculture in New York State initiated the establishment of the Glenn W. Hedlund Scholarship Fund in recognition of Dr. Hedlund's contributions to agriculture in the state and nation.

To his colleagues and to agricultural leaders with whom he worked, Professor Hedlund was not only a trusted and loyal friend but also an objective and honest observer and critic, able to separate educational activity from giving advice or proposing decisions for others. He thought first of the welfare of the Department of Agricultural Economics and the College of Agriculture as a whole and of their service to commercial agriculture and its institutions. His selflessness and concern for the welfare of his colleagues was one of his lasting legacies to those with whom he worked.

Professor Hedlund is survived by his wife, Helen Howard Hedlund; a son, James Howard of Washington, D. C; two daughters, Mrs. John (Jean) Sullivan of Seattle, Washington, and Mrs. Peter (Mary Beth) Marks of Brooktondale, New York; and three grandchildren.

*Olaf F. Larson, Robert S. Smith, Maurice C. Bond*

# Arthur J. Heinicke

*October 23, 1892 — February 2, 1971*

Arthur John Heinicke was born in St. Louis, Missouri. His early education was in Missouri, where he received his B.S.A. in 1913 and M.A. in 1914 from the University of Missouri at Columbia. In 1914 he came to Cornell University as an instructor in pomology. This initiated a period of forty-six years of exceptionally dedicated service to the University. After receiving his Ph. D. from Cornell in 1916, he was appointed an assistant professor of Pomology. He became professor in 1920 and head of the Department of Pomology on the Ithaca campus in 1921.

It is rare, indeed, to view a career of service to Cornell that covers such a long span of years and with the degree of dedication and contribution.

In the period between 1914 and 1942, he gained stature as a world-renowned leader of pomology teaching and research investigations. One of his greatest gifts was in the development of student pomologists. Many of his graduate students went on to become great teachers, researchers, and university administrators. There is no doubt that the examples set by Professor Heinicke as a leader, and his encouragement and constructive criticism for colleagues and students, had a lasting effect on those with whom he was associated.

In research, too, he was a pioneer. His published observations on seed effects on fruit abscission were helpful in explaining the growth substance concepts that evolved years later. He initiated perennial plant photosynthesis studies on apples that were unique for his era of research. He published numerous scientific articles covering these research findings.

In 1942 Professor Heinicke was appointed director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, succeeding Professor P. J. Parrott. At the same time, he assumed the position of head of the pomology departments on both the Geneva and Ithaca campuses.

During his directorship, Dr. Heinicke emphasized the role of the Geneva Station in conducting research on the production and development of horticultural crops and the processing and utilization of fruit and vegetable products. Since then, the Geneva Station has been regarded as one of the most important horticultural research institutes in the world. During the war years, Dr. Heinicke took a personal interest in developing a research program that would provide proper guidance to growers and food processors faced with a heavy demand for foodstuffs but handicapped by shortages of labor, machinery, and supplies. Under his leadership, this was accomplished, retaining the essential scientific framework.

During his tenure as director, Dr. Heinicke was responsible for obtaining a central heating plant for the Station, new greenhouses, a controlled plant growth facility, and the most modern food research laboratory in the country, which was dedicated just two months before his retirement.

He always stressed to the research staff the importance of maintaining a comprehensive research program that was scientific, as well as providing the answers to pressing agricultural problems in New York State.

Professor Heinicke was a member and active participant in the American Society for Horticultural Science, the International Society for Horticultural Science, Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta, and the New York State Horticultural Society. In 1937 he served as president of the American Society for Horticultural Science. He served on many regional and national committees important to the development of research programs at experiment stations.

Following his retirement as professor emeritus in 1960, Professor Heinicke and his wife moved to Ithaca, where he continued his interest in research in apple physiology. Until his death, he was a regular visitor to his office in the Department of Pomology in the Plant Science Building. It was characteristic of him to continue to attend meetings of horticultural groups to exchange views on subjects relating to fruit culture.

Professor Heinicke is survived by a son, Arthur John, who resides in Ontario, New York; a sister living in Syracuse, New York; and a brother living in Missouri.

For his many friends on the Ithaca and Geneva campuses, it is rewarding to know that many of Professor Heinicke's personal observations on the early history of the College of Agriculture, the Experiment Stations, and the two great Departments of Pomology are stored for future study in the oral history archives of Cornell.

*W. T. Schroeder, N. J. Shaulis, D. W. Barton*

## **E. Elizabeth Hester**

*December 6, 1918 — July 3, 1979*

E. Elizabeth Hester was a professor in the Division of Nutritional Sciences at the time of her death on July 3, 1979, at her home in Ithaca. Professor Hester's affiliation with Cornell had begun some thirty-five years earlier when she arrived to enter the graduate program in food in the Department of Food and Nutrition and continued through her appointment as a full professor and a seven-year term as chairman of that department.

Professor Hester was born in Cookville, Tennessee, on December 6, 1918, and received her undergraduate degree from Memphis State University in Memphis, Tennessee. Arriving at Cornell in 1945, she completed her master's degree two years later and was appointed an instructor and then an assistant professor in the Department of Food and Nutrition. It was highly unusual for an individual to receive a professorial appointment with only a master's degree and that Professor Hester was given this distinction only serves to illustrate the regard with which she was held within the department even as a young faculty member. In 1952 she received her doctoral degree in food science from Cornell and left to accept a research and teaching position at Pennsylvania State University. In 1959 Professor Hester returned to Cornell, the university to which she was deeply devoted, to rejoin the faculty of the Department of Food and Nutrition.

Professor Hester's area of interest was in the physicochemical properties of food, both as a researcher and as a teacher. Her research was centered on cereal grains and her publications appeared primarily in *Cereal Chemistry*. She taught courses on both the undergraduate and graduate level, always establishing high standards for students to attain while at the same time maintaining warmth and rapport. She had a deep Personal commitment to teaching and always endeavored to guide her students to an understanding and appreciation of the research base of her field.

In 1964 Miss Hester became a full professor in the Department of Food and Nutrition and in 1966 she was appointed chairman of that department. Under her leadership the department grew, not only in undergraduate and graduate student numbers, but also in program dimensions. Her patience and wisdom were instrumental in redefining the college's mission and in the reorganization of academic departments at the time the college changed from the New York State College of

Home Economics to the New York State College of Human Ecology. The smooth incorporation of the Department of Institutional Management into the Department of Food and Nutrition was due in large measure to the careful

planning of Dr. Hester. During this time the number of students pursuing the requirements for membership in the American Dietetic Association grew rapidly, an emphasis that has continued to the present.

She was also instrumental in the development of an undergraduate honors program in food and nutrition and for several years conducted seminars with students accepted into the honors program. In addition, while she chaired the department, the program responsibilities in the extension area of food and nutrition were also expanded to include involvement in programs such as the federally funded Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP). This program brought new dimensions to the extension area and included research into food intake, food habits, and nutritional status that have continued and expanded.

In 1973 Dr. Hester stepped down from the chairmanship of the department and took a study leave. During her absence the Department of Human Nutrition and Food and the Graduate School of Nutrition merged to form the Division of Nutritional Sciences. On her return, Dr. Hester continued teaching and became the graduate field representative for the Field of Nutrition. With the merger of the Department of Human Nutrition and the Graduate School of Nutrition, this was now a greatly expanded field encompassing all of the nutrition programs on campus. She was still active in this assignment at the time of her death.

During her years at Cornell, Dr. Hester served on most of the major committees in the college and department, including the Educational Policies Committee, Admission Committee, and petition committees. She also served on the University Budget Committee and the ROTC Committee; her interest in the latter committee emerged from her service as a lieutenant in the United States Navy during World War II.

Professor Hester was a member of the Society of Sigma Xi and president of the local chapter in 1968-69. She was also a member of the American Home Economics Association, the American Association of Cereal Chemists, the Institute of Food Technology, Omicron Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Hester will be remembered for many things. She was totally committed to the Cornell tradition of freedom with responsibility, and her dedication was reflected in the dignity and pride with which she served the University. Her students will remember her as an individual with high standards of performance in the laboratory, in the classroom, and in her writing. As a teacher she always maintained a continuing interest in the progress of her former students as they moved to various positions both in this country and abroad. She continually inspired both current and former students to develop their talents and abilities to the maximum level.

As an administrator, she will be remembered for her leadership during a difficult period of controversy, change, and growth in the department and in the college. Her wisdom, lack of bias, and sense of fair play inspired her colleagues and made the implementation of new ideas and programs far less traumatic for all concerned than they would have been without her counsel and direction.

Her colleagues will remember her kindness and total lack of selfishness to all persons, both within the University and those family members and friends who often called upon her resources when they found themselves in need in places far from Cornell. Her warm counsel was continually available; her energies seemingly endless in providing compassion, solace, and wisdom. They will also remember her total sense of responsibility as a teacher.

All of those who knew her will remember the charming trace of a southern accent still apparent even after thirty-five years in the northeast. Nor can anyone ever forget her unfailing sense of humor, an instant twinkle in the eye when she was amused, and the deep, throaty chuckle when amusement was about to expand into laughter.

E. Elizabeth Hester will be missed by all who knew her. She will be missed for the contributions she made to the university she loved. Most of all, however, she will be missed for herself.

*Marjorie M. Devine, Jerry M. Rivers, Mary A. Morrison*



# William Leonard Hewitt

*March 9, 1917 — December 13, 1971*

Professor Hewitt was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, son of Robert Clarence and Alethia Chappell Hewitt. He graduated from high school there in 1935 and received his A.B. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1939.

In 1939-40, Bill Hewitt taught high school mathematics and science at Grimesland, North Carolina. He was commissioned as an ensign in the United States Navy in 1941 and later that same year received a certificate for completion of course work at the Navy Diesel Engineering School in Raleigh, North Carolina. He served in the navy until 1946, attaining the rank of lieutenant commander. He returned to school at Cornell, where he was awarded a Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree in 1948 and a Master of Civil Engineering degree in 1950.

From 1948 to 1950, he was an instructor of engineering drawing at Cornell. He was a distribution engineer with Binghamton Gas Works, Binghamton, New York, in 1950-51, and afterwards, an engineering associate with Hough Soils Engineering Laboratories in Ithaca, New York, for two years.

He returned to Cornell in 1953 to become an assistant professor of civil engineering and a freshman class adviser. He taught courses in transportation engineering and in surveying, conducted research in the areas of pavement design and bituminous materials, directed graduate theses, and organized and participated in many academic and professional seminars and conferences.

He was named associate professor, head of Civil Engineering Graphics, and admissions officer for the School of Civil Engineering in 1957. He was acting director of the School of Civil Engineering during the period 1968-70. At the time of his death, he was the assistant director of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, associate professor of environmental engineering in the School, and associate professor of highway engineering in the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

Professor Hewitt was a licensed professional engineer in New York State and had published a number of papers, bulletins, and technical articles. He was a member of Tau Beta Pi, Chi Epsilon, Sigma Xi, Pyramid Fraternity, the Highway Research Board, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. During his long association with Cornell, Bill served on many committees at the University, college and school levels.

Bill Hewitt was recognized by students as one of their most devoted teachers. He would spend his time generously to help them in their academic as well as their personal problems. His meticulous and systematic way of operation was evident not only in his personal conduct but extended to his study and research activities\* and the execution of his administrative duties. His thoroughness and hard drive in any task he undertook was difficult to match. Yet with the high standards he set for himself, his modesty, friendliness, and kindness toward others were a hallmark that will long be remembered by his colleagues and others fortunate enough to have come into contact with him.

Bill is survived by his wife, Myrtie Van Etten, and a son, William H. Hewitt, to whom he was selflessly devoted.

With the passing of Bill Hewitt, Cornell lost a faithful member of the faculty, his colleagues and students a trusted friend and valued counselor, and his family a most beloved husband and father.

*Arthur J. McNair, James W. Spencer, Ta Liang*

# Elliot Hochstein

*November 10, 1908 — May 2, 1971*

Elliot was a gentle man, endowed with a brilliant mind, an inner strength, and the capacity to love. His concern was for his fellow man and he directed all of his energies to that end. Tireless in the pursuit of his duty and of what he thought was right, he did not complain even in the torment of his last illness; instead he lamented his inability to complete the many things yet undone.

He used to a full measure his extraordinary intellectual endowment. Born in New York City, he received his early education at Townsend Harris High School, a three-year preparatory school for specially gifted students. He was graduated from Columbia College, third in his class and member of Phi Beta Kappa, he received his Doctor of Medicine degree from New York University-Bellevue Medical College in 1932. Like many others during the dark days of the depression, he began his career in general practice. He served with distinction as a medical officer during World War II. In the years that followed, he became an expert in his craft, a preeminent clinician, whose counsel was sought by his colleagues. He was appointed to the faculty of the Medical College and began his association with The New York Hospital in 1950.

Elliot was always in tune with the most recent advances in medical research because he wisely recognized that the cornerstone of the clinical art was their application to patient care. At the same time, he held the conviction that without the laborious teaching of that art, the great tradition of American medicine would suffer. In the agony of his last illness he talked with me and with others of his concern about this as though he were possessed by it.

Elliot was a great teacher. He had great knowledge and his thirst for more was insatiable. He had unbounded enthusiasm for teaching the young. His ability to communicate was strengthened by that rare ability to transmit his own enthusiasm to his students. When he could not find a suitable textbook for his class, he wrote *Physical Diagnosis* with Cornell's Dr. Albert Rubin. It was derived from his vast experience as a practicing physician and teacher and is clearly destined to be a classic.

In his courses, he introduced the use of new audiovisual aids and created innovative teaching techniques. For the last twenty years, most students of Cornell University Medical College have considered his course in physical diagnosis to be the high point of their medical education.

For a physician who was so actively engaged in teaching and practice, he produced a remarkable number of academic papers on subjects ranging from his major field of heart disease to a study of the rupture of the spleen in malaria and a clinical classification of hypothyroidism.

He was an honorary member of Alpha Omega Alpha, the medical honor society; a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine; a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association. He was also a member of the Bethesda Conference of the Committee on Standardized Terminology of the American College of Cardiology and the American Heart Association.

We are grieved at Elliot's untimely passing, yet we must take comfort from what he has meant to each of us. His life was an inspiration, and we have all been enriched in some way by his presence among us.

He is survived by his wife, the former Rose Korchin, and a daughter, Mrs. Amy Friedman of Boston, Massachusetts.

*Aaron Feder, M.D.*

## Wayne L. Hodges

*July 21, 1908 — February 21, 1973*

Wayne was born in Spokane, Washington, the son of Elma and Brodie Wilson Hodges. (His father began as a bookkeeper in a small flour mill in Spokane and later became a vice president of General Mills in San Francisco.) Wayne was named after Civil War general “Mad” Anthony Wayne and spent much of his boyhood in public libraries. An interest in literature, history, art, and philosophy grew throughout his life, resulting in his developing an extensive library which was a source of continuing pleasure to him.

After graduating from high school in 1927, Wayne worked for several newspapers, first as a copy boy for the *San Francisco Chronicle*; then as a reporter for the *Vallejo Times-Herald* and the *Santa Rosa Republican*; as a pony editor, rewrite man, and overnight editor for the United Press in San Francisco; and finally, at the age of twenty-one, as the editor of the *Healdsburg Daily Tribune*.

In 1932 he entered the University of California at Berkeley, graduating in 1936 with a B.A. in English and art. Upon joining the staff of Pasadena City College as an instructor, he continued graduate work at the University of Southern California, earning an M.A. in English in 1940.

From 1943 to 1945 Wayne served in the United States Navy, first teaching illiterates and publishing a camp newspaper at Camp Perry, Williamsburg, Virginia, and then working in Harbor Entrance Control at Newport, Rhode Island.

In 1945 he became an English instructor and director of public relations at Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in New York City. He remained at Cooper Union until joining the faculty of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations in 1951.

The contribution Wayne Hodges made to classroom life at the ILR School was valuable, largely irreplaceable, and quite unexpected. He was engaged initially to advise college administrators about the delicate public relations problems of an educational institution serving “publics” which were mutually hostile and suspicious of persons professing neutrality. Hodges’s responsibility for teaching public relations was thought to be an incidental part of this job! Apparently both his advice and his teaching were so successful that, after his first few years, most of his time was devoted to research and teaching.

Graduate and undergraduate students in ILR formed the first enthusiastic audience for Wayne's blend of practical experience and analytical sharpness. The growing importance to corporations, unions, and government enterprises of managing their relations to one another and to the public as rationally as possible, soon added students from the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration to Professor Hodges's "personal" public. During this period he wrote *Company and Community* (Harper Bros., 1957) and articles in journals and magazines. He was an indefatigable adult educator in the best sense of the word, not only by participating in and directing workshops and seminars for union and company public relations practitioners, but by helping to found a professional association, the Industrial Communication Council.

In 1967 Hodges became director of ILR publications, a post which called on his editorial acumen. Responsible for the School's publishing a number of outstanding volumes and monographs, he remained personally active and productive. His last major production to be completed was the editing of "Technological Change and Human Development," a venture in international scholarly cooperation.

In September 1972, Professor Hodges went into "semiretirement" - completing the manuscript for a new book, "The California Wine Industry," and undertaking a variety of special projects for Cornell. On October 1, 1972, he was named professor emeritus. His official retirement party in December of 1972 was a memorable School occasion, primarily because the guest of honor was a memorable human being, bright, warm, witty, and much loved.

*Charlotte Gold, James Huttar, Frank Miller*

# Joseph Frederick Hodgson

*March 7, 1929 — October 5, 1970*

Joseph Frederick (Skeef) Hodgson's tragic death at the age of forty-one left his associates and friends in a state of unbelieving shock and bewilderment. He will be sorely missed not only by his friends in the Ithaca area but also by many fellow scientists around the world with whom he maintained professional contacts.

Dr. Hodgson was born in Rochester, New York, and attended the University of Maryland, where he received the B.S. degree in 1951. He received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1955. He served with the United States Army at Fort Detrick, Maryland, from 1955 to 1957. In 1957 he joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as a research soil scientist at the U.S. Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory on the Cornell University campus. He remained in this position until the time of his death. In December of 1959 he was also given a courtesy appointment as assistant professor of soil science in the Cornell University Department of Agronomy and was promoted to associate professor in July of 1965.

He spent the academic year 1964-65 at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, where he conducted research and gave a series of lectures on the chemistry of trace elements in soils and plants. In 1964 he was invited by North Carolina State University to present a series of lectures on trace elements in soils. In the fall of 1967 he spent one month as a guest lecturer and consultant at the Universidad del Sur, Bahia Blanca, Argentina. This visit was sponsored by the Ford Foundation.

His twenty-four published articles are primarily concerned with the distribution and chemistry of trace elements in soils and their role in plant nutrition. Some of these articles also deal with the requirements of animals for trace elements in the food they eat. His work on the role of complexing of metals by organic ligands has far-reaching implications concerning the regulation of availability to plants of trace elements in soils. In recent years, he was also interested in trace elements in the environment in relation to human health.

His many publications attest to his broad and thorough understanding of the basic chemistry of trace elements in soil and biological systems. In addition, he showed an unusual ability to reduce theoretical chemistry to generally understood terms. His research on trace elements dealt with cobalt, selenium, copper, zinc, iron, phosphorus, cadmium, and chromium. He was also interested in the role of aluminum, arsenic, beryllium, boron, bromine, iodine, fluorine, lead, lithium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, strontium, tin, tungsten, titanium, and vanadium in biological systems.

Dr. Hodgson was also very deeply concerned with the ability of agriculture to apply the food and fiber needs of the rapidly expanding world population. In this connection, he organized student and faculty seminars to discuss this problem and always emphasized his conviction that population control is essential.

He was active in numerous scientific societies. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Society of Agronomy, Soil Science Society of America, International Society of Soil Science, American Chemical Society, Mineralogical Society of America, and the Society of Sigma Xi. He served on committees in these organizations and was a member of the National Research Council Subcommittee on Geochemical Environment in Relation to Health and disease.

He was a past president of the Ellis Hollow Community Association, chairman of the Ellis Hollow long-range planning committee, a past chairman of the Ellis Hollow Fair Committee, a member of the Tompkins County Resource Planning Commission, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Planned Parenthood Association of Tompkins County.

Skeef Hodgson was a very kindly, likable, and jovial person with a good sense of humor. He always stood ready and willing to tackle even the most perplexing problem with objectivity and confidence, while maintaining a completely unruffled composure. The fact that Skeef Hodgson took his own life came as an unbelievable shock to all of us who knew him well. Unfortunately he chose not to disclose even to his most intimate friends his concern for problems which surely must have troubled him more than any of us realized.

He is survived by his wife, Virginia (Jennie) Alexander Hodgson, and two daughters, Lyle Ann and Lori Jean.

*Michael Peech, W. H. Allaway, David L. Grunes*



# Albert Hoefler

*March 31, 1891 — February 17, 1977*

With the passing of Albert Hoefler, a man of vision, character and dignity, Cornell University and the 4-H Program of New York State Cooperative Extension and the nation lost a leader and friend dedicated to the needs and concerns of youth.

Albert Hoefler was born in Clifton Springs, New York, on March 31, 1891. As a member of the Omega Club in Elmira, his career in youth work started even before the formal establishment of the 4-H program. He graduated from Elmira Free Academy, attended Cornell University, and was graduated in 1916.

Professor Hoefler's entire professional career was devoted to the development of youth through educational programs. His career began in Rensselaer County as director of agriculture for the youth garden program, a World War I school garden program. He was a pioneer in the establishment of county 4-H programs in 1919, setting up and leading a 4-H program in Rensselaer County until his appointment in 1931 as an assistant state 4-H leader at Cornell. In 1943 he was appointed state 4-H leader.

Albert Hoefler was a strong advocate for youth, for youth work as a profession, for the growth and development of volunteer leaders, and for the involvement of local people in program determination. He had an ability to communicate this in essays that have been used nationally to express the ideals and philosophy of 4-H work, as illustrated in the following quotation from 4-Haps, the state newsletter: "We must work with the people whom we would serve, listen and pay heed to what they are saying, share with them the development of ideals and objectives that shall guide us all."

In World War II, Professor Hoefler was appointed executive secretary of the New York State Victory Garden Program. During the same period he provided leadership for New York 4-H'ers who sold bonds that resulted in the commissioning of a liberty ship. In the postwar years, he exerted leadership at the national level by serving as a member of the National Advisory Committee on postwar 4-H programs and assisting in the establishment in Germany of youth organizations similar to 4-H. In this Marshall Plan approach, New York 4-H'ers contributed heavily to the "Hoes for Hoefler" program that he organized to provide basic garden tools to German youth.

Professor Hoefler was instrumental, as chairman of the National 4-H Subcommittee, in the establishment of the National 4-H Foundation and in the development of the International Farm Youth Exchange Program. The

National 4-H Foundation programs, which focus on leadership development for both adults and youth in support of the 4-H program, have had a far-reaching impact on state and county 4-H programs throughout the country. Hoefer, through his involvement with the 4-H Foundation, was instrumental in the establishment of the National 4-H Center in Washington, D.C.

In spite of the demands of his career, Albert Hoefer was an active member of the community. He was the founder and later president of Kiwanis Clubs in Troy and Ithaca. He served as an elected official in the City of Ithaca and was active in bringing about the move of the Tompkins County Hospital to its present location.

Albert Hoefer was recognized by his coworkers at county, state, and national levels for his organizational ability and his strong leadership. He received the Superior Service Award of the United States Department of Agriculture, a special citation by the New York 4-H Agents Association, and the Award of Merit from the Lambda Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national extension honorary fraternity. Tangible evidence of the high esteem of his colleagues is the Hoefer Memorial Room at the National 4-H Center and the Hoefer Room, dedicated by the Kiwanis Club of Ithaca, at Tompkins County 4-H Acres. His ideals and philosophies live on in the minds and hearts of men and women who were directly and indirectly exposed to his wisdom.

Albert Hoefer retired as professor emeritus in Extension and State 4-H Leader on December 31, 1955, after a distinguished career of almost forty years. He died on February 17, 1977, and is survived by his wife, Helen, and two sons, Albert, Jr., and David. In his career, Albert Hoefer provided a firm foundation and a sense of direction for youth programs in Cooperative Extension, not only on a state level but on a national level. This foundation has been firm and enduring, the direction dynamic and flexible.

*Bernice M. Scott, Phyllis E. Stout, Harold B. Sweet*

## **Paul Raymond Hoff**

*August 29, 1903 — September 4, 1974*

Professor Paul Raymond Hoff, born in Dover, Ohio, grew up on a poultry farm and attended elementary and secondary schools in Lisbon, Ohio. He earned the Bachelor of Agriculture degree at Ohio State University in 1928.

During the period 1927-29 he served as extension specialist in agricultural engineering at Ohio State University, and after this experience, he went west to the University of Nebraska, again as extension specialist in agricultural engineering, where he served from May 1929 until February 1934. While at Nebraska, Professor Hoff developed a comprehensive rural sanitation program and obtained cooperation from industry in carrying out the program. He also developed the first intensive 4-H programs at Nebraska in engineering projects on surveying and farm machinery. He joined the USDA Soil Conservation Service in 1934 and carried out field projects in Nebraska and Kansas on soil-saving programs during the “dust bowl” years. In February 1939 he was appointed extension instructor in agricultural engineering at Cornell University and simultaneously enrolled in the Graduate School to pursue a Master of Science in Agriculture, which he earned in 1940. Upon receiving the M.S.A. degree, he was appointed as assistant extension professor in agricultural engineering at Cornell. He was advanced to associate professor in 1945 and to full professor on July 1, 1949.

His programs at Cornell in extension education were quite diverse, encompassing soil conservation, farm drainage, farm machinery, and poultry housing and equipment. During the late war years he devoted much effort to field supervision of fifteen district agricultural engineers who were operating the emergency farm machinery repair program for the New York State War Council. In 1946 an agriculture demonstration train, the “Farm and Home Special,” traveled through New York State on the New York Central system to show farm people what was new in agriculture. Professor Hoff managed the three-week tour for the College of Agriculture; his efficient management won praises from both the college administration and New York Central officials.

From 1945 to 1954 Professor Hoff was project leader of the extension program of Cornell’s Department of Agricultural Engineering. Hoff collaborated actively with the College of Home Economics in the rural housing and community buildings program that was initiated after World War II. His principal efforts were directed to water supply, sewage disposal systems, and heating systems.

Hoff’s interests were in agricultural engineering educational programs, not only in the United States, but also in developing countries. From August 1954 to August 1956 he served as visiting professor with the Cornell-Los

Banos project in the Philippines. In addition to aiding in the rebuilding of the College of Agriculture at Los Banos, he helped establish a drainage system at the college experiment station and conducted research on proper use of irrigation for rice production.

During a sabbatic leave from February 1958 to March 1959, Professor Hoff was engaged by International Cooperative Administration to organize and conduct training programs for instructors of farm machinery operation and service for Mexican extension personnel, agricultural college faculty, employees of agricultural credit banks, and farm machinery distributors.

One of the outstanding accomplishments while he was in Mexico was the establishment, by the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture early in 1959, of a training center to continue, on a permanent basis, the type of machine operation training developed by Professor Hoff.

Because of his interest and concern for technical assistance to developing countries, Hoff retired from Cornell on September 18, 1960, to accept a two-year assignment with the International Cooperation Administration in Brazil. Due to a serious back injury, Professor Hoff chose to accept disability retirement from federal service prior to completion of this assignment in Brazil.

During his twenty-one years at Cornell, Hoff authored or revised over fifty extension publications and prepared many news stories for farmers' benefit. He was a regular contributor to *Extension County News* and wrote frequently for farm magazines. He had great interest in helping people to help themselves. His success in conducting educational programs can be attributed to his ability to instill in people the desire to learn and to encourage them to continue their learning experiences.

Professor Hoff was active in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, the Cornell Extension Club, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the First Baptist Church of Ithaca, and the Ithaca Rotary Club. In addition to photography, he had a hobby of building radios, stereos, and other electronic equipment.

He was married to Lucy G. Swift in Danville, Kentucky, on March 31, 1929. Their son, Hugh W. Hoff, a graduate of the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell, lives with his wife and four children in Seattle, Washington. For the past several years Professor and Mrs. Hoff have resided at Panoramic City Retirement Community, Lacey, Washington, where Mrs. Hoff will continue to live.

*William F. Millier, Orval C. French, Hollis R. Davis*

## Herbert I. Horowitz

*May 8, 1928 — March 30, 1971*

Dr. Herbert I. Horowitz, clinical assistant professor of medicine at Cornell University Medical College and chief of hematology at the Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center in New York City, died at the age of 42 on March 30, 1971.

Dr. Horowitz was graduated from Yale in 1949 and received his medical degree from the State University of New York Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn in 1953. He was an intern and resident physician at Montefiore Hospital in New York. After two years of medical service in the United States Navy Medical Corps, he completed his graduate studies at Duke University and in hematology at the Montefiore Hospital. He joined the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in 1960 as the hematologist to the Central Laboratories. He was appointed an assistant professor in the Department of Medicine in 1962. He continued his teaching duties at the Medical College after joining the Bronx-Lebanon Hospital as hematologist-in-chief in 1963.

Dr. Horowitz was a distinguished, nationally respected hematologist who in his brief scientific career contributed over forty articles to scientific publications, chiefly on blood coagulation and the role of the blood platelet in clotting processes. He was an acknowledged expert in the area of immunologic drug purpura and helped devise some of the first clinical tests which demonstrated this phenomenon in man. He was a participant in many major international conferences and in August 1970 presented a summary of his research studies at a meeting of the International Society of Hematology in Munich. In 1970 he and his co-workers were cited by the Journal of the American Medical Association for his outstanding contribution in demonstrating that the bleeding tendency in kidney failure is caused by a metabolic toxin that inhibits blood platelet function.

Dr. Horowitz served on the editorial boards of *Transfusion and Coagulation*, was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a member of the American Physiological Society and the American and International Societies of Hematology. In addition to his major scientific Pursuits, he was an excellent lecturer and teacher and continued to play an important role in the teaching program of the second-year medical students at Cornell. He was respected and admired by his friends and scientific colleagues for his gentle humor and quiet courage.

Dr. Horowitz resided in Mount Vernon, New York, with his wife, the former Ellen Gossert, and three children, Lisa, David, and Gregory.

*Ralph Nochman, M.D.*

## Frank L. Horsfall, Jr.

*December 14, 1906 — February 19, 1971*

Frank L. Horsfall, Jr., received his medical degree from McGill University in 1932. While in medical school, he became interested in the bacteriological studies conducted by Hans Zinsser in Boston. As a house officer in Pathology, in Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, Horsfall began studies of immunological reactions. This presaged a lifelong interest which proved important in many subsequent investigations. Horsfall documented the manifestations of formaldehyde hypersensitivity in man and demonstrated that the skin is also hypersensitive to small amounts of injected formolized proteins. He then studied in detail the antigenic properties of formolized proteins in rabbits and guinea pigs. After finishing his work in Boston, Horsfall returned for one year to Montreal to serve as a resident physician in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

In 1934 Horsfall was appointed assistant in The Rockefeller Institute and assistant resident physician in the hospital of the Institute. He joined the laboratory of Oswald Avery. With Kenneth Goodner, Horsfall worked intensively on the role of lipids in immune reactions. The study of lobar pneumonia at the Rockefeller Hospital, initiated and led by Rufus Cole, the first director of the hospital, provided a matrix within which many theoretical and practical advances were made. These not only set new trends in research and clinical practice but helped to lay the foundation for new scientific disciplines such as immunochemistry and biochemical genetics. Following the demonstration that the capsular polysaccharide is the carrier of the immunological specificity of pneumococcus, Horsfall became keenly interested in the antibodies directed against pneumococci. Already by 1912, Cole and Alphonse R. Dochez had developed an immune serum against pneumococcus type 1 that was effective in the treatment of pneumococcal pneumonia in man. This serum was prepared in horses. Horsfall was the central figure in investigations which led to the development of antipneumococcal rabbit sera against several highly pathogenic types. The rabbit serum proved superior to horse serum in that it caused much less severe allergic reactions. Soon after this discovery, however, the wide use of the type-specific immune sera was rendered unnecessary by the arrival of antibacterial chemotherapeutic agents.

It is important to note, as Horsfall did on December 30, 1937, in his Eli Lilly and Co. Research Award Lecture before the Society of American Bacteriologists, that the development of the rabbit antiserum as a therapeutic agent in the treatment of pneumococcal pneumonia grew out of extensive studies of largely theoretical problems concerned with the characterization of antibodies in different animal species. Horsfall became highly regarded for

his quantitative, critical, and comprehensive approach to biological problems underlying the needs for improved diagnosis and therapy in the clinic.

In 1937 Horsfall joined the International Health Division of The Rockefeller Foundation and proceeded to Uppsala, Sweden, where he worked with Arne Tiselius on the electrophoretic technique for study of proteins using hemocyanins as test substances. Several important aspects bearing on the precision and reproducibility of measurements were explored. Evidence was also obtained that hemocyanins exist in a number of forms, all of which have the same molecular weight but differ slightly from one another electrochemically.

Horsfall's interest in physical approaches to biological questions is further documented by the fact that his first paper from The Rockefeller Foundation laboratories concerned a method for determining the differential sedimentation of proteins in the high-speed centrifuge.

While with The Rockefeller Foundation, Horsfall entered the field of virology. In collaboration with Richard G. Hahn, Horsfall discovered a new virus capable of causing fatal pneumonia in mice. The pneumonia virus of mice proved an important tool for studies of latent and complex infections, which Horsfall undertook some years later. At The Rockefeller Foundation, Horsfall concentrated his efforts on influenza and became a leading authority in this field. His studies ranged from detailed investigations of the immunological properties of influenza virus strains to epidemiology of influenza, and culminated in the development of a vaccine against influenza A, which was proven to be effective in reducing the incidence of influenza by one half in large-scale field studies. Unlike the earlier vaccines against smallpox and yellow fever, influenza vaccine was the first inactivated viral vaccine which was shown to be useful in the immunization of man. The effectiveness of influenza vaccine demonstrated that viral infection was not necessary for the development of specific antiviral immunity. The development of the inactivated influenza virus vaccine paved the way for the subsequent development of vaccines against poliomyelitis and adenovirus infections.

In 1941, Horsfall returned to The Rockefeller Institute as member and physician to The Rockefeller Institute Hospital. He established a program of study of primary typical pneumonia, and returned to the study of the pneumonia virus of mice. He also continued his investigations on influenza. Associated with Horsfall was a remarkable group of investigators, including Edward C. Curnen, George S. Mirick, Lewis Thomas, and James E. Ziegler, Jr. Intensive search for a viral causative agent of primary typical pneumonia produced a number of findings indicative of a transmissible infectious agent responsible for the pneumonia. Although no definite identification of the causative agent could be made at that time, Horsfall's studies greatly enhanced knowledge of the disease.

The pneumonia virus of mice was characterized by many techniques. The remarkable discovery was made that this virus associates with a tissue component of the mouse lung to form a particle 2-3 times its own size. Horsfall and co-workers demonstrated that it is possible to separate the virus from the host protein without destroying its activity. Evidence was then obtained that the susceptibility of mammalian species to infection with pneumonia virus of mice is related to the presence of the component which combines with the virus.

During World War II, The Rockefeller Institute was under contract with the U.S. Naval Hospital in Brooklyn to receive Navy patients at the Institute's Hospital. Thomas M. Rivers, who had succeeded Rufus Cole as director of The Rockefeller Institute Hospital, organized a group of physicians who were inducted into the Navy and constituted the Naval Research Unit at the Hospital of The Rockefeller Institute. Rivers headed the unit until November 1943, when he left on Navy duty for the South Pacific. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Commander Horsfall, who remained in charge of the Naval Research Unit until the end of the war.

Important new directions in Horsfall's research originated from his decision to investigate infections caused by more than one agent. Reciprocal interference was established among influenza viruses. The remarkable discovery was made that virus particles inactivated by ultraviolet radiation could still inhibit reproduction of challenge viruses even though they themselves could no longer multiply. With Maclyn McCarty, Horsfall made an unexpected finding concerning the effect of injecting mice with pneumonia virus of mice together with *Streptococcus MG*, isolated from patients with primary atypical pneumonia; the streptococcus lessened the severity of the virus infection by inhibiting the reproduction of the pneumonia virus of mice. The inhibitory substance was identified as a polysaccharide. Subsequently polysaccharides from different bacteria were shown to be able to cure virus pneumonia caused by pneumonia virus of mice. This was the first demonstration of successful chemotherapy of an experimental viral disease in a natural host. These studies with Harold S. Ginsberg are classic in that quantitative techniques were used to measure multiplication of virus and virus-induced tissue damage. The principle was established that a virus-induced disease process can be curtailed by chemically inhibiting the intracellular multiplication of the causative agent.

Igor Tamm and Horsfall isolated the first pure macromolecular receptor substance for influenza virus. This mucoprotein from human urine was characterized as to physical, chemical, and biological properties. The substance, seven million molecular weight units in size, is a substrate for the viral neuraminidase, and proved a highly useful reagent in studies on viral neuraminidase action and affinity for receptor substances. Moreover, in



urological investigations done in several laboratories this mucoprotein has been identified as the matrix substance in granular casts and as the substance responsible for postoperative urinary block.

In the fifties, work on influenza viruses gradually shifted from the study of antigenic variation and interaction with receptor substances to the study of the intracellular replication process. Horsfall undertook an extensive quantitative study of the autointerference phenomenon, and showed that with both influenza A and B viruses, there is a critical particle-cell ratio above which alterations appear in the dynamics of reproduction and yield of virus particles. The rate of viral reproduction diminishes when more than three virus particles are inoculated per cell. This is accomplished by decrease in the total yield of virus particles, and a decrease in the proportion of infective particles in the yield. Horsfall demonstrated that infective particles and particles rendered noninfective at 35 or 22°C cause similar alterations in the reproductive process. Tamm and Horsfall initiated comprehensive studies on the inhibition of influenza virus multiplication by benzimidazole derivatives. These studies established that the virus-inhibiting activity and toxicity of derivatives vary in parallel in many modifications of compounds, but independently in others. Thus, evidence was obtained in support of the concept that highly selective inhibitors of virus multiplication may be obtained among benzimidazole derivatives, as was proven in later studies.

In all of Horsfall's research there is discernible a personal approach characterized by emphasis on fundamental biological reactions and processes, and on quantitation. He was equally at home in immunology, bacteriology, and virology. Whenever a problem called for new or improved methods, instruments, or research facilities, Horsfall was ready to design and renovate. While committed to the advancement of knowledge, Horsfall was well aware of needs for better methods of treatment and prophylaxis of diseases caused by bacteria and viruses. He responded forcefully to these needs in his work without impairing his effectiveness as a scientist concerned with the biology of infectious processes. In his many associates he instilled the quantitative scientific approach. Horsfall typified by personal example the value of in-depth study, which knows no disciplinary boundaries, and which is as much a challenge in learning as it is a challenge in obtaining new findings. It is thus that Horsfall made a lasting contribution to our understanding of the biology of bacteria and viruses, and also to serotherapy, vaccination, and chemotherapy.

Horsfall's superb judgment, broad interests, and administrative ability were widely recognized. In 1955 he was appointed vice president for clinical studies in The Rockefeller Institute, and in 1960 he became president and director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, a post he held until his death in 1971.

While at The Rockefeller University, Dr. Horsfall developed informal ties with many members of the Cornell University Medical College and The New York Hospital. When he assumed the position as president and director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in 1960, he was appointed Professor of medicine at Cornell University Medical College. He maintained an active interest in the Department of Medicine and was a strong supporter of the Department. Despite a very busy schedule, he was always willing to participate in the activities of the Department. His death represents a significant loss to medical science. Sloan-Kettering Institute has been deprived of a beloved leader and the Department of Medicine of a loyal friend.

*Igor Tamm, M.D., Alexander G. Bearn, M.D.*

# Frank Bonar Howe

*June 4, 1887 — July 21, 1976*

Frank Bonar Howe, professor of soil technology emeritus, is remembered both for his service to Cornell and the people of New York and for his business and community activities in the Ithaca area. From 1920 until his retirement from Cornell in 1950, Professor Howe devoted his energies to the inventory of soil resources of New York State and to problems of soil use and conservation. His expertise in land use and value developed during this period and was the foundation for a second career in a real estate and insurance business in Ithaca after his retirement from Cornell. During his residence in the Ithaca area, he was active in community affairs.

Professor Howe was born in Nashua, Iowa, the son of John W. and Josephine Bonar Howe. He graduated from the University of Colorado in 1911 with the A.B. degree. In 1912 he married Blendena Fox of Boulder, Colorado. He was awarded the M.S. degree at Iowa State College in 1915.

Professor Howe began his professional career with the United States Geological Survey in land classification and appraisal in western United States. In 1920, Professor T. L. Lyon, head of Cornell's Department of Soil Technology, brought Mr. Howe to Cornell for work on the inventory of soils of New York with the title soil surveyor. He continued in this capacity when the crop production function of the Department of Farm Crops was combined with Department of Soil Technology to form the Department of Agronomy in 1921.

During the 1920s farm abandonment became a serious problem in New York and resources for soil surveys were increased, with Mr. Howe in a leadership role. In 1934 he was promoted to assistant professor of soil technology and soil surveyor in the experiment station, adding teaching to his responsibilities.

Professor Howe had been active as a member of the Water Resources Advisory Committee of the New York State Planning Commission since 1931. He had also established the first soil erosion control project in New York in 1932. By 1934, he was recognized as one of the leading authorities on soil and water problems in the state at a time when the soil and water conservation movement was receiving national attention. Professor Howe was granted leave from the University to serve as regional director for the newly formed Soil Erosion Service of the United States Department of Interior on July 1, 1934. When the Soil Erosion Service became the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1935, Professor Howe was its first coordinator for the State of New York. His leave from the University was extended to September 27, 1935, when he resigned to fulfill obligations to the federal service.

Professor Howe returned to Cornell in his former capacity on January 1, 1936. On July 1, 1937 he was promoted to professor of soil technology, serving in that capacity until his retirement on June 30, 1950, and his appointment as professor emeritus on July 1 of the same year.

On retirement, Professor Howe embarked immediately on a second career in the real estate and insurance business in Ithaca. He was a member of the Ithaca Board of Realtors for twenty-two years, including a term as president of that body.

During Professor Howe's tenure at Cornell, soil surveys of twenty-nine counties were completed and published. At his retirement, the field work had been completed for six additional counties, and the reports were ready for publication. He was author or coauthor of a number of other publications dealing with soil resources of New York and their use and management. His most significant publication was *The Classification and Agricultural Value of New York Soils*, published as Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 619 in 1935. This remained the standard reference on soil resources of New York for twenty years.

Professor Howe was a member of Sigma Nu and Alpha Chi Sigma fraternities. He was a member of the American Soil Survey Association, the Soil Science Society of America, and the American Society of Agronomy. He served as Ithaca commander of Sons of Union Veterans and was a thirtysecond degree Mason. He served as a member of Kalirah Temple Shrine of Binghamton and of the First Church of Christ Scientist of Ithaca.

Professor Howe is survived by a son, Frank B. Howe, Jr.; two daughters, Virginia Howe Fernald and Josephine Howe; six grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

*Robert D. Miller, Robert B. Musgrave, Marlin G. Cline*

# Eric Vail Howell

*August 29, 1891 — August 5, 1978*

Eric Vail Howell, professor of engineering mechanics and materials emeritus, was born in Riverhead, New York, in 1891. His father was an attorney in nearby Southampton where Eric attended public schools before entering Cornell to study civil engineering. In 1914 he received the degree of Civil Engineer, which at that time was the official first (bachelor's) degree in the field. He went to Pennsylvania State College as an instructor in 1916-17 and then returned to Cornell to take his Master of Civil Engineering degree in 1918. He was appointed an instructor in the same year and began a professional affiliation with the College of Engineering that continued until his retirement in 1956.

Until 1948 mechanics and materials were taught separately in civil engineering and mechanical engineering, with separate orientations. In civil engineering the emphasis was on the teaching of mechanics as a base for structural and hydraulic design, and Professor Howell taught in this mode for many years. In style and manner he was formal and dignified, though not without a dry sense of humor. Along the way, he collaborated with faculty colleagues George and Rettger in writing several editions of the textbook *Mechanics of Materials*.

In 1948 the two departments of mechanics and materials from civil engineering and mechanical engineering were consolidated into a separate autonomous department, and Professor Howell became a member of that faculty.

During his years at Cornell, he also performed engineering services for the Land and Highway Division of the State of New York, the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission, and the City of Ithaca Engineer's Office.

He married the former Jessie M. Adkinson in 1915, with whom he shared a strong interest in contract bridge. Professor and Mrs. Howell were active in bridge circles in both the Cornell and Ithaca communities for many years.

Professor Howell was an avid golfer and a long-time member of the Ithaca Country Club; he was also a member of the Ithaca Power Squadron and the Ithaca Hobasco Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His professional affiliations included the American Society for Engineering Education and the Cornell Society of Engineers.

When Professor Howell retired in 1956, he was among the last of the civil engineering faculty who had served Cornell during the difficult years of the 1920s and 1930s, and on into the changing era following World War II.

*Richard H. Lance, John F. McManus*

## Stephen W. Jacobs

*May 12, 1919 — August 8, 1978*

Stephen W. Jacobs came to Cornell in 1960 from previous teaching positions as an architectural historian at the University of California at Berkeley, Middlebury College, and Miami University of Ohio. Holding degrees from Harvard College, the Harvard Graduate School of Design, and Princeton University, he taught his subject with the authority and confidence of one trained both as a professional architect and as an art historian. Further mastery of his field came through first-hand study of buildings and spaces in America and abroad that were the goals of his extensive travels from his youth until his death.

Early in his career Jacobs developed a passionate concern for historic area preservation. He regarded this as a vital application of his academic studies that complemented and broadened the underlying scholarly discipline of architectural history. Recognizing the potential danger to the architectural heritage of the country posed by federal renewal programs, he used his influence to have preservation included as an important objective of national urban policy.

While at Berkeley he helped to develop a system of surveying and recording historic sites and structures that is still regarded as a model in the field. Later, at Cornell, he devised a method of surveying rural areas that was even more innovative and reflects better than any other work his whole approach to physical artifacts. If he did not create the ideal of professional training for historic preservation, he arrived on the scene very early on the morning of the eighth day and soon became a nationally recognized leader in the preservation movement.

At Cornell he reorganized and expanded the undergraduate curriculum in architectural history and instituted three graduate degree programs that are respected throughout the country. For citizen leaders and professionals in allied fields seeking additional training, he established the Cornell Summer Institute in Preservation Planning as an intensive short course in the subject. In a different version he also presented this material as one of the popular Alumni University courses.

He helped to found many organizations important to the preservation effort, including the California Heritage Society, Historic Ithaca, and the Preservation League of New York State. Elected the first president of Historic Ithaca, he shaped the organization into an effective protector of the local urban environment. A former president of the central New York chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, he also served on the board of directors of the national body and as chairman of its committee on architectural preservation. Many other organizations

profited from his participation. Among them were the American Institute of Architects, the Association for Preservation Technology, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

For seventeen years Jacobs was deeply involved in the archaeological exploration of Sardis, capital of the ancient kingdom of Lydia in Western Turkey, first as senior architect and then as associate director of this joint Harvard-Cornell venture. It was under his supervision that the Roman Gymnasium and the Imperial Hall of Honor were excavated and restored, the latter being the most important single achievement of the project. Many students from the college and other institutions received their initial training in field archaeology under his direction and continued to work in Ithaca or elsewhere on drawings and interpretative studies when the summer excavations were finished.

He invested enormous amounts of time in his teaching, research, and administrative responsibilities. He never expected less than excellence from his students and was disappointed, though understanding, if one fell short of his expectations. Often students found him too demanding of time and thought, but few graduates early in their careers did not look back with new appreciation on the manner in which they had been trained and to the man who had been responsible.

Steve Jacobs possessed a remarkable mind. A question concerning some obscure or elusive fact or calling for an opinion, critical judgment, or analysis always produced a reply that was informed, relevant, and cogent. He seemed to have forgotten nothing, and he shared his knowledge and perceptions gladly and generously.

Asking him for something seen on his desk a week earlier was quite a different matter. His office was the despair of a succession of able secretaries—a great haystack of paper occupied all available surfaces. Everyone sent him everything on the myriad subjects that interested him, and he found it difficult to part with the letters, pamphlets, guides, leaflets, maps, and other printed material that threatened at times to make his office uninhabitable.

While the history of architecture and preservation planning were his fields of scholarship, he refused to allow his mind to be contained by even the spacious boundaries of those disciplines. He knew more than most practicing landscape architects about the history and applications of their profession. Although he never served as a city planner, his knowledge of that field was extensive as well.

He was a true connoisseur: learned, respectful of the artifact with which he was concerned, and amazingly well informed on subjects as diverse as maps and prints, tools and implements, furniture, folk art, painting, and

sculpture. He cherished them all, the eccentric and bizarre as well as the noblest of human creations, and he could explain with persuasive words why each was important as a symbol of some element of taste, period, or area.

He was a man of intellectual courage and steadfast moral convictions. During that stormy period of the University a decade ago, he provided an anchor for many of us. Pointing out that both academic and personal standards of conduct must be maintained in the face of mindless attacks and irresponsible demands, he helped restore our sense of confidence that solutions could be found and order restored.

The public Jacobs was always dignified, often serious, and occasionally reserved. This masked an impish sense of humor that bubbled out at unexpected and welcome times to delight and entertain. To be a friend of Steve Jacobs was a rare privilege, and those of us who were so honored will not let his memory fade.

*Barclay G. Jones, Christian F. Otto, John W. Reps*



# Chase Delmar Kearnl

*July 26, 1917 — June 27, 1973*

The life of Chase Delmar Kearnl was dedicated to family, work, and service, and to living each day fully. After a day at the office and an evening of work in the garden, he was found dead in the pasture of their farm home on the night of June 27. A medical examination identified a massive coronary as the cause of death. His attachment to family, his commitment to work, and his interest in agriculture was pursued to his life's end.

Delmar Kearnl grew up in an agricultural environment, his father having been an agricultural extension agent. He did his undergraduate work at the University of Idaho and at Utah State University, where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1941. He was active in student affairs and on the yearbook staff. During World War II, Kearnl served as an officer in the anti-aircraft artillery. He participated in the invasion of Normandy and was wounded during the recapture of France and Belgium. While in military service, he met and married Marjorie Lail of North Carolina.

In 1946 Delmar Kearnl came to Cornell University to do graduate work in agricultural economics. He received a master's degree in 1947 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1949, and upon completion he joined the staff of the agricultural economics department as an assistant professor of farm management. He became an associate professor in 1952 and a full professor in 1961.

Professor Kearnl taught a course on farm cost accounting, but he spent most of his time doing research on farm enterprise costs and returns, and on the evaluation of new technology. His research was carried out with farmers of the state, who on a voluntary basis agreed to keep detailed physical and financial records for each productive enterprise on their farms. A special commitment and persistence is required on the part of a researcher to gain this kind of cooperative effort and to insist that it be done well. Analysis can be tedious and pedestrian, but Del never let detailed work interfere with the larger purpose, recognizing the value that such research can have in the development and maintenance of a viable agriculture. In recent years, he restructured and computerized the Cornell farm cost accounting system, the oldest and most respected in the United States. Among its many uses, the basic input-output data from this project is used throughout the nation in the linear programming and budgeting of farm enterprises. He was a strong advocate of the principle of making research results available promptly to all who could use them, so he was a frequent contributor to the *Extension News* and other farm magazines, and the author of many college publications.

Del Kearn had a unique faculty for sensing critical areas related to changes in farming. He researched these areas in order to arrive at conclusions which he was willing and able to defend. This he did with such areas as specialized poultry operations, free-stall housing for dairy cattle, sugar beet production in New York, the places of soybeans and of corn for grain in this region, and recently, changes in systems for growing fruit. In approaching these situations, he faced facts squarely and encouraged others to do the same. He spoke clearly on the basis of his analysis even though it differed from views held by others. He was respected for his fearless desire to present facts as he saw them, and for his belief that such commitment was essential in applied research.

Del Kearn served as secretary-treasurer of the American Agricultural Economics Association from 1958 to 1969 and assumed primary responsibility for preparing and publishing the first two directories of the membership of the Association. At the termination of his office, a special citation in recognition of his service was presented to him at the annual meeting of the Association.

From 1954 to 1956, Professor Kearn was a member of the Cornell-Los Banos team to the University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture. He assisted in developing their department of agricultural economics and at the same time interested a number of young Filipinos in the study of agricultural economics — some of whom now hold key positions in the Philippines. He also provided leadership in organizing the Philippine Agricultural Economics Association. In 1960 he went to Uganda as an adviser to the Department of Agriculture. There he collaborated with Ugandans in writing a text on farm management which included illustrations from East African experiences. He also served as a consultant in Jamaica, to the University of Venezuela, and to the Puerto Rican Agricultural Experiment Station.

In addition to his professional duties, Professor Kearn participated in many activities of the Greater Cornell community. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Cornell United Religious Work, and served several years as a director of Cayuga Lodge, a cooperative housing unit on campus. He and his wife were former cochairmen of both the Belle Sherman and the Lansing Parent-Teacher Associations, and board members of the Grad Fax Club. He had been president of the Bryant Civic Association and was a member of the Lansing Lions Club. He served as a scoutmaster, on local and regional scout boards, and at the time of his death was chairman of the sustaining membership committee of the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Boy Scout Council. He was a Kiwanis Little League baseball coach and a Pee-Wee hockey coach, having had a winning team that played throughout the Northeast and Eastern Canada.

Delmar Kearn was active in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. He served as a missionary in England from 1937 to 1939 and, while living in the Ithaca area, held numerous administrative positions in the local, regional, and state branches of the church. He served as chairman of the building committees for both the Mitchell Street Chapel built in 1952 and the Burleigh Drive Chapel built in 1970.

Home and family ranked high among Del Kearn's values. Even with a heavy professional schedule, he found time to coach his boys' teams and to teach them how to work and assume responsibilities. He purchased a farm home in order to enhance the environment for rearing his children. Gardening was one of Del's hobbies. He planted more than enough for the family needs and enjoyed sharing vegetables and flowers with neighbors, friends, and colleagues. His home and garden were always well cared for and a source of much satisfaction to him and his family.

He is survived by his wife, Marjorie Lail Kearn; three daughters, Mrs. Sandra Kearn Stone, Debbie Ann, and Shari Lyn; three sons, Steven, Kenneth, and Rodney; a sister and four brothers.

The life of Del Kearn was a full and busy one. He organized and managed well, was meticulous in attending to details, and was devoted to the improvement of agriculture and the well being of mankind. He was strong in his convictions, believed in the right to think otherwise, respected the rights of others, and fostered the Cornell tradition of freedom with responsibility. His contributions to the University, state, nation, and the world will continue as farmers, students, and professional colleagues benefit from the work he did and the ideas he developed during the more than twenty-five years of association with Cornell University.

*Eddy L. LaDue, William W. Reeder, C. Arthur Bratton*

# Peter Paul Kellogg

*December 13, 1899 — January 31, 1975*

Peter Paul Kellogg, professor emeritus of ornithology and bioacoustics, died of cancer in Houston, Texas, on January 31, 1975. Born in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, he moved to Rochester, New York, at the age of four. When he was fourteen, he left school and worked, successively, in a shoe factory, as a Western Union messenger, and as a meat-market clerk. At the age of twenty-two he returned to high school to prepare for college, supporting himself during this period with a full-time job in a coal-gas plant at night. He entered Cornell in 1925 and received his B.S. degree in 1929, at the age of thirty. He promptly enrolled as a graduate student in ornithology under Arthur A. Allen, and received his Ph.D. degree in 1938. Having held the position of instructor in ornithology during his graduate years, he was appointed an assistant professor as soon as he completed his doctorate in 1938. He was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1946, and was named a full professor in 1953. He officially retired from Cornell with emeritus status in 1966, though in recent years he taught ornithology courses in Cornell's summer Alumni University.

Professor Kellogg was best known for his work in recording and analyzing bird songs and other natural sounds. Not content merely to use established techniques in his work, he devoted much of his effort to developing better equipment for field work in bioacoustics. For example, he and a student, Peter Keane, developed in 1932 in the basement of McGraw Hall the first parabolic reflector for use in the field recording of natural sounds, after having seen a photograph of a reflector being used in a theater to catch the voices of the actors on stage. Later he worked with N. M. Haynes of the Amplifier Corporation of America in the development of the first commercially produced field tape recorder, which was marketed in 1951. This tape recorder was promptly adopted by most investigators in natural history recording and thus greatly expanded the possibilities for work in this area of biology.

Dr. Kellogg participated in several important expeditions for the purpose of recording bird songs. To mention only a few of these, he and Dr. Allen visited many parts of the United States in 1935 to record the voices of species of birds that were threatened with extinction. In 1939 he and Allen made a trip to the Pacific Coast and to Arizona to record birds. In 1961 he participated in an expedition to the Orinoco Basin in eastern Venezuela. At various other times he made field trips to East Africa, Mexico, and the Caribbean.

During World War II Dr. Kellogg temporarily left Cornell, first to organize and direct a radar school for the Western Electric Company and later to investigate acoustical problems of jungles for the U.S. Army. The latter work was carried out in Panama in 1944-45.

Through the joint efforts of Professors Allen and Kellogg, Cornell became known as one of the principal centers for ornithological education and research in the United States. These two men were especially concerned with the importance of disseminating ornithological knowledge to the interested public at a time when the great stress on conservation education that we know today did not yet exist. This interest of theirs led in 1955 to the establishment of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, with Professors Allen and Kellogg officially recognized as cofounders. A new building for the laboratory was erected and a sanctuary established in the Sapsucker Woods area, a few miles northeast of the main campus. The facility was dedicated in 1957. Dr. Kellogg became a life member of the Administrative Board of the Laboratory of Ornithology, and he also served until his retirement as assistant director of the laboratory.

One of Dr. Kellogg's principal activities in the laboratory was the establishment of the Library of Natural Sounds, which today includes recordings of songs or calls of about one-quarter of the world's species of birds, as well as recordings of amphibians and other animals. This facility is used not only by Cornell students and faculty but also by investigators at many other institutions.

The first published phonograph record of wild bird songs was produced at Cornell by Albert R. Brand in 1932, while Kellogg was a graduate student. Dr. Kellogg became very much interested in the production of such records, and over the years he produced a succession of recordings including "American Bird Songs," "Voices of the Night," "Bird Songs in Your Garden," "Dawn in a Duck Blind," and "Field Guide to Bird Songs," which accompanied Peterson's well-known *Field Guide to Birds*. These recordings became very widely known and contributed substantially to Cornell's reputation in ornithology. Proceeds from their sale became a major source of financial support to the Laboratory of Ornithology. There is every indication that their popularity with the public and their importance to the laboratory will continue for many years to come.

For nearly thirty years Dr. Kellogg's voice was familiar to radio listeners throughout the Finger Lakes Region through his production of the weekly program "Know Your Birds" on WHCU. This program will celebrate its fortieth anniversary in the fall of 1975. It is the longest continuously running radio program in the United States. The interest in ornithology and in conservation that it will surely continue to generate will serve as a memorial to Dr. Kellogg's many contributions to the study of birds.

*Douglas Lancaster, W. T. Keeton*

# Georges Abdallah Knaysi

*June 21, 1898 — October 3, 1978*

Georges Abdallah Knaysi, professor of microbiology emeritus, died on October 3, 1978, after a long illness. Following his retirement in 1966, which terminated a forty-two-year career at Cornell University, he left Ithaca for Petersburg and later Richmond, Virginia, where he made his home until his death.

Professor Knaysi was born in Hasbaya, Lebanon, on June 21, 1898. He attended St. Joseph's University in Beirut and L'Ecole Duvigneau de L'anneau in Paris. A naturalized United States citizen, he received three degrees from Cornell: the Bachelor of Science in 1924, Master of Science in 1925, and Doctor of Philosophy in 1929. The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was awarded to him by St. Bonaventure University in 1952.

Although his scientific accomplishments led to his eventual world-wide recognition, his entire professional life, except for short periods, was spent at Cornell. He held the positions of instructor of bacteriology from 1926 to 1931, assistant professor of bacteriology from 1931 to 1942, associate professor of bacteriology from 1942 to 1944, and professor of bacteriology from 1944 to 1966.

Professor Knaysi successfully combined the roles of teacher and research worker. He developed and taught two courses that, at the time they were initiated, were unique. One course was on the cytology of bacteria and the other on yeasts and molds.

The cytology course was a scholarly effort that brought together a scattered and varied literature. Bacterial structure can be studied both as an end in itself, and as a means for relating structure to function. To understand biological phenomena there must be a synthesis of physiological and cytological knowledge. Professor Knaysi was a proponent of this meaningful synthesis. This is illustrated by the chapters on growth, motility, and sporulation in the two editions of his book *Elements of Bacterial Cytology*. The book was an authoritative statement and critique of the existing scientific literature and his own research contributions. It also reflected Knaysi's long-term interest in the biology of bacterial endospores. He recognized the value of nutritional manipulation of cultures to make structural features of bacteria visible. Notable was his successful demonstration of the bacterial nucleus by reduction of the ribonucleic acid basophilia of cytoplasm, achieved by forcing the growth of bacteria under conditions of nitrogen and phosphorus starvation. His further research interests lay in physiology, particularly the relations of oxygen and oxidation-reduction potentials to the life of bacteria. When his failing health brought his efforts to a halt, he had almost reached a final goal, namely, the completion of a third edition of his book.

Prof. Knaysi's place as a pioneer in bacterial cytology was recognized when the Radio Corporation of America called upon him as a consultant in development and first use of the electron microscope as a tool for study of the structure of microorganisms.

The course Professor Knaysi taught on yeasts and molds gave instruction on the biology and means for identifying these sometimes useful, sometimes harmful microorganisms. It prepared the novice microbiologist for work in the fermentation industry where these organisms can be benefactors or nuisances. Both courses demonstrated that it is possible at the same time to pursue basic research and to be favorably disposed toward showing how basic knowledge can have practical significance.

Professor Knaysi held a Fulbright lectureship at the University of Paris faculty of medicine in 1953. He served as adviser to the United States Army at Camp Detrick, Maryland, from 1946 to 1949 and as a consultant to the United States Department of Agriculture in 1960. He was an associate editor of the *Journal of Bacteriology*. Among the professional societies that he was affiliated with were the American Society for Microbiology, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Dairy Science Association, New York Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Microbiology, Société Française de Microbiologie, Société de Pathologie Comparée, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi.

Professor Knaysi's professional development was strongly supported by Professor James M. Sherman, department head during many of Knaysi's years at Cornell. Sherman recognized Knaysi's superb craftsmanship in the laboratory and the importance of his meticulous attention to experimental detail. Knaysi's knowledge of mathematics and physics was exceptional, as was his ability to apply them in biology in an era when the boundaries between these disciplines of science were still sharp and had hardly begun to dissolve.

In 1967, one year following Prof. Knaysi's retirement, a symposium on the subject of microbial organization was held in Ithaca in his honor. The event, featuring international contributors, was a source of deep satisfaction to him.

In Stocking Hall where he conducted his research and taught his classes "Doc George," always a quiet, independent worker, increasingly in his later years enjoyed the privacy of the laboratory. He was devoted to his family and took pride and pleasure in the accomplishments of his three sons, Dr. Georges A. Knaysi, Jr., of Richmond, Edmund J. Knaysi of Miami, and Dr. Fred A. Knaysi of Norfolk. Also among his survivors are his wife, Adele Maosha Knaysi, whom he married in 1939, and four grandchildren.

# Paul J. Kruse

*September 7, 1883 — February 17, 1974*

In thirty-two years of professional service to Cornell University Paul Kruse was, in the view of students and colleagues, a colorful teacher, staunch advocate of the views he professed, and good friend. Spanning the long period since his retirement in 1949, the picture emerges of a man with a keen relish for life; Professor Kruse loved to teach, to persuade, to befriend, to be with people.

Born in Boone, Iowa, Paul Kruse grew up on a farm and attended the public schools of his region. He earned the B.A. degree from the University of Iowa in 1906 and the M.A. from the University of Washington (1913) and completed requirements for the Ph.D. at Columbia in 1918, working under the direction of E. L. Thorndike, who was then a major figure in the fields of psychology and measurement. During this period he also served as a superintendent of schools and as an instructor at the University of Washington.

In 1917 Professor Kruse came to Cornell to join George Works and others in developing the newly formed Department of Rural Education in the College of Agriculture. Serving one year as assistant professor, he was then promoted to a professorship, a position he held until retirement in 1949. While at Cornell he served as a member of the Committee of 21, established in 1922 to survey New York's rural schools, and of a number of other state, local, and University committees dealing with teaching and learning. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Psychological Association, Phi Kappa Phi, and Phi Delta Kappa. Especially interested in the Ithaca community, Paul Kruse served as a trustee of the George Junior Republic and on the boards of a number of organizations dealing with children's welfare. He was an active member of the Rotary Club.

During his latter years at Cornell, Professor Kruse became interested in applying his expertise as an educational psychologist to the problems of teaching confronted by cooperative extension workers. Simultaneously, in the mid-1940s interest began to grow among cooperative extension personnel in learning more about the psychological dimension of their instructional tasks. These emerging interests led to requests from outside New York State for Professor Kruse to take part in workshops, annual conferences, and special summer schools for extension workers.

In 1947 the faculty of the College of Agriculture, on recommendation of a committee, approved the establishment of a professorship in extension education. Professor Kruse served for two years in this role until his retirement in 1949 as professor emeritus of education. After retirement, Dr. Kruse continued periodically to teach educational



psychology especially adapted to extension workers attending regional summer schools. His retirement residence was in San Diego, California.

*Marvin D. Glock, J. Paul Leagans, Frederick H. Stutz*

# John William Layer

*August 18, 1927 — March 13, 1975*

Agriculture lost a dedicated servant with the untimely death of John W. Layer on March 13, 1975, at the age of forty-seven, as the result of a long illness with the rare disease amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. He is survived by his wife, Marie, and their two children, Kathy and Chris.

A native of Buffalo, New York, John served in the United States Army Corps of Engineers during 1945-47. Thereafter he entered Cornell University and received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1951. Upon graduation he was appointed district extension agricultural engineer for the southeastern counties of New York State. In 1956 John returned to Ithaca as an instructor in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. The following year he completed his Master of Science degree and was appointed assistant professor of agricultural engineering. Promotion to associate professor came in 1963. Upon retirement on August 21, 1972, after twenty-one years of service at Cornell University, he was named professor of agricultural engineering, emeritus, by Cornell's Board of Trustees.

John's primary extension responsibility was to develop and carry out an educational program in the design and construction of structures for storing farm produce. He also cooperated in research on ventilation and designs for such facilities. John became one of the leading authorities on storage of fruit, potatoes, onions, and flowers, as well as silage, hay, and grains. His advice and counsel were sought by growers, building consultants, contractors, and manufacturers from all parts of the nation. As an expert in construction of controlled-atmosphere storages for apples, he was called upon to advise farmers in New York and nearby states wherever specialists were not available. His counsel was sought for almost every refrigerated-storage facility built on a farm in the state in the last fifteen years of his career. His extension bulletin *Farm Refrigerated Storages* is considered a model and is consulted throughout the country.

As an active member of the College Floriculture Industry Program Committee, he provided effective leadership in approaching greenhouse environmental control problems. He was one of the key authors of the Cornell extension publication *Fertilizer Proportioners for Floriculture and Nursery Crop Production Management*. This manual and the extension program for which it was developed were highly successful in motivating commercial flower producers to mechanize and improve crop nutrition practices. The manual continues to be unique and to be used nationally, not only by extension and industry personnel but also by college teachers, as a floriculture text. John

also coauthored numerous other publications in the area of greenhouse environmental control. He was appointed leader of the College Floriculture Industry Program in 1970 and served in this role until his illness forced his retirement.

In 1970 the New York State Flower Industries, Inc., recognized him for his industrywide contributions and service and conferred honorary membership on him. They further recognized his contributions in 1971 with a special citation on behalf of the state's floriculture industry.

Nationally, he was a leader in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, served as chairman of the committee to plan and conduct the North Atlantic Section Meeting of the ASAE in 1965, and was on the planning committee of the national meeting held at Cornell in 1959. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the North Atlantic Region of ASAE and in 1971, chairman of their Farm Structures Division. He was active on several technical committees at the national level of ASAE and contributed to the preparation of some of the standards incorporated into the Agricultural Engineers Yearbook. The society conferred honorary life membership on him in 1972 in recognition of his work and devotion to the society and the profession.

To fulfill John's wishes, the John W. Layer Memorial Scholarship Award in Agricultural Engineering has been established. Its purpose is to encourage professionalism and participation in activities of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers by undergraduate student majors in agricultural engineering.

John was project superintendent of the Farm Buildings Project at the New York State Fair for several years and was responsible for planning and supervising the construction of the major facilities.

He was author of eleven bulletins and dozens of articles for industry and for country extension publications. In national competition he received the ASAE Blue Ribbon Award in the category of extension publications.

Active in community service, John served as a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Trumansburg, chairman of the board of trustees of Cayuga Lodge, chairman of the Brooktondale Community Center, and a member of the Brooktondale Volunteer Fire Department.

John Layer loved life, people, and a good story. He engaged in conversation as both friend and teacher with enthusiasm, knowledge, and a sly, beguiling wit. He often took a positive position on unpopular issues and said what others feared to mention, but he was never pedantic or overbearing. He respected other points of view. These characteristics served him well in his occupation as an extension agricultural engineer. He worked hard and enthusiastically at helping people solve problems related to engineering and made it a point to know his clients

and audiences. As a result, he became an extremely effective teacher with an admirable sense of what to emphasize and when to lighten a lecture with humor. He presented well-organized and aptly illustrated material with clearly articulated delivery—always managing to say just what he intended to say. Most importantly, he could interpret technical subject matter for his audiences so they could appreciate the salient points.

John loved life, and his enthusiasm for it and determination to get back to living it fully carried him through the years of fighting his little-known disease. It deprived him of one of his most prized possessions—communication with the people he loved. His mind remained alert and active, even as his body withered and finally could no longer support his effort to live. Yet he was convinced he would win. His devoted nurse expresses it best: “John was not only a professor at Cornell, but also a teacher to many of us in the medical profession—a teacher of patience and understanding. It was he who taught many of us the real meaning of these words. John was physically vegetated; however, his mental faculties were completely intact to his day of passing. His smile, his blink, and his sparkling eyes will always be a remembrance of this man to whom so many are thankful.” John did win.

*Carl F. Gortzig, Everett D. Markwardt, Ronald B. Furry*

# Rowland Willis Leiby

*September 29, 1892 — July 12, 1977*

Rowland Leiby was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He attended Muhlenberg College in the same state and received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1912. Between 1912 and 1921 he worked as an assistant entomologist for the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and as a graduate assistant at Cornell. He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Cornell in 1921.

Rowland Leiby's interest was in the control of insect pests and he published two substantial papers on insect biology and control in 1919 and 1920. However, his doctoral thesis was a basic study of polyembryony in insects, a little-understood entomological phenomenon. His thesis, still considered a classic in its field, was published in the *Journal of Morphology* in 1922. In 1924 he produced another extensive paper on the subject and in 1928 he reported to the International Congress of Entomology at Ithaca on polyembryony.

In the meantime he returned to North Carolina to work in the field of applied entomology and in 1925 was appointed state entomologist of North Carolina. In 1937 Leiby came to Cornell as an assistant professor in the Department of Entomology, with extension responsibility in the field of insect control on vegetables. He was made an associate professor in 1944 and professor in 1949. He retired in September 1954 to his native state of Pennsylvania.

Rowland Leiby had a lively sense of humor and a friendly personality. He was well liked by his coworkers and appreciated by the vegetable growers of New York to whose interests he was devoted for many years.

*LaVerne L. Pechuman*

## Eric H. Lenneberg

*September 19, 1921 — May 31, 1975*

Eric Lenneberg was born in Düsseldorf, Germany, where he attended school until he moved with his parents to Brazil in 1933. In 1945 he came to the United States. He graduated with a B.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1949 and remained there to study linguistics. He received his Ph.D. from Harvard in psychology and linguistics in 1956, going on to study neuroscience at the Harvard Medical School as a Russell Sage Fellow. For a number of years he taught at Harvard and did research at the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston. During much of this time he held a USPHS Career Development Award in Mental Health. He was visiting professor of psychology at the University of Zurich in 1964-65. In 1967 he moved to the University of Michigan as professor of psychology and fellow in the Center for Human Growth and Development. In 1968 he was called to Cornell as professor of psychology, with an appointment in neurobiology and behavior as well. His two undergraduate courses were extremely popular and well rated. His rigorously high standards combined with his enthusiasm for his subject and his regard for his students created a special kind of loyalty in them. In recent years Lenneberg divided his time between Ithaca and White Plains, where he worked with several of his graduate students on clinical research in neuropsychology at the Westchester Division of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

During his time at the Children's Hospital in Boston, Lenneberg became known for locating children with extraordinary language disabilities or living in unusual circumstances so as to provide strategic points of inquiry for theoretical questions of language development. These cases led to important papers on the developmental course of babbling in a deaf child born to deaf parents and a paper on an older child who (for anatomical reasons) could not speak at all but who could manifest understanding of complex instructions. Lenneberg was the first to propose that the human capacity for language can only be explained on the basis of biological properties of the human brain and vocal tract. His interest and expertise in both language and psychobiology were combined in his book, *Biological Foundations of Language*, published in 1967 and now a classic. He went on to explore the evidence that language capacity is a specialized form of a more general cognitive capacity rather than a development of either animal vocalization or nonvocal communication.

Eric Lenneberg was well known in many countries for his work on the biological aspects of language. He was a visiting professor at the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil; an invited lecturer at the Academia Nacional de Neurologia do Brasil (of which he was an honorary member); organizer and chairman of a symposium

on “Language as Behavior” at the Max Planck Institute, Tübingen, Germany; participant and voted a permanent member of the International Symposium on Neuro-psychology; participant in a conference on mental retardation held by the Medical Research Council, London; and a consultant to UNESCO. With his wife, Elizabeth, he edited a book for UNESCO, *Foundations of Language Development: A Multidisciplinary Approach*.

Lenneberg was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the Linguistic Society of America, the American Psychological Association, the Society for Research in Child Development, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He had held fellowships from the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Research Council, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Guggenheim Foundation, and Wenner Gren. He lectured and presented colloquia at all the major universities in this country, as well as many European ones, and served on the editorial boards of several journals. His research was published in numerous journals, ranging from psychological journals, *Daedalus*, and *Science to Language*, the *American Annals of the Deaf*, and neurological journals.

Eric Lenneberg’s work established new directions for the study of language and provided an inspiration for his devoted students. His death is a severe loss to the broad community of scholars seeking to unravel the neural and developmental basis of language, as well as to his colleagues and students in the University. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth; two children, Miriam and Roger; and a brother, Helmut.

*Ulric Neisser, Daniel Tapper, Eleanor J. Gibson*

## P. Philip Levine

*August 25, 1907 — September 27, 1979*

After a prolonged illness, Dr. P. Philip Levine died on September 27, 1979, at the age of seventy-two.

Dr. Levine was born on August 25, 1907, in New York City. He received the Bachelor of Science degree from the City College of New York in 1927 and then entered the New York State Veterinary College. His education was interrupted while he taught school in New York City (1930-31). He received both a Master of Science and a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1932. After spending two years with the New York State Conservation Department, he returned to Cornell as an instructor in avian diseases. His Doctor of Philosophy degree was obtained under the direction of William A. Hagan in 1937. He rose through the ranks from instructor in 1934 to professor in 1944. In 1961 he was named head of the newly created Department of Avian Diseases, a post he held for five years. He was appointed professor emeritus upon retirement in 1973.

Dr. Levine's research in the field of avian diseases resulted in vastly improved methods of poultry production. His investigations were responsible for the control of coccidiosis, chronic respiratory disease, and duck virus hepatitis. His work on mycoplasmal and viral diseases is well known to poultry pathologists throughout the world.

Dr. Levine's talents were not limited to research. He was also an outstanding teacher, administrator, editor, and public servant. As a teacher he had few peers either in the classroom or as a supervisor of graduate students. As an administrator his efforts led to the formation of the Department of Avian Diseases, with highly successful programs in teaching, diagnosis, extension, and research. Through his leadership, a duck research laboratory on Long Island and a series of regional poultry diagnostic laboratories were developed.

In addition to these services to Cornell University, another important part of his scientific contributions was made as an editor. He served a long period as editor of the *Cornell Veterinarian* and on the editorial board of the other journals. This preparation stood him in good stead for one of the major contributions, his founding of the journal *Avian Diseases* in 1957. Not only was he editor, but he also arranged for the financing, printing, and organizing of all of the managerial tasks associated with starting a new journal.

During his later years, Dr. Levine's career assumed an international flavor. He took on projects for the Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico, for the United States Agency for International Development program in Israel and for



the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Peru, Israel, and Mexico. In all of these areas he made significant contributions and many friends.

Dr. Levine's sphere of influence was broad. He was a member and active participant in numerous professional organizations. These services were recognized by his election as president of the American Association of Avian Pathologists, as president of the World Veterinary Poultry Association, and by the Special Service Award of the American Association of Avian Pathologists. He was also the recipient of many other awards and prizes, among them the honorary degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich.

Dr. Levine was truly a gentleman and a scholar. His high standards and performance in his profession made him universally respected among his colleagues. His warm personality, his ever-present good humor, and his sincere interest and devotion to other people made him a warmly loved person with a multitude of friends all over the world.

*Julius Fabricant, Ellis P. Leonard, Bruce W. Calnek*

## Ta-Chung Liu

*October 27, 1914 — August 14, 1975*

Ta-Chung Liu, the Goldwin Smith Professor of Economics from 1964 to 1975, was born in Peking. After graduating in civil engineering at the National University of Communication in 1936, he came to Cornell to study railway engineering, earning the M.S. in 1937. At this time he began the study of economics with Fritz Machlup, who was then a visiting professor here. Machlup, who was a master teacher, so fired Ta-Chung's interest that he decided to become an economist, obtaining his Ph.D. here in 1940. After a year with the Brookings Institution, he joined the commercial section of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, rising to become deputy commercial counselor, in which capacity he participated in the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.

In 1947 he went back to Peking as professor of economics at National Ching-Hwa University. Less than two years later, with the fall of Peking impending, he felt compelled to leave China at the end of 1948, returning to Washington to join the staff of the International Monetary Fund. Subsequently, Machlup brought him to Johns Hopkins University, where he was lecturer in economics until 1958. That fall he accepted appointment as professor of economics at Cornell.

Professor Liu's second period at Cornell proved enormously productive, earning him an international reputation in quantitative economics and as a specialist in the economics of mainland China. Besides at least a dozen papers in leading professional journals, he published three books: *Manufacturing Production Functions in the United States, 1957* (with George H. Hildebrand); *The Economy of the Chinese Mainland* (with Kung Chia Yeh); and *Economic Trends in Communist China*. At the time of his death, he had developed the only monthly econometric model of the United States economy in some pioneering work supported by the National Science Foundation. His estimate of the separate influences of labor, capital, and technology upon output was also a highly original undertaking, while his work concerning the national income of Communist China remains the basic study in the field a decade after its publication.

Mention should also be made of his major contributions to economic policy in Taiwan, for which he was awarded the Order of Bright Star with Grand Cordon, Second Class, in 1970. Together with Professor Sho-Chieh Tsiang of Cornell, he laid the basis for the substitution of a floating exchange rate for the earlier system of exchange control, adopted as policy in 1958. In 1964 he was invited to assist in planning policy, which led him to devise ways to improve basic economic statistics. In turn, these led to his refinement of estimates of national income, to the

building of an input-output table, and to the development of an econometric model of the economy of Taiwan. During 1968-70 he served as chairman of the Commission on Tax Reform. Among his many accomplishments in this last office were reform of the income tax law, liberalization of depreciation allowances, and computer control of tax-law enforcement. Beyond these significant contributions, Ta Chung also made many other major proposals, among them a value-added tax, a free money market, and deferral of a scheme for building an integrated steel industry until the economy had grown large enough to support one on an economical scale.

Professor Liu's standing as an expert economist was also signaled by his service as consultant to the Rand Corporation; as a member of the Committee on the Economy of China, established by the Social Science Research Council; and as a fellow of the Econometric Society.

Finally, his administrative services to the University also went well beyond the minimum call of duty. During 1966-69, he created and directed the Cornell Program on Comparative Economic Development. In 1970, at a time of upheaval in the University, he generously responded to the urging of his colleagues and reluctantly accepted the post of chairman of the Department of Economics. For nearly five years he strove with all of his remarkable reserves of energy and intelligence to build an organization of the highest professional standards.

Ta-Chung left a very substantial professional legacy of international importance. He also left an unmistakable and lasting impression upon those who knew him, as a man of ebullience and good temper, not without an American sense of humor, yet driven by fidelity to his professional goals and complete devotion to duty. He was never without fresh and important ideas. He was also a stern critic, a severe disciplinarian, and a rigorous economic theorist—all in the service of the best standards of scholarship. There was nothing mediocre about him.

T.-C. Liu served this University loyally and with great distinction during his many years on the campus.

*Sho-Chieh Tsiang, Peter D. McClelland, George H. Hildebrand*

# Thomas William Mackesey

*November 28, 1908 — May 2, 1976*

Professor Thomas W. Mackesey, whose contributions to Cornell as a teacher, colleague, and administrator fill the years between 1938 and 1976, died in Ithaca at the age of sixty-seven on Sunday, May 2, 1976. Professor Mackesey is remembered for his inspiring teaching, his brilliant administrative work, his quick good humor and hearty cheer. He will be recalled fondly by his students, his colleagues, and his fellow administrators.

Professor Mackesey was a shaker and a mover who got things done by force of reason, quiet persistence, and principled compromise. He was a builder of institutions and a planner of cities, both here and abroad. At Cornell he left his mark on the campus by creating the conditions under which the best architects of the nation found opportunities to express themselves in buildings reflecting the exciting and sometimes disturbing forms of contemporary America. Tom led the planning, development, and construction of literally tens of millions of dollars of new physical facilities during a period of tremendous University growth and expansion. He did so with keen insight and admirable sensitivity.

Born in Boston in 1908, Professor Mackesey received a professional degree in architecture and, from M.I.T., one of the first graduate professional degrees offered in city planning in the nation. When Tom arrived at Cornell in 1938, the Carnegie Foundation had provided funds for the establishment of a graduate program in city and regional planning. Tom Mackesey worked actively in the development of coursework and the creation of the excellent library collection in planning. The graduate planning program also thrived under his direction, growing from a handful of students in the thirties and forties to over one hundred thirty graduate students.

In addition, Professor Mackesey was from the first active in the administration of the college serving for many years as secretary of the faculty. In 1950 he was appointed acting dean of the College of Architecture and in the following year was named dean. His administration was a period of growth for the college programs in architecture and art as well as planning. He brought to Cornell a number of excellent faculty members and was active in building a better graduate component in all three fields. It was also under his leadership that the visiting critic program, which has proved so valuable a part of the undergraduate curriculum in architecture, was initiated and proved.

Professor Mackesey also had a distinguished career as a professional planner and researcher. He has worked on a number of projects in New York State and abroad. He initiated interdisciplinary research in housing and urban development through the Center for Housing and Environmental Studies in which he led the work of

establishment and recruitment of its first director. Subsequently he was the principal or coinvestigator in a number of major research studies carried out within the center. He was a member of the team working with Professor Belcher advising the Brazilian government on the selection of the site for the new national capital of Brasilia, and he was a principal consultant on campus planning for the National University in Laos.

When Professor Mackesey retired from the deanship of the college in 1960 he planned to return to teaching but after a sabbatic leave during which he served as visiting professor at the Royal Academy in Copenhagen, Denmark, he returned to the campus and was nominated and elected dean of the faculty. In this post he served until 1963 when President James Perkins asked him to serve as vice provost for planning and subsequently vice president for planning. By firmly establishing certain fundamental campus planning processes and principles, he contributed wisely and permanently to the evolution of the unique Cornell environment. As Cornell's master builder in this modern era of campus development, he was often subjected to criticism, which never left him bitter. For as Deane Malott once observed, "Tom has been praised, kidded, prodded, cajoled, vilified, and glorified . . . (because at heart we are all architects and planners) but through it all he has come triumphant, sure of his facts, willing to listen, his humor undaunted, his patience enduring."

Yet it is not only the buildings for which Tom has such a major responsibility that we shall remember him, but for the more important structure that he made of his life. Tom was a gentle man. He cared for the feelings of others, respecting and responding to them with tenderness and understanding.

His personal gentleness, however, did not lead him into soft solutions for tough problems. He possessed the ability and the confidence to make decisions on complex issues. No one ever had to guess how Tom Mackesey stood on controversial matters. He laid down the principles from which he drew his conclusions, stated his position, and argued forcefully and clearly for what he believed. Yet, if a decision was reached contrary to his opinion, he did his utmost to carry it out. He was a modest victor and a graceful loser. Tom bore no grudges. One could disagree with him, even sharply, with the sure knowledge that no part of such conflict would be carried over to other subjects or relationships.

Professor Mackesey always maintained his interest and, to the extent he could, participation in teaching while he served in various administrative capacities. He continued his scholarship particularly in his special interest— the history of city planning and building. Professor Mackesey looked back only to learn from the past. In his popular course on the history of city planning he shared these insights with several generations of appreciative students.

He was a masterful lecturer on this subject, tracing the great accomplishments of city building in ways that gave them fresh meaning and demonstrated how the lessons of history could be applied in modern practice.

Of his teaching ability in other courses, hundreds of alumni can testify to the impact he made on them both personally and intellectually. He took the efforts of students seriously, reacting thoughtfully and conscientiously to the results of their work. He found ways to criticize without wounding, to disagree while finding merit, and to patiently lead the student to reconsider his or her conclusions more carefully. Those fortunate enough to study under Tom thus learned to use their minds for something other than a place to store their instructor's knowledge.

Professor Mackesey wore his many honors lightly and modestly. His elevation to the rank of fellow of the American Institute of Architects could not have failed to gratify him, but it was surely the lively and sentimental party marking his retirement that moved him most. It was an occasion when, as Deane Malott noted in presenting him with three volumes of admiring letters from friends throughout the world, there was affection "in every line and word." His friends' affection remains constant, and our respect grows as his legacy to the University is now acknowledged.

*John W. Reps, Ian R. Stewart, Kermit C. Parsons*

# Robert Brodie MacLeod

*January 31, 1907 — June 19, 1972*

Robert Brodie MacLeod, Susan Linn Sage Professor of Psychology, died on June 19, 1972, less than a month before he was to retire. Only ten days before, colleagues and former students from all over the country had gathered at Cornell for a two-day symposium in his honor. Although already ill, he was able to hear the papers relating to his many interests, to respond to them and to express his appreciation at the closing session. The breadth of his influence and the number of his students who have become prominent psychologists was made very evident at this symposium. A book containing a record of the symposium, a biography, and a bibliography of Professor MacLeod's writings is now being published.

Professor MacLeod was responsible, as much or more than any other American of his generation, for introducing Gestalt psychology into the United States. As a student, he became acquainted with the leaders of this movement. Later, he was able to bring Wolfgang Kohler to Swarthmore. He promoted the establishment of what might be called the Swarthmore-Berkeley axis, the mutual exchange between those two institutions of ideas, of students, and of jobs for psychologists.

He was a true internationalist. He understood and sympathized not only with the Berlin school of Gestalt theorists, but also with David Katz at Stockholm and Albert Michotte at Louvain. These two especially were his friends. Like him, they looked at phenomena and made experiments but never tried to establish a theory or found a school. He was a tolerant thinker. He did not argue against behaviorism; what he argued for was the importance of phenomenal experience and the possibility of a disciplined phenomenology.

He was also an internationalist in that he had an unusual ability to read and speak languages other than English. More particularly, he was a European; he understood the development of European culture and the part that psychology played in it from the Greeks to the present. Of all the courses he taught, the two that interested him most were the psychology of language and the history of psychology.

There are few good historians of psychology, but MacLeod was one of them. So much scholarship is required that it is hard to avoid pedantry, but he was the very opposite of a pedant. He had broad interests outside of scientific psychology. He knew the theatre, and he read philosophy for pleasure. His ability to take the long-term view saved him from the blind alleys of his discipline in the last thirty years. He was not tempted by narrow specialties or by fashionable laboratory technologies. He kept his eye on what he called the persistent problems of psychology.

Professor MacLeod was born January 31, 1907, in Canada, the son of a Presbyterian minister. His early schooling and undergraduate education were in Canada, where he received the B.A. and M.A. from McGill University in 1926 and 1927 respectively. He spent the next two years in Germany on a Morse Travelling Fellowship, studying principally at the University of Berlin. There he became acquainted with the founders of the Gestalt movement and their students, as well as many other European psychologists. This period was undoubtedly of great influence in shaping his later interests. He returned to complete the Ph.D. in 1932 at Columbia University under R. S. Woodworth. While completing his thesis at Columbia, he became an instructor at Cornell from 1930 to 1933. He then took a position at Swarthmore College, where he remained until 1946, with interruptions for government and war service. In 1946 he returned to McGill as professor and chairman of the Department of Psychology. He had been there only two years, however, when Cornell persuaded him to become chairman of the Department of Psychology. He served in this position from 1948 to 1953, when he returned to full-time teaching.

While his teaching and his students at Cornell took first place during this period, he also managed to find time for many other activities during vacations, weekends, or occasional leaves of absence. He was much in demand for committee assignments in the American Psychological Association and was active in the formation of a new division on the History of Psychology. He served on the governing board of the International Congress of Psychology for many years. He made a study trip to East Africa and was strongly interested in African affairs, hoping to return there after his retirement. One sabbatic leave was spent at the University of Michigan in charge of the honors program in psychology, and he was frequently consulted on the development of new honors programs at other colleges. Another leave was spent at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was charged by the president with making a complete study of the College of Arts and Sciences and preparing recommendations for the rehabilitation and improvement of the College.

In the course of his career, he spent a great amount of time as a departmental chairman. He can be said to have built or rebuilt a department first at Swarthmore, then at McGill, and finally at Cornell. Successful as he was in administration, he was above all a superb teacher. He could interest freshmen, he could arouse upperclassmen, and he could stimulate graduate students. He never tired of it and he knew all the ways in which teaching can be done, from having tried them all himself. He encouraged young instructors to try new methods and to experiment with their courses, but he knew that there was no simple formula for success.

There was a special quality about MacLeod as a teacher that reflected his special qualities as a human being. His aim, as he himself put it, was to enable the learner to think in a disciplined way about undisciplined problems. But



the inchoate ideas of his students and younger colleagues were to him more precious than his own. He nurtured them with such patience and gentle probing that the learner believed all the ideas were his own. So did MacLeod. His wisdom became the wisdom of others, for which he claimed no credit. This was the measure of his generosity and greatness as a teacher and as a man. A generation of scholars is indebted to MacLeod for their intellectual identity. The hallmark of their heritage is a humane commitment to thought and teaching about the mind and its way of perceiving reality.

*Urie Bronfenbrenner, Thomas A. Ryan, James J. Gibson*

# Michel George Malti

*November 7, 1895 — May 8, 1978*

Michel George Malti, professor of electrical engineering emeritus, died in Miami, Florida, on May 8, 1978, as the result of a stroke suffered several weeks earlier. He had made his home there since 1962, when he retired from Cornell to assume duties as director of electrical engineering at the University of Miami.

He was born at Deir-ul-Kamar, Lebanon, on November 7, 1895, the son of George Constantin and Mary (Shukri) Malti. After graduating from the University of Beirut, Lebanon, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1915, he received his Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering degree from Georgia Institute of Technology in 1922. Undertaking graduate studies at Cornell while serving as an instructor, he received his Master of Electrical Engineering degree in 1924 and his Doctor of Philosophy degree with a major in physics and a minor in mathematics in 1927. He became an American citizen in December 1936.

With an active interest in international education he served as visiting professor of the University of Puerto Rico during the spring and fall of 1948, and at Roorkee University, Roorkee, India, during the years 1955 to 1957. He served as a member of the board of directors of the Asia Institute and as faculty adviser for Indian students at Cornell under arrangement with the International Cooperation Authority. He was honored in 1953 by the Syrian-Lebanese Society for his role in these areas. He served as faculty adviser to the Hindustan Association from 1945 to 1955.

Professor Malti's technical interests were in the area of general electric circuit theory and basic sciences. As a licensed professional engineer he served as consultant to the Elliott Company, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Company, the U.S. Navy during World War II, and the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory. Early in his career he was active in research, published numerous papers, and published two textbooks with John Wiley and Sons, becoming editor of a series of texts published by that company as well as of two sections of a general engineering handbook published by McGraw Hill and Company.

A fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, he served on its Electrophysics Committee from 1948 to 1950 and as vice chairman and later chairman on its Committee on Basic Sciences from 1950 to 1952. From 1936 to 1939 he served as chairman of its subcommittee on definitions and also on its subcommittee on applied mathematics.

Among his other societies and listings are the American Mathematical Society, the American Association of University Professors, Sigma Xi, Eta Kappa Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, Kappa Phi, and Tau Beta Pi. He was also a fellow at the Royal Society of Arts, London.

Devoted parents of a family of six children, he and his wife, Olga, upon his brother's death, adopted two of his brother's younger children, born in Lebanon, and shared with them the devotion they had earlier lavished upon their own children. Always an individual of strong conviction, he was constantly visible in the many issues that involved campus life and as an energetic man was constantly involved in many campus roles. He served as faculty adviser to the Cornell chapter of Eta Kappa Nu, faculty adviser to the Hindustan Association of Cornell, and president of the Cornell chapter of Phi Kappa Phi. He was listed in *American Men of Science* and *Who's Who in America* and its subvolumes. Professor Malti was seldom a passive member of any organization.

*Paul D. Ankrum, William H. Erickson, Howard G. Smith*

# James Frederick Mason

*June 25, 1879 — January 9, 1972*

James Frederick Mason was born in Portland, Maine, and always proclaimed his loyalty and affection for his state. He took his A.B. at Harvard in 1902, and after studying in France and Germany entered the graduate school of the Johns Hopkins University where he received the Ph.D. in 1911, with a dissertation on the *Melodrama in France from 1791 to 1830*. He came to Cornell in 1909 as an assistant in French, and was promoted to assistant professor in 1912 and to professor in 1914. He retired as professor of Romance languages, emeritus, in June, 1945, and took up residence in New Jersey and later in Florida. He died at his home in Ormond Beach, Florida, in 1972, at the age of 92.

Professor Mason was oppressed by the isolation of college teachers of French in the United States. To give them a common forum, a sense of unity, and some scholarly direction, he founded the *French Review* in 1926 and served as its first editor. Prompted by the same impulses, in 1936 he organized an informal annual meeting of the college teachers of Romance Languages in New York State, outside of the metropolis. This group still meets regularly each fall.

Professor Mason deserves to be called a great teacher. His cynical wit delighted undergraduates, who swarmed into his courses, particularly his Survey of French Literature, which was regarded as an essential for the well-rounded undergraduate in Arts. Graduate students adored him and imitated him, carrying some of his mannerisms afar in the land. And he had a profound influence on a group of young men who would meet for coffee every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at ten o'clock, to whom he played the role of Socrates.

Proud of his New England background, he enjoyed his reputation of a stern disciplinarian, yet he was at heart a kind and compassionate person.

For a number of years Professor Mason taught a Summer School seminar made up of a devoted group of school teachers and advanced students who vied with each other to see who could read the most books in current literature each winter season. It appeared to be the goal of the disciples to try to read more good books than the master.

Professor Mason's entire teaching career, his active professional life, was given to Cornell. What he gave to Cornell was immeasurable, but it exists in the minds and memories of many an old Comellian.

*Blanchard L. Rideout, Morris Bishop*

# Leonard Amby Maynard

*November 8, 1887 — June 22, 1972*

Professor Leonard Amby Maynard was born on a farm in the town of Hartford, Washington County, New York. The rural environment of his youth stimulated his interest in plants and animals and was the basis of his lifelong work in biology and agriculture. Following eighth grade in the Hartford village two-room school, he completed his secondary education at Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vermont, where he received a classical training in language, literature, and mathematics. Professor Maynard then enrolled in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1907 and was graduated in 1911, cum laude. The course in chemistry taught by Professor W.P. Bradley furnished the inspiration leading to his future career. In Bradley's course he learned of the pioneer work of Wilbur Olin Atwater, who established and directed the first agricultural experiment station in the United States at Middletown in 1875. Fascinated by the accounts of Atwater's varied research activities in applying chemical knowledge and techniques to the problems of agriculture and human and animal nutrition, Maynard determined to specialize in chemistry and proceeded to take all the courses that were available.

Professor Maynard enrolled in Cornell University in the fall of 1913 as a graduate major in chemistry, after serving two years as an assistant in chemistry at the agricultural experiment stations at Iowa and at Rhode Island. During graduate study, Maynard received great stimulation from Professor Wilder D. Bancroft, whom he described as a teacher whose "facile mind, familiarity with both classic and current literature of chemistry," and whose "wealth of ideas for research and enthusiasm made contacts with him, both in lectures and conferences, of outstanding interest and value." He received the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1915 and under the aegis of Professor Elmer Seth Savage, Maynard was offered the opportunity to plan and equip a laboratory for small-animal studies in nutrition. He received an appointment as assistant professor of animal nutrition in the Department of Animal Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture. He was promoted to a full professorship in 1920.

In 1926 Professor Maynard took a sabbatic leave and carried out post-doctorate studies at Yale University under the direction of Professor Lafayette B. Mendel. He has said that, of all his teachers, Professor Mendel provided the greatest stimulation and soundest guidance for his career in biochemistry and nutrition. When Maynard arrived at New Haven, he found that laboratory space in Mendel's Department of Physiological Chemistry was very limited. A young National Research Council postdoctorate fellow in the laboratory, Clive M. McCay, offered to share his space. Out of this incident grew a lifelong friendship and scientific collaboration. In 1927 Maynard

convinced Dr. McCay to accept an assistant professorship in animal nutrition at Cornell. It exemplified Maynard's basic approach to applied problems as well as his own chemical training that he could attract a chemist to his laboratory and insist that his graduate students be trained as chemists. This was no small feat in those days, when it is realized that Maynard's Laboratory of Animal Nutrition was a unit in the Department of Animal Husbandry, one of the College of Agriculture's most dynamic applied departments, situated on one side of the campus while on the other side sat the citadel of chemistry — Baker Laboratory — where chemists were skeptical of those “cow chemists” to the east. Nevertheless, Maynard insisted that every graduate student take one minor in chemistry, and as a consequence of this, as well as participation in the local section of the American Chemical Society, mutual respect spread and collaborative projects developed.

In 1928 Professor Maynard took a leave from Cornell to study as an International Education Board Fellow at the University of Strassburg, and the Ecole Veterinaire, Lyon, France. In 1934, on a sabbatic leave, he served as visiting professor of nutrition at the University of Nanking, China. Maynard commented on his return from the latter experience that he was pleasantly surprised on a visit to an orphanage outside the city to find a very modern dairy enterprise. However, he was really chagrined to learn that the orphans did not receive the milk. Instead, it was sold in the city for cash to maintain the orphanage. Such early experiences broadened Maynard's interests and strengthened his later participation in international organizations involved with food and nutrition problems in developing countries.

Professor Maynard was recognized by his students as a superb lecturer. His lectures were highly organized, concentrated, and interestingly presented. He patterned himself after Professor Mendel, who could bring into one sentence more understanding than another could in two paragraphs. The Laboratory of Animal Nutrition seminars under Maynard and McCay were known as the Mendel type, similar to those given at Yale. Each graduate student had to report on one or several papers involving a specially selected current topic in biochemistry and nutrition. Professor Maynard selected the topic and assigned the papers. He knew the contents of each paper. Every graduate student received pertinent evaluations of his presentation. The neophytes among the graduate students each year rapidly learned to do their homework thoroughly.

Professor Maynard was noted for his dry wit and sense of humor among those who knew him intimately. In the early days of the Laboratory of Animal Nutrition he took care of the annual inventory with the help of a graduate assistant as recorder. On one occasion, after completing the list in a young assistant professor's laboratory, he

surveyed the scene and, noting his young colleague busily at work, he remarked to his graduate student recorder, in a voice that was easily heard throughout the room: “You had better put one working chemist on that list also!”

Professor Maynard’s abilities as a teacher and research investigator were the underpinning of his talent as an administrator which eventually was recognized and widely utilized extensively within the University and outside as well. Several characteristics of his administrative style were well known to his colleagues. He kept a clean desk. As the mail arrived twice a day, he made notes, consulted colleagues nearby or called those more distant. Then his secretary was called in for dictation, and replies went out that day or no later than the next. Professor Maynard was always available to students or colleagues, except during dictation or the hour before each lecture. If he was responsible for a committee or a group effort, he always talked to each member before the meeting and knew ahead of time the reaction or thoughts of those involved.

In 1939 the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture established the United States Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory on the Cornell campus. Professor Maynard was appointed the first director and served until 1945. He was appointed the first director of the Graduate School of Nutrition in 1941. He and Howard E. Babcock, a founder of G.L.F. (now Agway) and chairman of the Cornell University Board of Trustees, were prime movers in the, as then known, School of Nutrition. Maynard describes the trials and tribulations of the birth, infancy, childhood, and adolescence of the School in “Early Years of the Graduate School of Nutrition at Cornell” — 1941-56, published in 1968. He tells in a most modest tone not only about a successful pioneer experiment in intercollege cooperation within the University, but also some of the struggle to foster more definitive recognition of Cornell as the land-grant university of New York and of its role within the state of New York. Outside of Cornell, the School of Nutrition represented a unique model of educational pioneering in the science of nutrition. A number of sister institutions have followed Cornell’s example.

In 1940 the biochemistry unit of the former Ithaca Division of the Cornell Medical College was transferred from the Department of Zoology in the College of Arts and Sciences to the College of Agriculture and provided with space in Stocking Hall, in association with the Laboratory of Animal Nutrition. As early as 1943 Professor Maynard proposed the establishment of a Department of Biochemistry at Cornell. With the strong support of President Edmund Ezra Day and Dean William I. Myers, the budget request of 1945-46 for the College of Agriculture to the state of New York included an item for the support of the proposed new department. It was approved and the Department of Biochemistry in the College of Agriculture was established on April 1, 1945. Professor Maynard was asked to take the headship. He was appointed professor of biochemistry and together with the late Professor

James B. Sumner constituted the original faculty. Maynard, with the support of Dean William I. Myers, secured funds from the state to equip and maintain Savage Hall, completed in 1947, as a home for Biochemistry as well as the School of Nutrition. He retired as head of the Department of Biochemistry and Nutrition in 1955.

Professor Maynard's skills as an organizer and administrator did not go unrecognized outside Cornell. He served as commissioner for nutrition of the Emergency Food Commission beginning in 1943, and as liaison member of the postwar New York State Food Commission until its termination in 1948. He served as United States nutrition expert on Interallied Food Missions to London, England, in 1943, 1944, and 1945, and to Germany in 1945. He was chairman of the Food and Nutrition Board from 1951-55 and of the Division of Biology and Agriculture from 1955-58, both of the National Research Council in the National Academy of Sciences.

Professor Maynard was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1944. The American Institute of Nutrition honored him with the Borden Award in Nutrition in 1945 and the Osborne and Mendel Award in 1954. He was given the Order of Rodolfo Robles by the Republic of Guatemala in 1959 and presented with honorary degrees of Doctor of Science, in 1945 by Wesleyan University and in 1958 by Rhode Island State University. In 1957 he was the first man ever to be elected a national honorary member of both Omicron Nu, the home economics scholastic honorary, and the American Dietetic Association. In 1960 he was honored with Fellowship in the American Institute of Nutrition.

Professor Maynard served his country as a lieutenant, captain, and major, C.W.S., in the Sanitary Corps in France from 1917 to 1919. Before returning to the United States he was married to Helen Hunt Jackson of Iowa, who was also serving her country in France. He served as the first mayor of the village of Cayuga Heights, from 1930 to 1934.

Professor Maynard published more than a hundred original research papers. His most important contributions were: the discovery of calcium deficiency as the cause of bone troubles in swine; the finding that fluorine as a contaminant of mineral supplements to animal rations retarded bone calcification; the demonstration that the neutral fat of blood was the precursor of milk fat and that a certain minimum level of fat in the diet was essential for maximum milk secretion; the utilization of purified diets in ruminants for the study of fat and protein nutrition; and, finally, the pioneer studies with CM. McCay showing the beneficial effect of slow growth through calorie restriction, and of calorie restriction in the adult on length of life in the rat.



Professor Maynard was the coauthor of *Better Dairy Farming* with Professor Elmer S. Savage, for whom Savage Hall was named. Before his death he was actively engaged in revising the classic and widely used textbook of *Animal Nutrition* for a seventh edition.

Professor Maynard will be remembered by his students, by his colleagues, and in the annals of Cornell University for his abilities and stature as a teacher, a research scientist, and an administrative leader. Nothing, however, illustrates more the sincere and humble nature of this true Cornellian than one of his favorite sayings, an admonition of Hamlet: “There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy.”

*Kenneth L. Turk, Charlotte M. Young, Harold H. Williams*

# John Clarence McCurdy

*April 23, 1878 — December 10, 1973*

John Clarence McCurdy, professor of agricultural engineering, emeritus, died December 10, 1973, at Oak Hill Manor, Ithaca, at the age of 95. He was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, on April 23, 1878.

Clarence McCurdy graduated from Fredonia (Pennsylvania) Preparatory School and then taught school for three years. He then attended Grove City College and graduated with the B.S. degree in 1905. Following this, he served as principal of Vandergrift Heights schools for one year. The next year and for several succeeding summers he was in city engineering work in Grove City, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1907 he entered the School of Civil Engineering, Cornell University. He was a student instructor in the school and taught in summer surveying camps. He graduated with the Civil Engineering degree in 1912 and did graduate work the following year in sanitary engineering. He was an instructor in civil engineering until 1915.

In September 1915, J. C. McCurdy became an instructor in Rural Engineering (later Agricultural Engineering) in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1916 and to professor in 1923.

During World War I he was employed for three summers by the J. G. White Management Co. for railway evaluation work, and for two summers he was in charge of their engineering work.

Professor McCurdy did some of the early work in agricultural waste management, having done research on the disposal of creamery wastes for the New York State Milk Conference Board.

He was a charter member of the Soil Conservation Society of America and was an engineering adviser to the Soil Conservation Service from 1936 until his retirement in June 1946.

He held a New York State Professional Engineer's and Surveyor's license in the early days of licensing, when few held such licenses. He did considerable private practice, which he continued after his retirement. One job was engineer in charge of foundations for the Plant Science building on the campus.

He has written on sewage disposal and had a College bulletin on the use, construction, and building of septic tanks. He wrote on farm road construction and had a bulletin on the use and making of concrete on the farm.

Professor McCurdy was a good teacher, having taught for thirty-one years. He taught farm engineering, drainage and irrigation, and the use of concrete. His courses were taught with the best engineering ideals and the highest of standards. He instilled in his students the desire to do the job thoroughly and accurately. He was a disciplinarian, but he had a sincere interest in the students and they had a high regard for him. Students often sought him out and asked about him after graduation.

“Mac,” as he was known by his friends and colleagues, was a family man who enjoyed having his children and grandchildren around him. He and his wife, Adda Botts McCurdy, who survives him, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary in 1969. He is also survived by three daughters, Mrs. Helen Grommon, Mrs. Ruth (M.R.) Shaw, and Mrs. Mary Jaffurs; a son, Colonel Leon McCurdy; a sister, Mrs. Lucille Gibson; fourteen grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren.

He lived in Forest Home, next to the campus, from early in his college life until his death, having spent only a short time in the Oak Hill Manor Nursing home.

*A. W. Gibson, E. S. Shepardson*

## Howard N. McManus, Jr.

*June 20, 1921 — February 6, 1974*

The untimely death of Howard McManus at the midpoint of his career is a sad loss for the Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, for the College of Engineering, and for the University. In each of these areas, he was active, enthusiastic, and hard-working. He was truly an all-round academic man, with an established record in research, great interest and capability in teaching, and manifest diligence in all his many committee and administrative duties.

He was born in Brooklyn and obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Iowa, in 1951 and 1952 respectively. He earned his doctoral degree at the University of Minnesota in 1956, following which he went for one year to Northwestern University as an assistant professor. He came to Cornell in 1957, initially in the Department of Thermal Engineering of the Sibley School. He received his professorship in 1967.

For his first decade at Cornell, his work lay in the areas of heat transfer, combustion, and fluid mechanics. He was, however, very much aware of all aspects of mechanical engineering, and in spite of his own deep interest in research and the training of graduate students, both in general and in his own particular area of interest, he became concerned with the problem of the integration of all engineering skills into the design function. In 1966 he served as chairman of a faculty committee which sought to appraise long-term needs in instruction, laboratory work, and research in engineering design. The report of this committee was largely instrumental in reintroducing a proper consideration of the design function into the engineering programs of the College.

In 1968 he was appointed head of the Mechanical Design Department of the School and he remained in this office until a complete reorganization in 1972 obviated separate departments. He was no titular head of this activity but started a new teaching career by conducting courses in the design area well removed from the thermal engineering discipline in which he had hitherto been engaged. At about this time he was made principal supervisor of a novel and experimental engineering design program at the doctoral level funded by grants totaling \$450,000 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). His interest and activity in the design area caused him to be in demand as a participant in several design conferences and workshops throughout the country whose object was to rekindle attention to the basic engineering activity.

Howard McManus labored continually over his teaching, both in formal courses and in his direction of graduate studies. His students quickly learnt respect for the disciplined approach, because he was not given to accepting

the easy answer from anyone. While very receptive to different ideas, he often looked askance at anything which seemed too permissive in the academic process. On occasion, when upset by what he regarded as unnecessary stupidity, his Irish heritage could give rise to aroused response which left his auditors in no doubt as to his opinion on the matter in hand. Such transitory choler was quickly replaced by his normal equanimity, as he possessed the essential sense of humor which allowed him to criticize himself as well as others.

Apart from his school and college work on committees, which included being chairman of the Graduate Professional Engineering Program Committee and a member of the Engineering College Policy Committee, he was active in University-wide functions such as serving as chairman of the Physical Sciences Subcommittee of the University Fellowship Board, as a director of the Cornell Research Foundation, and as a member of the Faculty Committee on Review and Procedures. With all this, he found time to act as publications reviewer for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, the *Journal of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics*, and the *Journal of Applied Mechanics*. He also served as reviewer for many research proposals submitted to the National Science Foundation.

In his nonacademic activities, his main interest was in his family and his home. He had five children, whose upbringing was one of his paramount concerns and whose development was a constant source of satisfaction, mixed, of course, with the occasional anxieties. His main hobby was woodwork and his efforts in turning out handsome pieces of furniture were not only successful in terms of craftsmanship but, as he used to say, as “vocational therapy.” He enjoyed playing golf with his colleagues and friends, although he never quite succeeded in attaining the mastery of the mechanics of golf balls in flight that he did over more mundane engineering phenomena.

The death of Howard McManus removes one of the none-too-numerous practitioners of all-round versatility in engineering today. He established a reputation in one area of mechanical engineering and proceeded to acquire new skills and high regard in another. His premature passing can only be regretted as cutting off the fulfillment of even more impressive achievements. The regard of his colleagues, friends, and students in his work in engineering education is best shown by the spontaneous establishment of a memorial fund in recognition of his interest in all that pertained to engineering education. This fund is being used for the annual award to the mechanical engineering student presenting the most outstanding design solution to a problem or project. It will be a fitting tribute to much that he strove for in his sadly limited time at Cornell.

*John P. Barlow, John F. Booker, Dennis G. Shepherd*

# Alexander Millar Meek

*April 11, 1926 — March 17, 1972*

With the untimely passing of Dr. Alexander M. Meek, the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell lost one of its most outstanding professors of animal science. Professor Meek died in his native country of Scotland on March 17, 1972, after a very brief illness.

Professor Meek, known to everyone as “Sandy,” was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, the youngest son of Alexander M. Meek, Sr., and the late Grace Moodie Meek. He attended the George Heriot’s School of secondary education in Edinburgh. Sandy was not farm reared, but his love for animals led him into a distinguished career in animal science. During his early youth he worked on a purebred Ayrshire farm near his home on the outskirts of Edinburgh.

He attended the University of Edinburgh and earned a B.Sc. degree in agriculture in 1946. For two years following his graduation from the university, he was herdsman and farm manager for a large Ayrshire herd in Northumberland, England. In 1948 Sandy emigrated to Canada, where he became assistant herdsman at the Nappan Experimental Farm, Nappan, Nova Scotia.

On April 14, 1949, he married Helen E. Coates of Nappan, Nova Scotia. They came to the United States and Sandy was appointed assistant herdsman of the Kansas State University dairy herd at Manhattan, Kansas. At the same time he enrolled in the College of Agriculture and received a bachelor’s degree in dairy science in 1952.

For the next two years Sandy was employed as assistant herdsman at Strathglass Farms, Port Chester, New York. In 1955 he accepted the position of farm manager at Quiet Valley Farms in Newton, Connecticut. After a successful career as herdsman and farm manager, he entered Iowa State University as a graduate assistant. He was awarded the M.S. degree in animal breeding in 1959 and the Ph.D. in animal breeding and animal reproduction in 1961.

He joined the Animal Science Extension staff at Cornell in September 1961 and immediately became one of the most sought-after extension specialists in the College of Agriculture. His practical experience and technical training combined made him one of the most widely accepted authorities in the field of dairy cattle breeding and herd management. His interests were not confined to animal breeding and he developed a thorough knowledge of mastitis control, waste management, dairy cattle housing, free stall management, and dairy cattle feeding management.

Cooperatively with dairy scientists at the National Institute of Research for Dairying, Reading, England, Professor Meek and his co-workers developed a milking management technique for the control of mastitis in dairy cattle. He was instrumental in organizing with the New York State Veterinary College a three-year field research project on mastitis control in twenty-seven dairy herds in Cayuga, Onondaga, and Madison counties. The application of the milking management technique and dry cow therapy has proved to be a major breakthrough in the control of mastitis.

Professor Meek was chairman of the College of Agriculture Interdepartmental Dairy Industry Committee. This committee provides the overall leadership and support for the development and implementation of dairy extension work for New York State.

He served as the Animal Science representative for the College of Agriculture on a joint project with the Miner Research Institute, Chazy, New York. His major responsibility was to plan the dairy cattle research facilities, assemble the staff, assemble a dairy herd, and help plan and coordinate the research work to be carried out at the Institute. Under his able leadership this project came into being, but unfortunately he did not live to see the facilities put into operation. He also provided major inputs for the planning of the Animal Science Dairy and Training Research Center at Harford, New York.

Professor Meek was a member of the Northeast Dairy Practices Committee, an exofficio member of the Eastern AI Cooperative Sire Selection Committee, and liaison with the New York State Federation of Ayrshire Breeders. He was a member of the American Dairy Science Association, the American Society of Animal Production, Sigma Xi, and an honorary member of Gamma Sigma Delta. He was also a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca.

Sandy Meek was capable, cooperative, hardworking, with integrity above reproach, but more than that he was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. Never was he known to raise his voice in anger toward anyone. He was kind, compassionate, and thoughtful of his fellow man. He had the ability very few have: he never "lost his cool." He was a friend to all who knew him.

He is survived by his wife, Helen E. Meek, and a daughter, Alexandra Grace Meek, both of Ithaca; his father, Alexander M. Meek, Sr., of Lauder, Scotland; three aunts, Miss Molly Moodie, Miss Gladys Meek, and Mrs. Grace Duff, and an uncle, William Meek, all of Edinburgh.

*Charles R. Henderson, Sydney A. Asdell, Harry R. Ainslie*

# Wilbur Ernest Meserve

*January 4, 1901 — October 28, 1974*

In the passing of Dr. Wilbur E. Meserve, we lost a distinguished colleague, a dedicated teacher, an accomplished engineer, a kind friend, and above all a humanitarian.

Professor Meserve came from Gorham, Maine. He graduated from the University of Maine at Orono in 1923, with the B.S.E.E. degree. He then worked at Bell Telephone Laboratories for a year. He was an instructor in electrical engineering at Maine from 1924 to 1926 and received his M.S. degree in physics in 1926. He was appointed as an instructor in electrical engineering at Cornell in 1926. Receiving his M.E.E. degree in 1929 and his Ph.D. degree in 1933 from Cornell University, he rose through the ranks and was named professor in 1948.

His teaching and research interests were initially concerned with electrical machines, and his practical expertise in synchros, motors, and generators and his academic training in physics and systems analysis led naturally to his pioneering work in the field of servomechanisms. He participated in Project Lincoln, MIT (the forerunner of Lincoln Laboratory), and contributed heavily to the design of control systems installed in early missiles.

He made definitive contributions in the stability of nonlinear control systems, especially in sampled-data control systems. He and his students introduced the concept of describing function into sampled-data feedback systems containing a relay element. This breakthrough enabled system designers to design and analyze such systems in the frequency domain. He published extensively in technical journals.

He acted as a consultant in the field of automatic control for General Electric, Autonetics Corporation, American Brown-Boveri, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, and others.

He initiated teaching of feedback control systems at Cornell and set up the Servomechanisms Laboratory, one of the first in the nation. His skill was legendary. Generations of undergraduate and graduate students remember him as an effective and warm teacher. He was the graduate field representative for 1965-68.

He was a lifetime member and a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. He was also a member of AAAS, Franklin Institute, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Eta Kappa Nu.

During 1955 he was a Fulbright Lecturer and organized laboratories in control systems at the University of Sydney and the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. In 1961-62 and 1964-65, he was a visiting professor at the University of Hawaii, in Honolulu.



He retired in 1968 from Cornell University as professor emeritus. In 1969 he worked with graduate students on a NASA-sponsored project on moon-rover design. Their extensive travels and interests in the Pacific Basin led Professor and Mrs. Meserve to move to Honolulu. He was again employed by the University of Hawaii, where he introduced and taught new courses in technology and society. He retired for the second time in 1971.

To those of us who were fortunate enough to know him, Professor Meserve was a kind, considerate, temperate, and above all humanitarian person, and he had a genuine and understanding love for his fellow men.

For many years, especially when there was a shortage of student housing, the Meserves always had one or more students from overseas in their home at 504 Thurston Avenue. Their kindness and helpfulness have long been cherished and remembered by many international students. One of his pleasures was to travel and meet with his students around the globe.

He was a faithful follower of Cornell sports, especially football and basketball. Many a night he could be found sitting at the very top of the south stand in Barton Hall. He was very active in Masonic work and had a continuing interest in the Acacia fraternity.

Professor Meserve is survived by his wife, the former Pearle I. Westervelt, a native Ithacan; his son, David; and two grandchildren, Stephen and Pamela.

*M. Kim, J. L. Rosson, H. G. Smith, H. C. Torng*

# Christian Martinus Susseg Midjo

*April 8, 1880 — December 29, 1973*

Professor Midjo, native of Trondheim, Norway, taught drawing and painting at Cornell for thirty-seven years, from 1909 to 1946. He died in Malvik, Norway, at the age of ninety-three. He is affectionately remembered by students of that era and by many friends as a most stimulating and demanding teacher, a dedicated and imaginative painter, and not least, as a complex and fascinating personality.

At an early age he commenced to draw and paint strange compositions based on impressions received while endlessly sailing in all weathers in and out of the wildly romantic fjords around Trondheim in a small boat, either alone or with his younger brother Arne, who later became a sea captain and an American citizen, serving in the United States Navy in World War II. Throughout his long life Midjo's painting was to reflect his early sensitivity to the more awesome aspects of nature, the feeling of eerie light and glacial spaces peculiar to the land of the midnight sun. The lonely wanderer, wayfarer, navigator, or mountaineer was to become for him in later years a recurrent theme.

At the age of eighteen he was awarded the Gregus Jacobsens Legat, a scholarship offered by the Norwegian government for five years of art study abroad. He chose to work at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen, where he achieved distinction, receiving in 1903 a diploma and medal from the hand of King Christian IX, as well as money for further travel and study.

A few years later he was appointed an instructor at Cornell on the recommendation of Professor Olaf Brauner, then chairman of the Department of Fine Arts and one of the first practicing artists to hold a post in an American university.

Bringing with him the European tradition that included a fastidious and elegant appearance in the studio, Midjo was an immediate success. He was known as a man of few words; actually at that time he was a man of few English words who found that a radiant smile and an eloquent gesture or two went quite far as teaching aids. The students became accustomed to Midjo's occasionally seizing a large brush and rapidly finishing their paintings before their eyes. Accustomed to great loyalty on the part of his students, he grew to expect it, but was surprisingly tolerant of nonconformists. He was an enthusiastic and resourceful teacher.

With his wife, the former Alcinda Cummings, a talented and accomplished violinist, he lived for a time in a converted church in Bainbridge, New York.

In these early days Midjo's blithe spirit and sense of humor endeared him to his friends and their children, whom he entertained with stories and antics worthy of a great clown. He had in his repertoire a delightful performance on imaginary skis in which he pretended to lose one ski with ludicrous consequences. He did excellent impersonations including a memorable one of a very drunk Charlie Chaplin.

But Midjo's real energies were devoted to his painting, at which he worked incessantly, striving to clarify his ideas and climbing to new heights of discovery as the light was revealed. Having had successful one-man shows in Hamburg, Washington, and the Addison Gallery of American Art at Andover, Massachusetts, he turned his back on the world of exhibitions, dealers, museums, and critics, painting only to please himself and becoming increasingly difficult to please. He habitually destroyed those paintings of his that did not meet his exacting standards.

He did figure compositions, landscapes, still lifes, and a great many portraits. He painted the portraits of Professors Harry Porter Weld and Edward Bradford Titchener that hang in Uris Hall; George Lincoln Burr, whose portrait is in the White Historical Library; Professor Alexander Drummond; Professor Frederick Marcham; and Dr. Anders Wedborg of the University of Stockholm. He also painted a portrait of Jerome "Brud" Holland, then a Cornell football player who later became a university president and ambassador to Sweden. Other portraits include those of Mrs. Frank Morse, Mrs. Richard Robinson, Mrs. Martin Samson, Sr., and "Dean" Carman, for many years the custodian of White Hall, then the location of the College of Architecture. The Telluride Association owns six western landscapes painted by Midjo while he was artist in residence at Deep Springs College, California. A large and colorful painting by Midjo of shore birds hangs in the town hall of Cayuga Heights. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dannenberg of San Francisco, who are avid collectors of Midjo's paintings, have donated several of them to Father Flanagan's Boys' Home in Boys' Town, Nebraska, to create a memorial to the artist.

After retirement, Midjo went to California, spending six years at Oakland and later moving to Sacramento, where a friend from Cornell days built him a studio. In 1961 he returned to his native Trondheim and made his home with his brother Arne, who also built him a studio. He continued to paint until the last year of his life, though he remarked from time to time, "The light is not what it used to be."

*Thomas H. Canfield, John A. Hartell, James O. Mahoney*

# Philip Adams Minges

*January 10, 1913 — April 27, 1978*

Michel Adams Minges died on April 27, 1978, after an illness of two days, two months before his scheduled retirement. He had been professor of vegetable crops at Cornell since 1955.

Professor Minges was born on a farm near Battle Creek, Michigan, graduated from Michigan State University in 1934, and received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1941 at Iowa State University, where he was a research assistant doing fruit and vegetable work. He then served as extension specialist in vegetable crops at the University of California, Davis, until 1955.

At Cornell his primary responsibility was in extension, but he had significant activities in research and teaching as well. In both California and New York he put strong emphasis on training regional and county extension agents to work effectively with vegetable growers and pioneered the move toward specialized, well-trained extension agents. One of his major accomplishments was to start in 1958 the publication of “Vegetable Production Recommendations” and to serve as coordinator for the various disciplines in bringing it up to date annually. This publication was the first of its kind in the United States and has been widely distributed and appreciated. He also served as the vegetable industry program leader for five years. In recognition of his many years of effective leadership given to the state’s vegetable industry, he received in 1977 the meritorious service award of the New York State Association of County Agricultural Agents. Some years earlier the Cornell chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, presented him its certificate for highest achievement in extension program development.

He quickly found after coming to New York that vegetable growers were interested in learning which new vegetable varieties among the multitude becoming available each year were worth trying on their farms. He took charge of the yearly variety trials and brought to their execution an unusually imaginative approach. If a variety had some important desirable characteristics but failed to grow well, he studied alternative cultural practices. Such a study on the ‘Fireball’ tomato led to its unexpected and widespread use as a processing variety, the key being either to plant the seed directly in the field or to use younger-than-usual transplants. Other observations in variety trials motivated him to conduct additional studies, including one on the blotchy ripening of tomatoes that clarified the nature of this disorder considerably. His evaluation of new varieties was highly regarded by seedsmen and by vegetable growers, and a number of important new varieties came into use in the Northeast after his recommendation that they be tried by growers.

Throughout his career at Cornell, Professor Minges taught the course Kinds and Varieties of Vegetables, in which he acquainted students with hundreds of varieties painstakingly grown for their observation in the field, described the adaptation of varieties as he had seen them from coast to coast, and taught the students how to conduct and evaluate variety trials. He also initiated a course called Special Topics in Plant Science Extension, in which he attempted to pass on to a new generation the procedures he had found most useful in his extension programs. He also served as major adviser to a considerable number of graduate students, several of whom came from other countries. Partly as a means of helping such students more effectively, he spent sabbatical leaves in Mexico in 1963-64 and in Australia in 1971.

He was active in the American Society for Horticultural Science, attending its meetings regularly and serving on many of its committees. He was twice chairman of its Extension Committee and was chairman of its Vegetable Crops Section and served on its board of directors in 1964-65. From 1961 to 1969 he served as editor of the A.S.H.S. – American Seed Trade Association Variety List, a time-consuming task but one of great value to seedsmen and horticulturists. In recognition of his contributions, he was elected a fellow of the society, received its Bittner Extension Award, and was a joint winner of its Asgrow Award for research.

Dr. Minges did more than his share of committee work at Cornell, serving on seven committees, including an active role in the one that developed the new Master of Professional Studies degree.

Phil Minges also found time to serve his community and church. He was on the school board of Dryden, New York, for twelve years and was its president for three. He was also on the BOCES board for several years and was its president in 1967-68. He was a Sunday-school teacher and an officer of the McLean Community Church and, when he died, had just completed a term as moderator of the Susquehanna Association of the United Church of Christ.

Phil Minges was a gentleman in all his dealings. Although he was a Perfectionist, he never became personal in his inquiries or his judgments. He learned the facts and let them speak for themselves. The vegetable industries of California and New York have benefited from knowing him and working with him, and the same can be said for the vegetable seedsmen and horticulturists of America, Cornell University, and the communities in which he lived.

He is survived by his wife of forty years, Ardys Mason Minges; his son, Kendall Minges; his daughter, Phyllis (Mrs. Keith Hartman); and five grandchildren.

# Eugene D. Montillon

*October 18, 1886 — September 24, 1973*

A life that spans a period of ninety years is difficult to summarize and assess — when all of those years were active ones the difficulty is compounded.

Eugene Montillon was born in Buffalo, New York, and attended primary and secondary school there. In 1900 the family moved to Fort Erie, Ontario, and for the rest of his schooling Eugene claimed to have established an all-time record in international border crossings.

At an early age he developed a lasting interest in the design of buildings and thus his choice of a career in architecture was a simple and natural one. He matriculated at Cornell in September of 1903, leaving in 1907 without a degree. For two and a half years he worked in the landscape architecture offices of Townsend and Fleming in Buffalo. When Bryant Fleming was asked by the late Liberty Hyde Bailey to undertake a lectureship in landscape architecture at Cornell, he encouraged Eugene to return to the University to act as his assistant and to complete the work for his degree. The degree in Architecture was received in 1912 and, at the same time, the offer of an instructorship in the new department of Rural Art, then in the College of Agriculture. Except for a year's leave of absence in 1928-29, to work with the Westchester County Park Commission, this marked the beginning of a continuing relationship with Cornell University which lasted until 1952. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1917 and to professor of landscape architecture in 1934.

Eugene saw the development of studies in landscape architecture through the full circle — birth to death. Beginning with a fledgling department in Agriculture, through the transfer to Architecture in 1923 and the development of a strong and viable program to its ultimate demise - a victim of the depression. Upon the death of Gordon Davis in 1930, he became chairman of the department. He was involved in the establishment of the program in City and Regional Planning within the College of Architecture and during the war years taught on loan in the School of Mechanical Engineering. On July 1, 1951, at the age of sixty-eight, he was appointed professor of landscape architecture, emeritus, returning the following year to teach part time.

To Eugene the shift to emeritus status did not mean comfortable and well-deserved retirement, far from it — it merely signaled the beginning of a new career that was to unfold through the next two decades. He moved to Binghamton, New York, where he performed distinguished service as consultant in design to the Broome County Planning Board. He worked on many projects, the last being a guide to the historic architecture of the region.

He was a member of Gargoyle, Alpha Phi Omega fraternity, Phi Kappa Tau fraternity, and the American Institute of Architects, as well as a fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, a registered architect in the state of New York, and a member of the Cornell Club of New York. While University work absorbed the bulk of his energies he was able to do independent work in the practice of both architecture and landscape architecture.

He was an able and sympathetic teacher, a kindly and compassionate friend and compatriot. His life was long and full and we who were privileged to know and work with him will forever treasure his memory.

*Burnham Kelly, Stephen Jacobs, Thomas Canfield*

## Clyde B. Moore

*January 13, 1886 — November 4, 1973*

Clyde B. Moore, professor emeritus and former member of the Education Department at Cornell, died November 4, 1973, at the age of 87.

Professor Moore was born in Boone County, Nebraska, in 1886. He attended Nebraska public schools and received the following higher education degrees: A.B. from Nebraska University in 1912, B.Ed, from Nebraska State Teachers' College in 1913, M.A. from Clark University in 1916, and the Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1920.

Coming to Cornell in 1925, he taught here until his retirement in 1954. Clyde Moore was a veteran of World War I and had been a rural school teacher and administrator and faculty member at LaCrosse (Wis.) State Normal School and the University of Pittsburgh. His own formative years in the new profession of education coincided with the period of progressive reform, and he was always a constructive critic of his discipline and profession, and an innovator in the fields of supervision, educational finance, and social studies. Professor Moore was especially well known for his contributions to children's literature and social studies textbooks.

Clyde Moore was a professional scholar in the finest traditions of the University, using the tools of his discipline to raise critical questions about the professional field and to provide leadership to practice in that field. During the span of a thirty-year career as a member of the Cornell faculty, Professor Moore combined teaching and writing with active service to local, state, and national educational organizations. He served for twenty-five years as chairman of the New York State Educational Conference Board and for thirty years as a member of the Ithaca School District Board of Education. Both the State Teachers Association and the State School Boards Association honored him with the presentations of their distinguished service awards. He was an honorary member of the Ithaca Rotary Club and an active Rotarian for over forty-five years. He served on numerous community boards in addition to the Board of Education.

A modest and unassuming person, Clyde Moore was known to a generation of students and colleagues for his wise counsel, unfailing willingness to serve his profession, and gentle criticism of human and institutional failings. He exerted a beneficial influence on many who knew and worked with him and, through his writings, on the shape and direction of public education and the children using his books.



He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Milo J. Peterson, of Minneapolis, four grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

*Joseph P. Bail, Frederick H. Stutz, Marvin D. Glock*

# David Paul Moore

*June 22, 1931 — March 29, 1978*

David Paul Moore, professor of agronomy and director of the U.S. Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory, died at Ithaca, New York, of a heart attack. He was born in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, the son of David Paul and Viola Jean Moore. Dr. Moore married Ruth M. Joyner in 1953. They had a daughter, Carol Jane Moore Sorenson, in 1957 and a son, Michael David Moore, in 1960.

Professor Moore attended high school at Wallace, North Carolina. He obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in soil science at North Carolina State University at Raleigh in 1953, and a Master of Science degree in soil science from the same university in 1955. From July 1953 to August 1955 he was a soil scientist at the Horticulture Crops Research Station at Castle Hayne, North Carolina, and a graduate research assistant in the Department of Soil Science at North Carolina State University. He was granted a Doctor of Philosophy degree in soil chemistry and plant nutrition from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1960.

In February 1960 he joined the staff of Oregon State University at Corvallis, becoming a full professor in 1970. There Dr. Moore taught graduate-level courses in soil chemistry and soil fertility and directed the thesis research of graduate students. His major research was in the relationship of soil chemistry to plant nutrition. One field of emphasis was acid soil problems, especially toxic effects of aluminum on plant roots. From 1971 to 1977 he was assistant director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station at Oregon State University, where he coordinated soil fertility research at the branch experiment stations. In February and March 1975 and January 1976 he worked with the U.S. Agency for International Development on agricultural research needs in Jordan. He became director of the U.S. Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory in Ithaca in September 1977 and was also appointed professor of agronomy at Cornell University. He served in these capacities until his death.

He was a member of the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science Society of America, the American Society of Plant Physiologists, and Sigma Xi. He was an associate editor of the *Agronomy Journal* between 1968 and 1973 and of *Crops and Soils* between 1970 and 1974.

Dr. Moore served as lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserves. His most recent assignment was with the Civil Affairs Board as chief of the Food and Agricultural Branch.

Dr. Moore's keen interest in people and in people-related problems was immediately evident. He loved people and thoroughly enjoyed helping them develop their technical skills and their interpersonal work relationships. His incisive appraisals and his frank evaluations made him an unusually valuable leader and coworker and a good friend. He will be sorely missed, but he would be happy to know that his ideas and his influence on the ideas and attitudes of his coworkers will continue for many years. As one views the impact of his lifetime, one must conclude that here was a constructive life.

*Dean L. Linscott, Madison J. Wright, David L. Grunes*

## Charles V. Morrill

*March 9, 1884 — July 24, 1970*

Dr. Charles V. Morrill died July 24, 1970. He was 86 years of age. He was born in New York City, March 9, 1884. He received his A.B. in 1903 from City College of New York, and his A.M. (1906) and Ph.D. (1910) from Columbia University. He was appointed to the staff at Cornell in 1915 and retired as a professor of anatomy in 1952.

Dr. Morrill was one of the last of the class of people whose entire professional lives were dedicated to the teaching of gross anatomy. As far as I know he did no original research after his doctoral thesis, at least none that he ever mentioned. His two outstanding contributions to the field were (1) providing an appreciation of and a solid foundation in gross anatomy to many classes of medical students at Cornell, and (2) a textbook on gross anatomy.

During his tenure, gross anatomy was taught six days a week for twenty-two weeks. Each day started with a one-hour review session in the amphitheater. The students arrived before him and quiet occurred when Dr. Morrill announced his presence by tapping his pipe against the metal ashtray in the hall. There are probably many physicians around the country who would still come automatically to attention at that gentle sound, even though they wouldn't know why. I never heard him give a lecture. Rather he would ask a student a question and carefully guide the discussion. If a student showed he was lost, Dr. Morrill would quickly shift to another student. If there was more general confusion, or if a point was raised that required elaboration, he would step in. The blackboard usually contained a number of drawings that he anticipated would be used. So smooth was the transition from student to student, or from the asking of a question to clarification and elaboration on obscure points, that these sessions combined the best features of both the lecture and individualized tutorials.

His textbook, *Regional Anatomy: Descriptive, Topographic, and Functional*, was never commercially published. It was privately printed M Edwards Bros. (1946) It was one of the earlier attempts at producing a regional textbook of anatomy that have subsequently become so popular. It was remarkable in several respects. Although it consisted of fewer than eight hundred typewritten pages, it was in no sense intended as a synopsis, nor did it omit significant details. In contrast to many currently popular texts it contained no mnemonic aids. Both its conciseness and its readability were achieved by preciseness of expression. Dr. Morrill would say something once and say it so clearly that it was understood and remembered. The text was not only used successfully at Cornell, where the author was present to interact, but in at least three other medical schools. This was true despite the fact that he never got around to providing illustrations, a fact that would render most texts unusable and may have been the reason

it was not acquired by a commercial publisher. To this day I find myself turning to this source when I want an accurate and concise description of an anatomical relationship. These volumes were sold to the students at cost, but Dr. Morrill found he had a slight profit, so they were distributed free for the last one and a half years in order for him to come out even.

Dr. Morrill never married, and he appeared to be a lonely man in his later years. He had cared for his mother until her death, at which time he was 55. He had no close relatives, and friends of earlier years had either died or moved away. Nevertheless he enjoyed companionship when the opportunity presented itself. He was a connoisseur of fine foods, good spirits, and according to his own reports, of attractive women. At age 65 he was still willing to demonstrate his considerable ability in ballroom dancing, if asked, at student parties. He was immaculate in his dress, having a tailor come to his office to fit his lab coats.

I met him when I was a first-year student, six years before his retirement, and I suppose I still picture him with some of the awe of those early years; but I do have some personal recollections that may help portray the man. Although we spent many hours talking about many things, I somehow never got around to inviting him home for dinner and an evening. This was because he had spoken so often of just how food should be prepared, that we were afraid we might make a mistake. I once had anxiety which seemed directly related to giving a certain lecture, and decided to confide in him. He related that a similar thing had once happened to him. He had gone to an internist who told him that such things could be due either to something in the mind or to something in the diet, and that he had more success in treating the diet. For a year or more I was probably the only medical student who found tranquility in ascorbic acid. He was very sparing in his compliments, but when he did say that you were good at something, it somehow caused you to want to make it true, even if it were not entirely warranted at the time. It may interest those who, like myself, may remember this man as a distinguished and scholarly gentleman, that he spent two years of his life as a ranch hand in Montana before the turn of the century, before returning East to get an education.

*Wilbur D. Hagemen, M.D.*

# Frederick George Munding

*April 7, 1891 — February 19, 1972*

Following a brief illness, Professor Munding died at his home in Geneva, New York, February 19, 1972. He had retired as an associate professor of entomology in the New York State Agriculture Experiment Station on September 30, 1957.

Professor Munding was born at Utica, New York, April 7, 1891. His family moved to Dolgeville, New York, when he was four and this village continued to be his home until he completed his undergraduate training at Syracuse University. He obtained a Bachelor of Science degree from Syracuse in 1914 and then accepted a teaching position with the Collingswood, New Jersey, high school. When the United States became involved in World War I, Professor Munding enlisted and served in the field artillery division. He was discharged in 1919 with the rank of second lieutenant.

Professor Munding registered in the graduate school of Syracuse University in 1920, and in 1922 he was awarded a master's degree. Although continuing his graduate training at Syracuse, he accepted summertime employment with the Geneva Station in 1923, in the Hudson Valley area, conducting research on the pear psylla. This led on to his appointment on May 1, 1924, to the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station as an assistant in research. He was placed in charge of entomological research at the Station's Hudson Valley Fruit Research Laboratory at Poughkeepsie, New York. Office and laboratory space were provided for him on the campus of Vassar College.

During his ten-year sojourn in the Hudson Valley, Professor Munding quickly became the area authority on insects. His findings on fruit insects did much to shape the pest control practices of the growers in this fruit district. He was especially active in conducting biological and control studies on the apple maggot, pear psylla, pear midge, and various pentatomid bugs which produce dent-shaped injuries on pear and other fruits.

In 1934 Professor Munding was transferred to Geneva, where he was placed in charge of research work on insect pests of pear, strawberry, and the bush fruits — raspberry, blackberry, and currant. Probably his most important contribution during this part of his career, or from 1934 to 1957, was the development of effective means of combatting the pear psylla, this fruit's most important pest. His studies on the tarnished plant bug as a pest of berry fruits were also noteworthy. He established that this insect was responsible for the failure of fruits to set and to produce dwarfed or malformed berries.

By nature Professor Munding was a quiet, kindly, self-effacing individual. He asked nothing better than to have an opportunity to sit down with his microscope and notebook, to fill in some knowledge gaps on the seasonal or life history of some pest species from a painstaking examination of an insect collection or infested plant material.

He was a member of the Entomological Society of America and also of the following honor societies: Sigma Xi, Alpha Xi Sigma, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Professor Munding was deeply concerned with the lot of nonacademic personnel. He effectively championed their cause by becoming a member of the New York State Employees Association, by serving as an officer of the local chapter of this organization, and by making himself freely available as a consultant and adviser to these employees.

Professor Munding elected to remain in Geneva after his retirement. Here he busied himself with the maintenance of his home on Washington Street and in taking care of family affairs. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, a son, and two grandchildren.

*James M. Hamilton, George L. Slate, Paul J. Chapman*

## Carleton Chase Murdock

*July 29, 1884 — June 5, 1971*

Carleton C. Murdock will be remembered as the personification of the legendary professor, a man whose very presence created an atmosphere of dignity and humanity, of intellect and service.

He was first a teacher of physics but no less an inspiring colleague. His own care and rigor induced care and rigor in students and colleagues alike.

All great teachers find their rewards when students grasp difficult subjects. But Professor Murdock responded to more than the usual call of duty—he systematically sifted each examination paper in search of, and in delineation of, these rewards, marking each paper three times, from three different viewpoints, so both he and the student would understand thoroughly just what the student had mastered and where the difficulties lay. His formal courses were always exercises in the discipline of physics, intellectual integrity, and human courtesy, all in the highest calling.

Many will remember him as the teacher of a special course. From the late 1920s until 1935 he was the leader in a novel advanced laboratory experience for seniors and graduate students. This was more than a “course”; much of the subject material was only barely past the stage of significant research experiments. Each student under Carleton Murdock’s general guidance was expected to design his own experiment (usually to highlight some important physical principle), to choose the equipment needed, and perhaps to fabricate some of the necessary components. In this pedagogical setting, Professor Murdock was outstandingly effective in encouraging high performance and in instilling enthusiasm for the joy and beauty in understanding the “world of physics.” His spirit continued in this laboratory for some two decades after his direct responsibility for it terminated. “Murdock’s lab” became a byword in other institutions and a topic of conversation among returning alumni at Cornell.

If a single sentence were to be added in extolling his proclivities as a teacher, it would certainly refer to his lifelong devotion to a genuine high-quality style of life practiced not only by himself but among the entire academic family. He grieved deeply when any member of the family, especially an esteemed colleague, did not live up to the standards he believed characteristic of a scholar. He was rarely, if ever, challenged on these standards and his message of overflowing personal devotion bore home day after day and did much to sustain the entire community in its best tradition.



As a researcher, he was at first attracted to photoelectric reactions, and among his early publications is one coauthored by his wife, Dorothy Waugh Murdock. He soon became fascinated by the then new developments in X-ray physics and, in particular, by the use of X-rays in deducing the structure of crystals. His enthusiasm focused on the complicated task of computing, from subtle aberrations in X-ray diffraction patterns, the extent of imperfections in crystals and the size and shape of crystals far too small to be seen under the microscope of his day. Such studies comprised the bulk of his extensive research career.

Despite his own preoccupation with research in pure physics, he was a patient and interested adviser to students in applied sciences—e.g., the Ph.D. thesis of one of his first graduate students, published in the initial issue of the *Journal of Applied Physics*, is a classic in the literature of the field of soil physics.

He was a member of Sigma Xi, of Phi Beta Kappa, and of Phi Kappa Phi; a member of the American Physical Society, of the Optical Society of America, of the American Society for X-ray and Electron Diffraction, and of the New York Academy of Sciences.

A native of Cooperstown, New York, Carleton Murdock was graduated from Colgate University in 1907. After a year at the University of Maine, he came to Cornell as an assistant in 1908, but, after three weeks, was appointed instructor in physics. On completing his Ph.D. in 1919 he was promoted to assistant professor, a title held until 1932 when he was appointed to the rank of professor. In 1945 he was elected dean of the University Faculty and he continued in that office until elected professor emeritus in 1953.

A special comment is worthy on his deanship. In 1945 Carleton Murdock brought to that office unfailing dignity and courtesy, together with strength and wisdom, during a time of difficulty for the University. The end of World War II was followed by a surge of enrollments, by a period of inflation that eroded the value of faculty salaries and impaired faculty morale, and by the emergence of McCarthyism that deeply unsettled the campus. The retirement of President Day left the University groping for leadership through an extended interregnum. In those trying times, Dean Murdock gave stability to a shaken faculty, and his term was extended until a new president had been installed and his own retirement was at hand.

Long after his retirement, Professor Murdock's tall thin figure was to be seen about the campus from time to time, reviving nostalgic images of Cornell that now live only in the memories and legends of the past.

*Robert D. Miller, Trevor R. Cuykendall, Lyman G. Parratt*

# William Irving Myers

*December 18, 1891 — January 30, 1976*

William I. Myers died at his farm home overlooking Cayuga Lake near Ithaca, New York, on January 30, 1976, at the age of eighty-four. His death terminated a long and distinguished career in education, agriculture, finance, and public service.

Dr. Myers was born at Lowman, New York, in 1891. He grew up and worked on his grandfather's dairy and tobacco farm in Chemung County, New York. When he enrolled at Cornell in 1920, he fully intended to return to his family farm. But Professor G. F. Warren, among others, influenced him to change his mind about returning to the farm after he was graduated in 1914. He stayed on at Cornell to continue his education in the newly established Department of Farm Management, now the Department of Agricultural Economics. He received the Ph.D. degree in 1918, then became an assistant professor in farm management, and two years later was promoted to professor.

As a young faculty member, Dr. Myers specialized in farm management, farm finance, and cooperative organization and management. He taught classes, conducted research, directed graduate students, and participated in extension activities. He was an inspiring teacher, counselor, and friend of those with whom he worked. In spite of his numerous activities, he always seemed to find time to assist others who sought his help.

Dr. Myers was an organized man who was able through exceptional talent and long hours of hard work to accomplish the full program he assigned to himself. He sought advice from those who could help him, and, in dealing with others, he was forthright in his comments of praise or suggestions for improvement, whichever he felt were appropriate. He served as secretary of the American Agricultural Economics Association from 1927-31 and as president in 1943. The Cornell faculty elected him a faculty trustee of the University in 1939.

In 1933, at the height of the depression years, Dr. Myers was asked to go to Washington by President Roosevelt to work on the reorganization and expansion of the federal farm credit agencies. He served as governor of the Farm Credit Administration from 1933 to 1938 and was largely responsible for the creation of the Farm Credit System. That system consists of twelve federal land banks, twelve federal intermediate credit banks, thirteen banks for cooperatives, and hundreds of production credit associations and federal land bank associations. For more than four decades this farmer-owned cooperative system has provided the means to channel billions of dollars in credit from the money markets to this nation's farmers. He resigned the Washington position in 1938 and returned to Cornell as a professor and head of the Department of Agricultural Economics. The untimely death in 1943 of one

of his close associates, Dean Carl E. Ladd, was the occasion for the president and trustees of Cornell University to ask Dr. Myers to be dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, a position he held with distinction until his retirement in 1959.

Dean Myers's counsel and advice were sought constantly by scores of public and private organizations. Within New York State alone he served on many commissions and committees whose functions were to study issues and advise the governor, members of the legislature, and other public officials on matters of policy. In national capacities, he served three presidents: Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower. He advised President Roosevelt on issues other than farm credit. President Truman asked him to work on the Famine Emergency Committee and the Committee on Foreign Aid. He was chairman of President Eisenhower's National Agricultural Advisory Committee, which worked closely with Secretary Ezra Taft Benson. All the governors of New York State during his tenure at Cornell relied on him for guidance.

In addition to serving on the boards of the Rockefeller Foundation and Agricultural Development Council, he served as a trustee or a member of the board of directors of numerous other organizations, including the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, General Education Board, American Institute of Cooperation, Twentieth Century Fund, Carnegie Institute of Washington, Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, New York State Association for Crippled Children, Elmira College, and Vassar College. He was a member of the board of directors of many corporations, including Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Continental Can Company, Insular Lumber Company, W. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York State Electric and Gas Corporation, AVCO Corporation, Smith-Corona Marchant, Inc., Marine Midland Corporation, and Grand Union.

Dr. Myers received many other honors. In 1938, the American Farm Bureau cited him for "distinguished service to agriculture." In 1949, his Cornell Class of 1914 awarded him its Outstanding Achievement Award, and in 1958 he was elected a fellow in the American Agricultural Economics Association. He traveled widely and participated in numerous programs designed to build a stronger international agriculture and improved relationships among the people of the world family of nations.

Bill Myers, as he was affectionately known by all who worked with him, remained close to the soil throughout his productive career. He purchased a farm near Ithaca and for many years maintained a commercial poultry operation, as well as a large garden that occupied part of his time for relaxation. His bright cherry greeting, his fairness in dealing with others, his vision and guidance for the future of agriculture, will long be remembered.

Dr. Myers was married to the former Marguerite Troxell. He is survived by three daughters: Elizabeth Martin of Cincinnati, Ohio, Marian Kira, and Margaret McElwee, both of Ithaca, New York.

*Glenn W. Hedlund, Robert S. Smith, Charles E. Palm*

# John Jacob Natti

*September 5, 1912 — April 9, 1971*

John Jacob Natti, professor of plant pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Cornell University, in Geneva, New York, died of a sudden coronary arrest on April 9, 1971.

He was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, the son of Finnish immigrants. After completing his elementary and secondary schooling in Gloucester, he entered Essex County Agricultural School from which he was graduated in 1935, at the depth of the Great Depression. Unable to continue his education because of finances, he then operated a market garden and poultry farm for five years. From this source he acquired sufficient funds by 1940 to enter the University of Massachusetts, which awarded him in 1944 the B.S. degree in agronomy and chemistry. Following graduation, he accepted a position with the United States Rubber Company as assistant chemist in the Agricultural Chemicals Division, where his duties comprised the development and testing of chemicals as candidate fungicides for control of plant diseases. During this period he became interested in plant disease pathogens and determined to devote his career to their study and control. In 1946 he entered graduate school at Cornell University, which awarded him the Ph.D. in plant pathology in 1951. He immediately accepted an appointment as assistant professor at New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, where he was promoted to associate professor in 1954 and to professor in 1960.

His research at Geneva dealt with a wide spectrum of fungus and bacterial diseases of vegetables and resulted in sixty-two publications. Long before many of the dangers of pollution were realized, he strove to achieve disease control whenever feasible by identifying and selecting individual plants with resistance to disease. After stabilizing this property by intensive breeding and selection, he released materials to commercial seedsmen for development of new and improved varieties. Many cabbage, broccoli, and snap bean varieties currently grown in New York are descended from Professor Natti's selections.

His interests were wide and varied. He played an active role in church affairs, variously serving as teacher and superintendent of Sunday School, deacon, and elder of the First Presbyterian Church. He devoted much time to the Boy Scouts and Little League. He was a talented landscape painter, a keen and skillful bridge player, and an excellent conversationalist with a dry, subdued humor. He is survived by his widow, Lora Patricia, and three children, John Martin, Thomas Alexander, and Elizabeth Anne.

*A. J. Braun, R. M. Gilmer, W. T. Schroeder*

# Charles Merrick Nevin

*September 12, 1892 — March 24, 1975*

Charles Merrick Nevin, professor emeritus of geology, died in Ithaca on March 24, 1975. He was born in Helton, Pennsylvania, on September 12, 1892, the son of William Scott and Lida Merrick Nevin. As a boy he became interested in geology, and when the time came to enter college, he knew what he wanted to do, settling on Pennsylvania State College, where there were several geologists under whom he wished to study. He received the B.A. degree in 1916 and then came to Cornell for graduate work in the Department of Geology under the late Heinrich Ries. He was awarded the M.S. in 1922 and the Ph.D. in 1925. Dr. Nevin began a long and productive teaching career while still a graduate student. In 1936 he was appointed to the rank of professor, and from 1939 to 1944 he served as chairman of the department. After retirement in 1952 he served a term as visiting professor at Kansas State University.

Professor Nevin was well known as a rigorous but sympathetic teacher, specializing in advanced courses in structural geology and sedimentation. For many years he conducted a very popular course in geology for students from the state colleges at Cornell, giving them the fundamentals of the earth sciences. He organized and taught field courses for geology majors and graduate students at the department's Henry Shaler Williams Field Geology Camp at Spruce Creek, Pennsylvania, and thus contributed significantly to one of the most important parts of the geologist's training. Many of his graduate students have gone on to distinguished careers in the academic and professional worlds.

His research was mainly in the field of economic geology, in which he published papers on the origin of petroleum, sedimentary processes, the sand, gravel, and molding-sand deposits of New York, and structural geology. His highly successful textbook, *The Principles of Structural Geology*, was published in 1931 and issued in new editions in 1936, 1942, and 1949. From the time he came to Cornell he was a consultant on many problems of economic geology. He was a member of the Geological Society of America, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Society of Economic Geologists, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Professor Nevin is survived by his wife, Ruth Naomi (Coats), whom he married in 1924, and by two sons, Scott, of Albion, Indiana, and Brian, of Ithaca.

*John W. Wells*

# Eugene Lindsay Opie

*July 5, 1873 — March 12, 1971*

The Medical Board of the New York Hospital notes with a keen sense of loss on the death of Eugene Lindsay Opie, M.D., in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, on Friday, March 12, 1971, at the age of 97.

Since 1932 Dr. Opie has been a notably productive and valuable member this—and a much wider—medical community. Our high regard for him stems largely from our intimate knowledge of his important influence on medical affairs hereabouts. Before considering this influence in some detail, however, we must briefly take note of a number of previous events in his life.

He was born in Staunton, Virginia, on July 5, 1873, his parents being native Virginians and members of distinguished Virginia families. He received his bachelor's degree in 1893 from the newly founded Johns Hopkins University and his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1897.

During his training period in pathology under Welch at The Johns Hopkins Hospital (1897-1904), Dr. Opie won worldwide renown as a pathologist for his original observations on diseases of the pancreas. His book, *Diseases of the Pancreas*, published in 1904, is generally considered a classic in the literature of pathology. During this period he also won worldwide renown as medical scientist—this for his discovery of the pathogenetic relationship between injury of the cells of the islets of Langerhans and diabetes mellitus. The observation provided substantial confirmation of the important concept—initially conceived some years previously by Minkowski and others that an internal secretion (a hormone) provided by cells of the islets of Langerhans is necessary for the proper metabolism of glucose; the concept led directly to the experiments of Banting and Best a few years later in which the hormone (insulin) was directly demonstrated.

In 1904 Dr. Opie moved to New York for the first time (he was then 31 years old) to become a (founding) member of the then-fledgling Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. It is significant that Dr. Opie, while working “full-time” as a member of The Rockefeller Institute, also served as part-time director of a newly created Department of Pathology at Columbia's College for Physicians and Surgeons and part-time Pathologist at Presbyterian Hospital during the period 1907 to 1910, this arrangement having the full knowledge and approval of the Institute and Columbia- Presbyterian; it admirably served Dr. Opie's need to “keep his hand in” as a pathologist and also to remain in close contact with clinical medicine. Russell Cecil and Eugene DuBois served as interns in pathology in the new department under Dr. Opie's direction.

In 1910 he accepted the Chair of Pathology at the newly reorganized Medical School of Washington University, St. Louis, where he served with great distinction until 1923 as teacher, pathologist, investigator, medical administrator, and humanist.

During World War I Dr. Opie served as a colonel in the medical corps of the Army, first in France in association with the Barnes Hospital–Washington University Unit—later on a commission for the study of trench fever, and finally with Francis Blake, Thomas Rivers, and others on a commission for the study of epidemic influenza and other acute respiratory infections in soldiers who, coming from distant localities across the land, were inevitably crowded into military camps. The second endeavor led to the clear demonstration that vermin spread trench fever from one soldier to another, so that its elimination could be forecast. The third endeavor brought to light much valuable medical information about the epidemiology and pathogenesis of acute infectious respiratory diseases and led to the publication of an important book.

In 1923 Dr. Opie accepted the directorship of The Henry Phipps Institute for the Study and Treatment of Tuberculosis, The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Soon thereafter he was made professor of pathology and head of the Department of Pathology at the University.

In 1932, happily for us, Dr. Opie returned to New York as pathologist of the New York Hospital, professor of pathology at Cornell University Medical College, and head of pathology in what was presently to become the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. Also, most fortunately for us, he soon became a member of this Medical Board. His immense erudition, his wisdom, his rich experience, his long perspective, and his uncommon good sense were welcome indeed. Moreover they proved exceedingly useful. For at this formative stage in the development of the joint institution, the Board was often confronted by knotty administrative and pedagogic problems; these nearly always became manageable under Dr. Opie's precisely reasoned and temperate influence. In addition, his influence was called upon with ever increasing frequency by more and more of his senior colleagues in relation to problems concerning the departments they headed.

Dr. Opie's accomplishments as teacher of pathology and trainer of young pathologists here are particularly noteworthy. Mainly by example, and in an unhurried and modest yet firm and effective way, he instilled in students and Young and older colleagues a devotion to learning—in pathology, in medical science, and in clinical medicine. He brought medical students and graduates alike into awareness of the wonders and the mysteries of the autopsy and of medical research. His standards were high; others were quick to see this and adopt them. With his own hands he collected and prepared a notable series of specimens illustrating a wide gamut of gross lesions;



further, while training a neighborhood boy in the arduous task of mounting, cataloging, labeling, and arranging these specimens into a museum, he created at once the post of museum curator on the staff of the Department of Pathology, a curator who became his friend and rendered yeoman service in the teaching of pathology long after his retirement, and a pathological museum having large teaching value today.

Dr. Opie gathered around himself here a number of young associates who were later heard from in their professional careers, notably—to mention only a few—Robert A. Moore, Murray Angevine, Jacob Furth, Jules Freund, and Charles Olcott.

Also, almost incredibly, Dr. Opie managed while here to tend his own research garden—a continuation of his exceedingly important and practical studies on tuberculosis begun years before in St. Louis and carried on with increased intensity in Philadelphia. Knowledgeable critics assert that here he came closer than anyone else has yet done to demonstrating an immunologic means for preventing tuberculosis.

While here Dr. Opie served for several years on the council of The Harvey Society and was its president during the period 1936-38. In 1939 he was granted a leave of absence in order to serve as visiting professor of pathology at Pekin Union Medical College; while in Pekin he collected many mementos of oriental medicine, some illustrating the practice of acupuncture; presently Dr. Opie wrote a book giving his perspectives on Chinese medicine.

Following his retirement from this Medical Center in 1941 at age 68, Dr. Opie accepted a unique position—that of guest investigator at a neighboring institution, The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, now become Rockefeller University. There he again took up his laboratory labors full time and pursued these steadily and fruitfully for 28 years, until he was 96 years old. During this period he published numerous scientific papers and gave a third Harvey Lecture, the only scientist ever to do so. His publications show that throughout his retirement Dr. Opie thought and worked effectively on a number of quite diverse and important scientific problems, all having basic significance for pathology and medicine—e.g., the pathogenesis of cancers of the liver induced by nutritional means, cytoplasmic basophilism of parenchymal cells in relation to their content of ribonucleic acid, and the movement of water in tissues. In each instance he published his observations and data in detail in the rigorously edited *Journal of Experimental Medicine*.

As a physician of note and a near-octogenarian, Dr Opie was interviewed by the *New Yorker* in 1952 (Talk of the Town, Nov. 22). He was characterized as “... an outstanding pathologist, an authority on tuberculosis and interstitial fluid ratios, and a man of extraordinary sweetness and courtesy,” whose researches at The Rockefeller

Institute centered around changes in tissues that accompany almost all diseases. At the time, Dr. Opie said of his investigations: “. . . this kind of research goes down to foundations and has no practical aim in immediate view.”

He had a lively and gentle sense of humor that was cherished by those of his colleagues who were privileged to share it with him. It often hinged upon medical academia. A story he loved to tell ran something like this: When Dr. Opie’s much respected former chief, Professor Welch, retired from the Chair of Pathology at Hopkins, the faculty committee, appointed to recommend his successor, agreed after much deliberation that what they really needed was another Dr. Welch. At which point the professor of anatomy is said to have muttered: “Why don’t we hire two of them?”

We of the Medical Board of the New York Hospital realize that we have lost—and that medicine has lost—a noble exemplar, a creative discoverer, and a great benefactor of our profession. In this time of serious questioning and rapid change, it is good that we can contemplate numerous tangible examples having large and enduring value for Medicine. Dr. Opie’s life provides an unbroken series of such examples.

It is not possible to distinguish between nature and nurture as sources for Dr. Opie’s exceptional qualities as physician, scientist, and humanist. But certain it is that determinations of his own largely influenced the lives of many others around him.

While trying as best we can to emulate the examples provided by Dr. Opie’s life, and to attract to our midst others of Dr. Opie’s kind, we are glad indeed to have before us this brief record to supplement the memories of his works and life which remain vivid to the minds of many of our colleagues.

*John G. Klidd, M.D.*

# Joseph Oskamp

*January 22, 1888 — May 12, 1971*

Joseph Oskamp was born and reared on a farm near Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Joseph A. and Elizabeth (Stall) Oskamp. He attended high school in Kansas City, Missouri, and received the B.S. degree from the University of Missouri in February, 1912.

Following graduation at the University of Missouri, he served at Purdue University as assistant in horticulture in 1912-13, research assistant in Pomology from 1914 to 1916, and associate in pomology from 1917 to 1920. During this period his efforts were devoted to research in the area of orchard culture. His early publications showed him to be one of the first workers in his field to recognize the value of field plot technique, emphasizing replication of treatments and statistical analysis of data.

In 1920 he was appointed horticulturist at the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, Mountain Grove. He held this position for one year before coming to Cornell in 1921 as extension professor to begin a successful career in pomology extension and research. Professor Oskamp was an outstanding extension teacher who enjoyed the respect of fruit growers. He possessed a thorough knowledge of the scientific and practical aspects of fruit growing and blended them together in an admirable way. He freely shared his experiences and knowledge with co-workers and inspired them with his enthusiasm and good judgment.

Professor Oskamp was a charter member of the Cornell Extension Club and a regular attendant at its monthly meetings. His main interest in the activities of this group was the improvement in communications between extension and the farmer. His efforts in this area benefited the total extension program.

During the 1930s Professor Oskamp gave much attention to studies correlating fruit tree performance with the physical properties of the soil profile. This research was conducted in all the major fruit areas of New York State and included all the soil types on which commercial orchards existed. The results clearly emphasized the importance of soil aeration, soil depth, and moisture holding capacity in obtaining maximum performance of perennial fruit plants. This work stresses the fact that the root system must inhabit a favorable environment if the tree top is to perform satisfactorily. Complete reports of these studies are recorded in eight Cornell Experiment

Station bulletins and four research papers published in the Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science. This work has served as a technical basis for the orchard location service offered by pomology extension

during the past thirty years and has provided growers the opportunity to locate new plantings on only the most suitable soils. It has proven to be a major contribution in obtaining consistently high yields and keeping the state's fruit industry in a competitive position

As his work on fruit soils developed, Professor Oskamp participated in the department's special topics course designed for senior majors and graduate students. His part of the course was confined to fruit soils and nutrition. He conducted it as a seminar, assigning each student topics for discussion. Serving as referee, Professor Oskamp brought forth strong interest and competition within the group.

Because of a chronic illness, Professor Oskamp chose retirement in 1940. During his active career he authored or coauthored eighty-four extension and research publications on fruit growing and related subjects. His talks before the New York State Horticultural Society, recorded in the annual proceedings of the society, are distinctive in their conversion of detailed research data into practical suggestions. Large framed, with a deep voice and a slow but precise delivery, he spoke with a dry sense of humor that older fruit growers well remember. His work approached a passion. With little consideration for time or fatigue, he performed his extension and research with zest and vigor.

He was a member of Sigma Xi and the American Society for Horticultural Science.

Joseph Oskamp is survived by his wife, the former Achsa Moore, whom he married in 1914, and by a daughter, Mrs. Ralph H. Hill, both of Beach Haven, New Jersey; and by two grandsons, Jeffrey Hill of Columbus Ohio and Gary Hill of Wayne, New Jersey.

All those who knew him will remember Professor Oskamp as a dedicated person and a loyal Cornellian. His life recalls a quotation from James Oliver: "The world is blessed most by men who do things and not by those who merely talk about them."

*M. Peech, R. M. Smock, M. B. Hoffman*

# Ephraim Laurence Palmer

*July 8, 1888 — December 18, 1970*

Although retired from Cornell University since 1952, E. Laurence Palmer continued writing and lecturing almost until his death on December 18, 1970. This prolific man was a major contributor to a worldwide nature education movement stressing the study of living things and their environment. Teacher, scholar, and humanitarian, he was known throughout this country and abroad for his tireless efforts to promote field study and preservation of natural areas.

Palmer was born in McGraw, New York, on July 8, 1888, to Laura Darrow and Ephraim Clark Palmer. A sister was born in 1890 and the family lived above a corner store until 1893 when they moved to Cortland, New York. Palmer's dad had been elected county clerk, and perhaps this was one influence that gave Eph Palmer his penchant for leadership expressed through eighteen organizations in which he participated actively.

Eph Palmer was educated at Cortland State Normal School, graduating in 1908. An able student, Palmer won a four-year scholarship competition and chose to enroll at Cornell University in 1908. Although repelled by his first college biology course, his close association with Professor Rowlee sustained him. His career as a teacher began in 1910 when he was appointed as a teaching assistant to Professor Rowlee. Palmer earned the A.B. degree in 1911 and the M.A. degree in 1913.

In his first full-time teaching appointment at Iowa State Teachers College, Palmer began building his reputation as a scholar in field biology and as a teacher. He returned to Cornell for further study and completed the Ph.D. in systematic botany in 1917. After a brief tour in the navy, he was appointed assistant professor of rural education at Cornell in 1919. His interest in teaching led him to study education at Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1921. This was also the year he married Katherine Van Winkle. A son, Laurence, was born in 1923 and a second son, Robin, in 1930.

Professor Palmer's prolific writing career began in 1919 with his contributions to the *Cornell Rural School Leaflet*, a publication he edited for thirty-four years. He also began as director of nature education for Nature Magazine. His contributions to the latter journals and to many other Journals number over seven hundred. He wrote or contributed to numerous books and pamphlets, and his *Fieldbook of Natural History* remains a classic reference for students of nature. He received numerous honors and awards and was elected president of six professional

organizations. An active supporter of the Boy Scouts, Palmer received the Silver Beaver Award in 1947 and the Silver Buffalo Award in 1964.

Largely bored with his experience in elementary and secondary school, Palmer worked throughout his career to improve education. He promulgated concern for relevance and preservation of our environment decades before the current popular appeal for these issues. He chastised the recluse but respected quiet scholarship. In all his associations with students, he urged development of their powers of observation and analysis, now popularized under cries for “process education.” He was a severe critic of the meaningless memorization of scientific facts so common in schools and colleges during his career as well as now.

Students and colleagues knew Eph Palmer as an energetic, vivacious, smiling personality. Most did not know that he was driven in part by the heartache of his eldest son’s illness which continued for fourteen years. Even when death came to Laurence in 1940, Palmer carried his memory with him constantly. In spite of this burden, Eph Palmer made time for his friends and his students. His close collaboration with Katherine, a scientist in her own right, was a source of constant strength and personal resolve.

We are fortunate to have a careful account of Eph Palmer’s work in the Ph.D. thesis work of Joseph Bellisario. Completed at Pennsylvania State University in 1969, this study summarizes the contributions Palmer made to nature education and education in general. Those of us who have known Eph Palmer shall continue to profit from the meaning he gave to life.

*Charles E. Palm, William J. Hamilton, Joseph D. Novak*

## DeForest H. Palmiter

*May 12, 1904 — November 4, 1972*

Dr. DeForest H. Palmiter died of a heart attack on November 4, 1972. He was born in Antigo, Wisconsin, on May 12, 1904. He held a B.S. degree from Oregon State College and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1932. His doctoral thesis dealt with growth and sexual reproduction of the apple scab fungus, *Venturia inaequalis*, on artificial media. Dr. Palmiter joined the staff of the Department of Plant Pathology of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1937. He was stationed at the Hudson Valley Fruit Investigations Laboratory at Poughkeepsie, which later was moved to Highland, New York.

Dr. Palmiter was in charge of research on diseases of orchard fruits in eastern New York. His pioneering work with organic fungicides, initiated in the early 1940s, resulted in recommendations for disease control in orchards throughout the northeastern states. In his fungicide trials, special emphasis was placed on fruit quality, finish, and yield as well as on disease control.

During his career, he published more than eighty scientific articles and numerous popular reports dealing with fungicide evaluation, eradication action, and virus and nematode problems of tree fruits. His investigations were not limited to eastern New York for he was called upon to assist with disease problems in Europe, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines. His most recent sabbatical leave was from September 1967 to March 1968, when he spent six months at the Central Philippines University at Iloilo City. In the Philippines he studied courses at the University related to plant pathology and worked with local agricultural leaders to determine the more important plant diseases limiting food production in that particular area.

Dr. Palmiter was a member of the American Phytopathological Society, Sigma Xi, and an honorary member of the New York State Horticultural Society. In 1949 he served as president of the Northeastern Division of the American Phytopathological Society.

Bud, as he was known to his friends and associates, rendered considerable aid to fruit growers of the Hudson Valley through his counsel on their specific problems. Their appreciation was expressed in a citation presented to him by the New York State Horticultural Society at their annual meeting at Kingston, New York, on January 28, 1970.

Dr. Palmiter was a member of the Arlington Rotary Club and the Senior Citizens' Housing Corporation, of which he was a past president. He attended the First Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie and was an active member of the Dutchess County Council of Churches. Dr. Palmiter had completed plans to journey to Nicaragua in January 1973 to help build a church in Managua.

Upon his retirement in December 1969 Dr. Palmiter was appointed professor emeritus.

Dr. Palmiter is survived by his wife, Viola; a daughter, Mrs. George (Ruth) Spencer; and two sons, Russell and Richard.

*Michael Szkolnik, Alvin J. Braun*



## **Bertel Sigfred Pedersen**

*February 9, 1943 — February 28, 1978*

Bertel Sigfred Pedersen's death on February 28, 1978, following surgical implications deprived the Department of Comparative Literature of its youngest and one of its most wonderfully gifted members. Pedersen had barely passed his thirty-fifth birthday—and the tenth anniversary of his residence in the United States—when he died, but the scant measure of his years scarcely reflected the ripeness of his erudition and wisdom. Though Pedersen himself would have been the first to laugh off the phrase “pure intellectual” (Pedersen laughed easily) as suggesting more of mummified scholasticism than of humane learning, few of his generation lived the life of the mind as resolutely and harmoniously as he lived it; and though he participated in the activities of the department and the college as fully as anybody, at bottom he subscribed to the injunctive “From these distractions, fly” as fit notice to the scholar-teacher. His homes were the library and the classroom.

A native of Denmark, Bertel Sigfred Pedersen was born in Nørresundby northern Jutland on February 9, 1943. He received his early schooling in the nearby city of Aalborg. After his family moved south to Hornslet, Bertel attended Aarhus Katedraskole, from which he graduated in 1962. From 1962 to 1966 he studied Danish literature and philology and comparative literature at Aarhus University, at that time the center of comparative studies in northern Europe and home of the leading Scandinavian comparatist, Erik Lunding. The year after his graduation Bertel came to this country to pursue his doctoral work in comparative literature at the University of Illinois; he received his Doctor of Philosophy in the summer of 1971. The same year he was appointed assistant professor of comparative literature at Cornell, the position he held at the time of his death.

It may well have been a temperamental affinity with his subject that led Pedersen to choose as the topic of his doctoral dissertation “The Theory and Practice of Parody,” for, despite an almost lifelong struggle against physical pain, Pedersen's bent—in theory and practice—expressed itself essentially in his humor and an intractable sense of the comic: to his friends and his work alike he brought the playfulness and the sophisticated wit that reflected the spirit of his favorite writers. And despite his upbringing among the “happy nations of the moral North,” or more likely because of it (Bertel had a penchant for quoting and a penchant for elaborating his syntax in parentheses), Bertel developed a certain quixotic passion for American manners and mores, forever quoting statistics from the latest sports matches or discoursing on the latest in movies, rock groups, and media events.

At the same time he never lost touch with his roots. Very much a family person, he revisited Denmark nearly every year; last Christmas was his last reunion with his parents and homeland. And he loved to divert his chums with histories and vignettes of Danish customs, Denmark's inner as well as outer "profile," her tedious traditions and modern accommodations— speaking in his slightly probing, deliberate manner, often with that affectionate belittlement and friendly irony that seem to be among the Danes' birthrights.

In his curriculum vitae Pedersen owned to a "working" knowledge of eight languages. The fact is that he could have conducted a class in Old Norse with his left hand before walking into a class on the New Critics, and taught both with meticulous precision. Emphatically, in his pedagogy and his publications, he focused on the modernists, notably the modern novelists, as the source of his solicitude, though his course descriptions in themselves reveal his genuine scope: European and American poetry, the European novel, myth and literature, literary theory from Russian formalism to French structuralism, the Scandinavian playwrights, Kierkegaard, and Nietzsche.

In his conduct as a teacher Bertel displayed the finely honed humor and total scrupulosity that he displayed elsewhere; and it is mere fairness to note that he largely attracted and appealed to the brightest undergraduate and graduate students. Again, his painstaking and leisurely attention to a given text (or call it absence of negative capability) was such that he was known to spend half the term on a novel by one of his most cherished authors— and then be asked by his undergraduate constituency kindly to spend the rest of the term on the book. Had he needed an uplifting excuse for his expansiveness beyond the mandate of his students, he need only to have turned to the first page of the novel under discussion, which happens to promote the opportune thesis that "only the truly exhaustive is truly amusing." The amusement and insight were always there: as one of Bertel's students once remarked, "What a pleasure to be taught Kierkegaard by a Dane!" Kierkegaard a pleasurable object? Exactly; because exactly.

In his writing as in his teaching, Pedersen managed to cut across genre lines almost programmatically: literary criticism, philosophy, fiction, drama, poetry—all the gay sciences and scientists from Nietzsche to Nabokov, Ibsen to Ionesco, Lotman to Lacan. Pedersen broke into print in 1969 with an essay in Danish on Northrop Frye, and his productiveness in the brief span left to him never slackened. Among his major articles, a piece on Kierkegaard's pseudonymous texts deserves to be singled out for the sure-fingered erudition and analytic clarity with which Pedersen guides the reader through Kierkegaard's labyrinthine pseudo-seriosities.

In his major work, *Parodiens teori*, published in Denmark last year, Pedersen examines with astonishing concentration the whole problem of parody as a reflex of the modern literary sensibility; the book combines vast

tracts of aesthetic theory with sustained readings of some half-dozen performers in the parodic mode—Mann, Joyce, Borges, Beckett. As an essay in applied criticism alone the book is concisely first-rate. It parts radically from the customary maiden academic book in that in range and depth it far outstrips Pedersen's doctoral thesis, which served as no more than preliminary exercise and was to form its nucleus. It parts, too, from most substantial works of criticism in being accessible to both the specialist and the sensitive common reader—provided the specialist and common reader know Danish. Its translation into handier languages will be a mere matter of time: on its publication, the foremost Scandinavianist in America called for its translation into English as essential.

Among his literary remains, Pedersen left nearly complete or formulated essays on Borges, Nabokov, and Dinesen—writers whose fine frisks and gambols and curlicues and intellectual gamesmanship he watched with marvelous gusto. His book reviews—models of their kind—display Bertel's commitment to modern critical theory.

In Bertel we lost one of the most active and conscientious members of the department. He served as field representative in his last year; the year before his death he initiated and conducted a series of weekly proseminars for faculty members and graduate students in comparative literature—conducted them so skillfully that in the judgment of the participants most public lectures pall in the comparison.

Bertel's parents, Sigfred and Ebba Pedersen of Hornslet; his wife, Jane, and stepdaughter, Melora, of Ithaca; and a sister, Mrs. Inger Steen- Mikkelsen, survive him. The crowd of friends, students, and colleagues who attended a memorial service for him on March 14, 1978, merely confirmed how deeply this quiet young man had touched each of them in some distinctive way. His parting was sudden and unforeseen: the arrows of death fly unseen at noon.

*W. Wolfgang Holdheim, William J. Kennedy, Edgar Rosenberg*

# John Edwin Perry

*December 15, 1884 — October 7, 1973*

John Edwin Perry, professor emeritus, remains for many alumni of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering the clearest recollection of their Cornell years. For nearly forty years he inspired students by his teaching of courses in the design, construction, operation, and management of railroads; in contracts and specifications; and in other aspects of transportation.

Professor Perry's varied experience in professional practice provided the background needed to guide the students in Civil Engineering Camp in learning to apply the subject matter learned in the classroom to the solution of then current problems arising in professional practice.

His experience with the Pennsylvania State Department of Health and several railroads after his graduation from Pennsylvania State University in 1908, his continuing activity in professional societies, and his consulting activities enabled him to identify the ever-changing major transportation problems and to stimulate his students in their search for innovative solutions to these problems, as well as to those in other areas of engineering.

His understanding of students, their interests, aptitudes, and problems; his willingness to listen; and his common sense, tact, and discretion led many students to seek his counsel on numerous occasions. The enthusiastic greetings by alumni at the annual reunions and other occasions, and their special efforts to visit him at home during later years, were the greatest demonstrations of their respect for him.

He was a member of several professional engineering societies including the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Railway Engineering Association, and the American Society for Engineering Education. He was a charter member, and one of the most active founders, of the Ithaca Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and he was secretary of the Section for a number of years.

His activities in civic affairs at the local and state level contributed to his maintenance of current perspectives on engineering practice. He was a member of the Ithaca City Planning Commission for ten years and a member of the New York State Flood Control Commission for the following decade. He served his political party as county chairman for nearly fifteen years. His long tenure in these positions clearly demonstrated the great respect of his fellow citizens for his contributions in civic affairs.

Professor Perry's community activities included active membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, as well as in the St. Augustine Commandery of Knights Templar of Ithaca and several other Masonic bodies, and as commissioner of the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Council of Boy Scouts of America. He received the Council's Silver Beaver Award for Outstanding Service.

Professor Perry was elected professor of civil engineering, emeritus, in July 1952, after thirty-seven years as a member of the faculty of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering. He was recalled to active duty in 1953. Subsequently he served as a consultant to this School on numerous occasions.

He is survived by two sons, John E. Perry, Jr., and Henry M. Perry, M.D., and four grandchildren.

*S. C. Hollister, F. O. Slate, G. B. Lyon*

## Lester Carl Peterson

*July 29, 1914 — August 24, 1970*

Lester Carl Peterson was born July 29, 1914, in Quincy, Massachusetts, son of the late Carl W. and Ellen C. Johnson Peterson. He was educated in the Quincy school system and entered Massachusetts State College in 1932. His major subject was botany and he served as an assistant in the botany department from 1933 to 1936. Following receipt of his B.S. from Massachusetts State College he entered Cornell University as a graduate student in plant pathology in 1936. Professor Peterson completed the Ph.D. in 1942 and continued on the staff in the department of plant pathology, becoming instructor in 1944, assistant professor in 1947, associate professor in 1949, and professor in 1956.

During most of his professional career, Professor Peterson sought the improvement of potatoes through the development of varieties resistant to the major diseases of the potato plant in New York. His early work with Professor F. M. Blodgett on the control of late blight led to his association with Professor Donald Reddick's research on the transfer of the resistance from *S. demissum* to commercial potato varieties. Their research produced eight varieties carrying *S. demissum*'s simply inherited genes for resistance. The most significant aspect of this research program was the knowledge produced about races of the pathogen and their interactions with the genes for resistance from *S. demissum*. Upon the retirement of Professor Reddick, Professor Peterson took charge of this program. Soon after this the golden nematode was discovered on Long Island and Professor Peterson shifted the emphasis of this research to develop varieties resistant to this new pest. Working with nematologists in the department, a screening technique was developed and a source of resistance was identified. An alternative source of resistance was identified in England and because it was more simply inherited, it became the basis for Professor Peterson's breeding program. In 1956 this program was integrated with the one in the Plant Breeding Department and from the combined program came the variety Peconic, the first U.S. variety with golden nematode resistance, and a second variety soon to be released. In the past three years he had been devoting much of his time to the development of methods for identifying the potato spindle tuber virus.

Although Professor Peterson did not participate directly in the formal educational programs of the department, he was superb at teaching by example and on the job. All students in the department, especially the several whose graduate programs he directed and many others on whose committees he served, profited from his concern that graduate students and staff know the techniques and tools for production of high-yielding crops and how to use

effectively those tools and techniques. He enjoyed doing the field work himself and consequently knew potato growers, their problems, and their needs. He knew no variety could survive solely on disease resistance and, therefore, was also interested in potato improvement involving yield, quality, and commercial use.

In July 1939, Professor Peterson married Marie Evelyn Topping, who survives him. Also surviving are their four children, Mrs. Joanne M. Lucy, Mrs. Sally V. O'Connor, Mrs. Ellen A. Christopher, and Robert Karl; and one grandson. He will be remembered for his devotion to his family the amount of his time he gave to others, his determination, and his good humor.

*R. L. Plaisted, A. F. Ross, G. C. Kent*

# Loren Clifford Petry

*September 22, 1887 — May 4, 1970*

The death of Loren Clifford Petry, professor of botany, emeritus, ended the career of an outstanding student and teacher of botany. Not only was Dr. Petry renowned as a teacher of introductory botany to thousands of students at Cornell but his dedication and vitality became equally famed during his retirement years on Cape Cod.

Petry was born of Quaker parentage in New Paris, Ohio. His first interest was engineering and his B.S. degree from Earlham College in 1907 was taken in that field. A year later he earned a second B.S. at Haverford College. During the following two years he taught science in the high school at Urbana, Ohio. On the advice of another noted teacher of botany, Millard Markle of Earlham, he decided to further his interest in plants by pursuing graduate studies in botany at the University of Chicago. There he earned the M.S. degree in 1911 and the Ph.D. in 1913.

Petry's first post was an instructorship at Syracuse in 1914. He was raised to assistant professor in 1916 and associate professor in 1919. From 1922 to 1924 he was on leave from Syracuse as acting assistant professor of botany at Cornell. During the years 1919-25 he served as director of Summer Session at Syracuse. Finally, in 1925, he was appointed professor of botany at Cornell where he remained until his retirement in 1955. His administrative talent was recognized again when he was appointed director of Summer Session at Cornell in 1934, a post which he held until 1944. During this period he reorganized and coordinated what had been four separate units. From 1943 through 1944 he served as director of the Army Specialized Training Program and in 1944 he became director of Veterans Education, resigning this post in 1948. At the outset about a dozen veterans were attending Cornell under G.I. benefits. When he left the post the number had risen to about five thousand. For the years 1953 and 1954 he served as secretary of the Faculty Senate, State University of New York.

Throughout his career at Cornell, Loren Petry served on significant University and college committees and participated actively in faculty affairs.

Particularly valuable was his effectiveness in the teaching of introductory botany. An inveterate traveler and observer of all aspects of the environment, he felt that facts should be used as tools in the solution of problems rather than as things to be memorized and stored away. As a result, his lectures emphasized ways of learning and using rather than memorizing. His students were encouraged to think. Two tangible results of this attitude were a laboratory manual for introductory botany written in collaboration with E. M. Palmquist and *Keys to Spring*



*Plants*, written in collaboration with W. C. Muenscher. Approximately twelve thousand students were exposed to his botanical wisdom during the thirty-year span of his teaching at Cornell.

Optional Saturday afternoon field trips were a hallmark of Perry's teaching. Many a prospective major student was encouraged to undertake a botanical career by these excursions. It was not simply plants that were observed on these trips. Geology, physical geography and any other item of possible interest was fair game for his and the student's powers of deduction. Perry's success with undergraduates is reflected in a study by the National Research Council which showed that Cornell led the nation between 1936 and 1950 in the production of undergraduate botany majors who subsequently went on to the Ph.D. degree at this or some other institution.

Equally important were the breadth and understanding of botany imparted by Loren Petry to the more than one hundred graduate students who assisted in the freshman botany course. Many of them went on to highly successful careers as faculty members at other institutions partly because of this exposure.

The honor most prized by Dr. Petry was the Professor of Merit Award voted him by the senior class of the College of Agriculture in 1952.

Petry's research interest centered around the first plants to occupy dry land (Devonian Period). His early collecting expeditions to the Gaspé Peninsula resulted in a splendid collection of Devonian plants at Cornell that has been increased by his students until it is now one of the best in the world. His enthusiasm led others to this area of study and the plants of this period have now become a critical item in studies of plant evolution. Petry's enthusiasm for paleobotany also led him and Ralph Chaney of Berkeley to found in the late thirties a paleobotanics section of the Botanical Society of America. Petry served as the second chairman of this group (1938).

Loren Petry served botany also through participation in its national organization, the Botanical Society of America. In 1933 he was elected to be its secretary for a three-year term. In 1937 he was elected vice president of the Society. From 1936 to 1939 he was a member of the Society's Committee on Education where he was instrumental in the production of two publications, *An Exploratory Study of the Teaching of Botany in the Colleges and Universities of the United States* and *Achievements Tests in Relation to Teaching Objectives in General College Botany*. Both of these reflected some of his own philosophy in teaching.

In addition to his activity in the Botanical Society of America, he was a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa (president, Cornell Chapter, 1954), Phi Kappa Phi (president, Cornell Chapter, 1950), American Association of University Professors, Gamma Alpha, Research Club of Cornell

University (president, 1953), Statler Club of Cornell University (an organizing member and later president, 1951), Hoh-Nun-De-Kah (student honor society, Cornell), Quill and Dagger (student honor society, Cornell).

One of Petry's outside interests demonstrates well the breadth of his vision and enthusiasm. In the early twenties he became interested in motorless flying and in 1927-28 he saw the first glider school in America in operation at Corn Hill, Cape Cod. From 1930 onwards he attended glider meets in Elmira, New York, and from 1938 to 1940 he helped with the operation of the Ithaca Glider Club. On several occasions he served as an official at national glider meets in Elmira. Both Petry children were caught up in this activity as daughter Ruth became an expert glider pilot and son Loren V. is now a pilot for TWA on overseas runs.

The extent of Dr. Perry's dedication to observation, to interpretation, and to teaching can be measured by his activity in the fifteen-year period following his retirement in 1955.

He taught for various periods at the University of Missouri, Hofstra College, the University of Utah, and Wellesley College. He was also a member of a national panel of lecturers sponsored by the American Institute of Biological Sciences. In 1960 he moved permanently to Cape Cod and continued to lecture locally and abroad, including one series at the University of Reading, in England.

On Cape Cod he became associated with the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History, Brewster, Massachusetts, for which he led trips for young and old to view geological phenomena, salt marsh plants, and wildlife in general. He cut and marked nature trails. He lectured on a range of topics from edible mushrooms to salt marsh plants to the glaciation of New England. He devised exhibits and experiments to attract and to explain.

He was also active in the establishment of the Cape Cod National Seashore through the Yarmouth Conservation Commission. Here, sponsored by the National Park Service, he lectured on "Vegetation of Cape Cod—an Historical Account" and "Salt Marshes of Cape Cod."

Many of Loren Petry's thoughts were brought together in his essays, *A Beachcomber's Botany*, illustrated by Marcia Norman and published by the Chatham Conservation Foundation, Inc. He was also working, with Mrs. Petry, on another series of essays to be entitled *Places of Scientific Interest in New England and the Maritimes*. For many years Mrs. Petry's keen interest in mineralogy had led them to many an overlooked spot in search of new specimens. Never did they fail, on such trips, to note all the interesting features of the area. Much of this lore would have appeared in the proposed book.

Many of his former colleagues will understand quickly the joy he took in the Cracker Barrel Club at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, where a segment of his general philosophy and wit was summarized by a single remark. He arrived at a meeting to find the places all occupied. Immediately he observed, “Mr. President, I always stand when I speak ... and vice versa.”

It was no surprise that in 1966 his alma mater, Earlham College, rewarded him with an honorary D.Sc. nor that he was immensely pleased to be presented for that degree by the late Millard Markle, who had originally influenced him to go on to graduate work at Chicago.

*John M. Kingsbury, John W. Wells, Harlan P. Banks*

## Ellis A. Pierce

*May 12, 1919 — November 4, 1978*

Ellis A. Pierce was born and raised in Onida, South Dakota, and received his Bachelor of Science degree from South Dakota State University. After four years in the army in World War II, he reentered South Dakota State University and received his Master of Science degree in agriculture in 1948. He was appointed as an assistant professor in the Department of Animal Science at South Dakota State University in charge of teaching and research in meats. In 1953 Professor Pierce enrolled in the graduate school at Cornell University and was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1955.

Professor Pierce was a member of the animal science faculty of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University from 1955 until his retirement in 1975. He spent a six-month leave in 1961 doing advanced study at North Carolina State University and a seven-month leave for study in Europe in 1968. Upon his retirement the University Board of Trustees appointed him professor emeritus.

As a member of the animal science faculty, he was responsible for the development of the meat and swine extension programs for New York State. At the time of his appointment as assistant professor there were few, if any, guidelines for conducting such programs in the United States. This situation existed because of the relatively minor emphasis given by the producers of livestock to the interests of consumers of meat products and to the marketing of meat and livestock, especially swine. Due to the large urban and city populations within New York State, Professor Pierce felt the best methods for expanding extension programs would be those directed primarily toward the consumer. Thus, he developed programs in the area of consumer education in cooperation with staff members of the College of Human Ecology, on the identification of cuts of meat, quality of meat, best choices of meat, storage and preparation of meat, outdoor cookery of meat, and many other subjects related to the purchase and use of meat by the consumer.

As an extension specialist Professor Pierce was responsible for the swine as well as the meat program. He recognized the interdependence of the two programs and utilized it to augment each. The market hog pool was developed and involved swine producers, marketing agencies, and meat packing companies. Hogs were sold for slaughter on a graded basis through this improved system. Professor Pierce actively participated in developing swine and beef cattle evaluation programs, which established the relationship between live animals, their carcass grade, and their cutout value. He started the annual Quality Meat Contest at the New York State Fair. Through his

initiative and leadership he prepared many bulletins, reports, and articles covering practically all phases of swine production and meat subjects. The development and success of both the swine and meat programs was a tribute to his persistence, originality, and resourcefulness.

Professor Pierce worked closely with all the livestock organizations of New York State and held offices in several of them over the years. His leadership was not limited to New York State, however, for he was recognized throughout the country as an authority in the field of carcass judging and the evaluation of meats. He served as assistant superintendent of the Quality Meat Contest of the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago for many years. He was a charter member of the American Meat Science Association, a member of its executive committee, and chairman of its board of directors. He was the recipient of the American Meat Science Association Extension Award in 1966 in recognition of his leadership and his development of extension meat programs.

Professor Pierce was a guest professor in the Institut für Tierzucht und Haustiergenetick at the University of Göttingen, Germany, in 1968 and travelled extensively in Scandinavia, Western Europe, and Great Britain studying livestock production practices and research methods at agricultural colleges and institutes. He authored a chapter on the meat industry of the United States for Collier's *Encyclopedia*.

From his retirement in 1975 until his death, Professor Pierce was a livestock and meats economist with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, Italy. His duties were primarily involved with the development of projects submitted by the various member countries to advance their livestock and meat industries to increase and better their nutrition and diets. In this work he travelled extensively, advising and consulting on these proposals.

He is survived by his wife, Patricia Noethe Pierce, who resides in Ithaca, New York.

*Robert W. Spalding, George H. Wellington, Samuel T. Slack*

## Alfred M. S. Pridham

*August 12, 1902 — April 20, 1978*

Alfred Melville Stewart Pridham, Ph.D., professor emeritus, Cornell University, was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in 1902, the only child of William Stewart Pridham and Emma Charlotte Geddes Pridham. He died April 20, 1978, in his seventy-sixth year.

Professor Pridham did his baccalaureate studies at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, since renamed Guelph University. In 1925 he came to Cornell University for graduate studies and served as an instructor in ornamental horticulture while completing both his Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees. Thereafter, he was appointed to the faculty and devoted the whole of his career to the study and teaching of ornamental horticulture at Cornell University and throughout New York State. He retired in 1967, having completed forty-two years in continuous service to the University. In that year, the Board of Trustees of the University appointed him professor emeritus.

But one cannot characterize this life with so simple a chronology. His contributions through the years have left an indelible mark on his colleagues and students in ways both personal and professional. Prid, as he was generally known, was vitally interested in students and especially in his advisees. And they in turn respected him. The respect he generated in his students was not drawn from his mastery of registration technicalities, but rather, it grew from his genuine and complete concern for each student as an individual. This concern convinced each of them that they had a real friend and an advocate in their adviser.

Several weeks before his death Prid received a letter from one of his students stating that he had heard he was not well and sending his best wishes. He also thanked him for the profound influence he had had on his life. The student, one of Prid's advisees in the 1950s, now owns and manages a substantial horticultural business in a nearby state. And so it was that as his department colleagues traveled, Prid's former students would ever inquire of them concerning their old friend and mentor.

Prid's empathy for others extended well beyond his students. Nurserymen, faculty colleagues, researchers, administrators, neighbors—Prid took time to be pleasant, helpful, cooperative, involved, and understanding. He was known throughout the University and the state.

Al Pridham, an understanding and dedicated teacher and adviser, also made his mark in horticultural research and extension teaching. From his early work in the 1920s and 1930s with classification of gladiolus varieties and the culture of garden perennials, through his major efforts in nursery crop propagation and management, and in post-World War II years, nursery weed control, Prid was ever in the forefront of the horticultural industries' needs. He moved among nurserymen freely and frequently. He saw at first hand their needs, and he interpreted these needs into research Projects, usually with some of the plots directly on their nurseries. From this research he gleaned the necessary new knowledge that he extended to his industry colleagues.

Of one thing there can be no doubt—Prid was a great horticulturist. He knew plants, and he knew their anatomy, physiology, and practical culture. His contributions of knowledge to the nursery industry and to the horticultural profession drew wide recognition. The *Proceedings of the Northeast Weed Science Society* contain more than fifty articles by Dr. Pridham on defoliant for nursery stock and on weed control in ornamentals and nursery crops. The pages of the *Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science*, *American Nurseryman* magazine, and other horticultural publications contain literally hundreds of his contributions.

Numerous honors came to him in recognition and gratitude from numerous organizations, professional societies, horticultural firms, and students. Among these honors were the Norman J. Colman Award of the American Association of Nurserymen in 1952 for research in nursery work (he was one of only about twenty persons to be so recognized), the certificate of meritorious service of the New York State Arborists' Association in 1955, the Hall of Fame Award of the New York State Nurserymen's Association in 1960 (one of the first group of recipients of the award), the Epsilon Sigma "hi Award of Merit given by his extension colleagues to a devoted extension specialist in 1965, and New York State Arborists' Association life membership in 1967. He also received the highest awards from the New York State chapter of the Men's Garden Club of America and an honorary life membership in the National Shade Tree Conference, now renamed the International Arboriculture Society. He was cited for his work by both the American Horticultural Society and the International Horticulture Congress. In 1969 he was elected a fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science. Upon his retirement, the New York State Nurserymen's Association established the A. M. S. Pridham Scholarship in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University, and the New York State Arborists' Association planted a black oak tree on the Cornell University campus in his honor and named their association scholarship fund the Alfred M. S. Pridham Scholarship Fund.

Prid did not look forward to retirement—indeed, he did not enjoy it. But he continued to have concern for others. When physical infirmities required that Al and Alice take up residence in Ithacare, our innovative senior residence, Prid became involved, serving on the Residents’ Council and ultimately being elected its vice president. He took considerable interest in Ithacare’s grounds management and served as resident horticulturist. During this same time he took an active interest in the newly installed Stewart Park rose garden, dedicated to his good friend, the late Arthur Stallman. Voluntarily he cared for the garden and spent many hours trimming, spraying, weeding, and advising on the care of the roses. He wrote articles about the garden and its development for the newsletters of several rose societies. Annually, he wrote to Mrs. Stallman to give her an enthusiastic progress report.

Upon hearing these remarks about Professor Pridham, the teacher, researcher, horticulturist, one who did not know him might envision him as simply another serious academic. Those of us who knew him well know better. Each of us could easily recount one or more happenings perpetrated by or involving Prid that brought forth smiles, indeed, robust laughter. There were the Pridhamisms, as witty comments came to be known with much affection, for example, “You can tell a dogwood by its bark!” And there are a legion of stories, usually told by former students and colleagues, about Prid’s driving; these are invariably told with the mixed emotions of remembered panic and retrospective humor. And there are the mystery beech trees that appeared in the south lawn of Plant Science Building, much to the amazement of the buildings and grounds staff. And there is that rare botanical and automotive hybrid indigenous only to Ithaca but known worldwide as *Pridham dentatum*. The story is probably true that once Prid drove a fleet car to the Syracuse airport and then flew off to a conference somewhere or other, only to return by air several days later directly to Ithaca, leaving the Fleet Garage staff to ponder the whereabouts of their fleet car. Yes, Prid earned yet another distinction in his lifetime—that of the classic absent-minded professor.

And so we pay a final tribute to our colleague, teacher, friend, Cornellian—Alfred Melville Stewart Pridham.

*Arthur Bing, George L. Good, Carl F. Gortzig*



# Frank Harrison Randolph

*November 7, 1892 — October 22, 1975*

Frank H. Randolph, Cornell University professor emeritus of hotel engineering, of 101 Oxford Place, died Wednesday, October 22, 1975, in the Reconstruction Home after a long illness. The second of the original faculty members of the School of Hotel Administration, he initiated the courses in hotel engineering in 1923.

Born in Rahway, New Jersey, on November 7, 1892, he received his B.A. degree from Yale University in 1915 and his M.E. degree from Cornell University in 1917.

He taught at Cornell from 1923 until his retirement in 1960. Previously he had worked as an engineer with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, the U. S. Naval Steam Engineering School, the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, and the Turner Construction Company and was an instructor in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale.

During leaves from University duties he worked with architects and engineers on the mechanical equipment for the Sampson Naval Station and for Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City. He also worked with the Hoover Commission Task Force on Subsistence Services in 1954.

A member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Randolph was also a member of Sigma Xi, Beta Theta Pi, Tompkins County Professional Engineers Club, Exchange Club of Ithaca, and Ye Hosts.

The late Howard B. Meek, first dean of the School of Hotel Administration, said of him, "Professor Randolph pioneered in the organization of technical engineering knowledge applicable to the problems of hotel operation and maintenance and has developed here a whole series of truly unique courses in that field. He is a licensed engineer, has been active as a consultant, and has contributed a number of articles to the technical journals."

Professor Randolph will long be remembered with deep appreciation as a teacher who constantly encouraged and challenged his students.

*Robert A. Beck, David C. Dunn, Paul L. Gaurnier*

# Marius Peter Rasmussen

*October 1, 1893 — January 18, 1970*

Marius Peter Rasmussen died in Largo, Florida, on Sunday, January 18, 1970.

Professor Rasmussen, believed to have been the first professor of fruit and vegetable marketing in this country, retired from Cornell University in 1959 after more than thirty-eight years of service in the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Professor Rasmussen was born at Bennington, Vermont. He received the B.S. degree from Cornell University in 1919 and worked as agricultural economist at the University of Vermont. In 1921 he returned to Cornell for graduate study in farm management, marketing, and economics. While pursuing graduate studies from 1921 through 1924 he served as instructor in farm management in the New York State College of Agriculture. Upon being awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1924 he was appointed assistant professor of marketing at Cornell. Six years later he was promoted to full professor, continuing in that position until the date of his retirement.

During his long period of service at Cornell, Dr. Rasmussen gave special attention to the marketing of fruits and vegetables. He taught an undergraduate course and also graduate seminars in that subject.

His experience in research as well as in consulting and advisory work outside the University enabled him to give his students an intimate view of the organization, methods, and problems of fruit and vegetable marketing. Many of his former students are now teaching and doing research at colleges and universities or in government departments throughout the United States and in other countries. Others are doing important work as executives of commercial organizations in the fruit and vegetable industry.

Dr. Rasmussen's research and that of graduate students working under his direction covered a broad field, including marketing costs and efficiency, regional and terminal market facilities, merchandising, cooperative marketing, and improved methods of supplying food to the armed forces. He was the author of numerous publications and articles based on his research, including several experiment station bulletins and government reports. He also supervised the preparation of many manuscripts that have been published under the authorship of graduate students.

In addition to his teaching and research, to which he devoted himself intensively, Dr. Rasmussen did a considerable amount of extension work with farmers, cooperatives, and other marketing organizations. His reputation as one of the country's leading experts in the marketing of fruits and vegetables caused him to be called upon to

serve as consultant to many government agencies and industry organizations throughout the United States and abroad. In 1929 he visited Europe as an American delegate to the First International Conference of Agricultural Economists (England). In connection with this trip he conducted a study of markets in England and Denmark. In this enterprise he was aided by his command of the Danish language. Among the agencies and organizations that he served on a temporary or part-time basis during his active professional career were the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, (1922-30); the U.S. Farm Credit Administration (1934-52); the U.S. War Production Board (1942-48); New York State Commission on Agriculture (1953-59); Fruit and Vegetable Committee, American Farm Bureau Federation (1933-41); Florida Citrus Commission (1941); American National Co-op Exchange and American National Foods, Inc. (1933-59); and the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association (1935-50).

Dr. Rasmussen was a member of the honor societies Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi and of the Alpha Zeta fraternity. He also was a member of the following professional societies: American Agricultural Economics Association, American Marketing Association, and International Association of Agricultural Economists.

Among his colleagues and students, Professor Rasmussen established a lasting reputation as a dynamic, industrious person of the highest integrity. He took his work seriously as he pursued it with unflagging energy. He had no patience with abstract theories but always sought to find the essential facts of any problem that he studied. To him they provided the only sound basis for conclusions. Professor Rasmussen was never an agitator for change in the University or in society. He found in his own field of study a sufficient outlet for his thought and his energies, yet he was not uninterested in other persons or in the progress of the Department or the University. He was ever the warm and helpful friend, completely dependable, and always the perfect gentleman. He will be remembered long by those who knew him.

He is survived by his wife, Ellen Nelson Rasmussen, and two sons, Allen E. and Kenneth E., their mother, Elsa M. Rasmussen, having died in 1957.

*M. Slade Kendrick, Bennett A. Dominick, Jr., Maurice C. Bond*

# Clinton Beaumont Raymond

*January 5, 1889 — October 23, 1977*

Clinton Beaumont Raymond, professor of vegetable crops emeritus, was born in Penfield, New York, attended elementary and secondary school there, and graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1913. From 1930 until his retirement in 1954, Beau was a faculty member of the Vegetable Crops Department. He was appointed extension assistant professor in 1930, was promoted to associate professor in 1942, and became professor emeritus in 1954. He was a charter member of the Lambda chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the National Honorary Extension Fraternity.

After graduating from Cornell, he returned to his home farm and two years later began teaching agriculture in high school. In early 1918 he became assistant county agricultural agent in Steuben County and a year later, county agricultural agent in Allegany County. He remained there four years before moving to a similar position in Yates County.

In the summer of 1930 Beau came to Cornell to take advanced courses in vegetable crops and plant physiology. He was asked to stay on to conduct extension work with New York's canning crop growers. He made field studies on vegetable crops to determine practices that would produce the best yields and qualities of canned vegetables. Among his many studies were those on the problem of dry rot in beets caused by boron deficiency, the causes and importance of defects in tomatoes, and methods of getting canning peas with high yields and quality. To get information to vegetable growers and processors, he was active in the production of motion picture films dealing with improved production and harvesting practices. These were usually made in close collaboration with colleagues from related disciplines. Films dealing with production of tomato transplants and harvesting tomatoes to maximize quality were in great demand and were shown far beyond the boundaries of New York State. He also wrote many bulletins on vegetable production and storage that were helpful to both commercial growers and home gardeners.

During World War II Professor Raymond spent much time working on the "victory garden" program, especially with urban groups who used vacant lots in cities and nearby farmland for community gardens. He cooperated with the New York State Grange in organizing and preparing teaching materials for their "Better Gardening for Better Living" project. He prepared slide sets and other teaching aids for a victory garden train that traveled throughout New York State and spent much time on the train giving information to the thousands who visited it.

During the last few years before his retirement Professor Raymond was asked to devote himself entirely to extension work with home gardeners. Using the experience gained in the earlier victory garden program, he undertook this responsibility with all the vigor and enthusiasm of a young man beginning his first job. One of his early efforts was to develop a correspondence course for gardeners. Another important program was the conducting of demonstrations of the use of sawdust, chips, and shavings as a means of improving soils, conserving moisture, and controlling weeds. In 1953 he established an herb garden at Cornell for the training of staff and students. For many years Beau was in charge of the department's radio program. He prepared much of the material himself. Not only was this effort highly regarded by his colleagues, but also he was cited by ABC for his outstanding public service, particularly to home gardeners.

Beau Raymond's career was marked by complete dedication to his work, whether it was aimed at improving the commercial vegetable industry of New York State or helping home gardeners. He was intensely loyal to his constituency, to his department, and to Cornell University. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church in Ithaca, served as an officer in it for many years, and maintained his interest in it after leaving Ithaca. He was devoted to his family and is survived by his wife, Lonelle Lovejoy Raymond; two daughters, Lonelle Joy Hammers and Gayle R. Kennedy; and five grandchildren.

After retiring, Professor Raymond and his wife returned once again to his home farm in Penfield, New York, where he was active in gardening and in civic affairs. For three years he was town assessor. When that became too strenuous, they moved to Florida and later to Minnesota to be near one of their daughters. A few months before his death they moved to Bethesda, Maryland, to live with their other daughter.

*Henry M. Munger, Arthur J. Pratt, Robert D. Sweet*

# Harold Lyle Reed

*June 29, 1888 — December 22, 1972*

Harold Lyle Reed, Robert Julius Thorne Professor of Economics, Emeritus, died in Ithaca on December 22, 1972. Born in Iowa in 1888, he attended Oberlin College, where he received the A.B. degree in 1911. He came to Cornell as a graduate student that same year, receiving the Ph.D. degree in economics in 1914. He was an assistant professor at Cornell from 1916 to 1919 and at New York University from 1919 through 1920. He served in the American army during the first World War.

In 1920 Reed became professor of economics at Washington University, St. Louis. In 1923 he returned to Cornell as professor of economics where he taught with vigor and distinction until his retirement in 1954. On two different occasions he served as chairman of his department. He also found time to render outstanding public service to the state of New York during several terms on the important State Banking Board.

When Reed returned to Cornell from Washington University, he was already demonstrating his unusual capacity to analyze and elucidate the development of the major policies of the country's new central banking system - the Federal Reserve System. He was perceptive enough to appreciate the far-reaching consequences of the System's actions and of changes therein as political and social forces were brought to bear on it. His two books on the development of federal reserve policies were pioneering studies which brought him wide acclaim.

Reed was a stern critic of monetary fads and nostrums, particularly during the years of the Great Depression. His unrelenting criticism of what he felt to be unsound monetary and credit practices made him some enemies but also many admirers. His professional standards were high and he never softened his views or his remarks merely to be popular.

In the classroom Reed was a vigorous, intense, exacting teacher. He always taught a "full load" — two large undergraduate courses and a graduate seminar, also usually large. In his undergraduate courses Reed insisted on the observance of certain standards of classroom conduct and demeanor by students, standards which he adhered to strictly himself: no smoking, no tardiness, no reading of newspapers, and complete attention to the work at hand. In his retirement he was appalled at the decline in general student (and faculty) conduct, especially in classroom deportment, at his beloved Cornell. Definitely Reed was a professor of the old school!

Reed's graduate seminars were rigorous and highly respected by graduate students. He served on many graduate committees.

Harold Reed was a sociable man. He enjoyed the company of his graduate students and of his colleagues, junior and senior. He had been an athlete as an undergraduate at Oberlin. He continued to be interested in athletics until his death. He was an excellent golfer. His recollections of baseball players and their outstanding performances of sixty years ago, and of early twentieth-century wrestlers from his native state of Iowa, would frequently astound his academic friends. He had a vast and detailed knowledge of the Civil War. He read widely. He remembered an amazing amount of what he had read, well into his ninth decade. He was, indeed, an unusual and interesting man, and a colleague very much worthwhile having known and been associated with.

*M. Slade Kendrick, Paul M. O'Leary*

## **J. Thomas Reid**

*March 14, 1919 — November 18, 1979*

J. Thomas Reid, professor of animal science at Cornell for thirty-one years, and a Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor since 1977, was known and respected worldwide as one of the foremost animal nutritionists of the past three decades.

Professor Reid, known to everyone as Tom, was born and reared on a farm near Cumberland, Maryland. After his early education in the elementary and high schools in Cumberland, he enrolled in the University of Maryland, receiving the Bachelor of Science with honors in 1941. He earned much of his college expenses through work in the university dairy barns where he developed interests that ultimately led to his major contributions in animal biology.

Tom's graduate work was done at Michigan State University where he earned the master's degree in 1943 and in 1946 the doctorate, with distinction, in animal nutrition and biochemistry. He served as assistant professor at Michigan State for one year and as associate professor at Rutgers University for two years before joining the faculty at Cornell in 1948 as associate professor of animal husbandry (as the department was then known), with major responsibilities in research and teaching in dairy cattle nutrition and production. He was promoted to professor in 1951 and later served as head of the Department of Animal Science from 1971 to 1976.

Professor Reid's research and publications rapidly led to national and international recognition. Methods and principles he developed were widely adopted as research tools by fellow scientists around the world. His early work on perennial forages showed their nutritive value could be predicted by the date of harvest, a principle that changed forage harvesting and storage patterns throughout the Northeastern United States. It was an important factor in providing forages of higher nutritive value for livestock.

Professor Reid led a team of colleagues and graduate students in long-term studies on energy use by dairy cattle for productive, reproductive and life-span performance that led to the determination and clarification of the nutritional requirements of a number of species. A classical study was conducted on the effect of level of early nutrition on ultimate lifetime performance of dairy cattle that clearly showed the disadvantages of both overfeeding and underfeeding during the growing period. His intensive research on the quantitative nature of body composition as influenced by energy, growth rate, age, and species was acclaimed by animal scientists in



many countries. These studies with cattle, sheep, and swine demonstrated that sex, breed, and body weight are more significant in predicting the composition of carcass at slaughter than the kind of ration fed.

Tom Reid and his graduate students published more than two hundred articles dealing with nutrition and physiology in national and international scientific journals. He contributed one or more chapters to sixteen books on forage evaluation and utilization by livestock, physiology of digestion and metabolism in ruminants, body composition in animals and man, and food production and consumption.

Tom Reid was a popular lecturer and discussant and presented over seventy-five invitational papers at national and international meetings and conferences. He served on numerous committees of scientific and professional organizations and was a consultant to research institutions in Uruguay, Brazil, and Peru; the United States Department of Agriculture; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and the Latin American Society of Animal Production.

At numerous times, Professor Reid served on committees of the Cornell faculty and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences on educational policy, graduate studies, and administration.

Professor Reid was a very effective teacher for both undergraduate and graduate students. His standards were high and he always gained the deep respect and admiration of the students. He was chairman or cochairman of graduate committees for forty-four doctoral students, plus many master's degree candidates, of whom about one-half were from other countries. Tom Reid's influence on the intellectual growth of these graduate students was deep, rich, and rewarding. Most of them now hold key positions in major universities and research centers in the United States and in other countries and in industries allied with animal agriculture.

Possessed with a keen, analytical mind, Tom Reid served very effectively as a critic and interpreter of research data. He was a theoretician, but was always seeking a practical application of the principles and postulates of nutrition and energetics.

To the public, Tom was always dignified, serious, and reserved. This often tended to mask an intense interest in sports and a dry sense of humor. He was a dedicated and prodigious worker, spending long hours both day and night, including Sundays and holidays, in his office and laboratories, even to the detriment of his own well-being. At the time of his death, Tom was engaged in the writing of extensive grant proposals intended to procure financial support for domestic and international research. Also, he was preparing an invitational paper for presentation at the Sixth Western Hemisphere Nutrition Conference in 1980.

In recognition of his accomplishments Professor Reid was the recipient of many high awards: the American Feed Manufacturer's award in nutrition in 1950 and the Borden Award in 1957 (from the American Dairy Science Association); American Grassland Council's award in 1965; and the Morrison Award in 1967 (the highest award of the American Society of Animal Science). His portrait was hung in the gallery of the world's leading nutritionists in the Royal College of Agriculture of Norway in 1968. He also was honored with a request to give an invitational paper at the 1972 Sir John Hammond Memorial Lectures to the British Society of Animal Production. He received a Guggenheim Fellowship Award in 1955-56 and spent the year as a visiting scientist at the National Institute for Research in Dairying, University of Reading, England. Also, he was visiting scientist at Cambridge University in 1960 on a National Science Foundation travel award.

Tom was a member of the American Dairy Science Association, the American Society of Animal Science, the American Institute of Nutrition, the British Society of Nutrition, and the British Society of Animal Production.

He is survived by his father, F. Ernest Reid of Cumberland, Maryland, his wife, Alice Smalley Reid, four daughters and one son, two sisters, a brother, and several nieces and nephews.

*Kenneth L Turk, George H. Wellington, Samuel T. Slack*

# Leonard Reissman

*June 10, 1921 — January 29, 1975*

Leonard Reissman died at the age of fifty-three in Ithaca, New York, on January 29, 1975, the victim of a heart attack that had struck him two days earlier. The day before he became ill was the opening of the spring semester, and in excellent health he had met his large class of students in Urban Society.

He had come to Cornell University as professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology in the fall of 1970. Before that he had held only one permanent teaching post, serving at Tulane University, New Orleans, for nineteen years, where he was the Charles A. and Leo M. Favrot Professor of Human Relations. From 1967 he was chairman of the Department of Sociology and director of the Urban Studies Center at Tulane. He also served from time to time as visiting professor or fellow at Columbia University, the London School of Economics, and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.

Len's parents were Polish Jewish immigrants who raised their children in the Workmen's Circle tradition, with its emphasis on non-Marxist socialism and secular (Yiddish) Jewish culture. Len grew up in Detroit and finished his undergraduate work at Wayne University just before World War II. After army service, he sampled several graduate schools: he studied at Wisconsin and Princeton and, under the auspices of a fellowship from the Social Science Research Council, was a visitor in the seminars of Robert K. Merton at Columbia and Talcott Parsons and Florence R. Kluckhohn at Harvard. But when his mentor, Paul Hatt, went to Northwestern, Len enrolled at that university and was awarded the doctorate in 1952.

During his years at Tulane he was engaged in a number of cooperative projects based on studies of the local community and its institutions. Among his partners were K. H. Silvert, J. H. Rohrer, R. V. Platou, and T. Ktsanes. They published many articles and monographs on local voting patterns, on the nursing profession, on the Jewish community, and on the urban South. Stimulated by these researches, his maturing theoretical interests focused on two interrelated themes: the nature of social stratification and the underlying processes of urbanization and urban life. The results were published in the two books that established him as a major figure in sociology: *Class in American Society* (1959) and *The Urban Process: Cities in Industrial Societies* (1964). Both reflected his creative talent at synthesis: the ability to absorb a huge body of empirical research and evaluate it with the eye of an experienced practitioner of the art and then exercise the higher skill of imposing theoretical order and coherence on what would otherwise be confusion and contradiction. He wrote with sophistication about complex matters

and led the rest of us toward understanding, and he did it without pretentious jargon; at its best, his prose was lucid and elegant, but it was never either fancy or oversimplified. He continued to read the theoretical masters of social science, both old and new (particularly Max Weber), and was always aware that social reality was more complex and challenging than our models could fully encompass. He learned new techniques, but never fell for new fads. Recently he again demonstrated his style in a critical review of current thinking on the linkages between social research and social policy concerning poverty in *Inequality in American Society* (1973), and the week before he died he finished the final proofreading of a book written with his long-time friend, Kalman H. Silvert, to be published as *Education, Class and Nation: The Experiences of Chile and Venezuela*.

Len Reissman was as steady in his family life and friendships as he was in his academic posts. He married Ethel Banner while they were both graduate students, and they were approaching their twenty-fifth anniversary. They have two daughters: Alison, who is a senior at Cornell, and Carla, who is a freshman at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. His great warmth and blunt honesty, coupled with his earthy sense of humor, tied him to a network of friends that was started during his student years and never weakened. In turn, many of his own students joined the network and along with colleagues became a part of the Reissman family circle. He was at Cornell for fewer than five years, but the people who came to his memorial service from the local area and from miles away overflowed a large chapel on campus and thus attested to the impact he had made on so many lives. We wept, although Len would have preferred that we laugh in remembrance of the good times we had shared.

Recognizing his devotion to students, Ethel has asked that we establish a memorial fund for their benefit. Contributions may be sent to the Trust Office, Cornell University, Day Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853, with the request that they be deposited in the Leonard Reissman Memorial Fund.

*Joseph A. Kahl*

## Juan Estevan Reyna

*December 26, 1878 — October 7, 1974*

Juan Estevan Reyna was born in the state of Morelos, Mexico; received his early education in a private school in Cuernavaca, the capital of Morelos; and then spent three years in Denver, Colorado, in a Jesuit School, College of the Sacred Heart, later called St. Regis College. In 1893 he transferred for one year's work in the Ithaca High School, after which he spent three years in Sibley College at Cornell in electrical engineering. Then, because his father was interested in mining, he transferred in 1897 to Columbia School of Mines. Upon his father's death in October of that year, he changed back to electrical engineering and received the degree of E.E. from Columbia University in 1898, after which he returned to Ithaca and took a summer course in civil engineering. After a year in the engineering department of R. Hoe and Company, manufacturers of printing presses, he returned to Mexico to settle his father's estate, a sugar plantation of fifteen thousand acres, of which he became manager. In 1906 he was construction engineer of a canal eleven miles long, carrying 106 cubic feet of water per second to irrigate approximately five thousand acres of land planted in rice and sugarcane. This involved the design and construction of a dam across the river, the dam gates, the sluice gates, and twenty-two aqueducts.

In 1910 while Professor Reyna was visiting in Ithaca, political disturbances broke out in parts of Mexico; the state of Morelos was taken over by nongovernment forces; the large estates were overrun and financial return to the owners ceased. In 1912, being thus deprived of income, Professor Reyna accepted a position in the Department of Drawing at Cornell, under Professor W. C. Baker, to teach mechanical and perspective drawing, a connection that continued for seven years, when that work was transferred to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, where it has since remained. In 1921 the federal government in Mexico took over the Reyna plantation and divided the irrigated land into small parcels, which they distributed among the families of the neighboring towns, promising at the same time to reimburse the owners at a fraction of the fair value of the property. Because there appeared to be no hope of ever receiving this payment or recovering control of any of the property, Professor Reyna became a citizen of the United States. During World War II Professor Reyna spent six months in Washington as engineering consultant to the coordinator of the Inter-American Affairs Emergency Rehabilitation Division in preparing designs and drawings of improvements of simple implements and equipment to assist the less educated of the farming population of Latin America.

Professor Reyna was a master of his subject, being expert as a draftsman, a penman, and a scientific illustrator and in the special field of perspective drawing; as a teacher, while strict and demanding and always requiring accurate and correct work from his students, he was always sympathetic and cooperative with any young person who was desirous to learn, always ready to give special help where it was sought.

Professor Reyna was well known on the campus for his vigorous and skillful games of tennis and squash, which he played until his eightieth year. He developed an indoor tennislike game that he and his friends played frequently. His other interests included floriculture, the study of diet and vitamins, and the study of the archaeology of the Aztecs of his native country.

Professor Reyna retired on June 30, 1946, but was called back to teach for an additional year.

He attributed his long life to “clean living,” lots of sleep and a good wife, who died several years ago. He stopped smoking at age seventy because it might interfere with his “wind.”

He and Mrs. Reyna celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1947, marked by a special blessing bestowed upon them by Pope Pius XII.

He leaves a son, Leon C. of New York City, two daughters, Mrs. Phillip (Nenetzin) White of Mecklenburg and Mrs. Frederick (Nancy) Todd of Stamford, Connecticut, eight grandchildren, and twelve great grandchildren.

All who knew him will remember him as a very sociable, friendly person who liked company and enjoyed living.

*O. C French, E. S. Shepardson*

## Fred Hoffman Rhodes

*June 30, 1889 — November 30, 1976*

Fred Hoffman “Dusty” Rhodes, affectionately known as the father of chemical engineering at Cornell, died November 30, 1976, in De Land, Florida. He was born on June 30, 1889, in Rochester, Indiana, where he completed his elementary education, graduating from high school in 1906. He then entered Wabash College, where he majored in chemistry, also acting as an English instructor in his senior year. Apparently this was the start of his interest in perfection in writing that later plagued many Cornell chemical engineering students but proved to be a great help to them in their professional careers.

The Cornell Department of Chemistry needed an assistant in qualitative analysis in February 1910. Dusty accepted the job, although he had never had qualitative analysis at Wabash. He later became a personal research assistant to Louis Dennis, the head of the Department of Chemistry for many years.

After receiving his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1914, he went to the University of Montana for a year to teach chemistry and metallurgy. In 1915 he returned to Cornell as an instructor in qualitative analysis, the course he had never taken. After two years he decided that he needed industrial experience, and from 1917 to 1920 he worked for the Barrett Company, starting out as a research chemist and ending up as director of research. In this period he contributed to some of the developments that became the foundation of chemical engineering. He returned to Ithaca and Cornell in 1920 as a professor of industrial chemistry. At this time, Professor Dennis was buying equipment in Europe for Baker Laboratory, which was then under construction, leaving Dusty with instructions to buy some equipment that might be suitable for industrial chemistry. When Dennis returned, he found that some of the equipment that had been installed in the basement of Baker Laboratory was curiously similar to that found in chemical engineering laboratories. For the next ten years there is no documented evidence that chemical engineering as such at Cornell was anything but a figment of Dusty’s imagination. During this period, however, Cornell graduated many bachelors of chemistry, who later turned out to be some of the outstanding leaders of the chemical industry. It was also during this period that Dusty published a number of articles covering such things as soaps, lubricating oils and greases, phenol, and paints. Interspersed among them were research papers on unit operations. In the worst part of the depression he finally convinced the faculty there was such a thing as a chemical engineer, at least to the extent that they agreed the degree of chemical engineer would be granted to any bachelor of chemistry who completed a fifth year under Dusty’s direction. In 1933 the first class of three chemical engineers was graduated.

In 1938, the School of Chemical Engineering was created as a separate school in the College of Engineering with an integrated five-year course reading towards the degree of bachelor of chemical Engineering. At this time the school's faculty consisted of Rhodes and an assistant professor, with an occasional instructor when one could be found who would work hard enough to meet Dusty's standards. The official faculty, however, included two other engineers and two chemists carefully chosen so that faculty policies did not conflict with those of Professor Rhodes. This proved to be very satisfactory, and before long it became unnecessary to hold faculty meetings.

Since Dusty had achieved his objective and had created a separate School of Chemical Engineering, the next step involved obtaining a suitable building to house the school. Fortunately, S. C. Hollister, the dean of the College of Engineering at that time, proved an able and willing coworker in obtaining a chemical engineering building, which was to be the first unit of the new engineering quadrangle. In 1940, Franklin W. Olin donated the funds for Olin Hall, and construction was started early in 1941. The new Olin Hall of Chemical Engineering was first used in May of 1942, and Dusty was named the first Herbert Fisk Johnson Professor of Industrial Chemistry.

During the World War II period, in addition to a heavy twelve-month teaching load, Rhodes served in the Office of Production Research and Development, under the War Production Board. He was also developing staff, faculties, and a curriculum for metallurgical engineering, a new discipline for Cornell, and a bachelor's degree program was started in 1947. The school then became the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering until 1963, when metallurgical engineering was combined with materials science. In addition, Dusty was elected a director of the former German firm, the General Aniline and Film Corporation, a post he held for nearly ten years. The influx of veterans after the war caused a critical housing shortage for Cornell, threatening to lower the number of chemical engineering students, so Dusty provided rooms for twenty in Olin Hall under strict rules to govern their behavior.

Dusty officially retired July 1, 1957, after a year's terminal sabbatic leave (the only one he ever took) to "go fishing." He then proceeded to write a history of the chemistry department and the chemical engineering school and was elected an alumni trustee for a five-year term. Shortly afterwards, the Cornell Alumni Association voted that all candidates for this position must have been a Cornell undergraduate, which Dusty was not.

Dusty, above all, insisted his chemical engineering students be given the best possible chance to achieve the competence needed to further their careers. He required excellence in teaching; he helped provide facilities and financial support for the school and for chemical engineering students; he strongly resisted interference by outsiders and had the personality to succeed in these endeavors. Dale R. Corson, president of Cornell University and former dean of engineering, made the following comments:



*“Dusty Rhodes was himself no ordinary person, and he wanted extraordinary individuals as students. He wanted to teach and train superior engineers. With a humanity covered with a veneer of gruffness and mild chicanery, he built the curriculum and the program, forced his students to superior work, and then assured them of positions of status in the profession. He fought for his students, he supported them, and he defended them against incursions from alien beings. He continued to be concerned about them when they left Olin Hall. His continued interest in the fate and fortunes of chemical and metallurgical engineering alumni is well documented.”*

About a year before Rhodes retired, a small group of his former students and Professor Winding of the School of Chemical Engineering, formed a committee to attempt to raise enough money from the then approximately seven hundred chemical engineering alumni to endow a chemical engineering professorship in Rhodes's name. It was an ambitious undertaking for such a small group, but by 1970 well over a half million dollars was accumulated, almost all of it from Dusty's former students. In 1971 the Fred Hoffman Rhodes Professorship in Chemical Engineering was established. Dusty was very pleased when one of his students, Professor Peter Harriott, was made the first holder of this professorship. The professorship is a fitting tribute to an extraordinary person, an example of the affection and high regard extended by his students.

He is survived by his widow, Ethel, of De Land, Florida, and a daughter, Clara Rhodes Rosevear of Toronto.

*Peter Harriott, Franklin A. Long, Julian C. Smith, Charles C. Winding*

# Howard Wait Riley

*May 2, 1879 — August 19, 1971*

Howard Wait Riley, professor of agricultural engineering, emeritus, was invited by Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey in 1907 to develop applied engineering educational programs to improve the life of rural people. Professor Riley accepted this challenge and initiated the Department of Farm Mechanics in the College of Agriculture at Cornell, in the basement of Stone Hall. The name of the department was changed to that of Rural Engineering in 1913 and to its present name of Agricultural Engineering in 1930.

Professor Riley served as Department head until 1944 and was one of two men for whom Riley-Robb Hall was named upon its completion in 1956. He retired from Cornell in 1947.

Professor Riley was born in East Orange, New Jersey, son of William H. and Louisa Lord Riley, and came to Ithaca with his family in 1894.

In 1901 he received the Mechanical Engineering degree in electrical engineering at Cornell. Electrical Engineering was not considered mature enough at that time to award degrees, as alternating current was only then being proved as superior to Edison's direct current.

His initial employment was that of chief draftsman with United Telpherage Company in New York City. At the end of three years he resigned from this position to accept an engineering post with Morse Chain Company, then located in Trumansburg, New York.

Two important events in the life of Professor Riley occurred in 1906. He married Julia Whiton Mack of Ithaca, and he resigned his position with Morse Chain Company to accept an instructorship in the Senior Mechanics Laboratory of Sibley College at Cornell. In this position he became intrigued with internal-combustion engines, and in later years his knowledge of and interest in these engines earned him the title of "Gas Engine" Riley. During his early years on the faculty he owned and operated the only automobile making a daily appearance on the Agricultural campus.

From the time the department was organized until 1946, Professor Riley was known among students for his lucid presentation of subject matter in the courses that he taught, which included introductory mechanics, structures, drainage, surveying, and dairy mechanics. It was his aim to make his courses not only vocational, but to have his students understand sound engineering reasoning and application.

Wishing to add a firsthand knowledge of agriculture to an engineering background, Professor Riley in 1913 purchased a farm on West Hill, which he operated as a successful dairy enterprise until he sold his registered Holstein herd in 1946.

In his early days of teaching, to develop coordination between mind and hand, Professor Riley authored an extensively used bulletin on knots, splices and hitches. This bulletin became the pattern for that section of the Boy Scout Handbook.

Because of his innate interest in the improvement of life on the farm, it was clear to him that the most important improvement to rural living was running water in the home. This, however, required some safe means for disposing of the water following use. So he studied the problem of sewage disposal systems that would be satisfactory and at the same time simple to construct. This work resulted in a bulletin setting forth a new and original design of a concrete septic tank that is still recommended by engineers and health departments.

The work on septic tanks was followed closely by a 3,500-mile tour during the summer of 1920, when Professor Riley, equipped with a truck and trailer-load of demonstration equipment, covered the state giving demonstrations on how to install water and sewage disposal systems in farm homes.

Professor Riley was one of the judges at the last international Winnipeg Motor Contest, held in 1913, where huge internal-combustion engine tractors of the day were tested.

During World War I he conducted extension tractor schools; he also conducted one of the first tractor demonstrations in New York State and gave an early demonstration of horse-drawn grain combine harvesters. He designed the first test device to obtain a visual record of spray pattern from spray nozzles. He did research on milk cooling and electric fence controllers, and also devised an important element of the basic system for natural draft dairy stable ventilation. From 1943 to 1947 he was a consultant for Harry Ferguson, Inc., on haying machinery.

Professor Riley was one of eighteen charter members of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, which was organized in 1907. He was a life member, and fellow, and the fifth president of this society. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, and for two decades prior to his retirement he served as a faculty adviser to the Christian Science Society at Cornell. He was also a devoted participating member of the First Church of Christ Scientist of Ithaca.

Professor Riley was a pioneer in the field of agricultural engineering; he was always ready to experiment with any new machine or mechanical theory if he thought that it would improve the welfare of the rural family.

Survivors include a son, Manton L. Riley, of Canandaigua, New York, two grandsons, and three great-grandsons.

*Anson Wright Gibson, Orval C. French, E. Stanley Shepardson*

# George Stewart Rinehart

*May 26, 1936 — November 2, 1972*

George Rinehart was killed in an automobile accident in Ithaca on November 2, 1972. He is survived by his wife of fourteen years, Julie Roberts Rinehart, and three children, Matthew, Susannah, and Lucy.

Professor Rinehart was born in Ruston, Louisiana, and received his undergraduate training at Deep Springs Junior College, Deep Springs Valley, California, and at Cornell University, graduating with a B.S. degree in mathematics in 1958. After graduate work at Ohio State University and the University of California, Berkeley, he took his Ph.D. degree in mathematics from the latter institution in 1962. He held a postdoctoral fellowship at Columbia University during 1962-63. He joined the Cornell Department of Mathematics as an assistant professor in 1963 and became associate professor and associate chairman of the Department in 1969, a position he held until his untimely and tragic death.

George Rinehart's scientific work dealt with categorical and homological algebra, and he published a number of papers in this area; indeed, he had finished correcting the proofs for a paper a short time before the accident occurred. His work was widely known and has been the starting point of several mathematical investigations by others. This led to invitations to visit other universities, and he and his family spent the year 1968-69 at the Université de Strasbourg and the spring semester of 1971 at Queen Mary College of the University of London. He was also an invited participant at international scientific conferences in England and Germany.

In addition to his duties in the Mathematics Department, George Rinehart was a delegate to the Faculty Council of Representatives from September 1971 until his death. Since his undergraduate days he was a member of the Telluride Association and served for a number of years on its Board of Custodians. Throughout his adult life he maintained a serious and active interest in the affairs of his community and nation. During the late sixties he participated in the Peace Movement on the Cornell Campus, and for several years preceding his death he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Tompkins County Liberal Party.

He was the first associate chairman the Cornell Mathematics Department has had. Through his energetic and competent direction, this position developed into an indispensable part of the day-to-day operation of the Department, and the undergraduate teaching of mathematics at Cornell was greatly strengthened by his deep concern.

George Rinehart was one of the Mathematics Department's best teachers and advisers. He was extremely popular with students, and his door was always open to them. He gave most generously of himself to all who came into contact with him, spending many hours counseling and advising both undergraduates and graduate students, and discussing professional and departmental affairs with his colleagues.

His lively intelligence and clarity of thought and expression, coupled with an unfailing kindness and keen sense of humor, made him a uniquely effective and valuable member of our University community. To the very many Cornellians whose professional and personal lives were enriched by his presence among us, he was one of the very best representatives of his generation, and all of us are truly bereft at his passing.

*Stephen U. Chase, Moss E. Sweedler, Alex Rosenberg*

# Seymour Harold Rinzler

*May 19, 1914 — May 20, 1970*

It is a great irony that Dr. Seymour Harold Rinzler died from the very disease he had studied and researched his entire professional life, namely, coronary artery disease. His desire was to prevent the occurrence of that disease. By reducing saturated fatty acid intake and substituting unsaturated fatty acids, he and his associates were able to demonstrate increased longevity due to diminution of coronary disease.

Born in New York City, Dr. Rinzler received the B.S. degree from Cornell University in 1934 and his M.D. from New York University College of Medicine in 1938. He served his internship in the Third Medical Division (NYU) Bellevue Hospital, New York (1940-41). His postgraduate training included a year (1939) in the Department of Metabolism, New York University College of Medicine, and a year (1941) in the Department of Pharmacology, Cornell University Medical College. He entered military service in 1942 and was assigned to the European theater of operations; he was discharged with the rank of major.

Dr. Rinzler held the following appointments: clinical assistant professor of medicine, Cornell University Medical College; attending physician, Beth Israel Medical Center, New York; physician in charge-Adult Cardiac Clinic, Beth Israel Hospital, New York; assistant visiting physician Second (Cornell) Division, Bellevue Hospital; assistant visiting physician, New York Hospital; Josiah Macy Fellow, Department of Pharmacology, Cornell University Medical College (under the tutelage of Dr. Harry Gold, 1952-58); cardiologist in charge, Diet and Coronary Heart Disease Study Project, Bureau of Nutrition, Department of Health, City of New York (1958-67); and director, Bureau of Nutrition, Department of Health, City of New York (1967-70).

He obtained his specialty boards in internal medicine as well as his subspecialty boards in cardiology. He was a fellow of the American College of Physicians, New York Academy of Medicine, Council on Clinical Cardiology, American Heart Association, and New York Academy of Sciences. In addition, he was a member of the New York Heart Association, American Federation for Clinical Research, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha, Harvey Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Therapeutic Society, American Society for the Study of Arteriosclerosis, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American College of Clinical Pharmacology, and the American Public Health Association. He had been a member of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics since 1951.

Dr. Rinzler published over seventy articles on arteriosclerosis and coronary artery disease and was the author of two books, *Cardiac Pain* (1951) and *Clinical Aspects of Arteriosclerosis* (1957). At the time of his death, he had just completed a chapter for *Diet in Arteriosclerosis*, edited by S. G. Schettler and G. S. Boyd (Elsevier Publishing Co., New York, 1969).

The last twelve years of his life were devoted to the study of diet and its relation to coronary artery disease. He and the late Norman Joliffe organized the first large pilot study with sufficient controls to determine the effect of using low saturated fat, high unsaturated fat diet on the prevention of coronary artery disease. As chief of that study and then head of the Bureau of Nutrition of the City of New York, he was able to reveal the long-range preventive aspects of that diet on the disease. Although his work was far from finished at his death, the studies in which he participated are ongoing and the influence of his research will continue to provide them with momentum.

In 1938 he married Rita Bernard. They had two children, Lois and Robert. His wife died in 1968 and he married Mrs. Beatrice Lassoff in October 1969.

*Maurice Goodgold, M.D.*



## Marie M. Rivera

*February 25, 1921 — January 21, 1975*

The Cornell and Ithaca communities lost an important person this year. The troubled Cornell students whom she counseled have lost a friend. The people with whom she worked lost a colleague who was not only professional but also uniquely human in her work.

Marie Rivera was born and raised and received her education in New York City. She attended New York University and was awarded her A.B. degree in 1942. She then went on to graduate school at Columbia University and received her master's degree in social work in 1945. She was a person who had much experience in counseling prior to coming to the Department of University Health Services at Cornell in 1972. From 1965 to 1972 Mrs. Rivera worked at the West Nassau Mental Health Clinic as supervising social worker and therapist, and at the New York University Graduate School of Social Work as a fieldwork instructor. In 1972 she joined the Cornell University Mental Health Clinic as psychiatric social worker. In this position she was a counselor and psychotherapist to the Cornell students whose personal problems brought them to the clinic for professional help.

Mrs. Rivera was active in local affairs, being a member of the Tompkins County Mental Health Association. Her membership in professional organizations included the National Association of Social Workers and the National Honorary Sociological and Anthropological Society. She also was a member of the Academy of Certified Social Workers.

Marie Rivera's concern and care for her clients was one of her outstanding characteristics. She was devoted to her work; she really listened, and she could hear both spoken and unspoken pain. She expressed the "understanding" that her clients treasured and responded to so much.

Marie's friendship was cherished; it was a happy friendship. She was fun to be near. She was a wise and gentle person whose strength and determination were cloaked in graciousness. She was without bitterness and maintained a positive outlook, an ever-present sense of humor about things past and present.

Her love and closeness to her family gave her strength. It was no surprise that in the months of pain and heartache that preceded her death, her courage and her love supported her family and friends while she herself was sustained by her own unconquerable spirit.

Her son's tribute, made at her memorial service, expresses the essence of Marie Rivera:

*Mom liked flowers, trees, rain, wind, mountains, and most of all the sunshine. Life for her was happiest when she could see a new place and a new sunrise, and it follows that freedom was Mom's paramount interest. She sought her children's freedom from the bondages of servitude to others because of their race: she fought with many a torn child or adult for freedom from their own inner problems. A smile always led to inner happiness for Mom, and a love of the living—earth, wind, fire, water, animal, and man— L.O.V.E. was her strength; Life Over this Vast Earth made her want to live on.*

*Marjorie Doris, Joycelyn R. Hart, Marvin Waldman*

# Gustavus Hill Robinson

*January 11, 1881 — September 11, 1972*

Gustavus Hill Robinson, a former law teacher at Cornell, died on September 11, 1972, aged ninety-one years.

He took all his degrees at Harvard, Bachelor of Arts in 1905, Bachelor of Laws in 1909, and Doctor of the Science of Law in 1916. He came to Cornell in 1929, after distinguished service at Tulane, Missouri, California, and Boston University, and twice at Harvard College. Prior to his teaching he practiced law in New York City and was an early associate of Charles C. Burlingham, then and later one of the most distinguished and influential members of the American bar. He retired in 1949, becoming William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International Law, Emeritus, after his retirement.

Several times in later years he came back to active teaching to present his course in admiralty in which he had attained national and international distinction. In over thirty-five years he ranged over the whole law school curriculum except property and procedure. In 1926 he published his case- book on public utilities and in 1939 his authoritative textbook on admiralty, a copy of which was in a few years to go into the library of every American maritime captain. He was a consultant of the New York Law Revision Commission and an admiralty consultant of the United States Lend-Lease Administration in World War II.

These are the bare facts of a most distinguished career, at the end of which he had become universally recognized as the leader of American scholars in the field of maritime law and the mentor of a whole generation of members of the Admiralty Bar. Yet, these facts tell only part of the life story of a man who was sparkling and venerable at the same time.

Husband and father, teacher and scholar, he lived out — to the end — a rich and rewarding life. We, his colleagues, as well as the students and alumni of the Cornell Law School, all knew him as Robie. Our affection for him — earned by his wit and deep human understanding as much as by his brilliant contributions to legal learning — was many times made manifest, and especially in his later years, when his annual appearances at the spring reunion of the Law School graduates became a cherished tradition. As the senior member of the Law School community, he kept his office a meeting place for us, and for the present and former students of the school. He came daily to his office for over twenty years after his retirement, keeping regular working hours and always adding new bits of wisdom and of humor to the living legend of “Robie” — a legend that will remain in the hearts and minds of all

those who were fortunate enough during his lifetime to become captivated by the grace with which he bore his greatness.

*Rudolf B. Schlesinger, W. David Curtiss, John W. MacDonald*

## Nancy McNeal Roman

*September 5, 1882 — June 9, 1970*

Nancy McNeal Roman came to Cornell University in 1917 from the University of Chicago, where she had obtained the Ph.B. degree and where she had been an instructor in home economics for three years. The opportunity that brought her to Cornell University was the possibility of developing a program for rural girls in what was then Junior Extension, now 4-H Club work. Federal funds had recently become available through the Smith-Lever Act for extending the work of land grant colleges in home economics. While at Cornell University Mrs. Roman was a program developer, home improvement specialist, professor of housing and design, and always a dedicated teacher.

Her career had a contemporary flavor. She worked with the disadvantaged young, she worked under conditions that were often personally uncomfortable, she was acutely aware that not only must interest be stimulated, but that the results must be sufficiently swift and definite to maintain this interest. She had few guidelines: her tasks were to develop a program and an effective method of teaching it. Her problem differed from that confronting today's workers with the disadvantaged, mainly in that it was focused toward rural, not city, youth.

For more than thirty years Mrs. Roman worked with the 4-H Club program for rural girls. The tool she developed for stimulating and educating was the furnishing of the girls' own rooms. Through this medium, she demonstrated that not only could a girl's aesthetic appreciation and sense of accomplishment be advanced but that the results could be spread to other members of the family and community. Mothers were enlisted as local leaders, i.e., lay teachers. Rural families learned to appreciate the simple lines and sturdy workmanship of the handcrafted furniture that had often been relegated to the attic or barn, or which might be found in secondhand stores for a small price. Fathers and brothers helped to refinish and restore this furniture and build simple improvements in the rooms.

Nancy Roman had certain characteristics that were as crucial to her success as they would be to any present-day teacher. She had tremendous physical energy. She was willing and able to carry quantities of illustrative materials with her all over the state. She could turn unprepossessing rooms in churches and grange halls into acceptable teaching and work areas, even occasionally starting the fire in whatever heating equipment was available. She was highly skilled in the use of tools and materials, which enabled her to make practical applications of her theoretical knowledge.

She had the conviction that improvement of the most meager room was possible and worth undertaking. She constantly stressed that beauty in home surroundings need not, and should not, be limited to families of wealth. She believed that all persons responded to beauty and that to achieve it through their own creative efforts was doubly satisfying. She was familiar with the contents of many secondhand stores throughout the state and delighted in leading expeditions of would-be room-improvers through them, helping to discover the restorable pieces. She was aware of bargains in variety stores and mail order catalogs. She taught consumer education at the grass roots.

All those who worked with her, 4-H Club members, local leaders, and 4-H Club agents, were constantly stimulated. Her sensitivity to the capabilities and needs of youngsters and local leaders was coupled with an enthusiastic and innovative teaching style. Extension teaching, unlike classroom teaching, required practical demonstration of what needed to be done, but the actual teaching had to be left to the local community leaders. Thus the extension teacher had to teach the volunteer leaders how to teach, as well as what to teach. In 1927 Mrs. Roman completed work for the master's degree at Teacher's College, Columbia University, then noted for its new educational methods.

Her last five years at Cornell University, before her retirement in 1950, were spent in the resident teaching program. She found that the methods she had used in 4-H Club work, of stimulating and developing the aesthetic appreciation and creativity of the individual, were equally effective in teaching college students. She worked particularly with those who were expecting to teach, and with graduate students. She was the author of a number of bulletins, perhaps the best known of which were the *Handy-Man* series. This series has been adapted by workers in numerous states and has established a model for many of today's teaching aids.

She was the wife and widow of Dr. Frederick W. Roman, a well-known teacher and regent of the University of California. After her retirement she lived in Winter Park, Florida, with her sister, Wylle McNeal, former director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

*Ruby Loper, Virginia True, Mabel A. Rollins*

# Frank Rosenblatt

*July 11, 1928 — July 11, 1971*

Frank Rosenblatt died on Sunday afternoon, July 11, 1971, in a boating accident in Chesapeake Bay.

He was born on July 11, 1928, in New Rochelle, New York. He obtained his A.B. from Cornell in 1950 and his Ph.D. in 1956. He then went to Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo, New York, where he was successively research psychologist, senior psychologist, and head of the cognitive systems section. In 1959 he came to Cornell's Ithaca campus as director of the Cognitive Systems Research Program and also as a lecturer in the Psychology Department. In 1966 he joined the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior within the newly formed Division of Biological Sciences, and simultaneously became associate professor.

His research interests were exceptionally broad. One aspect dealt with models of brain function, and in 1958 he described his Perceptron, an electronic device which was constructed in accordance with biological principles and which showed an ability to learn. He developed and extended this approach in numerous papers and a book, *Principles of Neurodynamics*, and he gave an annual course in Brain Mechanisms and Models. In 1966 he added an interest in the transfer of learned behavior from trained to naive rats by the injection of brain extracts, and he published extensively in this area. He also had a serious research interest in astronomy and recently proposed a new technique to detect the presence of stellar satellites.

In 1970 he became field representative for the Graduate Field of Neurobiology and Behavior, and in 1971 he shared the acting chairmanship of the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior.

His other interests included music, which he composed, and liberal politics. His special contribution was the application of computer techniques to political statistics. He was active in the McCarthy primary campaigns in New Hampshire and California, in Democratic reform politics in New York State, and in a series of Vietnam protest activities in Washington. At Cornell he played a major role in the constructive aspects of the upheavals in spring 1969, and he was very active in the Constituent Assembly that set up the University Senate.

He had a deep interest in student affairs and a personal concern which led him to help very many who had difficulties in adjusting to University life. This willingness to help was a feature of all his relationships. We have lost, in his passing, one of the most selfless and sympathetic colleagues, whose good humor and brilliant mind left a deep impression on us all.

# Clinton Rossiter

*September 18, 1917 — July 10, 1970*

With the passing of Clinton Rossiter, Cornell University has lost a distinguished son and dedicated servant. A member of this Faculty since 1946, and from 1959 the holder of the John L. Senior Chair of American Institutions, his death at the age of fifty-two brought to a close a life of extraordinary achievement.

As few of us need reminding, his intellectual contributions were conjoined with a literary craftsmanship that carried his ideas to a wide and admiring audience. Significantly, this reputation never diminished his stature in the world of serious scholarship. Thus while more than a million copies of *The American Presidency* were sold in drugstores and supermarkets, the American Historical Association awarded him its coveted Bancroft Prize for *The Seedtime of the Republic*. And if editors, publishers, and producers continually called upon him for articles, interviews, and television appearances, his peers in the American Political Science Association twice elected him to their executive council.

The very subjects of Clinton Rossiter's books testify to his breadth of knowledge and catholicity of interests. Among his nine published volumes were a biography of Alexander Hamilton, studies of the Constitutional Convention and American political parties, and analyses of Marxist and conservative thought. It was not surprising that a worldwide community sought to share with Cornell his gifts of interpretation and analysis. Clinton Rossiter visited more than two hundred academic centers within this country, as prepared to speak at a small black college in the South as to deliver the Walgreen Lectures for the University of Chicago. In the same spirit, he accepted invitations to institutions on every overseas continent, ranging from an afternoon at an obscure Indian university, to six weeks in the Soviet Union, and a year as Pitt Professor of American History at Cambridge University.

While no stranger to the Tompkins County Airport, Clinton Rossiter's first loyalty was his citizenship in the Cornell community. Only on the rarest of occasions did any of his extramural engagements—including invitations to the White House—cause him to cancel a class. In his scheme of values this campus had first priority, to the extent that throughout his twenty-four years at Cornell he took only three sabbatical leaves, turning aside countless opportunities for more frequent respites from his scholastic schedule.

The son of a Cornell alumnus, and a graduate of our own College of Arts and Sciences, his affection for this community was manifested in countless ways. There was hardly a board or committee of which he had not been a member: Academic Freedom and Academic Integrity, Aptitude Testing and Long-Range Planning, Cornell



University Press, the Statler Club, and the Constituent Assembly are only a few of the assignments he accepted. The John L. Senior Professor even spent one Saturday morning on his hands and knees, scrubbing the floors of West Sibley Hall: a wash-in which moved Buildings and Properties to guarantee a more salutary standard of cleanliness across the campus.

He delighted in teaching the freshman class in American Government, even though fully entitled to confine himself to more advanced offerings. And his upperclass courses in American Political Thought and the American Presidency stood out as academic highpoints for literally thousands of Cornell alumni. At the same time, numerous letters from college and university teachers throughout the United States affirm that their graduate seminars with Clinton Rossiter demanded an intellectual rigor which provided a firm launching for their professional careers.

Here was a man who truly loved Cornell: who gave to an institution far more than he received in return; whose entire life was committed to the spirit and values of the educational mission embodied by this University. There can be no doubt that his imprint will endure. Yet bereft of his presence, Cornell can never be the same.

*Herbert Briggs, Arthur Mizener, Andrew Hacker*

# Henri S. Sack

*November 25, 1903 — March 16, 1972*

In the death of Professor Henri S. Sack in Ithaca, New York, Cornell University lost a distinguished scientist, an educator of exceptional skill and insight, and an individual of the highest personal integrity. Institutions are built by people and reflect the character of their builders, and his service to Cornell was in the finest tradition.

Professor Sack was born in Davos, Switzerland, and received his education at the Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule in Zurich, receiving a diploma in mathematics and physics in 1925 and a doctorate in physics in 1927. For six years he was head assistant in the Department of Physics at the University of Leipzig in Germany, and then, for seven years, was chef de travaux in the Department of Physical Chemistry at the University of Brussels. While in Leipzig, he was a research associate of the late Peter J. W. Debye, Nobel laureate in chemistry who later became professor and head of the Chemistry Department at Cornell. Professor Sack came to Cornell in 1940 as a research associate in the College of Engineering. He became an associate professor in 1946 and a full professor in 1949. He was named to the Walter S. Carpenter Jr. Professorship in 1963 and held that post until his death.

The breadth of his early experience resulted in a depth of understanding of the basics of the physical world which allowed him to rise above the details of a current approach and take a leadership role in developing “new” areas of physics and applied science. For example, Professor Sack played a major role in the formation of the Materials Science Center, a highly successful venture in cooperation in research by five autonomous departments. During his tenure as second director of this Center, he solidified the spirit of cooperation which continues to this day.

Professor Sack was equally dedicated to improving the quality of education in his college and field at Cornell. He worked tirelessly on committees and projects for curriculum revision and, in particular, was a major force in forging the Engineering Physics degree program which rapidly attained national recognition as a major step forward in bringing engineering education into tune with the national needs of the profession.

His scientific career spanned a long dynamic era in the evolution of modern physics and to his last day, spent in the research laboratory, he was actively in contact with the forefront of his subject. His earliest contributions were on the physics of dielectric relaxation and he also was one of the first investigators to use ultrasonic techniques to study related molecular mechanisms. During World War II, he turned his inventive experimental talents to a variety of applied problems. From then until the present he was a leader in the use of ultrasonics and dielectric techniques to

study the solid state. Over all this time he constantly incorporated the latest theoretical and experimental methods into his programs.

Through his career, Professor Sack had three principal interests: an intense interest in physics as it developed through the years, a love for helping students to gain such knowledge and to acquire standards of excellence and industry, and an unswerving loyalty to his college and to Cornell.

A man of great modesty and total selflessness, Henri Sack was admired and beloved by the many students who knew him; there were about seventy-five who completed master's or doctoral theses under his direction. Above all, he was dedicated to excellence; this dedication demanded much of his students and sought to instill in them the code of excellence which guided his life. In the words of one student, "He has given us a gift of lasting value."

His colleagues respected Henri for his complete personal integrity in difficult negotiations and the compromises inherent in administrative activity. He was very human, quick to make a joke to relieve tensions, and, when things looked darkest, he would express an optimistic and patient attitude. He had a deep concern for the feelings of others. A widely read man, Henri Sack had a vast knowledge of literature and music and was a member of the University Orchestra for a time. He was a loyal supporter of the humanistic aspect of the Cornell scene, and it was a rare concert or play in which Henri Sack was not seen in the audience.

He was a member of a number of professional organizations, including the American Physical Society (Fellow), the Swiss Physical Society, the American Society for Engineering Education, the American Association of University Professors, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was an active consultant to various industrial laboratories and other organizations on applied physics.

Professor Sack is survived by his wife, Lotti; two daughters, Renee Sack of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Samuel (Claudia) Adams, and a brother, Fritz Sack, of Bern, Switzerland. The Henri Sack Memorial Fund, initiated by his former students, will be used to further the endeavors which he himself long served so well at Cornell.

*Dale R. Corson, James A. Krumhansl, Trevor R. Cuykendall*

# Charles Bovette Sayre

*January 3, 1891 — January 8, 1979*

Charles Bovette Sayre, professor of vegetable crops emeritus at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, died on January 8, 1979, following an extended illness.

Professor Sayre, "Charlie" to his friends, was born in Chicago on January 3, 1891. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Illinois in 1913. He was an accomplished fencer, and as an undergraduate, held the Western Intercollegiate Saber Championship.

Professor Sayre began his scientific career as an assistant professor of vegetable gardening at Purdue University in 1914. However, in 1917, just four days before the outbreak of World War I, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the field artillery in the United States Army. After serving as commander of the Second Battery of the 6th Field Artillery at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indianapolis, he was promoted to the rank of major and was sent to Camp Zachary Taylor in Louisville, where he served as commander of the First Battalion of the 326th Field Artillery. His next assignment was as a student and, after serving in France, as an instructor in aerial observation at the Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Artillery School of Fire. While at Fort Sill, former President Harry S. Truman and former presidential nominee Wendell Wilkie were both students of Professor Sayre. Shortly thereafter, Sayre was promoted to lieutenant colonel and became a permanent staff member at the School of Fire until the end of World War I. He later became one of the founding members of the American Legion, an honor he greatly cherished. There are only a few living members of this group remaining.

At the end of the war, he resigned his commission to become an associate professor at the University of Illinois, where he received his Master of Science degree in 1924. He moved to Geneva in 1925, joining the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station as an associate horticulturist. In 1928 he was promoted to the rank of professor, and in 1930 was appointed head of the newly formed Department of Vegetable Crops. He remained head of that department until his retirement in 1959.

During his long scientific career, Professor Sayre published almost one hundred scientific articles. Many of these dealt with proper rates, ratios, and placement of fertilizers for obtaining maximum yield and quality of processing vegetables. He worked on methods of producing strong healthy transplants of crops such as tomatoes. He also did a lot of work studying physiological factors affecting quality and yield. Major contributions to New York agriculture included his development of effective starter solutions for transplanted crops and his development of

a heat unit method of scheduled planting for peas. The latter was a system for forecasting maturity of peas so that growers could schedule their plantings, thus avoiding a glut at harvest.

With the strong orientation of the research of his department toward vegetables for processing, Professor Sayre became closely acquainted with many food processors. The Fieldmen's Conference, held for many years at Geneva, was a highlight at which he expected his staff to report on their research.

He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Agronomy, the American Society for Horticultural Science, the New York State Horticultural Society, the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, and Sigma Xi.

Upon his retirement, Professor Sayre was awarded the title of professor emeritus of vegetable crops by Cornell University. He remained active for a number of years, serving as a special consultant on vegetable problems in the food processing industry of New York.

In local affairs, Professor Sayre was an active member of the Geneva Rotary Club and the Geneva Torch Club and was a past president of each. He was also active in the North Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his wife, who resides at the family home, 563 West North Street, Geneva, New York 14456.

*Nathan H. Peck, Morrill T. Vittum, Donald W. Barton*

# Thomas John Schoch

*May 31, 1907 — December 12, 1970*

Although his period of tenure as professor of human nutrition and food at Cornell University was brief (June 1968-December 1969), Thomas J. Schoch's influence on teaching and research programs in the University covered a more extended period. His extensive publications in the scientific literature, principally basic research in starch chemistry, had contributed richly to the instructional program in the Department of Human Nutrition and Food for several decades. Discussions with members of the Faculty and graduate students, while he served as research chemist and group leader for the Corn Products Company, encouraged the research interests of several in this field.

Professor Schoch, a native of Ontonagon, Michigan, received his primary and secondary education in New York schools, and at Columbia University he was awarded the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1928, Master of Arts in 1929, and Doctor of Philosophy in 1933. Here the foundation was established for a long and distinguished career as a research chemist concerned with the properties of starches, exotic as well as common types.

From 1934 to 1936 he was chief chemist for B. P. Ducas Company of Jersey City, New Jersey, a manufacturer of modified starches and other products. From 1937 until joining the University Faculty on June 1, 1968, he was associated with the Corn Products Company at Edgewater, New Jersey, and later at Argo, Illinois.

Dr. Schoch's scientific career resulted in major discoveries which gave him a position of eminence among carbohydrate chemists. His development of the classical method for separating linear from branched starch molecules was one of the great achievements in starch chemistry. Adopted in carbohydrate laboratories throughout the world, this provided impetus not only to fundamental starch research but also to the entire field of theoretical high-polymer chemistry. He contributed to the substantial progress that has been made toward an understanding of the molecular architecture of the starch granule and the physical phenomenon of starch gelatinization, an area offering marked potential for useful fundamental research and industrial applications. His investigations of the reactions of polar lipids with starch have contributed to an understanding of the role of fatty materials in starchy foods and of fatty "plasticizers" in paper and textile sizing. Studies of the associative reactions of the branched starch fractions provided some explanation for the role of starch in bread staling and in certain changes that occur in starch products during cold storage or freezing.

He was the author or coauthor of more than sixty papers and articles in scientific and technical journals, had contributed chapters and sections to twelve books, and held eight patents.

In collaboration with Dr. R. P. Walton of South Carolina Medical School, Dr. Schoch developed an acid-thinned hydroxyethyl derivative of waxy starch as a synthetic blood-plasma extender to avoid the instability and hemorrhagic side effects of dextran.

Among the awards he received were the Saare Medal of the German Federal Institute for Cereal Research, Detmold, Germany, in 1959; the Thomas Burr Osborne Medal, highest award of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, in 1964; and the Medal of Merit and Honorary Life Membership, Society of Starch Technology, Tokyo, Japan, in 1965. At the time of his death he was a candidate for the highest elective office of the American Association of Cereal Chemists. He had served on the board of directors of the Association and on the editorial board of its official publication, *Cereal Chemistry*.

His accomplishments and influence are a reflection of Tom Schoch's personal philosophy of research. He "felt that the field of starch chemistry is sufficiently large and varied to share it freely with others and that there is no necessity for selfish withholding of ideas, techniques, and assistance." He was "convinced that almost all phases of fundamental starch research will eventually have some practical value" and regretted that often there is a "long span of years between fundamental discoveries and practical utilization." He wrote, "I have tried to develop a mid-ground which can draw on fundamental science to aid the practical, and in reverse can derive inspiration for fundamental research from the everyday practical .... new and totally different areas of utility can only be uncovered by long and intensive fundamental research."

Professor Schoch's capacity for new and creative ideas and his breadth of interests, enthusiasm, and ability to express himself with clarity and vigor were important factors in his many accomplishments. His colleagues remember him as a stimulating, versatile, and genial associate.

At Cornell, Professor Schoch was engaged primarily in research, but he also taught a graduate course and seminar and directed the programs of graduate students.

He is survived by his wife, Lydia, and three daughters, Nancy, Karen, and Deborah.

*Catherine J. Personius, E. Elizabeth Hester*

# Wilbur Theodore Schroeder

*January 28, 1911 — February 24, 1972*

Wilbur Theodore Schroeder was born in 1911 at Des Plains, Illinois, the son of a successful farmer and ornamented nurseryman. He early became familiar with agriculture in its practical aspects and appreciated these throughout his life. After completing his secondary education at Des Plains, he entered the University of Idaho with a major in agronomy. He graduated with honors in 1937 and was awarded the M.S. degree in 1938. He then turned to plant pathology and continued his graduate studies at the University of Wisconsin, which awarded him the Ph.D. degree in 1941.

After a brief association with a commercial vegetable-processing company, where he served as field pathologist, he returned to academic research, first at the University of Wisconsin and then at the Geneva campus of Cornell University. He was appointed assistant professor of plant pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1943, associate professor in 1948, and professor in 1951. This rapid promotion was in recognition of his outstanding abilities in research.

His successful career in research with a wide spectrum of vegetable diseases and their control resulted from a unique combination of dedication, thoroughness, persistence, and practicality. He believed that research should ideally lead to the development of practicable and economic control of diseases and that even fundamental studies of disease organisms and their epidemiology should be conducted with this end in view. His major interest was to identify and select genetic resistance to diseases, and this research led directly to the development of varieties of spinach, peas, beans, and tomatoes resistant to several important diseases. His versatility also enabled him to make significant contributions in fungicidal seed treatments, physiogenic diseases, concentrate fungicides, and the effects of environment on disease epidemiology and severity. His results, published in 112 technical articles and in innumerable popular presentations, led to recommendations for vegetable disease control that were widely adopted in New York and elsewhere.

Among his colleagues and acquaintances, Professor Schroeder quickly established a lasting impression of integrity and industry. He was forthright and outspoken about his convictions but tolerant of the opinions of others, even when not in agreement.

His major hobby was landscaping. The grounds of his country home were maintained immaculately, filled with flowers and a tree and shrub collection worthy of envy by many arboreta. He was justly proud of this collection and



delighted in discussing it with visitors. He was an active member of the First Lutheran Church of Lyons and had served as a member of its council. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, and the American Phytopathological Society.

Professor Schroeder is survived by his wife of thirty-three years, Charmion Childs Schroeder, a son, and two daughters.

*Alvin J. Braun, Michael Szkolnik, Robert M. Gilmer*

# Otto Ernst Schultz

*February 1, 1931 — May 30, 1978*

Otto Ernst Schultz, professor of plant pathology, died on Tuesday, May 30, 1978, in Tompkins County Hospital. He was one of the outstanding extension specialists of his generation. A native of Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, he graduated cum laude from the University of Natal in 1954 with a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture (agronomy). He served in his native country from 1949 to 1957, first as a technical assistant in the Division of Soil Conservation and Extension in the South African Department of Agriculture, next as a technical assistant in the College of Agriculture, Cedera, Natal, and then as assistant professional officer in agronomy at the University of Natal.

Otto came to the United States in 1957 to undertake graduate work in plant pathology at Pennsylvania State University. He was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1961 for his studies on “Inter- and Intra-race Variation among Mass- and Mono-spore Isolates of *Phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) de Bary.” He became a citizen of the United States in 1967.

In 1962 he accepted a position as assistant professor of plant pathology at Cornell University and was placed in charge of extension activities related to diseases of potatoes and field and forage crops. He also conducted applied research on the control of diseases affecting these crops. He was promoted to associate professor in 1967 and to professor in 1975.

He spent 1969-71 as a visiting professor at the University of the Philippines, through the University of the Philippines-Cornell Graduate Education Program at Los Banos. During this period he contributed to the development of procedures for the control of the downy mildew disease of corn. In 1976 he was invited by U.S. Agency for International Development to return to the Philippines as a consultant for the establishment of the Pest Control Center for the Philippines. He frequently participated in international conferences. His advice was often sought by national and international bodies concerned with extending and adapting new technologies to agricultural practice. He was an active member of the American Phytopathological Society, the Potato Association of America, and the Potato Chip/Snack Food Association and contributed significantly to committee activities of these professional organizations. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi.

Professor Schultz's duties brought him into frequent contact with county agents, farmers, agribusiness personnel, and research and extension personnel throughout New York, the nation, and the world. His sincerity, warmth,

enthusiasm, and zest for living coupled with a thorough knowledge of his subject made him an exceptionally popular and effective leader in promoting the latest developments in the technology of production agriculture. He served as an able chairman of the Interdepartmental Field Crops Committee of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences from 1974 until his death. He was an avid believer in and supporter of cooperative extension. He worked constantly to improve the subject matter competence of county and regional extension staff. It bothered him greatly when county or regional agents resigned their positions for jobs in industry.

Otto loved field and farm visits and winter meetings where he had direct contact with farm people who sought his counsel and valued his friendship. He had many friends among his contacts, including students, peers, technicians, janitors, farmers, agribusiness personnel, stenographers, and mechanics. His love for people, wit, and genuineness made him an exceptional communicator. His positive influences upon people, the agricultural industries, and the Department of Plant Pathology will be remembered and appreciated far into the future.

He is survived by his wife, Patricia, a son, William, and a daughter, Heidi, all of Ithaca; and his mother, Erika Schultz, a sister, Irene Hampson, and a niece and four nephews, all in South Africa.

*Edward D. Jones, Arden F. Sherf, Durward F. Bateman*

# Herbert Henry Scofield

*October 5, 1880 — October 6, 1975*

Herbert H. Scofield, professor emeritus of civil engineering at Cornell University, was born at Bemus Point, New York, on October 5, 1880, the son of George and Sarah Brown Scofield. He was married in 1907 to Kathryn Margaret Pease.

The young Herbert Scofield attended public school in Bemus Point and preparatory school at the New York State Normal School, Fredonia, New York, from which he graduated in 1901. He received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from Cornell University in 1905.

In 1905, he became an instructor at Purdue University, advancing to assistant professor in 1912 and remaining there until he became an inspection engineer with the Curtis Wright Aeroplane Company of Buffalo in 1918. In 1919, he came to Cornell University as assistant professor of civil engineering, becoming professor of civil engineering in 1924, remaining here until his retirement in 1948.

In other professional activities, he worked for brief periods as a testing engineer for the American Locomotive Company at Pittsburgh and for the Society for Automotive Engineers. He consulted for the New York State Court of Claims and for the New York Telephone Company in connection with its building program. He was engaged actively in work involving Hoover (then Boulder) Dam and Mt. Morris Dam. He was a registered professional engineer in the State of New York.

Professor Scofield was engaged in various research activities and published numerous technical papers, primarily in the field of concrete. He was a coauthor, with W. K. Hatt, of a book, *Laboratory Manual for Testing Materials*.

He was a member of the American Concrete Institute, the American Society for Testing and Materials, the Committee on Materials of the Highway Research Board, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Chi Epsilon, Pyramid, Triangle, and an honorary faculty member of the Tau Beta Pi.

Professor Scofield was recognized as an effective and dedicated teacher and was respected, or even at times a bit feared, by his students. He demanded high quality work and gave assignments calculated to force extensive effort. He was regarded as tough but fair. His returning former students would pay him the tribute of especially seeking

him out to chat about their practical, professional experiences and to recall how Professor Scofield's teaching had been of great value to them.

Herbert Scofield was a sports enthusiast and occasionally officiated at track and field events. As hobbies, he enjoyed fishing, golf, trailer travel, and mountain climbing. He was a member and past master of Lodge 123, Free and Accepted Masons, Lafayette, Indiana.

Professor Scofield is survived by two sons, Herbert T. Scofield and Robert L. Scofield; by two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth K. S. Nielson and Mrs. Dorothy A. S. Simms; and by a brother, G. Glenn Scofield.

*Solomon C. Hollister, George Winter, Floyd O. Slate*

## Ruth J. Scott

*July 23, 1893 — May 1, 1972*

Ruth J. Scott came to Cornell University to serve as a clothing specialist in home economics in 1922, following graduation from Teachers College, Columbia University. The next year she became an instructor in the resident program of the School of Home Economics that was then within the College of Agriculture. Soon after Home Economics was organized as a separate college with departments, Miss Scott was promoted to assistant professor in the Department of Textiles and Clothing. She was later promoted to associate professor. On July 1, 1953, she retired after thirty-one years of service to the College and the University and was named professor of textiles and clothing, emeritus, leaving a legacy of creative and organizational skills that her colleagues appreciated with increasing awareness as time went on.

Ruth Scott will be remembered most for her special talents that contributed to the making of a strong Department of Textiles and Clothing. Her creative ability in apparel design was a motivating force for many students working to further their personal and professional development. Her exceptional understanding of the creative process, coupled with her teaching ability, resulted in experiences for her students that were in advance of traditional educational programs.

To enrich her own professional background she followed the recommended program of study esteemed by the educational leaders of the day. She studied art, specializing in fashion design in various art schools including The Academie de Coupe de Paris, and she did graduate work at Columbia University.

Professor Scott was one of the first in the department to successfully engage in an interdisciplinary approach to problem solving. She and Professor Marie Fowler, head of the Department of Family Life, collaborated in studies on the role of clothing in a child's development. Observations of children in the Cornell laboratory nursery school and estimation of children's clothing needs and design characteristics led to Miss Scott's using innovative ideas in clothing prototypes for children of nursery school age.

During the period when she was studying nursery school children, Ruth Scott attended the first White House Conference on Child Health and Protection (1930). She was the author of *Clothing for Children*, extension bulletin 328, published in 1935. Written for consumers, it offered information about styles of children's clothing that might aid in the physical, mental, and emotional growth of the child. Many of the concepts regarding children's clothing

developed by Miss Scott with the aid of Miss Fowler are still sound today. Their work has provided guidelines for recent studies undertaken in the Department.

Ruth Scott was one of a group of dedicated faculty members who gave of themselves unsparingly for the development of the College of Home Economics that was to become known nationally and internationally as a place where young people of proved intellectual ability could receive higher education of the finest quality. Perhaps her greatest satisfaction came from the knowledge that she could point with pride to many graduates who had gained economic and personal independence and had contributed vastly to the welfare of families. In large measure this was due to the dedicated efforts of Professor Scott and others on the faculty who were her contemporaries.

Born in Vicksburg, Michigan, Ruth was the eldest of a large family of children. Her dentist father died young and she spent years helping to put the younger children through college. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Dorothy Horst and Frances Scott, both of 295 Panoramic Highway, Mill Valley, California 94941

*Elsie F. McMurry*

# Gad Parker Scoville

*May 4, 1885 — March 9, 1971*

Gad Parker Scoville, professor of farm management, emeritus, died in St. Petersburg, Florida, on March 9, 1971. He was born in Varysburg, New York, and received his early education there and at nearby Attica. He was graduated from Cornell in 1910 with a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture. He did graduate work in economics at Harvard, where he was awarded a Master of Arts degree in 1922.

Mr. Scoville taught in the high school in Fresno, California, for two years, 1910-12. In 1912 he became the first county agricultural agent in Chemung County, New York. Agricultural extension work was a new educational effort and there was no definite pattern of procedure. While a student at Cornell, Scoville had learned the farm management survey method, which was a revolutionary method for studying farm businesses developed at Cornell. He pioneered in applying this method to extension work with farm operators. He was able to analyze the management problems of farmers and provide the basis for study of alternate solutions.

His work was so successful that it soon attracted widespread attention. In 1914 the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstrations Division of the United States Department of Agriculture arranged for a joint appointment with the College of Agriculture at Cornell in order that Mr. Scoville might train farm management demonstrators from other states as well as from various New York counties.

In 1916 he was appointed assistant professor of farm management at Cornell, and in 1920 he was promoted to extension professor of farm management, a title which was changed to professor of farm management in 1921. For more than two decades Professor Scoville devoted his research to the economic aspects of the production and marketing of fruit crops from the point of view of New York farmers. By means of surveys of fruit farm businesses nearly every year, he kept abreast of changes made by farmers and the effect of these adjustments on the profitability of their businesses.

For many years he taught a course in advanced farm management for seniors and graduate students. Field trips in this course were a highlight in the academic programs of many of his students. He used problem-solving techniques and worked personally with his students in studying farm business situations and solutions to management problems. Perhaps his greatest contribution to his students was training in assembling the pertinent facts and in basing conclusions on these facts. He was an expert in challenging ideas and particularly those which could not be supported with evidence. His challenges encouraged careful study.



Professor Scoville married Hazel Perrine on June 25, 1913. During much of their life at Cornell, Professor and Mrs. Scoville lived on and operated a poultry farm on West Hill where he practiced the farm management concepts which he taught. Professor Scoville retired in 1953 after forty-one years of association with the University and the extension service. For several years following retirement, Professor and Mrs. Scoville lived near their son at Goshen, New York. Later they made their home in St. Petersburg, Florida. He is survived by his wife; their daughters, Mrs. George McLellan of Ithaca and Mrs. Sidney Highley of Fredonia; and their son, Parker Scoville, of Goshen.

*G. W. Hedlund, S. W. Warren, M. C. Bond*

## Giles F. Shepherd, Jr.

*November 21, 1912 — March 9, 1979*

Giles F. Shepherd, a long-time leader in academic librarianship and for twenty-eight years assistant director and associate director and acting director of the Cornell University Libraries, died after a short illness on March 9, 1979. All during the 1950s and 1960s Shep had worked in close partnership with Stephen McCarthy to restore and enhance the Cornell Libraries and bring them to their position among the best of North America's academic research libraries. He presided over the planning and construction of six major library buildings on the Cornell campus, including the John M. Olin Research Library and the Uris Undergraduate Library, which together form Cornell's central library.

An indefatigable and curious pursuer of the treasures of scholarship and history, he was a true librarian, even though he found himself inevitably carrying a heavy administrative load. Among his major contributions to the enrichment of the record of Cornell's own history was his tracking down and identifying the long-lost diaries of Andrew D. White, Cornell's first president.

When he retired from Cornell as acting director in January 1975 he left to his successors a large reservoir of good will among the faculty who used the libraries and among the staff who were his colleagues. He had arrived at Cornell for his first interview with Stephen A. McCarthy just twenty-eight years before. With Dr. McCarthy and Professor Felix Reichmann he formed a triumvirate that together succeeded in rebuilding one of North America's richest library collections and at the same time created a campus-wide library system and assembled a library staff that was worthy of a great university.

The influence that Shep exercised among his colleagues in academic librarianship extended across the country. Nowhere was it stronger than in his adopted state of New York where he served on the New York State Commissioner's Committee on Libraries and was a close adviser of successive state librarians. He participated actively both as an individual and through the New York Library Association in the successful efforts that led to the establishment of the New York State Interlibrary Loan network and the New York regional research library councils. With Steve McCarthy and, subsequently, David Kaser, he shared in the founding of the Five Associated University Libraries, one of the earliest of the cooperative library consortia, which later became the instrument for the introduction of the OCLC shared cataloging system into New York State.

Though his professional interests were thus diversified and he came to Cornell from afar, Shep was first and last a Cornellian. He absorbed the lore and the legends, but even more importantly he was a valued colleague and resource among faculty in every department across the entire range of the campus. His view of Cornell was not focused on the Library Tower or even on his critical responsibilities in the library system, but he saw Cornell in its wholeness and in all of its breadth and richness as an institution.

His retirement in 1975 did not loosen the bonds with Cornell. He extended his activities as a gifted photographer of birds and an enthusiastic amateur ornithologist. This second career, which his wife Margaret shared with him, carried them both on fascinating and unconventional tours, and they shared their experiences with their friends in the generous hospitality of their home.

Shep was born November 21, 1912, near Burlington, North Carolina, and after going through the public schools he went to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, from which he graduated in 1934. He earned his master's degree in librarianship at the University of Illinois in 1942 and then returned to the University of North Carolina library as head of the circulation department, where at the same time he undertook graduate work in American history.

He married Margaret Langley of South Boston, Virginia, in 1937 and she was always closely associated with him in his professional life and shared with him and the Cornell library staff the labors, troubles, and triumphs of his efforts in building and leading the University's library program. Shep's and Margaret's children are Barbara, married to Philip Brunskill, living in Mayville, New York; and Freemont, married to Sue Loveland, and living in Everett, Washington. Their four grandchildren are Douglas and Gordon Brunskill and Kelly and Geoffrey Shepherd.

As we all expected, his devotion and loyalty to Cornell continued to be demonstrated past his retirement. Until the day before his death he was engaged on University library business. We in the Cornell libraries feel his loss grievously and his memory will long be with us.

*W. Donald Cooke, Felix Reichmann, J. Gormly Miller*

# Edward C. Showacre

*September 21, 1896 — February 28, 1978*

Long before Doctor Showacre's sudden illness and death his varied accomplishments and talents were recognized and acclaimed by all his colleagues, who bade him a reluctant farewell at his retirement party in 1972.

Born in Cumberland, Maryland, he attended Allegheny High School, where he played football and developed the groundwork for a lifelong interest in sports. He obtained his premedical education at Bucknell University, and in 1917 he was graduated from Loyola University School of Medicine in Chicago, earning his Doctor of Medicine degree. Internship followed at Cook County Hospital.

Showy, as he was affectionately called, came to Cornell in 1920, assuming at once the position of team physician, a post that he held for three years. (It was the golden period of Cornell football when its teams, sparked by all-American players, enjoyed undefeated seasons.) Subsequently, he taught hygiene for several years. The developing field of radiology drew his interest, and eventually it became his specialty.

A long, productive period followed, in which his well-grounded knowledge of radiology was put to use in the Student Health Service; in addition, he became the medical consultant throughout the University in matters pertaining to ionizing radiation. He was among the first to recognize and to report on the clinical entity of virus pneumonia in the 1930s, and he had a strong hand in writing the provisions of the New York State Sanitary Code that dealt with ionizing radiation in educational institutions. In advance of most of his medical colleagues, he recognized the hazards of clinical overuse of X rays and adopted measures to limit unnecessary exposure. When Gannett Medical Clinic came into being, it was Dr. Showacre who designed its modern X-ray facility. He also wrote a manual for Cornell University department heads dealing with safety measures for students and faculty doing research with ionizing radiation—a manual that became the model for all the higher educational institutions of New York State.

Dr. Showacre had other talents no less noteworthy. He used a scholarly approach to his problems and was a perfectionist. A project assigned to him was guaranteed to be done well. He was also an enthusiastic, knowledgeable, and lucid teacher who contributed enormously to the professional development of his medical colleagues. His organizational ability was put to use in such projects as developing a medical record system and planning and implementing mass medical screenings for the physical education and ROTC departments.

A profile of Dr. Showacre would hardly be complete without mention of his genial personality, his modesty, his sociability, his enthusiasm for sports. He was an excellent photographer and a formidable bridge player. He enjoyed

good conversation and a good laugh. He will be remembered with respect and affection by those of us who had the good fortune to work with him.

Dr. Showacre was granted the title of professor emeritus in 1967 and retired in 1972. He was a past member of the board of trustees of Acacia Fraternity and a member of the board of directors of the Tompkins County Red Cross Chapter.

Surviving him are his wife, Margaret Burlingam Showacre; two sons, James C. and Richard E. Showacre; two daughters, Elizabeth A. Showacre and Mrs. Ann Hemken; and four grandchildren.

*C. Douglas Darling, Norman S. Moore, Alexius Rachun*

# Thomas W. Silk

*March 24, 1904 — October 1, 1971*

To the faculty, alumni and friends of the Cornell School of Hotel Administration, the news of Professor Emeritus Thomas W. Silk's passing on October 1, 1971 tolled the end of an era. In the three decades from his appointment in 1938 to his retirement in 1968, he taught the essential elements of accounting to thousands of students. Tom will be remembered especially for his enthusiastic ability to counsel and guide the students with whom he came in contact. He also was active as an adviser to the international students in the Hotel School.

Although Tom was often considered a native "easterner," he was born in Forestville, California, and spent his early years in the public hospitality industry working in hotels in the San Francisco area. Having received a B.S. degree from the University of California in 1925, he matriculated at Cornell in 1936 and received his B.S. in Hotel Administration in 1938. World War II interrupted his teaching career, and he saw active duty as a finance officer in the Air Corps from 1942 to 1946. He served in the continental United States and Korea. Tom then returned to the Cornell faculty and completed his M.S. in 1946.

Professor Silk is survived by his wife, Mary Dodge Silk, of Whitefield, New Hampshire, two stepsons and one stepdaughter.

Although he was responsible totally for the freshman accounting course, Tom continually sought involvement in many other areas. University committees on which he served, either as a member or chairman, were: Faculty Committee on Student Conduct (1949-53); National Scholarship Committee (1954-58); Committee for Undergraduate Education (1954-58); and the Administrative Committee for Unclassified Students (1954-57). For the School, he was an active member of the Admissions Committee and the Faculty Committee on Petitions.

Tom's academic accomplishments were attested to by his membership in both of the academic honoraries for which Hotel students are eligible: Ye Host Society and Phi Kappa Phi.

After Tom's retirement in 1968, he maintained an active interest in the management of the Mountain View House, in Whitefield, New Hampshire.

Tom always will be remembered fondly, respected deeply, and missed by all who knew him.

*Myrtle H. Ericson, David C. Dunn, Paul R. Broten*

# Lloyd Rhoderick Simons

*November 8, 1886 — August 20, 1978*

Lloyd Rhoderick Simons was known to his associates and friends as Si. He was also known as a well-organized administrator, a forward-looking agriculture leader, an avid sports fan, and a dedicated gardener.

A native of Sardinia, New York, where he was born to Julian Seymour and Alice Amelia Bigelow Simons, he spent most of his life in this state and in the service of its agricultural industry. His early experience included work on tile home farm in Erie County and in his father's grist mill. In 1911 he was graduated by Cornell University with the Bachelor of Science degree.

Professor Simons' career began with three years as a teacher of agriculture in the Gowanda public school system. The remaining forty years of that career were in the extension service of Cornell or in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). It started in 1914 when he went to Nassau County as the county agricultural agent. Two years later he accepted an appointment as specialist in extension methods for USDA. In 1920 he returned to his native state and Cornell as assistant state leader of county agricultural agents. Eight years later he became state leader and, in 1932, director of extension, a position he occupied with distinction for twenty-two years until he retired and became professor of extension emeritus in 1954.

During those twenty-two years, he was frequently called upon to serve as a member or chairman of various state and national committees and organizations. These included such activities as farm flood relief coordinator in 1935 and leadership in key committees of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Despite the demands made upon his time by state and national leaders, Si's principal attention was given to developing an effective extension service that could bring new technology to the state's most important industry. He was concerned with and worked to achieve close coordination between college, state, and federal agencies. He was the chief architect of numerous organizational structures through which such agencies could meet and work together to develop cooperative efforts with farm families.

Long before the days of women's liberation, Director Simons supported and facilitated the development of strong home economics programs in which professional home economists and farm women throughout the Empire State developed as effective leaders. Likewise, he was highly interested in the 4-H program and did much to achieve adequate financing for that work in his own state and in the rest of the nation. The plight of out-of-school rural

youths was of particular interest to him, and he pioneered efforts to create effective ways to help them meet their needs.

As a professional educator and leader of adults, he perceived that an important part of his opportunity was to help farmers, farm women, and farm youths develop their abilities to think and act for themselves in both the private and public sector. He believed in farm organizations and their leaders. He wanted them to be heard, and he wanted them to work together cooperatively for the benefit of all farmers.

In his retirement Si continued a professional interest in extension and wrote numerous publications describing the development, organization, philosophy, methods, and accomplishments of various parts of that program.

To the casual observer Si appeared tall, erect, austere, and meticulously groomed, with eyes that could penetrate steel. Those who knew him best would also add that he possessed a keen sense of humor and an empathic relationship with associates whose directness and diligence he respected.

Si was as meticulous with his work as he was with his grooming. He had uncanny ability to cut through needless minutia, to collect and organize relevant facts, and to plan for the future with outstanding foresight. With new programs, he clearly delineated the objective and then recruited the person or persons necessary to reach the goal. The responsibilities thus delegated posed a great challenge and were invariably met by those who had assumed new positions. Si made it clear that the details of work were theirs— the objectives were joint and must be achieved.

Director Simons' leadership in extension work brought him both state and national recognition and several awards. Among those were the United States Department of Agriculture Superior Service Award, a citation by the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, an American Farm Bureau Award for Distinguished Service to Organized Agriculture, and a citation awarded by the deans of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

His leadership was described by former dean of the College of Agriculture, Carl E. Ladd, when he said:

*Director Simons, more than most men, is able to look down the road and past all the details and see clearly how any program will affect the farmer and his organizations and build the partnership that he conceives as existing between the extension service and the individual farm families.*

Professor Simons is survived by his widow, Lucy Ada Simons; his son, Howard Julian Simons of Washington, D.C.; his daughter, Pauline Hixon of Ithaca; four grandchildren; and nine great-grandchildren.

*Arthur E. Durfee, Elmer S. Phillips, Hazel E. Reed, Clifford R. Harrington*



# George Lewis Slate

*June 27, 1899 — April 16, 1976*

George L. Slate, professor emeritus of pomology and viticulture at the new York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, was born in Bernardston, Massachusetts. He graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, now the University of Massachusetts, in 1921 and received his master's degree from Harvard University (Bussey Institute) in 1926. He joined the staff at the New York State Experiment Station in 1922 as a research assistant and was promoted to an assistant professor of pomology in 1928, to associate professor in 1945, and professor in 1951. He retired from the station in 1969 after forty-seven years of dedicated service to all phases of horticulture. Throughout his entire career he was responsible for the distinguished program of small fruit breeding at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. As a part of his research program, he raised and evaluated more than a quarter-million small fruit seedlings, forty-one of which were named and introduced into commercial production. Many of these continue to be important in the small fruit industry of New York as well as of the eastern United States.

As part of Cornell's extension teaching, Professor Slate was the specialist in many meetings with New York fruit growers. With scientists, he was active in evaluation of the technique and the progeny of fruit breeding. With fruit growers and with scientists he was articulate and respected for his competence.

Professor Slate was a prolific writer, having more than six hundred published articles to his credit. Technical articles on plant breeding and genetics were published in the scientific journals and the yearbooks of the plant societies. He had a unique ability to convert his experience and research findings into language that was easily understood by gardeners and lay people and was well known for his frequent articles in farm and garden publications, including the *Boston Sunday Herald*, *Country Gentlemen*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, *The New York Times*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Encyclopedia Americana*, *Horticulture*, and the *Reader's Digest Book of the Garden*.

Although much of his writing dealt with small fruits, his interests were much broader, leading him to grow, hybridize, and raise seedlings of many kinds of plants, particularly lilies in which he received national recognition for the new varieties which he produced. He was an avid gardener and grew large collections of many plants. His garden in Geneva was a great joy to him, where he shared his knowledge and his plant material with his friends and colleagues; many of these were visitors from Europe and elsewhere.

Professor Slate's society affiliations include membership in the American Society for Horticultural Science since 1922; the Northern Nut Growers Association, in which he served as secretary from 1943-45, president 1954-55, and editor of the association's annual reports for many years; and the North American Lily Society, an organization that he helped organize and for which he edited the yearbook from 1947-73. He was also an honorary member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was an editorial consultant of *Horticulture* magazine, and was a corresponding member of the Lily Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society from 1948-67.

During his career, Professor Slate won numerous awards in horticulture, including the Mackson Dawson Medal from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1949, the Johnny Appleseed Gold Medal from the Men's Garden Club of America in 1959, the American Horticultural Society Citation in 1965, the E. H. Wilson Award from the North American Lily Society in 1960, and in 1968 the Wilder Medal from the American Pomological Society, which elected him president in 1973-74.

A year after his retirement, he was named a fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science. In 1972, he received the James R. Jewett Prize for research on native American plants presented by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. In 1974, he received the Merit Award from the Northern Nut Growers Association.

Next to lilies, Professor Slate's hobby interest was centered in old books dealing with horticulture. He was always on the alert to purchase the rare and unusual and through the years assembled a notable collection, some of them first editions of historical value. Books on birds and wild flowers were also included. Politics were also one of his interests; *The New York Times* and the *Congressional Record* were received regularly and clipped for articles dealing with his interests.

Although Professor Slate did not officially participate directly in the formal education program at Cornell, he was called on frequently to give lectures and conduct laboratories dealing with fruit varieties at Ithaca. His expertise in this area was unexcelled, and his colleagues frequently sought his opinions on variety identification and performance. Cornell students visiting him at Geneva were always welcome and received inspiration from seeing the amount and quality of his work. He will be remembered by his friends and colleagues as one of the outstanding horticulturists of our time.

Professor Slate is survived by his wife, Muriel Wilson Slate, a daughter, Barbara (Mrs. John R.) Abbott of Hilton, New York, and four grandchildren.

*Donald K. Ourecky, Nelson J. Shaulis, Laurence H. MacDaniels*

## Harold R. Smart

*May 4, 1892 — November 22, 1979*

Harold Smart died on Thanksgiving Day 1979 in Poughkeepsie, New York. He was eighty-seven and had lived away from Ithaca since retiring from Cornell in 1960 as a professor emeritus.

By birth, he was a New Englander. He was born in Searsport, Maine. He went to the public schools there and later attended Kent's Hill Seminary, Kent's Hill, Maine, from which he graduated in 1909. At Wesleyan University, he majored in economics and mathematics, receiving the Bachelor of Science degree in 1915.

During World War I, 1917-19, he was an enlisted man in the United States Army. He spent nineteen months in France as an ordnance sergeant with the Seventy-seventh Division. From March through June of 1918 he studied at the University of Lyons. He always read and spoke French with ease and taught it at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

After his discharge from the army, he came to Cornell as a graduate student, majoring in philosophy and minoring in physics. He received his Master of Arts degree in 1921 and his doctorate in 1923. Except for one year, 1923-24, when he was an assistant professor of philosophy at the University of North Carolina, he spent his entire academic career at Cornell, on the faculty of the Sage School of Philosophy.

At Cornell, Smart was one of the best students of James Edwin Creighton (1861-1924), a renowned philosophical idealist and one of the founders of the American Philosophical Association and *The Philosophical Review*. Creighton's influence on Smart was profound and lasting. Smart's philosophical thinking was strongly idealist: his interpretation of Kant, on whom he taught a graduate seminar throughout the thirties, was as the precursor of idealism. In the years immediately following Creighton's death, he completely revised Creighton's highly successful logic text, *An Introductory Logic*, and in 1932 published a new, fifth edition of it with himself and Creighton as joint authors.

Smart was especially interested in logic, the history of logic, and the history of modern philosophy: he taught and wrote on all of these. His books include: *The Philosophical Presuppositions of Mathematical Logic* (Longmans, Green), 1923; *The Logic of Science* (D. Appleton), 1931; and *Philosophy and Its History* (Open Court), 1962. He was also keenly interested in aesthetics, which he taught to undergraduates for a number of years. From 1930 to 1937, he was an editor of *The Philosophical Review*. He was a member of the American Philosophical Association and the Creighton Club (the philosophical association in upstate New York named for James E. Creighton).

As a person, Smart was kind and quiet, thoughtful and fair. He listened carefully and well. Beginning in 1946, he was for a number of years an assistant to the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, working on particularly difficult student problems. Students remember him with warmth and gratitude. He was a patient and understanding counselor, a gentle and devoted teacher, a staunch friend and colleague.

*Max Black, Sydney Shoemaker, Stuart M. Brown, Jr.*

# Alpheus W. Smith

*March 29, 1898 — January 23, 1977*

Professor Smith, who taught human relations, joined the Cornell faculty in 1946 and retired as professor emeritus in 1966. During his twenty years in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations he taught in both the extension program and the resident instruction program of the school. He was for many years assistant director and for several years director of extension, the school's statewide adult education program.

Born at Lake Arrowhead, California, Professor Smith moved in 1905 to Ithaca, New York, with his parents, the late professors Albert W. and Ruby Green Smith. He graduated from Ithaca High School in 1915 and entered Cornell the same year. As a student at Cornell, Smith was active in student affairs, including Theta Delta Chi, Aleph Samach, and Quill and Dagger; and he was editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Daily Sun*.

He left college for military service in 1918, having been promoted from Private to second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Artillery by 1919, when he returned to Cornell to complete his A.B. degree. After graduation Smith was employed by Standard Oil of New York as an accountant and office manager in Turkey and Greece.

Upon his return to the United States, Smith started his teaching career in literature at the University of Minnesota where he also did part-time graduate work. In 1922 he married Launette Nichols, art and English teacher, and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. Later he joined the faculty of Northwestern University, completed a Ph.D. in English and German philology at Harvard, and returned to Northwestern where he taught contemporary American, English, and European literature for over fifteen years.

During his years at Northwestern, Smith became well known not only as an excellent teacher and college administrator, but also as a broadcaster and radio director of educational programs. Among the best known of his programs was the CBS weekly "Of Men and Books." In the summer of 1937, he participated in the American Today Program of the British Broadcasting System. He was also active in professional and community organizations and held various offices in the North Shore Cooperative Society, the Evanston University Club, the Chicago Council for Democratic Action, and Locals 400 and 635 of the American Federation of Teachers. He served for many years as secretary and later as chairman of the Prose Fiction Section of the Modern Language Association.

In 1942 Smith took a leave from his teaching duties at Northwestern to serve with the armed forces during World War II. He directed the Army School in Lexington, Virginia, and organized two overseas schools, one in Naples,

Italy, and another in Honolulu. He was field director of the Army Information Unit in the Central and South Pacific and of similar units in the Netherlands and Germany. Smith wound up his active army career even more directly involved in planning and implementing innovative educational programs.

Smith became chief of the Schools Branch, Office of the Provost Marshal General in June of 1945 and from then until July of 1946 was involved in the program designed to furnish instruction in democratic citizenship to German prisoners of war who were to be returned to Germany to assist in its reconstruction. After serving as commandant of three army schools in Rhode Island, he became commander-in-chief and commandant of the special project center in Fort Eustis, Virginia, from which selected prisoners of war were sent back to Germany for repatriation.

It was a dramatic story made public only after the program had been in operation for over a year and a half and the Fort Eustis project was underway. Columnist Quentin Reynolds spent several days at Fort Eustis. In an article in *Colliers*, May 25, 1946, he wrote the following tribute to Smith: "The whole atmosphere of Fort Eustis is a reflection of the personality of Colonel Alpheus Smith, and if it begins to look as though I were completely overboard on this big guy with the odd first name, you're right. He is one hell of an American, a man with a great intellectual gift and the humility of the true scholar."

Smith's attributes as a scholar, a man of letters, and educator par excellence and his experience with management made him a most attractive candidate for the faculty of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations that was just getting started at Cornell. He was appointed to the faculty in 1946 as professor of industrial and labor relations and as assistant director of extension.

Smith played a decisive role in the development of the school's extension program, establishing a strong and enduring link between practitioners in industrial and labor relations and the world of ideas. In his first years at Cornell, Smith lectured in every major city in New York State and inspired interest in the school and its programs. He introduced many innovations in adult education, including courses for training trainers and human relations courses for managers, supervisors, and training specialists. Associates remember Smith as an inspirational teacher of students in the resident program as well as of practitioners in the field. His humanistic philosophy emerged in his teaching as did his deep social commitment and emphasis on the responsibilities of both labor and management.

*Frank B. Miller, Maurice F. Neufeld, Lois S. Gray*

# Carl H. Smith

*July 14, 1895 — April 23, 1971*

Dr. Carl H. Smith, professor of clinical pediatrics, emeritus, of Cornell, and consultant pediatrician to the New York Hospital, died on April 23, 1971. His death is a poignant landmark in the development of the pediatric department. For more than half a century Dr. Smith had been a devoted member of the New York Nursery and Children's Hospital and the Medical Center, and wholly dedicated to the Department of Pediatrics and to the institution. He was one of those gifted persons possessing a rare admixture of intellectual and personal attributes which on the one hand made him an able clinician and a superb investigator, an inspiring teacher, and a notable author, and on the other hand, a good husband, a devoted father, a loyal friend, and a fine human being.

Professionally, Carl Smith's knowledge was encyclopedic, his curiosity insatiable, his judgment sound, his wisdom Socratic, and his spirit indomitable. His contagious enthusiasm, his gift of expression, and his rich humor stimulated his peers and his students.

There are two distinctive traits which especially characterized Carl Smith. One was humility exemplified by the aphorism, "knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; wisdom is humble that he knows not more." The second trait was a sense of intuition which closely bordered on serendipity. Dr. Smith was fully able to take advantage of fortuitous circumstances and it was this faculty that explained in large measure his many medical discoveries.

Professional recognition came to Carl Smith in many forms. He was an active member of eleven national scientific and medical organizations and he held important posts in many of them. He was a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Pediatrics*. He is credited with being a founder of the new specialty of pediatric hematology and he established the pediatric hematology unit of New York Hospital where, in 1944, he introduced the first out-patient transfusion clinic in the United States. In 1952, friends of his founded the Children's Blood Foundation, which has since then generously supported Dr. Smith's work and now supports the Division of Pediatric Hematology. He was the author of the classic textbook, *Blood Diseases in Infancy and Childhood*, now in preparation for its third edition, and of more than one hundred scientific papers in medical journals. Amongst his many honors, he was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha; he received the Townsend-Harris Medal conferred by the City College of New York; and he was the recipient of the Order of Merit conferred by the Republic of Italy.

His talented and devoted wife Peggy was an active collaborator in Dr. Smith's medical writing. His son, Carl H., Jr., is a member of the Department of Pathology at Washington University, St. Louis, and his daughter Christine is a social worker who lives in San Francisco.

Few such professional careers have aroused so much admiration from so many. The Pediatric Department, the institution, his associates and his patients will long remember him and note his passing with sadness.

*Samuel Z. Levine, M.D.*



# Earl Young Smith

*February 27, 1893 — August 8, 1972*

Professor Earl Young Smith, known to all of his friends far and wide as “E.Y.,” was born in Tunnel Hill, Illinois. He obtained a Bachelor of Education degree from Southern Illinois State Normal School and a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Illinois. He taught vocational agriculture and was director of the agriculture department of Herrin Township High School, Herrin, Illinois, for seven years before coming to Cornell as an extension instructor in poultry husbandry on November 1, 1931. He was an associate professor of poultry husbandry from 1941 until his retirement in 1955.

His professional duties at Cornell were divided equally between extension and research. Soon after his arrival at Cornell, he organized the First Annual Poultry Nutrition School, which was held on the Cornell campus in October 1934. This School, the first of its kind, was so successful that it soon became the annual Cornell Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers. This Conference has attracted as many as seven hundred feed manufacturers, poultry- men, and animal husbandrymen from all over the United States and from many other countries.

E. Y. Smith’s major interest always dealt with turkeys. He was a leader in the development and promotion of the meat-type turkey. He directed the turkey exhibit at the Poultry Industry’s Expositions in New York City in 1935 and 1936. E.Y. was very active in the National Turkey Federation and helped to organize the New York State Turkey Growers Association. He arranged many educational programs, tours, and demonstrations. He was chairman for the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, Inc. He was very instrumental in encouraging turkey breeders to improve their stock, to breed toward broader breasted turkeys, turkeys with greater livability and greater productivity. E. Y. helped organize and was very active in the New York State Dressed Turkey shows during the 1950s. These attracted large numbers of contestants and consumers and promoted the consumption of turkeys. Professor Smith was a pioneer in the artificial insemination of turkeys. He was superintendent of the Cornell Turkey Farm and conducted a turkey breeding research program which produced the Empire White turkey, the first truly broad-breasted white turkey.

E. Y. Smith was a member of the Illinois State Poultry Association, the Poultry Science Association, and the Illinois Academy of Science. He was the author or coauthor of several bulletins and technical reports.

Upon retirement in 1955, Professor Smith joined with his son, Donald E. Smith, in the operation of the Empire Turkey Farm in Genoa, New York. Two years later he and his wife, Lillian Mae, moved to Maitland, Florida. He

also had two daughters, Mrs. Vera Mae Netteland and Mrs. Lucille Alexander, eleven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Professor E. Y. Smith spent his professional career helping in every way possible to improve the American turkey and to promote the turkey industry. He had much to do with the development of the present-day turkey, which is so meaty and so economical that it is eaten not only at Thanks- giving but also the year around.

E. Y. Smith was one of the first of a new breed of extension workers. He not only informed and interpreted for the farmers the new findings of research, but he also conducted research of his own which supplied direct answers to many problems facing the turkeymen of his day.

*R. K. Cole, C. E. Ostrander, M. L. Scott*

# Clifford Nicks Stark

*June 14, 1891 — October 14, 1978*

Clifford Nicks Stark died on October 14, 1978, at the Murfreesboro Health Care Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He had been a professor of bacteriology from 1932 until his retirement in 1951.

Clifford N. Stark was born on a farm at Cumberland Furnace, Dickson County, Tennessee, on June 14, 1891. He attended rural schools and worked on farms until he was fourteen. By working, trading, and saving he accumulated \$1,000 during this period. He spent the next four years working his way through the Industrial and Training School at Huntingdon, Carroll County, Tennessee. His college training was interrupted by a seven-month tour of duty in the Signal Corps as a machine gunner in World War I.

He attended Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, and graduated from Middle Tennessee State University in June 1919. He earned his way through college doing farm work. From 1920 through 1922 he taught and was principal at a high school in Christiana, Tennessee. During this time he also attended George Peabody College for Teachers.

On June 28, 1921, he married Pauline Whitson of Centerville, Hickman County, Tennessee, a home economics teacher. They had no children. They continued high school teaching and both received the Bachelor of Science Degree from Peabody College, Kentucky, in 1924. In the fall of 1924 they both entered Cornell University as graduate students. They continued to be associated with the Department of Dairy Science in the College of Agriculture for the next twenty-seven years. Pauline Stark was granted a Master of Science degree in 1928 and continued teaching as well as conducting research in microbiology until her retirement. Clifford Stark was granted a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1927. He became an assistant professor in 1927, a professor in 1932, and an emeritus professor in 1951.

His primary area of research interest was in the microbial contaminants of food and water. Among his research contributions in this area were the development of culture media for the detection of microorganisms indicating fecal pollution in water and foods. His formate ricinoleate medium for the detection of enteric bacteria is still in use today. He published some sixty papers based on his research while at Cornell University. For many years he acted as a consultant on problems related to sanitation and contamination in the food industry and in quality control of water supplies.

After his retirement from Cornell he returned to Tennessee and joined the staff of the Middle Tennessee State University where he taught and served as the head of the Department of Agriculture and as the manager of the University's farm. Because of his many contributions to Middle State Tennessee University, the Stark Science Center and the Stark Experimental Farm at that institution have been named in his honor. Following his retirement from that university in 1961 he spent the ensuing years raising beef cattle on his farm near Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Professor Stark will be remembered by his students for his dedication to the principles of sanitation. His lectures were spiced by illustrations of poor sanitary practice that he encountered and discouraged. Clifford N. Stark was an active and dedicated member of the generation of microbiologists who decreased human suffering and increased longevity by bringing scientific sanitary practices and laws to the food and water supplies of America.

*W. Dexter Bellamy, James C. White, Paul J. VanDemark*

# Hadley C. Stephenson

*January 16, 1893 — August 25, 1976*

Hadley C. Stephenson, professor emeritus of small animal medicine and consultant to the Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs died on August 25, 1976, ending almost sixty years of professional service to Cornell University. Dr. Stephenson was a lifelong friend of dogs, a veterinarian's veterinarian, and a member of a vanishing breed of Cornellian. If there were a better life than that of a doctor of veterinary medicine at Cornell University, Dr. Hadley C. Stephenson — Steve as everyone knew him — did not recognize or acknowledge it. With his passing the dog world has lost a true champion. He was indeed the gentle doctor, a role he played in a short film honoring doctors of small animal medicine produced by the Gaines Dog Research Center. His love for his profession came naturally, as his father, his grandfather, and a brother, were veterinarians.

He was born in rural Ogdensburg, New York. Cornell granted him the Bachelor of Science degree in 1919 and the D.V.M. in 1920. He joined the faculty upon graduation and remained the eternal teacher both in and out of the classroom. It was his firm conviction that progress was possible only through research, and its application to teaching and field problems. "Everything I was ever taught was somebody's research" was more than just another expression to Steve, it was his creed. He used it as a spear to prod and to inspire his colleagues and all dog lovers as well.

His teaching methods were revolutionary: question the past, innovate, experiment, and improve tomorrow today. As a result, he helped develop many new methods for the treatment of small animal disorders. These advances were concentrated in the therapeutic usage of new drugs for small animal disease. He recognized early that if biologicals were to be completely effective, sound vaccination regimens had to be developed for use in clinical control programs. For many years he was editor of the *Veterinary Drug Encyclopedia*, an invaluable aid to all veterinarians.

Steve's zest for life and all that it had to offer was reflected in his love for competitive sports. He enjoyed the well-played game—all the better if Cornell won. He was a conspicuous figure at Cornell athletic events where, surrounded by friends and colleagues of all ages, his enthusiasm could be felt when a play was executed with skill, his despair sensed when perfection was flawed.

His imagination and persistent effort resulted in many honors and awards. In 1960 he was elected by his peers to the presidency of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society. Other citations for his conspicuous contributions

came from the National Dog Welfare Guild, the Ithaca Dog Training Club, the Tompkins County SPCA, and the Finger Lakes Kennel Club. In 1974 he was honored with the Fido award by the Gaines Dog Research Center.

This same year, his colleagues at the James A. Baker Institute for Animal Health honored Steve by dedicating a laboratory for the study of canine diseases in his name. This was in recognition of his twenty-one years of service to the development and maintenance of a cooperative relationship between the Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs and its collaborators and supporters.

It is in this laboratory where the spirit of this inspiring colleague will live on, where continued progress for the better health of dogs will be fostered by “asking the dog.”

*Leland E. Carmichael, Robert W. Kirk, Ben E. Sheffy*

## Vladimir L. Stoikov

*December 25, 1929 — August 2, 1976*

On this occasion, the characterization of a death as untimely is more than a ritualistic acknowledgment of the inevitable. At the age of forty-seven, the prospects before Vladimir Stoikov appeared exceptionally bright. His recent marriage to Gabrielle, a charming and talented woman, was providing strong support in his professional role as well as meeting his emotional and affective needs. An infant son, Sasha, was opening new perspectives and relationships for an adoring father. Painting and sketching were developing a heretofore latent talent, from which Vladimir derived great satisfaction. His scholarly reputation and competence in the field of labor economics, already assured, was continuing to grow.

Vladimir was born in Sofia, Bulgaria, and received his early education there and in Switzerland. All of his higher education, however, took place in the United States. In 1953 he received the B.S. degree, with honors, in the field of chemical engineering from the University of Illinois, and was admitted to honorary societies in both chemistry and engineering. Although these fields of study were to influence his early interests as an economist, they didn't hold him very long. In 1956 the University of Wisconsin awarded him the M.S. degree in economics, and in 1960 he received the Ph.D. in economics from The Johns Hopkins University. A succession of research and teaching assignments followed: Smith College, Princeton University, Wesleyan University, Queens College of the City University of New York, and the University of Illinois.

Vladimir's first appointment at Cornell was in 1968 as visiting professor on leave from his post at the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois. A permanent appointment to the rank of associate professor in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations followed, beginning in 1969. Because of his special interest in the economics of education and applications of human capital theory, he served as a joint member of the Department of Labor Economics and Income Security and of the Department of Manpower Studies.

As both teacher and scholar, Vladimir's reach was wide and varied. His scholarly output almost invariably appeared in leading journals in the fields of general economics and industrial relations, and his teaching spanned major segments of both theoretical and applied economics. Vladimir also had a strong interest in programmatic and policy research. At various times this interest led him to serve as consultant to such agencies as the International Labour Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. At his death he was on

leave as a visiting fellow at the International Institute of Management in West Berlin, assisting in the development and strengthening of its program of labor market studies.

Vladimir Stoikov combined a strong and disciplined intellect with an urbane and cultured personal life style. He left a gap in our ranks that will be exceptionally difficult, if not impossible, to fill.

*Robert L. Aronson, M. Gardner Clark, Walter Galenson*



# William Thorpe Tapley

*October 5, 1893 — December 18, 1977*

William T. “Bill” Tapley, professor of vegetable crops emeritus at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, died December 18, 1977, at his home in Gulfport, Florida. Professor Tapley was born October 5, 1893, at Revere, Massachusetts. A graduate of the University of New Hampshire in 1916, he spent a year in the Graduate School at the University of Minnesota before embarking on twenty-three months of service in France in World War I, serving with the American Field Service and the U.S. Army. He returned to Minnesota in 1919, received his M.S. degree in 1920, and stayed on as instructor in vegetable gardening and then as assistant professor and head of the department. He moved to Pennsylvania State University in 1923, serving as assistant professor and head of the Department of Vegetable Crops at that institution. In 1928 he joined the Francis C. Stokes Seed Company in Philadelphia as a plant breeder, leaving in 1929 to operate the family vegetable farm in Revere. In 1930 he joined the staff of the experiment station at Geneva as assistant professor of vegetable crops. He was promoted to associate professor in 1947 and to professor in 1955. He retired December 31, 1959, after almost thirty years of service to the New York vegetable industry.

Professor Tapley’s first duties at Geneva were to assist in growing and describing varieties of vegetables, and in publishing these descriptions in three of the books in the Vegetables of New York series: beans, sweet corn, and cucurbits. He spent the rest of his career developing new and improved varieties by breeding, working particularly with tomatoes, squash, and snap beans for processing. Three of his tomato originations, Gem, Red Jacket, and Longred, constituted the major varieties grown for processing in New York State at the time of his retirement. Another tomato introduction, Red Top, a paste-type tomato, enjoyed wide acceptance by both growers and processors and is still a popular variety in many parts of the world. He collaborated closely with station plant pathologists in developing Geneva 11, a verticillium wilt-resistant tomato. A processing squash named Red Skin culminated many years of effort to develop a superior squash for use in pumpkin pie mixes and baby foods to replace the standard Boston Marrow type, which has many faults from the standpoint of the grower and the processor.

Because of his wide knowledge of vegetables and a keen eye that could detect minor differences in plants and produce, Professor Tapley was frequently asked to judge vegetable and Grange exhibits at the state and county

fairs. For several years, starting in 1938, he served as secretary-treasurer of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association as well as editor and manager of the *Bulletin*, which at the time was the association's official publication.

Professor Tapley was a member of the First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, and was former first reader of the Geneva church. He was active in the Seneca Yacht Club for many years, serving as fleet captain and race official. He was also active in the Central New York Racing Association.

Surviving are his wife, Pauline Russell Tapley; two daughters, Mrs. John R. (Helen) VanFleet of Canandaigua, New York, and Mrs. Jack (Suzanne) Howard of Greenville, South Carolina; seven grandchildren; a niece; and a nephew.

*James C. Moyer, Nathan H. Peck, Morrill T. Vittum*

# Homer Columbus Thompson

*January 5, 1885 — April 12, 1976*

Professor H. C. Thompson was the leading vegetable scientist in the world for many years.

He was raised on a farm near Gaithersburg, Maryland, and attended the one-room school when farm work allowed. At the age of sixteen he left the farm and obtained work as a student assistant for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. Encouraged by his supervisors to get more education he took some night school courses and, in 1904, entered the two-year course in agriculture at Ohio State University since it did not require high school training. Before the end of the first year his professors suggested that he transfer to the four-year course in spite of the fact that he had only about one-fourth of the entrance requirements. He transferred to the four-year degree program and fulfilled the entrance requirements by examination, the last one shortly before receiving the B.S. in 1909.

During his college years, he continued working for the U.S. Department of Agriculture during summers and a full year in 1905-6, when he took time off from his college work. After graduating he served as assistant professor of horticulture at Mississippi A & M College for one year and as associate professor of horticulture at Clemson College the next year before rejoining the U.S. Department of Agriculture as project leader in truck crop production investigations.

During the First World War increased food production had first priority in agricultural research. Dr. Thompson's research had demonstrated that about one-third of the sweet potato crop was lost after harvest. He studied successful storage houses and combined the good features in some demonstration storage houses at several locations. The success of these demonstrations led to hundreds of storage houses being built throughout the South. His interest in sweet potatoes never lagged, and in 1929 he wrote the book *Sweet Potato Production and Handling*.

His career at Cornell began in 1918 when he was appointed professor in the Department of Farm Crops to work with vegetables. In 1921 he became head of the new Department of Vegetable Gardening (the Department of Vegetable Crops after 1931) after serving two years as acting head of the Department of Farm Crops. After coming to Cornell he began graduate work at Ohio State and by utilizing a three-month leave each year and part of a sabbatical leave, he received his M.S. in 1923 and his Ph.D. in 1926.

His study of the premature seeding of celery is a classic of horticultural research. He discovered that flowering of celery was controlled by temperature, and he devised growing techniques that prevented flowering of celery when grown for market and that accelerated flowering when desired for seed production.

Widely known for his training of graduate students, at the time of his retirement, he had trained more than half the men in the country with advanced degrees in vegetable crops. Some of his graduate students continued his work on flowering of biennial crops including celery, cabbage, beets, onions, and carrots. They also studied the importance of shallow cultivation of vegetable crops and did research on handling and storage of vegetables. He tried to pass to his students a research philosophy that one does not spend a lot of time finding out why something happened without first making sure that it does happen. His doctoral dissertation on cultivation illustrated the point. His objective approach to the problem showed that many previously held assumptions were not true, and much time had been wasted trying to explain these false assumptions.

He was not impressed by elaborate equipment or elaborate explanations. Asking the right questions and using the simplest possible experiments to answer them was preferable to using a lot of sophisticated equipment without knowing how the results would help solve the problem at hand. He urged his students to undertake some research that would yield quick results for the benefit of farmers, as well as longer term research of a more fundamental nature.

Author of *Vegetable Crops*, a standard textbook used in most agricultural colleges in the country and in many parts of the world since its first publication in 1923, Professor Thompson published the fifth revised edition of this book in 1957, with Professor William C. Kelly as coauthor. The textbook set a new standard of excellence when it was published in 1923. It was one of the first agricultural texts to utilize and cite the results of experiments. He also wrote the book *Asparagus Production*, and many articles and bulletins on vegetable growing and handling.

He was not an easy taskmaster, but students came to him in large numbers because they knew he was fair and what he asked of them was for their own good. He retained the respect and loyalty of his graduate students and kept in close touch with them wherever they went. Even the ones who didn't obtain a Ph.D. degree and assistant professors who didn't get promoted to tenure felt the same way about him as the more successful ones, because they knew that he had treated them all fairly.

One of his less tangible but equally real contributions was the feeling of belonging he created in his department. Part of it was due to the warmth and hospitality of both Professor and Mrs. Thompson. Part of it was the daily

operation of the department in which everyone was made to feel that he or she had an important role to play, whether as stenographer, field helper, laboratory technician, or professor.

For three years following his retirement in 1951, Professor Thompson was head of the Plant Industry Department and director of research and education of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba, Costa Rica.

In 1957, as president of the Ithaca Rotary Club, he attended the Rotary International meeting in Switzerland and visited a number of former students in Europe. In 1961, he was invited to Egypt by the minister of agriculture, a former student, where he counseled with agricultural and government specialists and visited other nearby countries before returning home.

Professor Thompson was named Vegetable Man of the Year in 1960 by the Vegetable Growers Association of America, and in 1965 he was elected a fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science, of which he was president in 1925. He was also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Thompson is survived by his wife, Clara Smith Thompson; two sons, John and David; nine grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. Dr. John F. Thompson is plant physiologist with the U.S.D.A.'s Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory on the Cornell campus. Dr. David D. Thompson is director of the New York Hospital, part of the Cornell Medical College complex in New York City.

H. C. Thompson's influence extended far beyond the circle of those who were privileged to know him personally. The impact of his life and work extends wherever vegetables are grown and will be a lasting memorial to him.

*Robert D. Sweet, Henry M. Munger, William C. Kelly*

# John Neal Tilton

*June 16, 1891 — May 29, 1970*

Professor John Neal Tilton came to Cornell in 1909 from Chicago, where he had been born and reared, to study architecture. In 1913 he received the degree of Bachelor of Architecture and a year later that of Master of Architecture.

He then returned to Chicago, and, with the exception of two years as an officer in the U. S. Army Air Corps during World War I, worked as an architectural designer for Marshall and Fox, Architects, until 1926. At that time he formed a partnership under the name of Armstrong, Furst, and Tilton, practicing in Chicago.

In 1932 he left Chicago and joined the faculty of the College of Architecture at Cornell as an assistant professor, becoming professor in 1936. In 1937-38 he served as acting dean of the College, from 1938-40 as assistant dean, and from 1940-45 as secretary. In 1959, after twenty-seven years of dedicated service, he became professor of architecture, emeritus. During his tenure at Cornell, Professor Tilton retained his partnership in Chicago on a part-time basis.

Professor Tilton taught with distinction and great devotion and served well generations of Cornell students. His special fields of interest were in the area of working drawings, specifications, and mechanical equipment of buildings. In addition to his teaching responsibilities he served on a number of University committees, including the University Aptitude Committee, the Executive Committee on Student War Service, and the University Scholarship Committee. He also served terms as chairman of the Student Conduct Committee and the Committee on Student Activities.

He was active in many professional organizations. He was a long-standing member of the American Institute of Architects, and at one time was secretary of the Central New York Chapter. He was also a member of the honorary societies Tau Beta Pi, Gargoyle, and L'Ogive. In recognition of his dedication to his teaching and to his students, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture awarded Professor Tilton its "Citation for Excellence in Teaching" in 1958.

In addition to serving the University, John Tilton also served his community in many ways. He was one of the most faithful and beloved members of St. John's Episcopal Church, to which he gave freely of his professional

talents, especially in its building and redecorating program and as a member of its vestry. He was also a dedicated member of Rotary International, and was an honorary member of the Ithaca Rotary Club at the time of his death.

In 1940 John Tilton married Hazel Davidson of La Grange, Illinois, who died in 1967.

Professor Tilton died at the age of 78 at the Lakeside Nursing Home, Ithaca, where he had been a resident for two years.

He is survived by a brother, Brigadier General Rolland L. Tilton of Hampton, Virginia, and three nieces.

*Stuart M. Barnette, Thomas H. Canfield, Francis W. Saul*

## **N. Arnold Tolles**

*September 21, 1903 — April 10, 1973*

Only a few individuals ever approximate as closely as did Arnold Tolles the ideal of devotion to teaching and scholarship combined with public service. His unexpected death on April 10, 1973, while he was teaching a class, followed the announcement only a few days earlier of Arnold's intention to stand for election to the Tompkins County Board of Representatives. He did not distinguish between the two spheres, however; in both his political and his academic roles, Arnold was above all an educator.

Professor Tolles was born in New York City in September 1903. At the age of sixteen he enrolled in the School of Commerce, University of Chicago, which three years later conferred on him the B. Phil, degree in economics, with high honors. A year later he earned his M.S. at the same institution. At about this time he began to work on his Ph.D. dissertation, a study of the economics of unemployment insurance in Great Britain. Along the way there was a year at Harvard University, which awarded an M.S. degree in 1926, and a further year of study at the London School of Economics. The Ph.D. in economics was conferred by the University of Chicago in 1932. During most of his professional career, Professor Tolles was a member of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, and the Industrial Relations Research Association.

Arnold's career as a college teacher began as instructor and then assistant professor at Mount Holyoke in 1929. For a while he was also a part-time instructor in economics at Smith College, until in 1935 he left the academic world to enter government service. In Washington he joined the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, where he remained until 1945 except for a two-year stint as assistant director and director of research in the U.S. Department of Labor's new Wage-Hour Division. There was also a brief assignment in 1940 to the Labor Division of the U.S. Advisory Commission to the National Defense Council. In the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Arnold concentrated on wage problems, but his intelligence and ability to deal with industrial relations in broad perspective led to a succession of higher administrative appointments, terminating with the position of assistant commissioner in charge of program planning for the Bureau.

Arnold resumed his academic career at the close of World War II, first on the faculty of American University and then, in 1947, as professor at Cornell's newly-established New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. He remained in this post until his retirement in July 1969 and was appointed professor emeritus in July 1971.



Experience in government as well as his academic background matched the ILR School's needs, and Arnold was influential in shaping its first curriculum in economics. He was also active in developing the School's extension program in its early days. His research reflected Arnold's continuing effort to relate concept and practice. In 1962, for example, he served as chairman and contributed a working paper to the work of a special committee of the Interstate Conference on Labor Statistics formed to improve the usefulness of area wage statistics. In 1965 he directed a study of the salaries of professional economists for the American Economic Association.

Teaching, however, was Professor Tolles's highest priority. More often than not at his own insistence Arnold carried a course load in excess of the accepted norm. For several years, also, he was the driving force behind an annual conference on the teaching of economics. He was also founder of the New York State Economic Association, which he served as president in 1961. For two years following his retirement, he taught part time at Cornell and, in the second of those years, also taught at the State University College at Geneseo, in its department of economics. There, too, even in the brief tenure before his death, Arnold contributed significantly to the improvement of its teaching program.

Arnold first entered local politics as a candidate for city alderman in 1957, losing by a tie-breaking vote. In 1965, his second attempt for this office was successful, and he served two terms. In 1969, he was defeated by a small margin in his bid to become mayor of Ithaca. At the time of his death he was a member of the Tompkins County Board of Representatives, to which he had been appointed in 1971 to fill a vacant seat. Arnold was throughout his years in Ithaca a faithful and valued member of the local Democratic party.

Arnold's first marriage to Marian Donahue Tolles ended with her untimely death in December 1969. He is survived by his second wife, Martha Tolles, and two daughters, Patricia and Harriet.

*Robert H. Ferguson, Vernon H. Jensen, Robert L. Aronson*

## Louis A. Toth

*January 14, 1893 — July 28, 1977*

Louis Toth, professor emeritus, taught hotel accounting in the School of Hotel Administration for thirty-four years, from 1924 to 1958. He died in Florida at the age of eighty-four.

He was born on January 14, 1893, in the village of Nagyszalonta, Hungary, and graduated from the School of Economics of the University of Budapest, where he prepared for a career in foreign commerce and consular service. Shortly after graduation he came to this country and continued his studies at New York University and Columbia University in New York City, majoring in accounting.

After service in the U.S. Army he joined the firm of Horwath and Horwath, certified public accountants nationally recognized as specialists in hotel accounting. In 1925 he sat for the professional licensing examinations given by the American Institute of Accounting, which he passed with honors, and received the Elijah Watt Sells Scholarship Prize for having received the highest mark of any candidate participating in the examinations. Subsequently, he was licensed as certified public accountant in twelve states, including New York. He was admitted as general partner of Horwath and Horwath in 1926.

In 1924, at the request of Professor H. B. Meek, director of the School of Hotel Administration, to Horwath and Horwath, Toth commenced a distinguished career in teaching courses in hotel accounting. In the succeeding twenty-seven years until 1951, Toth commuted between New York City and Ithaca on the Lehigh Valley Railroad once a week for a semester each year. He was appointed a full professor in 1951 and made his home in Ithaca until his retirement in June 1958.

Toth was a brilliant accountant and a dedicated teacher, beloved by generations of hotel students at Cornell. His courses, one on the interpretation of financial statements, the other in advanced accounting, were taken by nearly every hotel student during his thirty-four years of teaching at Cornell. His lectures were an admirable combination of accounting and auditing theory and practical hotel management, sprinkled with some of the best stories in hoteldom.

Toth's Cornell lectures formed the basic material for the publication of *Hotel Accounting*, the definitive treatise on the subject, published by the Ronald Press.

Toth was a member of the American Institute of Accounting, the American Accounting Association, the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, and the Hotel Accountants Association in New York City. He took an active part in several revisions of the *Uniform System of Accounts for Hotels*.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, two daughters, and several grandchildren.

*Robert A. Beck, Charles E. Cladel, John H. Sherry*

# Ernest Van Alstine

*April 15, 1882 — September 12, 1977*

Professor Ernest Van Alstine retired and was appointed professor of soil technology emeritus on June 30, 1950, after nineteen years of service to Cornell and the farmers of New York State. As extension professor of agronomy from 1931 to 1932 and professor of soil technology from 1932 to 1950, he served as extension specialist for the entire area of agronomic subject matter but concentrated on soil fertility and liming. He shared responsibility for outlying agronomic field experiments during his first ten years at Cornell. He introduced field methods for determining lime needs of soils, which were used by county agents on fifteen thousand samples a year by the time he retired. He saw the use of lime on New York farms triple to 300,000 tons a year during his tenure. He also supervised the extension phases of a program of rapid soil testing for fertility diagnosis during its formative years, in the 1940s. Immediately after World War II he concentrated on the potential of the newly developed selective chemical herbicides for weed control on New York farms. He was extension project leader for agronomy from 1947 until his retirement.

Professor Van Alstine was reared on a farm near Grand Ledge, Michigan. He graduated from Lansing High School in Michigan and was awarded the Bachelor of Science degree by Michigan Agricultural College (now Michigan State University) in 1907. He was especially interested in chemistry and on graduation served for eleven years as chemist in the soil laboratory of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Methods of determining lime and fertilizer needs of soils became a major interest during this period.

Professor Van Alstine was awarded the Master of Science degree by the University of Illinois in 1917 and completed the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Rutgers University in 1920. During the following year he worked on commercial production and evaluation of new fertilizer materials in Baltimore.

In 1921 Professor Van Alstine began a career in agricultural extension, which he followed until his retirement in 1950. During the first ten years, 1921 to 1931, he served successively as assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of agronomy at the University of Vermont, with resident teaching responsibilities in addition to his extension activities. It was there that he acquired the dry sense of humor characteristic of rural Vermont people, which served him well in his work with New York farmers from 1931 onward. His good nature, practical outlook, and ready wit, combined with his genuine concern for people's welfare, made Professor Van Alstine highly effective with farmers.

After retiring from Cornell in 1950, Professor Van Alstine operated a custom chemical weed control service for farmers of the Ithaca area until 1957. He and Mrs. Van Alstine, the former Adah M. Stowell of Lowell, Michigan, have lived in Clearwater, Florida, since that date. He held life membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and maintained his interests in science during retirement. Space science, especially, intrigued him during his later years. He maintained his interest in the natural sciences through reading and culture of the fruit and ornamental plants at his Florida home.

Professor Van Alstine is survived by his wife, Adah; a daughter, Mary Lou Andersen of Boulder, Colorado; a sister, Mrs. Etta Holton of Mulliken, Michigan; and nieces and nephews.

*Harry A. MacDonald, Gerald W. Olson, Marlin G. Cline*

# Marvin Waldman

*February 15, 1920 — November 9, 1977*

Marvin Waldman, associate professor of clinical psychology at the Gannett Medical Clinic, died November 9, 1977, at the age of fifty-seven, after an extended illness, during most of which he continued to work actively.

Dr. Waldman was born in Chicago, Illinois, on February 15, 1920, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1942 at Roosevelt College, majoring in psychology. In January 1943 he enrolled in the doctoral program at the University of Chicago, receiving his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1956. After service as a member of the Psychological Research Unit in the United States Air Force from 1942 to 1945, he interned in clinical psychology at the Worcester State Hospital in Massachusetts from August 1947 to September 1948. Such were his contributions that he was asked to continue there from September 1948 until March 1950, as a staff psychologist involved in therapy and research. Marvin was then asked to assume the position of research psychologist from March 1950 until August 1951, designing and conducting applied studies in psychopathology and participating in the educational program. As chief psychologist from August 1951 until September 1956, he actively directed the student training program; then after a year as psychologist in the Los Angeles Psychiatric Service he joined the staff of the Laboratory of Psychology, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland, where he coordinated their psychodiagnostic program.

Dr. Waldman joined the Mental Health Section of the Department of University Health Services in October 1958 as associate professor in order to engage in his main interest, the practice of psychotherapy. Early in his career in Worcester he was actively involved in public speaking to community groups and as a psychological consultant to the Family Service Organization agency. Dr. Waldman continued these interests while a member of the Cornell faculty, being active in the organization and training of volunteers for the Suicide Prevention and Crisis Service and serving as a consultant to and president of the board of directors of the Family and Children's Service, as well as a board member of the Tompkins County Mental Health Association.

Marvin was a welcome speaker and teacher at innumerable campus meetings and discussion groups. He emphasized a strong interest in the preventive aspect of mental health and was always ready to participate in discussions and conferences with groups of students regarding general problems of mental health, instead of confining his efforts to one-to-one psychotherapy. Marvin was known to many students over the years as an

informal, friendly, supportive therapist who was genuinely interested in their lives. He had many friends and will long be remembered about campus as a result of his unusual kindness and consuming interest in others.

Dr. Waldman was a diplomate of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology and a member of several learned and professional societies. He is survived by his wife, Marjorie, and two sons, Mark and John.

*Christopher Bull, William C. White, Jr.*

# Charles Leopold Walker

*July 1, 1879 — January 15, 1975*

Charles L. Walker, emeritus professor of sanitary engineering, was born and grew up in North Evans, Erie County, New York. After graduation from the Buffalo Center High School in 1900, he enrolled in the Cornell College of Civil Engineering and received the degree of Civil Engineer in 1904. He worked with the United States Lake Survey before returning to Cornell as an instructor in civil engineering in 1905. He married Maude Coleman in 1910 at Piermont, New York. There were no children. Professor Walker's association with Cornell, as student and teacher, spanned a half century, the last thirty years as a professor of sanitary engineering. He retired in 1948 but was called back to teach, retiring a second time in 1952.

Charles Walker will be remembered for his impact both on his students and on the engineering profession. As one of the early researchers in what has come to be known as environmental engineering, he recognized the necessary relationship between researching or understanding practical environmental problems and solving them. He was among the first to bring an academic approach to bear on some of the practical problems that faced a still young sanitary engineering profession. An inquiring mind, an inclination toward research methodology, and research "know-how" enabled Professor Walker to carry out some of the pioneering field studies on such industrial wastes as paper wastes, milk wastes, and meat wastes in Florida, Maine, and Virginia. This early experience with field problems led Professor Walker to graduate student research that not only produced a series of published articles on the treatment of sewage sludges and industrial wastes but, more importantly, helped to develop a next generation of sanitary engineers who carried on Professor Walker's approach to applied research. This research resulted in his receiving the Kenneth Allen Memorial Award from the New York State Sewage Works Association in 1937.

Generations of students remember Professor Walker for his complete dedication to their education, as a painstaking teacher who worked tirelessly with and for them and as one who felt personal concern for each of them, as well as for their education and their careers. His teaching reflected his intense desire to develop professional engineers in whom he had instilled both intellectual integrity and a respect for detail. His profound interest in students as individuals generated loyalties that led to correspondence and visits to his home that continued until the end.

Somehow Professor Walker found time to serve the community, particularly the young people, through his Congregational Church, Masonic, and YMCA affiliations. Very active in the latter two, he rose to the presidency of the YMCA and became commander of the St. Augustine Commandery in the Masonic Lodge.



Always cognizant of his obligations to his colleagues and to Cornell, Charles Walker served the faculties of both the College of Engineering and the School of Civil Engineering as secretary, with the same conscientious attention to detail that characterized his teaching and research.

Colleagues and friends remember Charlie Walker as a person whose complete devotion to his students, total commitment to Cornell University, and continuing concern for young people benefited all three.

*S. C. Hollister, G. B. Lyon, C. D. Gates*

# Jeremiah J. Wanderstock

*April 28, 1920 — June 6, 1972*

Jeremiah J. Wanderstock, professor of hotel administration, died suddenly while on a business trip to New York.

He was born in New York City on April 28, 1920, and came to Cornell in 1937. He matriculated in the College of Agriculture, where he received the B.S. degree in 1941 and the M.S. in 1942. After taking his Ph.D. in animal husbandry in 1945 he joined the faculty of the College of Agriculture as an instructor. He became an associate professor in 1953 when he transferred to the Hotel School, where he was made full professor in 1961.

Professor Wanderstock was recognized worldwide as an authority in meat science, management, and menu planning. In 1969 he was named the first recipient of the Distinguished Educator's Award given by the National Association of Meat Purveyors.

He was the author of numerous technical papers and was the coauthor with the late C. A. Reitz of a two-volume work concerning the selection and cooking of foods.

He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a founder and charter member of the American Meat Science Association, and was listed in *American Men of Science*, *Who's Who in the East*, *Leaders in American Science*, *Who's Who in American Education*, and *Who's Who in Food and Lodging*.

He was a member of the Cornell University Senate, and he served through the years as a member of many University committees and as chairman of some. At the time of his death, he was faculty adviser to three University groups and was secretary of the Ithaca Chapter of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen.

Among his many community activities, he was a founder and active member of the Cayuga Heights Fire Company and president of the Ballet Guild of Ithaca, and he had been an executive in the Boy Scout Council.

Jerry Wanderstock was a gifted professor, a warm, humane person, and a gracious gentleman who was respected and admired by all who knew him. He will always be remembered for his cheery disposition, his warm and firm handclasp, his pleasant manner, his bright smile, his sincere interest in his students, his love of sport — particularly his enthusiasm for Cornell swimming — his attention to duty, his love of family, and devotion to his wife and children. He was a respected and admired teacher of international renown in his field, one who carried the name of Cornell all over the world. He will long be remembered for his dedicated service to Cornell and to the Ithaca community.

He is survived by his wife, Edith Poummit Wanderstock; two sons, James and Jonathan; and three daughters, Helen and twins Janet and Joni Wanderstock, all of Ithaca.

*Myrtle H. Ericson, John H. Sherry, Paul R. Broten*

# Hsien-Chung Wang

*April 18, 1918 — June 25, 1978*

Hsien-chung Wang had been a professor of mathematics at Cornell since 1966. He was a scholar with a high international reputation and a colleague of outstanding integrity, modesty, and helpfulness. The University suffered a sad loss through his death.

He was born in Peking. His family, from Shantung Province, had produced distinguished scholars for several generations. After a school career that included achievements in the high jump and basketball along with high academic performance, he became a student of mathematics at Tsing Hua University. He was enrolled there when the university made its dramatic move from Peking to western China. After completing his undergraduate work in mathematics, he won a national scholarship that enabled him to do graduate work in Great Britain. The competition for these scholarships was fierce, and only students of exceptional merit could obtain them. He received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Manchester University in 1948 and then came to the United States.

His first appointment was to the position of lecturer at Louisiana State University. Despite a heavy teaching load, H.C. remained active and successful in research. His achievement was recognized by a visiting membership of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton in 1951-52. He was highly esteemed by the faculty of the institute and was invited back in 1954-55, 1961-62, and 1965. His work became widely known and appreciated in the early 1950s. He held positions at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the University of Washington, Columbia University, and Northwestern University. In 1966 he accepted a professorship at Cornell and was one of the most respected and distinguished members of the Cornell faculty until his sudden death from leukemia.

He was an excellent and devoted teacher. Students frequently asked to be switched to the section of a course taught by him. He was a source of inspiration, especially to his graduate students, in whom he took a deep interest.

H. C. Wang's scientific work dealt with differential geometry, Lie groups, and discrete subgroups of such groups. He was an internationally known authority in his field, and his work was widely used by others. His eminence as a scholar led to an invitation to address the International Congress of Mathematicians in Edinburgh in 1958 and to the award of a Guggenheim fellowship in 1960. He was a participant in several international scientific conferences both in the United States and abroad.

No one who came into contact with H.C. could fail to be impressed by his generosity and his modesty. In the best sense he was a gentleman, always ready and anxious to help others, never asking the least thing for himself. If one did him the slightest favor, he showed gratitude for it ever after; if one asked anything from him, he acted instantly and seemed to think nothing of it. He had wide interests outside mathematics, in literature, the Classics, Chinese history, and the games of chess, bridge, and go. He was a private person. His love of his family was intense. One of his great joys during the last years was that he could visit his four brothers and his sister in China after a separation of more than twenty years.

He is survived by his wife, Lucy, and their three daughters, Angela, Louise, and Clara.

*Alex Z. Rosenberg, Oscar S. Rothaus, Wolfgang H. Fuchs*

# Ethel Bushnell Waring

*January 9, 1887 — December 18, 1972*

Ethel Bushnell Waring, professor of child development and family relationships, emeritus, was a member of the staff of the New York State College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) from 1927 until her retirement in 1955. Her appointment as professor of home economics in what was then the department of Family Life marked the beginning of the formal study of child development, behavior, and guidance in the young College. The small department grew vigorously. In 1945 it became Child Development and Family Relationships. (Currently it is Human Development and Family Studies.) During her twenty-eight years in the College, Dr. Waring made outstanding contributions in teaching and research. For many years she directed the departmental research program; during 1940-41 and 1943-44, she served as acting head.

The A.B. degree was awarded to her at the University of Illinois in 1908, where she was the class valedictorian. Pursuing an interest in work with young children, she studied for the next year at the Chicago Kindergarten Institute. The year provided valuable experiences and brought her in touch with the laboratory school Dr. John Dewey had established at the University of Chicago some years earlier. She was stimulated by his educational theories and was to know him well later in her years of study at Columbia University.

She received her teacher's diploma in 1909 and studied with Dr. Lewis Terman at Stanford University for the Master's degree, receiving it in 1917. She was awarded the Ph.D. by Columbia University in 1927.

Dr. Waring was a member of many honor societies, including Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Pi Lambda Theta, and in 1957 she was elected an honorary member of Omicron Nu.

Prior to her appointment at Cornell Dr. Waring worked with young children of various ages, backgrounds, and ability, developing methods of teaching and guidance that were creative, progressive, highly successful, and far-reaching.

She married Clarence Waring in 1914. While living in Oakland she assisted Dr. Terman, at Stanford, who was developing psychological tests for children between birth and preschool age. When her husband died in the flu epidemic of 1918, their son was a year old.

The next few years presented opportunities to teach young children of primary-school age in San Francisco, and to work with exceptional children (many with learning problems) in the public schools of Los Angeles. As a creative

young teacher she had already begun to develop the methods for self-directive learning experiences and the self-corrective materials for which she became well known. Her teaching of young children continued at Columbia University, where she held assistantships with Dr. Patty Smith Hill and Dr. Helen Wooley from 1923 to 1926.

The child study movement in America was then in its infancy. Nursery schools were just beginning. The young Ph.D. candidate studied under the chairmanship of Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Dr. Dewey's close friend. As her work progressed it attracted the attention of leaders in the field of child study and childhood education.

In 1926 Dr. Waring accepted a position at the University of Iowa with Dr. Bird Baldwin in the Institute for Child Welfare Research. Here she became acquainted with Dr. Amy Daniels, the child nutritionist, who sought her help with emotionally disturbed children in the university hospital and was impressed with the positive results of her advice and methods. So Dr. Daniels recommended Mrs. Waring when Miss Flora Rose asked her to suggest "a human psychologist" — a teacher whose wisdom was "practical as well as theoretical — for the new program in child development at Cornell.

Laura Spelman Rockefeller grants were then making possible initiation of child study and childhood education programs in a number of state universities. The College of Home Economics at Cornell had received a generous five-year grant in 1924. It was unique among the institutions receiving grants, for it centered the new program in a department of Family Life. This was an important consideration for Dr. Waring, who wished to work both with preschool children and with their parents.

Professor Marie Fowler, also appointed in 1927, was to be head of the department of Family Life. A laboratory nursery school was already being organized. Further additions to staff resulted from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller funds, and extension programs in child development and family life were soon launched. Dr. Waring, in addition to her college teaching, directed the research program, while Professor Fowler carried the department's administration until her retirement in 1943.

Dr. Waring's creative educational methods in teaching young children had early attracted attention in California. "Self-directive learning experiences" permitted the child to choose among several learning tasks. "Self-corrective materials" were designed to lead him to find the right combination to achieve success. Her classroom organization resembled that of the open class-rooms of today. The promotion of self-teaching, the development of individual strengths, and an emphasis on positive direction (do this rather than don't do that) were fundamental concepts in Dr. Waring's teaching and writing. In 1929 she was invited to present her methods and materials at a conference

on progressive education in Denmark. In this same summer both Dr. Ovide Decroly and Dr. Jean Piaget invited her to prepare articles for publication in French. She also consulted with Dr. Jessie MacKinder in England.

Mrs. Waring spent several weeks of that summer in Berlin, reviewing movie-filmed studies of child behavior being conducted by Dr. Kurt Lewin. A few years later Dr. Lewin left Nazi Germany and come to Cornell, where he worked with Dr. Waring from 1933 to 1935, making movie films of child guidance and child behavior in the nursery school. These were accompanied by stenographic notes of observation. The films are preserved in the Department of Manuscripts and University Archives at Cornell, where they are available to scholars today.

Dr. Waring's research, and her teaching of both undergraduate and graduate courses, always utilized observation of child guidance, behavior, and learning. Students observed for five-minute periods, rested five minutes while editing notes, and then returned to observation.

Help for parents was a continuing concern to her. Dr. Waring was a consulting editor for *Parents' Magazine* from the time of its first issue in 1925.

Several books, a number of Cornell extension bulletins, and numerous articles for professional and other magazines were written by her: *The Behavior of Young Children*, coauthored with Dr. Marguerite Wilker, is a text published in three volumes. *Helps to Learning, a Progressive Series of Worthwhile Games together with Workbook*, was a set of self-directive, self-corrective materials published by the Children's Institute and distributed to purchasers of *The Book of Knowledge* for use by parents. Her bulletin, *Principles for Child Guidance*, first published in 1939, was reissued in 1970 with a foreword stating: "This bulletin, substantially unchanged in its content since the 1930's, now stands as a classic. Its usefulness to its readers is the test of its endurance." Using four basic principles — that adult affection gives the child security, respect encourages self-respect, help stimulates his abilities, and approval fosters values — it is brief, clearly written, and timeless as a help to parents, teachers, and counselors working with people of any age.

Dr. Waring considered the Ethel B. Waring Fellowship one of her greatest honors. At her retirement dinner in 1955 one of her graduate students started the fund, expressing the hope that her contribution would lead to "a chain of giving," reflecting Mrs. Waring's philosophy that a kindness received should be passed on to others. Generous and substantial gifts followed. The Fellowship, now active, is designated for graduate study in fields that contribute to "the improvement of family living in other countries and societies." Since Mrs. Waring's death, many memorial



gifts have come in, with accompanying letters of appreciation for the guidance in times of trouble and the sharing in times of joy given by this greatly beloved teacher.

Mrs. Waring was a small dynamic person. She said that her size was helpful in dealing with nursery school children. She knew what she believed in and was a leader and pioneer in the field of early childhood education. Although she taught large classes, she seemed always to know and to be interested in each student.

People were important to Dr. Waring. Many of her former students found their way to her door in her retirement years, and many others wrote to her. Annually she sent out her “newsletter” of notes about fellow alumni to a list that ran into the hundreds. Her former students hold positions of leadership today not only in the United States but also in many other countries. Her last sabbatic leave was spent in Lebanon and Egypt, where she visited several former students and worked with them in their programs of research and teaching.

Dr. Waring’s retirement years were spent with her son Dana and his family in Connecticut. Her apartment in a wing of their house was home base for her comings and goings. She enjoyed being part of the family and watching her four grandchildren as they grew, graduated from school and college, married, and established homes of their own. These years were active and busy. Until her final illness she was preparing and refining manuscripts for publication and serving as a consultant in universities and school systems where her former students were establishing new programs in child development.

*Helen Bayer, Esther Stocks, Jean Warren*

# Leland Eugene Weaver

*October 16, 1888 — March 7, 1974*

Lee Weaver was a native New Yorker — born at Findley Lake, New York. He received his B.S. degree in Agriculture at Cornell in 1918.

After receiving his degree from Cornell, Lee taught vocational agriculture at Greensville, Kentucky, from 1918 to 1920. While in Kentucky he also managed the Kentucky Hatchery at Lexington.

In 1920 Lee returned to Cornell as instructor in Poultry Extension. He was later appointed assistant and then associate professor of poultry husbandry in 1945 and held this position until his retirement in 1951, at which time he was made professor emeritus. Professor Weaver obtained a Master of Science degree in genetics from the University of Wisconsin.

Lee Weaver was a member of the poultry extension staff at Cornell for thirty years. He was a kind and considerate individual with a warm spot in his heart for the small flock owner. Farm flocks of limited size, often housed in a variety of farm buildings that had been renovated to accommodate chickens, received his support and enthusiasm. His down-to-earth approach was also characteristic of his contribution at the “Farm and Home Week” programs at Cornell, at regional trade shows and fairs, as well as in his many contacts at poultry meetings throughout the state. His contact with graduate students always evolved around his basic interest in the chicken as an agricultural animal.

Those who knew Lee, even briefly, remember his ruddy checks, twinkling eye, constantly moderate disposition, and contagious warmth and kindness.

In 1945 Lee was appointed supervisor of the Western New York Egg Laying Test at Stafford, New York. He continued as supervisor of this test until his retirement in 1951.

Lee was chairman of the Chicken of Tomorrow contest in New York State in 1948. This was a program that was very instrumental in developing the broiler as we know it today.

After his retirement in 1951, Weaver accepted a federal appointment supervising the Point Five Program in Egypt to develop the poultry industry in that country. This was a personal highlight of his career because of his strong feeling for the family-type operation and helping the natives develop the poultry industry.

Included in Professor Weaver's many activities were the operation of the 300-acre Lick Brook poultry and vegetable farm in Inlet Valley with his brother; service as poultry editor of the American Agriculturist; work as coordinator of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Baby Chick Show; and membership in the American Poultry Science Association.

While on sabbatic leave in Hawaii he arranged for a shipment of rare native East Indies jungle fowl to Cornell University. Descendants of these birds are still being used in genetic research.

Lee never married.

He passed away Thursday, March 7, 1974, near Phoenix, Arizona.

*Edward A. Schano, Randall K. Cole, Charles E. Ostrander*

# Donald Stuart Welch

*March 12, 1894 — January 27, 1972*

Professor Donald S. Welch taught the science and practice of plant pathology for thirty-seven of the fifty years of his association with Cornell. He was a nationally recognized and widely sought authority on arboriculture and diseases of shade and forest trees.

Dr. Welch's birth and early experiences in the lumber-oriented town of Norway, Maine, led to his sustained interest in forestry and tree diseases. Cornell had a highly regarded program for the training of professional foresters when he was appointed assistant professor of plant pathology in 1925, and he soon developed a course in forest pathology. He also taught the introductory course in plant pathology and the course in plant disease control for several years.

The Dutch elm disease arrived in New York State in the mid-1930s, the third lethal tree disease of foreign origin to spread widely in North America from a point of introduction in New York. This disease was to be a major focus of his attention for the next thirty-five years, for his position involved resident teaching, research and extension work on diseases of forest, shade and ornamental trees and shrubs. Annually he diagnosed hundreds of diseased tree and shrub specimens that came to his laboratory from foresters, arborists, horticulturists, nursery inspectors, woodlot owners, and rural and urban residents. He authored the Cornell recommendations for disease control on trees and shrubs as well as many research and extension publications on tree diseases.

In 1934 he was chosen to direct a joint research project on Dutch elm disease involving Cornell's Departments of Plant Pathology and Entomology and Limnology, and the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research. The resulting information on the biology of the fungal pathogen and its vectors still forms the basis of municipal programs for control of the disease.

Professor Welch was largely self-taught in forestry and arboriculture. His formal education, at a time when plant pathology was predominantly concerned with diseases caused by fungi, emphasized botany and mycology. He received the Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Maine in 1917, the Master of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1921, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Cornell in 1925.

Before entering Cornell for graduate work he was a scientific aide for two years at the Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institution of Washington. In 1933-34 he served as technical adviser on emergency conservation

work with the U.S. Division of Forest Pathology. He was advanced to associate professor in 1939 and to professor in 1941. In 1947, supported in part by a grant from the School of Forestry, University of Idaho, he served as collaborator with the U.S. Forest Service in research on the pole blight disease of western white pine in the Coeur d'Alene National Forest in Idaho. From 1954 until the late 1960s he served as consultant on forest pathology for the Maine Forest Service. After retiring in June 1962, he spent two years as consultant with the U.S. Forest Service, Division of State and Private Forestry, developing problem analyses for use in suppression of disease losses in northern hardwood forests. He also advised municipalities on problems related to the suppression of Dutch elm disease and the management of shade tree resources. He served as technical adviser to the Elm Research Institute in 1970-71.

Former students, especially those who were advised by Dr. Welch during graduate studies, recall that he gave them great latitude to work out research problems. A quiet, gentle person, given more to listening than to talking, he preferred to serve as a source of advice rather than as director of a student's research project.

Professor Welch was a past president of the International Shade Tree Conference and a former member of the Board of Governors of Region 2 of that organization, a member and then honorary member of the Northeastern Forest Pest Council, a former member of the Council of the American Phytopathological Society, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also a member of the Society of American Foresters, the Mycological Society of America, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the New York State Arborists Association, the Association of New York State Bird Clubs, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, and Phi Sigma.

Professor Welch married Catherine Graham of Guelph, Ontario, in 1925. He is survived by Mrs. Welch, their daughter Catherine and their son James.

*Richard P. Korf, George C. Kent, Wayne A. Sinclair*

# Harry Porter Weld

*September 22, 1877 — October 2, 1970*

Harry Porter Weld, professor of psychology, emeritus, was born in LaGrange, Arkansas, September 22, 1877, and died in Bradenton, Florida, October 2, 1970. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1912 and served the University continuously until his retirement in 1945.

After receiving the Ph.B. from Ohio State University in 1900, he devoted the next ten years to music, as professor of music at George Peabody College and as a professional singer taking part as soloist in many concerts and oratorios. He became interested in the psychological aspects of music and decided to study psychology at Clark University under G. Stanley Hall and J. W. Baird. There he was a fellow in psychology for the year 1909-10 and remained as assistant until taking the Ph.D. in 1911. His dissertation, "An Experimental Study of Musical Enjoyment" applied both physiological measurement and introspective analysis to the musical experience. In later years, while his personal interest in music remained active and was reflected in his participation in the University Committee on Concerts, his professional interests in psychology covered a wide range of topics.

After a year as instructor at Clark, Professor Weld was brought to Cornell by E. B. Titchener in 1912 to replace Madison Bentley, who had moved to Illinois. Dr. Weld served as assistant professor of psychology from 1912 to 1919, as professor from 1919 to 1945, and as chairman of the Department of Psychology from 1938 to 1945.

For many years Professor Weld was well known to undergraduates as lecturer in the second course in psychology, which surveyed the various branches and fields of the application of psychology. His polished and interesting lectures attracted many students into further studies in the department. Out of this course grew his book, *Psychology as Science* (1928), which investigated the relationships between science and technology in a way which is still relevant to the problems of present-day psychology. While he accepted the dominant emphasis at Cornell on psychology as a "pure" science, he also showed respect and appreciation for the application of psychology to practical problems.

During his career, Professor Weld taught many of the advanced courses in the Department, and many generations of graduate students owed a large portion of their training to him. He became the departmental specialist in the history of psychology, which was considered an essential part of graduate training. He also pioneered in teaching social psychology, developing the first course to be given at Cornell and probably one of the earliest to be given

anywhere. He also became interested in the psychology of law, developing a course and initiating research in this area, again at a time when the field was in its infancy.

In the mid-thirties, Professor Weld conceived of a new approach to the teaching of introductory psychology and a new type of textbook. Until that time, introductory texts supported a particular theory or “system” of psychology, so that students at different universities received quite different views of the field. It seemed to Dr. Weld that psychology had progressed to the point where the basic facts of the discipline could be presented in a neutral fashion without reference to a particular theory. Theories could be left to upper-level teaching, after the student had learned about psychology as an empirical science. He enlisted the collaboration of E. G. Boring of Harvard and H. S. Langfeld of Princeton in developing a book in which each chapter was written by an authority in the field, with the editors carefully fostering theoretical neutrality. The result was *Psychology: A Factual Textbook* (1935), familiarly known as “BLW” in a large number of colleges. In fact the main limitation on its usage was that it demanded better students than some institutions had. The book became the standard textbook in the field and set a trend in the teaching of introductory psychology which still continues. Two more editions, the last in 1948, involved such complete revision that they became new books and occupied much of the time of the editors for several years.

Graduate students knew Professor Weld not only as an enthusiastic and interesting classroom teacher, but as a friend who was readily available for informal discussion of specific problems or of general trends in the development of the field and its relations to the other sciences. His enjoyment of these discussions was so obvious that the student never felt that he was imposing or taking up too much time. This informal teaching went on continuously throughout the day, and the graduate students of the time could fully appreciate why the Cornell Graduate School emphasized the concept of residence rather than course credits. These conversations gave a vivid sense of the informal side of the history of psychology, emphasizing individual intellectual influences and development but not the personal scandals.

*R. B. Macleod, T. A. Ryan*

## Richard Wellington

*October 10, 1884 — June 15, 1975*

Richard Wellington, professor emeritus of pomology at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, died at the age of ninety. For forty-seven years he served the station in horticultural research, twenty-four of these years as department head. Under his leadership, seventy new fruit varieties were introduced, and the department gained worldwide recognition for its accomplishments.

Professor Wellington was born and grew up in Waltham, Massachusetts, on a traditional New England dairy farm with its usual fruit and vegetable sidelines. He obtained his B.S. degree from Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, in 1906. That same year, at the age of twenty-two, he came to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, as assistant horticulturist to work with U. P. Hedrick. He was the third horticulturist to be hired by the station which, then, was less than a quarter of a century old. In 1911 he earned his master's degree in genetics at the Bussey Institute of Harvard University, after which he was promoted to associate horticulturist at the station.

In 1913 he went to the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station as pomologist. Six years later, he was appointed professor of vegetable gardening at the University of Maryland and Vegetable Breeder at the Maryland Experiment Station. In 1920 he returned to Geneva to become associate horticulturist; and in 1929 he was made professor of pomology and head of the division of pomology. He guided the departmental program until his retirement in 1952. He also served as collaborator with the United States Department of Agriculture on fruit breeding projects.

For over thirty years, he served as secretary-treasurer of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, which works closely with the Geneva Station in propagating and distributing new fruit varieties originating in the station's breeding programs. He was more influential in developing this association and shaping its policies than any other person.

Richard Wellington was a fruit breeder in the old tradition. However, his very detailed knowledge of varieties and his keen insight into the inheritance of qualities useful for developing improved fruits were excellent substitutes for the modern punch cards and computers. The long list of new fruits that he introduced testifies to the success of his approach.



While working with vegetable crops in his early years, Professor Wellington was the first to demonstrate the hybrid vigor and increased yields attainable by crossing tomatoes and was also the originator of several varieties of hothouse melons. Later he was instrumental in the development of twenty-one apple varieties including Macoun, Lodi, Early McIntosh, and Kendall; the Gorham pear; Newburgh and Taylor red raspberries; the Bristol black raspberry; the Fredonia gooseberry; the Catskill strawberry; the Stanley prune; the Gil Peck sweet cherry; and thirteen grape varieties, including Buffalo, Steuben, and Keuka. The Stanley prune is the plum most widely grown in the world. The Wellington apple, developed at the Geneva Station, was named after this distinguished scientist. After retirement, he maintained an active interest in plant breeding and introduced the outstanding Cardinal crabapple from his backyard breeding program.

Dick Wellington had the unique ability to carry on a lively conversation with the janitors as well as distinguished scientists and administrators. Alert, yet soft-spoken and courtly in the traditions of another age too fast gone by, he readily expounded on subjects ranging from history to the birth of a new kind of grape or apple. He was keenly interested in genealogy. He was a very kind person who was interested in young and old alike.

Professionally, he gained the highest recognition in his field. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society for Horticultural Science and the American Pomological Society. He was elected to Sigma Xi and Kappa Sigma. Special recognition for his accomplishments in fruit breeding was made on two occasions by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, once in 1937 when he was given the society's gold medal, and again in 1949 when he received the coveted Jackson Dawson Medal for outstanding fruit hybridization.

Of the honors bestowed upon Mr. Wellington, perhaps the most appropriate were the Wilder Medals. This medal, established in 1873 by the American Pomological Society, is given to individuals and organizations who have rendered outstanding service to pomology, especially for the origination and introduction of meritorious varieties of fruit. The experiment station was awarded the medal in 1947 to recognize its fruit breeding programs. In 1954, Professor Wellington himself was given the medal and, in 1959, the New York State Fruit Testing Association was cited. All three honored the man and his work.

He wrote numerous scientific articles, experiment station publications, and contributions in popular horticultural magazines. Along with U. P. Hedrick and others, he wrote the famous fruit books of New York: *The Grapes of New York*, 1908; *The Plums of New York*, 1911; and *The Cherries of New York*, 1915.

In 1927, he attended the International Genetics Congress in Berlin and spent several months visiting horticultural institutions on the continent and in England. While on a sabbatical in 1941 visiting horticultural research stations in the United States, he helped to select the Idared apple in Idaho, now a prominent, widely grown variety.

During his tenure, the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva became known worldwide for its contributions to fruit breeding and cultural aspects of pomology.

*Edward H. Glass, Roger D. Way, John Einset*

# Herbert August Wichelns

*December 29, 1894 — March 4, 1973*

With a brilliant record attained at Boys' High School in Brooklyn, New York, Herbert August Wichelns enrolled in 1912 at Cornell University, where he continued a career of high achievement, was awarded the A.B. degree in 1916 and the Ph.D. in 1922. (His dissertation: "Burke's Essay *On the Sublime and Beautiful*: A Critical Edition.") As an undergraduate he was active in the life of the University, joining several of the literary and social clubs, and making his mark as an orator and debater. In 1916 he was appointed assistant instructor in public speaking, and the next year instructor. During World War I he served as a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

In 1920-21 he taught as instructor at Dartmouth College, in the following year at New York University, and in 1923-24 as assistant professor at the University of Pittsburgh. Then he returned to Cornell, where he held the rank of assistant professor until 1931, when he was promoted to a full professorship. From 1940 to 1948, with exceptional merit, he performed the duties of chairman of the Department of Speech and Drama; in this capacity he provided strong support to both the Speech and Theatre sections and received the loyal cooperation of his colleagues in both wings. He retired from teaching in 1962.

As a member of the staff, Wichelns served on a number of important academic committees of the College of Arts and Sciences, of the University, and of the Speech Association of America (e.g., as chairman of the Association's Committee on Research), in addition to his functions as faculty adviser to the Cornell Debate Association and to Delta Sigma Rho, and as supervisor of the annual oratorical contests. He was president of the Cornell Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa in 1935 and Phi Kappa Phi in 1937, of the Eastern Public Speaking Conference in 1930, and of the National Association of Teachers of Speech in 1937. He lectured at Yale University, Louisiana State University, and the University of Illinois, and, as visiting professor, taught at the University of Wisconsin in the summer of 1929 and at Columbia University in the summer of 1938.

Of the various studies published by Wichelns, the following should be especially noted: "Burke's Essay *On the Sublime* and its Reviewers" (in the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* XXI, 1922); "The Literary Criticism of Oratory" (in *Studies in Rhetoric and Oratory*, honoring J. A. Winans, ed. A. M. Drummond, 1925; reprinted in *The Rhetorical Idiom*, and a section of it, in *Historical Studies of Rhetoric and Rhetoricians*, honoring E. L. Hunt, ed. R. F. Howes, 1961), which has justly been hailed as one of the most fruitful and influential studies produced in our day in the field of Speech; "Analysis and Synthesis in Argumentation" (*The Quarterly Journal of Speech*, vol. 11,

1925); “Public Speaking and the Dramatic Arts” (in *On Going to College*, Oxford, 1959); A History of the Speech Association of the Eastern States, 1959; and “Ralph Waldo Emerson” (in *History and Criticism of American Public Address*, vol. II, ed. W. N. Brigrance, 1960). Further, in 1944, Wichelns was chairman of the Committee of Editors of *Studies in Speech and Drama* (honoring A. M. Drummond). And reference should also here be made to his many excellent reviews that appeared over the years, most of them in *The Quarterly Journal of Speech*.

In 1958 a volume of sixteen articles was dedicated to him, *The Rhetorical Idiom* (ed. D. C. Bryant), introduced by E. L. Hunt’s cordial tribute, “Herbert A. Wichelns and the Cornell Tradition of Rhetoric as a Humane Study,” which testifies to the significant part Wichelns played in establishing the Cornell group among the leading departments in the field. The contributions to this Festschrift help to illustrate what Isocrates avers of the importance of speech in society: “The art of discourse. . .of all the faculties abiding in human nature, is the productive source of most of our blessings” (*Antidosis* 253).

In his scholarship Wichelns was a master in the field of modern rhetorical theory and criticism. And, as a teacher, he trained a goodly number of students who became prominent scholars and teachers in the field, among them editors of *The Quarterly Journal of Speech* and presidents of the Speech Association. His students extolled him as a gifted teacher, and prized their association with him. His classes were provocative and stimulating educational experience; he elicited the active participation of his students, and, with his incisive mind, moved promptly to the heart of the subject under discussion, cutting through immaterial and irrelevant considerations, and expressing his conclusions with remarkable clarity and effectiveness. Genuinely interested in the welfare of his students, he was never too busy to see the many who sought his advice and assistance, and in return, he won their deep respect and warm affection. Emphasized among the qualities praised by them and his colleagues and friends were his broad culture, his integrity, his quiet dignity, his kind and generous disposition, his fairmindedness (firm in his convictions, he yet was tolerant of the views of others), his dry and gently ironic sense of humor, and his sage counsel. He was a true *vir humanus* — and an impressive exemplar of the art he taught with such eminent success.

*W. David Curtiss, Walter H. Stainton, Harry Caplan*

# Roy Glen Wiggans

*May 12, 1891 — August 19, 1971*

Roy Glen Wiggans, professor of plant breeding, emeritus, died on August 19, 1971, bringing to a close more than fifty-six years of association with Cornell University. He was born in Mercer County, Missouri, in 1891, and after receiving his B.S. degree in agronomy from the University of Missouri in 1914, he came to Cornell to do graduate work. He received the M.S. degree in 1915 and the Ph.D. in 1919, both in the field of plant breeding at Cornell. Except for one year in 1916-17, when he was assistant professor in agronomy at Ohio State University, he spent his entire professional career at Cornell. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1919 and to professor in 1934. He retired in 1958.

The early work of Professor Wiggans was concerned with strain testing and seed sources of alfalfa and clovers. His research clearly established the superiority of local clover seed sources and the variegated types of alfalfa. Use of these adapted legumes did much to increase farm yield and reduce seeding failures with clover and alfalfa. Wiggans added soybean breeding and variety testing to his program in the late 1920s. The variety Cayuga, released in 1934, was the first of several early maturing grain soybean varieties he developed for use in New York.

Professor Wiggans was one of the early hybrid corn breeders. Though far removed from the Corn Belt and its intensive corn breeding research, the New York farmer has enjoyed the full benefit of corn hybridization because of the scope and success of Dr. Wiggans's efforts. His early concern was with improved quality of corn silage. He showed that early hybrids with relatively well-matured ears produced better quality silage and as much tonnage of dry weight as the tall, late-maturing open-pollinated varieties then popular among farmers.

As dairymen became more interested in corn for grain, Wiggans developed varieties that would mature under New York conditions. He tested his first successful hybrid, Cornell 29-3, in 1929 and released the earliest maturing Cornell hybrid, NE310, just weeks before his retirement in 1958. Several other hybrids developed by Professor Wiggans have been widely used by farmers in the Northeast and have served as pace-setters for hybrids introduced from other breeding programs.

Dr. Wiggans taught, conducted research, and trained young scientists at the University of Nanking in 1927 and 1930 as a part of the Cornell-Nanking Wheat Improvement project sponsored by those universities with aid from the International Education Board.

Professor Wiggans was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Genetics Association, American Society of Agronomy, and the Rotary Club of Ithaca. He was treasurer of the Westminster Foundation of New York and director of the Ithaca Westminster Foundation. He had served as an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca since 1932.

His late wife was Edna Landon Wiggans, with whom he observed a golden wedding anniversary in 1967. He is survived by a son Robert, eleven grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

The work of a plant breeder lives on indefinitely after active research has been completed. Superior corn genes identified and isolated in inbred lines will reappear time and again in new and even better varieties yet to be developed. Likewise, training imparted to younger men will reappear and bear fruit. Each will be a lasting monument to the long and fruitful career of Professor Roy Wiggans.

*Neal F. Jensen, Henry M. Munger, Ronald E. Anderson*

# May G. Wilson

*July 1, 1891 — June 14, 1971*

Dr. May G. Wilson, age 80, professor of clinical pediatrics, emeritus, at Cornell University Medical College and consultant in pediatrics at the New York Hospital, died June 14, 1971, in Falmouth, Massachusetts.

To the thousands who were patients in Dr. Wilson's clinic at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital and the New York Hospital during the Years 1916 to 1964, and to those interested physicians and students both in the United States and abroad, her name will be forever synonymous with rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.

She was fortunate in having continued good health until the last few months of her life; her quiet and deep enjoyment of a lovely home and garden in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, was enhanced by affection for and from friends and family.

As a native New Yorker, she was educated at Hunter College and Cornell University Medical College and interned at Syracuse Memorial Hospital. After an initial period of about five years in general pediatrics, Dr. Wilson dedicated her career to the care of children who were afflicted with rheumatic fever or rheumatic heart disease.

She observed that this disease often occurred in more than one child in the same family. With unusual foresight and imagination, she organized a unique clinic for long-term follow-up of these patients and their families. The Commonwealth Fund and the Helen Hay Whitney Foundation enabled her to carry out her long-term projects. During almost half a century of devoted service and investigation, she made the following major contributions:

A. The importance of heredity in the etiology of rheumatic fever. Recognition of early stage of rheumatic carditis. Initiated the early short-term corticosteroid therapy to prevent or minimize the damage to the heart. Understanding of the natural history of the disease.

B. Author of two books on rheumatic fever and heart disease, which are being used as reference texts in most major medical centers around the world, and numerous publications on the subjects in various medical journals.

C. Challenging and dynamic teacher.

She was a member of many distinguished medical societies including the American Academy of Sciences, American Heart Association, American Rheumatism Association, American Pediatric Society, Society for Pediatric Research, and the Harvey Society.

Dr. Wilson's death has deprived the medical profession of a courageous and original investigator and a superb clinician.

*W. W. McCrory, M.D.*



# Doris Turnbull Wood

*December 23, 1907 — January 27, 1974*

Doris Wood was a member of the staff of the Placement Office of the New York State College of Home Economics<sup>2</sup> for twenty years. Warm in her relationships with students and faculty, a skillful organizer, a loyal and creative co-worker, her abilities were of great value in the development of this service department of the College. First appointed in 1949 as assistant placement secretary with the academic rank of instructor, she became associate director of placement in 1951 with the rank of assistant professor and was made associate professor in 1957. In 1963-64, upon the retirement of the placement director, she became director of the placement office, serving in this capacity until her own retirement September 1, 1969.

Mrs. Wood was born in Ilion, New York. She attended Central High School in Syracuse. In 1929 she received her A.B. degree from Westhampton College, the University of Richmond, Virginia, having majored in Spanish and English. Her graduate study was carried out in personnel and guidance, including vocational guidance, at Teachers College, Columbia University, where she was awarded the M.A. degree in 1942.

From 1931 to 1940 Mrs. Wood was a member of the staff of the Placement Office at Teachers College. She was in charge of the office management, later becoming credentials executive and finally assistant placement executive. From 1940 to 1943 and from 1946 to 1949 she was director of placement at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, a program which she organized and developed.

Mrs. Wood served in the USNR from 1943 to 1946 with the rank of lieutenant (jg). At the Midshipmen's School, Northampton, Massachusetts, she worked as personnel classification officer, and at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Bainbridge, Maryland, she was educational services officer.

During the years at Cornell, her work in the placement office of the College of Home Economics was concerned primarily with the positions for home economists in business and in institutional food services, two large areas of employment opportunity. She was active on a number of college committees. Several of them are noteworthy examples of the utilization of knowledge of employment opportunity in curriculum development.

From 1956-57 until her retirement she served on the Educational Policies subcommittee concerned with the curriculum for students preparing for professional training in the programs sponsored by the American Dietetic

---

<sup>2</sup> A new name, College of Human Ecology, was approved by the faculty in November 1968 and by the University Board of Trustees in January 1969.

Association and was chairman of this committee for a number of years. From 1952 to 1956 she was a member of the Educational Policies subcommittee concerned with the development of the Homemaking Core program. For seven years she served on the Committee on Scholarships.

In 1957 a group of representatives of the New York City Home Economists in Business outlined plans for a vocational information project in the College. Mrs. Wood worked with this committee from 1957 to 1962 and was its chairman during 1961-62. A series of luncheon meetings with speakers was designed and carried out for juniors and seniors planning to enter jobs in business. The series on the campus was followed by a field program in New York City.

Mrs. Wood was an active and often a contributing member of a number of professional organizations. These included the Eastern College Personnel Officers, National Vocational Guidance Association, American Personnel and Guidance Association, New York State Association of Deans and Guidance Personnel, and the American Association of University Women. As a member of the American Home Economics Association she served as publicity chairman for the state convention in 1960 and she took charge of the Job Information Exchange at the national conventions from 1963 to 1973.

Mrs. Wood had varied interests beyond the professional ones. She was a member of the American Camping Association and worked with the Association's placement committee. An ardent figure skater, she was on the executive board of the Cornell Figure Skating Association of the U.S. Figure Skating Association from 1957-58 to 1961-62. In 1963-64 she was secretary of the Cornell Figure Skating Club.

She enjoyed travel. Trips in 1960-61 and 1961-62 included Spain, Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru. In the years following her retirement she visited England, Greece, and Italy. She was a member of the American Institute of Archeology. Plans for subsequent travel to France, Germany, and Switzerland were not accomplished.

During the years following her retirement she made her home in Richmond, Virginia, with her sister, a retired professor of the history of art. This was a subject in which Mrs. Wood found increasing interest. In the new community she quickly found her place and many new friends. She was one who made friends easily and kept them long. In the face of recurrent and progressive illness she was courageous. The words of the prayer at the memorial service which was held in Richmond January 29, 1974, seem especially fitting to those who knew Doris Wood:

“We thank thee O God, for all the goodness and courage which have passed from the life of this thy servant into the lives of others and have left the world richer for her presence — for a life’s task faithfully and honourably discharged; for good humour and gracious affection and kindly generosity; for sadness met without surrender, and weakness endured without defeat; through Jesus Christ our Lord.”

*Esther H. Stocks, Jean Failing, Margaret L. Stout*

# Albert Hazen Wright

*August 15, 1879 — July 4, 1970*

The death of Albert Hazen Wright in his ninetieth year brought to a close more than sixty-five years of dedicated service to Cornell.

Professor Wright was born in Hamlin, Monroe County, New York, and his interest in natural history was evident at an early age. When he was fourteen he met Professor Samuel H. Burnett (veterinary science) who encouraged him to learn to identify the local spring flowers and taught him the derivations of their Latin names. In 1899 he was graduated from Brockport State Normal School, where he worked with the herbarium.

He taught public school for one year before entering Cornell in 1900. At that time he was interested in law, history, library work, and botany. He concentrated on botanical studies for three years before changing his major to zoology during his senior year. He received an A.B. degree in 1904, the M.A. in 1905, and his Ph.D. in 1908. In 1910 he married Anna Allen (Cornell '09) and together they traveled throughout the United States, collecting and photographing every available species of fish, amphibian, and reptile. Many of their twelve thousand photographs of live animals have been used in the five-volume *Handbook of Natural History* (Comstock Press).

Professor Wright was associated for fifty years with the well-known course in vertebrate zoology which was begun by Professor Burt G. Wilder (comparative anatomy) in 1898 upon the recommendation of Professor David Starr Jordan. Professor Wright's course, fondly remembered as "Zoo 8," used a manual written by Jordan and for over half a century served as an introduction to the world's fauna, naturalists, and natural history literature.

Professor Wright was the author of many papers on Revolutionary history, early Cornell, and local genealogy. To each he applied his thorough scholarship and bibliographic research. He was able to recreate the excitement of past discoveries and transmit an appreciation of scholarly monographs to several generations of Cornellians. He published a series of sixteen *Studies in History* dealing with early Cornell, the People's Colleges, and Colonial New York. His reputation as a zoologist rests on such comprehensive works as *North American Anura* (1914), *Life Histories of the Frogs of the Okefinokee Swamp, Georgia* (1931), *Handbook of Frogs and Toads* (1942), and the two-volume *Handbook of Snakes* (1957).

Dr. Wright had many other avocations. He made a collection of 150 varieties of peonies and 300 varieties of dwarf bearded iris and was a member of the Bailey Hortorium board from its inception. His explorations and publications on the Great Okefinokee Swamp of Georgia contributed to its establishment as a national park.

He was named a fellow in several of the twenty biological, historical, and geographical societies to which he belonged. He was a member of the Conservation Committee of the Division of Biology and Agriculture on the National Research Council, a past president of Gamma Alpha Scientific Society, and he served on the editorial board of Ecological Monographs.

Professor Wright was made an honorary member of the American Ornithologists Union, the Herpetologists League, the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, and the Academy of Zoology in India. He was named an emeritus professor of zoology at Cornell in 1947.

As one of the great pioneers in the science of ecology, several decades before the term became a household word, he was awarded the title of Eminent Ecologist in 1955 by the Ecological Society of America.

A man of great enthusiasm, he was always regarded warmly by his students. He was an inspiring teacher with an astounding grasp of the entire field of natural history, who gave unstintingly of his time and energy, resulting in an impressive roster of former students and scientists throughout the world.

*H. E. Evans, E. C. Raney, W. J. Hamilton, Jr.*

# Theodore P. Wright

*May 25, 1895 — August 21, 1970*

Theodore P. Wright, retired vice president for research, died in Ithaca on August 21, 1970, after a brief illness. He had been in aeronautics since 1917, when he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, enlisted in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, and was assigned to the Curtiss plant in Buffalo. Later he became general manager and chief engineer of Curtiss-Wright's airplane division. He was director of the Aircraft Resources Control Board of the War Production Board during World War II and then civil aeronautics administrator from 1944 through 1948.

In 1948 Dr. Wright came to Ithaca as Cornell's vice president for research and president of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory. The University had accepted the laboratory at the end of 1945 and in 1948 was facing problems of its organization and purposes and its relationships to industry, government, and the University. He solved these problems with characteristic courage, intelligence, and skill. The laboratory prospered, grew, and achieved an enviable worldwide reputation. As vice president for research, he established Cornell's practices and policies for sponsored research; subsequently, the budget for such research grew from \$9 million to more than \$33 million.

Dr. Wright was also president of the Cornell Research Foundation, chairman of the executive committee of the Cornell-Guggenheim Aviation Safety Center, and chairman of the Cornell Committee for Transportation Safety Research. When he retired from the University in 1960, he continued as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc.

For his contributions to aeronautics, Dr. Wright received almost every honor bestowed in that field: the Wright Brothers Medal of the SAE, the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for Aeronautics, the Medal of Freedom, the Presidential Medal for Merit, and the War Department Medal and Commendation for Exceptional Civilian Service. He was a founder of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences in 1938 and delivered the Wilbur Wright Lecture to the Royal Aeronautical Society in 1945.

This recitation of Ted Wright's positions and honors reveals only something of his public figure in the aerospace world and higher education. In professional terms he was, we think, the epitome of what an engineer should be: alert, well-informed, precise, and utterly dependable. He was also warm, compassionate, and tactful. He came to Cornell as an outsider—a famous aeronautical engineer, but one who had little background in either the university world or in the humanities or other nonscientific disciplines. But after a decade at Cornell he was universally

loved, respected, and trusted. For a six-month period he was acting president of Cornell (but eager to return to his duties as V.P./Research).

He had incredible energy. He habitually traveled with the varsity football team and became a confidant and counselor to its young men. (His punting and place-kicking, even as a septuagenarian, will long be legend at Cornell, as was his vigor and skill at tennis up to the age of 70.) He was tolerant in only one way: descendant of abolitionists and of Elizur Wright, who successfully fathered life-insurance reform in America, Ted reacted quickly and vigorously against racial and religious bigotry and any other imposition upon the rights of human beings.

While he was generally recognized as a successful engineer and an accomplished administrator, what was less well known was the intensity of his feeling for the natural environment and the plants and animals populating it. His activities as chairman of the Cornell Plantations Committee (1962-68) were generally recognized as being responsible for the remarkable Plantations development during that period.

*A. W. Gibson, D. W. Malott, W. R. Sears*

## Robert York

*December 21, 1912 — January 7, 1978*

Robert York brought to Cornell a broad and expert background in chemical engineering, derived from earlier academic and industrial experience. For more than twenty years he offered soft-spoken guidance and sensitive encouragement to students, colleagues, and friends in this campus community. A devoted and demanding teacher, Professor York gave his students a broad perspective that combined the technical and theoretical with economic, social, and political practicality. His interest in them was maintained long after graduation; their esteem for him grew with the years. Robert York's associates regarded him not only as an outstanding engineer and teacher but also as a warm friend. To lunch with him was a delightful break in the daily routine. Bob was part of a luncheon group that originated at a table in the Willard Straight Hall Memorial Room long before Statler Hall was built. Later this group occupied a Rathskeller round table. Composed largely of senior faculty from several schools and colleges, this gathering represented a great diversity in points of view and training. Its discussions were sharp, the arguments sometimes hilarious and always enjoyable. Here his comments carried weight because they arose from an incisive intellect that was not confused by peripheral matters. His ability to get to the heart of a problem was well recognized, not only with this group, but elsewhere. While he served on the University Senate, discussions of University affairs became a favorite and often entertaining subject. His subtle humor was well chosen, and he was not above leading on some unwitting person to the amusement of others. As the group decreased in number with the retirement, removal, or death of many of the original members, Bob became as much of a chairman as was needed. His eager participation led to many close friendships; his death has left an emptiness that cannot be filled.

Professor York was modest about his achievements, though he held memberships in well-known scholastic and professional societies and was listed in highly regarded directories. Major corporations sought his counsel, as did friends, associates, and students. He was active on many University and professional committees. His interests and capabilities extended far beyond his field of specialization to include economic and financial matters, patents, applied mathematics, and marketing.

Professor York is survived by his sister, Mrs. Morgan K. Cartwright of San Antonio, Texas; two brothers, Jerome B. York of Kentfield, California, and Philip K. York of Prairie Village, Kansas; and by a multitude of friends in all parts of the world who valued his friendship.

*Jay E. Hedrick, Shailer S. Philbrick, Raymond G. Thorpe*



# Charlotte Marie Young

*August 19, 1910 — July 2, 1979*

Charlotte Young began her career at Cornell in 1942 as a member of the newly organized School of Nutrition. From that time onwards until her retirement in 1974, she carried a triple appointment in the Graduate School of Nutrition, the New York State College of Home Economics (now Human Ecology), and in the University Health Services. We are indebted to her for the development of a strong program in human nutrition at Cornell. She also provided a nutrition counseling service for students which was a pioneer achievement at the University.

Professor Young obtained her bachelor's degree with high distinction from the University of Minnesota in 1935. Following graduation from a program that provided training in nutrition, she became a dietetic intern at the Indiana University Medical Center. She then proceeded to carry out her graduate work and obtained the Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Iowa State University, receiving her doctoral degree in 1940. From 1940-42 she taught nutrition at Michigan State University. She very soon became recognized for her studies in human nutrition, and it was this early recognition that encouraged the late Professor Leonard A. Maynard to bring her to Cornell.

Her research was in four major areas: dietary methodology, food habit determinants, obesity, and body composition studies. Data from her studies on the body composition of girls and young women have provided national and international standards for normative values. At Cornell she will also be much remembered for her teaching program in public health nutrition, in which she trained future public health nutritionists in a program which, unlike others in the United States, functioned independently of a school of public health. She was also instrumental in obtaining wide national recognition for the Master of Nutritional Sciences (M.N.S.) degree at Cornell.

Charlotte's administrative duties at the University included being the secretary of the Graduate School of Nutrition and secretary of the Graduate Faculty.

She also developed nutrition training programs outside of Cornell and outside of the United States. In 1956 she was invited by the World Health Organization to serve on the technical advisory committee of the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP). As a result, she developed the plans for a university-based school of nutrition to be built in Guatemala. In 1966 the first graduating class from that program honored her for her work there. She also served as an Agency for International Development consultant to the Agrarian University,

La Molina, Peru, in 1963 and was successful in the establishment of a department of home economics at that university.

She is particularly well known for the national guidance she provided in the training of dietitians and in the development of their professional society, the American Dietetic Association (ADA). She joined the Executive Board of the ADA in 1962, and subsequently was speaker and delegate-at-large of that organization.

Her public appointments were to the board of directors of the American Board of Nutrition (1962); membership of the Advisory Board of the National Heart and Lung Institute from 1973 onward; and her membership of the United States national committee of the International Union of Nutritional Science (IUNS). She also served as consultant to the United States Department of Agriculture and served on a panel of experts for the Federal Trade Commission.

She was multiply honored for her academic and public service achievements. In 1958 she obtained the Centennial Award from Iowa State University; she also received the Borden Award for research from the American Home Economics Association in 1963; the distinguished achievement citation from Iowa State Alumni Association in 1971; and the Marjorie Hulsizer Copher Award from the American Dietetic Association in 1972. She was the ninth Lena F. Cooper Memorial Lecturer of the American Dietetic Association in 1971, and the seventh Lydia J. Roberts Memorial Lecturer in 1972. In 1973 she was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Syracuse University.

She was particularly interested in the national honor society Omicron Nu, and served as its president.

Both in Ithaca, and after her retirement, in Minneapolis, she was a prominent lay member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Charlotte will be remembered for her many contributions to nutrition and dietetics, but particularly at Cornell for her part in creating a center of excellence in nutrition.

*Daphne A. Roe, Norman S. Moore, Lemuel D. Wright*



