

DOCUMENT 1153 - November 3, 1954

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR GEORGE WAGNER

George Wagner, Emeritus Professor of Zoology, died on October 6, 1954, at Marion, Indiana, where he had been living with his daughter, Louise. Professor Wagner was born on February 4, 1873, at New Ulm, Minnesota. There he attended the elementary and secondary schools and worked for two years in a drugstore.

In 1891 he enrolled in the School of Pharmacy, University of Michigan, where he received the Certificate in Pharmacy in 1893. Thereupon, for four months, he managed a drugstore at Morgan, Minnesota. Then in January, 1894, he became instructor in the School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, where he taught botany and pharmacognosy. It was here that he met Jennie Van der Veer to whom he was married on August 19, 1896.

After teaching one year at Northwestern University, he went to the University of Kansas in September, 1895, as instructor in pharmacy; and by 1899 he had advanced to associate professor. It was there that he acquired a great interest in animal life and the desire to make it his life work. Consequently, in 1899, he enrolled in the University of Michigan as an assistant in zoology; and there in 1903 was awarded the M.A. degree. These years of graduate study were stimulating years, for among his fellow graduate students were Raymond Pearl and H. S. Jennings who later became outstanding leaders in zoology.

In the fall of 1903 he began his work as instructor in zoology at the University of Wisconsin. He was promoted there to Assistant Professor in 1910; to Associate Professor in 1919; to Professor in 1931; and in 1943 was retired as Emeritus.

During his 40 years at Wisconsin he taught: general zoology, comparative anatomy of vertebrates, invertebrate zoology, animal behavior, variation and heredity, bionomics, organic evolution, and ornithology.

He started the first course in ornithology at Wisconsin in 1907; and he maintained an active program of bird banding throughout his active teaching years. Between the years 1925 to 1943 he and his students banded around 30,000 birds; and he kept card file records of all bandings and returns received. Prominent among his student collaborators in this work were Charles T. Vorhies, Alvin R. Cahn, Harold Wilson, H. H. T. Jackson, Wallace Grange, and Paul Errington. Professor Wagner also guided the cooperative investigations with the State Conservation Department on wildlife management before such work was allocated to a separate department at the University. The first researches of Professor Wagner, on coming to the University, were in the field of ichthyology; and by 1912 he had published eight papers on Wisconsin fishes.

Professor Wagner learned to speak and read German fluently from his parents; and during World War I he interpreted the stand of the United States to audiences of German speaking people in various cities of Wisconsin. On the occasion of the Goethe Centennial at the University, he read a paper, "Goethe as a Scientist", which was published in 1932 in the University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature.

He was one of the organizers of the University Club and contributed to the purchase of its present site and the planning of additions to the first building. He

cherished the associations with his fellow faculty members in one of the earliest dinner clubs to be organized on the campus. It was called the Inefficiency Club, in reference to the Allen investigations into the efficiency of the University.

Professor Wagner belonged to the national societies for Zoologists; for Naturalists; for Ichthyologists and Herpetologists; and Mammalogists. He was also a member of the Wisconsin Historical Society; the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters; and the Wisconsin Society of Ornithologists. He was an honorary member of the Kansas Academy of Science. He maintained an active interest in the affairs of the Madison Chapter of Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa of which he was President in 1938-1939.

Among the survivors of Professor Wagner are: a son, Newton, of Los Altos, California, and two daughters, Grace (Mrs. Emery Roughton, F.P.O., San Francisco), and Louise (Mrs. John L. Thompson, Marion, Indiana). Mrs. Wagner died on November 26, 1941, and a son Karl, died in France while serving in the Army during World War I.

Although he was always interested in research, Professor Wagner considered that his best services to the University were in the fields of teaching, advising students, and in administration. He served the welfare of his department in countless ways; he gave many generations of doctors their introduction to anatomical learning and techniques in his courses in general zoology and comparative anatomy. Several doctors, in the hospital where he was treated during his last illness, visited him and recalled their student days with him at Wisconsin. The many graduate students in zoology at Wisconsin during Professor Wagner's 40 years of teaching will not soon forget his helpfulness to them in their academic work and in their researches.

During a winter spent in Munich with his two young sons in 1913-1914, he acquired a love for opera which he cultivated during the remainder of his life. At the time of his death his library contained, besides many operatic phonograph records, forty librettos of operas he had heard, with marginal notes as to the times he had heard them. He regularly reserved on weekends the hours when operas were broadcast on the radio for listening to their music. He also enjoyed his summers at his cottage near Ellison Bay in Door County, a locality which at the time he purchased his lot there still possessed much of its primeval beauty and wildness. Some of his summers during his earlier years at the University were spent on trips into wild areas for the government fish and wildlife service.

Professor Wagner lived a long and useful life. He was unstinting in his services to his University; he was exacting but helpful to his students; he was loyal to his administrators and his colleagues; and true to his neighbors and friends. The University of Wisconsin and the City of Madison are both richer for the years of his life that he spent in this community.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

George S. Bryan
O. L. Kowalke
L. E. Noland
H. W. Mossman
H. R. Wolfe, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1160 - January 3, 1955

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF THOMAS CARSON McCORMICK

On Tuesday, November 9, 1954, Professor Thomas Carson McCormick suddenly passed away at his home in Madison at the age of sixty-two.

Professor McCormick was born January 11, 1892, son of William Thomas and Virginia Marr (Carson) McCormick. His father as a civil engineer came to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he met and married his wife; her people for many generations had been plantation people. While Professor McCormick was born in Tuscaloosa, he frequently visited the maternal plantation where his mother's brother lived.

Professor McCormick never attended the public schools, but was tutored at home and attended private schools in preparation to enter college. He graduated with the A.B. degree from the University of Alabama at the age of 19 in 1911, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at that university in 1912. He received his M.A. from George Peabody College in 1918. While there he met his future wife, Lillie Anderson Griffith, whom he married August 15, 1918. In 1929 he received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago. He taught in high schools 1912-21 with interruption for his work at George Peabody; then became Professor of Agriculture 1921-27 at East Central State Teachers College of Oklahoma; Professor of Sociology at the same school 1929-31; visiting Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago the summer of 1930; Assistant Professor of Rural Sociology, University of Arkansas, 1931-34; Research Supervisor and Acting Coordinator of Rural Research in the WPA, Washington, D. C., 1934-35. In 1935 he was called to the University of Wisconsin as Professor of Sociology, where he has been active until his death.

During these nineteen years at Wisconsin, McCormick gradually grew into administrative activities in his Department and in the University. He was chairman of the Department from 1941 to 1952, when illness made necessary his giving up that responsibility. In 1947-50 he was chairman of the Division of Social Studies.

Recognition of his talents brought about his appointment as Chief Statistician of the Wisconsin Committee on Public Welfare in 1936; Research Associate for the Negro-in-America study for the Carnegie Corporation of New York in 1939; and member of the Advisory Committee on Population for the United States Census Bureau.

During this period at Wisconsin he was also a member of a number of professional associations, and was author or joint author of several books. His scholarship in the field of social statistics was widely recognized; his former students, now in responsible positions where their thorough training has served them well, attest his outstanding ability as a teacher in his field.

It was Dr. McCormick's character which gave distinction to his scholarly work and to his relations with others. We have yet to hear anyone who did not speak well of "Dr. Tom", as we loved to call him, as a gentleman as well as a scholar. He had his own opinions and knew how to defend them, but he expressed them as his own without any attempt to impose them on others; they had as much right to theirs as he to his. He could always see the good points in other personalities--he was a generous man.

As chairman of the Department for many years he showed the ability to negotiate between those who held different opinions and work out an arrangement agreeable to

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all. He had the deepest respect of those above him in the administration, and he served with distinction on many faculty committees.

Perhaps the realm in which his qualities showed at their best was that of personal relations with friends and family. He was not what has been called a "fair-weather" friend; rather, although he made friends easily, he was of a retiring disposition, not a "gushing" personality seeking to create an impression to his own advantage. Moreover, he had a keen ability to assess soberly the qualities of the other person, and the capacity to respond warmly to a real friend; one sensed the genuineness of his friendliness.

Another aspect of his personality showed in his relationships within his family. Here he manifested a quiet dignity, and was not dominating, but rather a wise counselor, deeply concerned to respect the personalities of the other members. He won their affection and respect by the same qualities shown in his relations with his friends.

Another glimpse of his character was caught by the way in which children reacted to him. They were always attracted to him. He had a deep love for them. He understood them. They clustered about him. He told them stories suited to their years. They hung upon those tales. He deserved their admiration.

His untimely passing creates a void which cannot be easily filled.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

David A. Baerreis
Howard Becker
H. L. Ewbank
J. H. Kolb
Arthur P. Miles
John L. Gillin, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1164 - February 7, 1955

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF DR. JOHN W. HARRIS

John Warton Harris, after a few weeks of acute illness, died on January 14, 1955. He had been in the hospital for several weeks and was denied the pleasure of Christmas at home in order to spare him the fatigue which goes along with the preparation for this holiday, and the visiting among friends which takes place at that time. The day before New Year's he was permitted to return home to rest and recuperate until he was able to return to his duties as teacher and physician in the University Hospitals. The end came suddenly on the night of January 14.

Born in Reidsville, North Carolina, in 1891, Dr. Harris obtained his primary education in the schools of that state. He secured his A.B. degree from the University there and in 1911 received his A.M. degree. The next year, 1912, he entered the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University, receiving his degree, Doctor of Medicine, in 1916. He chose to remain at the Johns Hopkins Hospital for postgraduate training in obstetrics and gynecology because of his eminent teacher and leader in that field of medical practice, Dr. J. Whitridge Williams. He remained for four years, progressing through the various levels of House Officer, as is customary for young men taking their clinical postgraduate training.

In 1919, he was extended an invitation by Yale University to become an instructor in the Division of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Medical School. This he accepted. After one year at Yale, Dr. Williams wanted him back in the department at Johns Hopkins, and he was extended an invitation to return as an Instructor.

Dr. Harris was happy to return to his Alma Mater. In 1921 he was married to Margaret Price Ivy. He lived in Baltimore for the next eight years receiving academic promotion from time to time. He often referred to this as his "twelve-year residency in obstetrics and gynecology".

In 1928 the University of Wisconsin invited him to join the staff of the Medical School as Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Chairman of the Department. This appointment came as the result of careful searching by Dr. C. R. Bardeen, the then Dean of the Medical School, for a person whose ideals and standards of integrity, ethical concepts, and humaneness qualified him to be a leader for young men preparing for the practice of medicine, and one whose training and background both in practice and theory had prepared him to teach the artful application of the medical sciences.

This appointment was a happy one both for Dr. Harris and the University Medical School. He was content in his work here and brought to the Medical School a spirit of good fellowship, generosity and human kindness which created a refreshing atmosphere for students and faculty. His acquaintance with the knowledge in his field of medicine and his warm, sympathetic concern for the welfare of his patient and her family soon made its impression throughout the state upon the profession as well as the public. He was popular among the doctors as a consultant and was loved by his patients.

His advice was always helpful. It was never given as an idle remark. It was the product of considered judgment, and never specious rationalization. He had the confidence of all who sought his advice in medical as well as personal affairs.

He contributed to the science of medicine, both from the area of laboratory experimentation and from observations made on the wards and in his practice. He was recognized for his skill and knowledge and was the recipient of invitations to conduct seminars, give lectures, and participate in postgraduate courses. He was a member of professional societies of his own specialty and some outside it; an examiner on the Specialty Board, the duties of which are to inquire into the intellectual and moral qualities of young men wishing to enter the practice of obstetrics and gynecology.

He was an eminent teacher; undergraduate medical students anticipated his classes and looked forward to his ward rounds; postgraduate students assembled around him wherever he might be. He was a magnet attracting all who sought to learn and he gave freely of his time and knowledge, doing it all in an atmosphere tempered by a warm and sympathetic personality. He did not need a rostrum from which to teach. Any nook or corner, any laboratory or a corridor, or just anywhere that there was facility for a few interested students to stop and discuss their problems was an opportune and convenient place for him. His personality was colorful and his figures of speech were suited to stimulate thought and arrest attention upon ideas. Superlatives were common in his discussion and conversation, not to distort, but to emphasize important items and to fix them in memory. Every student of his has a fond memory of the "old corner" in the Surgical Path. Lab. on sixth floor in the Wisconsin General Hospital. It was his custom every morning after rounds to take a seat in that corner in an old dilapidated and infirm wicker chair and begin with his staff a discussion of the problems encountered in the patients on the wards. That corner is a hallowed spot for every resident who served under his tutelage. They all loved him.

John Harris was a Christian gentleman. He was a devout believer in the importance to our civilization of the tenets and precepts of the Church and lived his religion in his daily life. He was brought up under religious influence and never departed from it. He had a great faith that right would eventually prevail. He was a generous contributor to all religious and charitable causes.

He is survived by his wife and two sons, John W., Jr., and Thomas Ivy.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Robert E. Burns
Ralph E. Campbell
John E. Gonce, Jr.
Carl S. Harper
William D. Stovall, Chairman
Madeline J. Thornton

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR RICHARD FISCHER

Richard Fischer, emeritus professor of chemistry, died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on February 7, 1955, after a long illness. Because of the need of special care, and a desire to be near his relatives -- he had no immediate descendants because he never married -- he entered a nursing home there last fall. This move ended a 59-year residence in Madison.

Nothing unusual appears to have characterized Richard Fischer's early boyhood in New Ulm, Minnesota, where he was born, November 18, 1869. He was a mischievous youngster endowed with a jovial disposition. In physical strength and skill as a gymnast he was superior to the other youths of the community. Expert with sling shot and gun, he was fond of hunting and fishing, and these interests together with gardening and camping continued until some 30 years ago when a crippling arthritis overtook him.

Upon graduation from high school, where he received instruction in chemistry from an older brother, he became first an apprentice in a local pharmacy and then a student in the University of Michigan, where he qualified for the degree of pharmaceutical chemist in 1892. An appointment as assistant in analytical chemistry followed. Two years later, having won a B.S. degree, he joined the staff of the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Wisconsin. Thus began an association with the University which remained unbroken until his retirement in 1940 except for the two-year leave of absence (1898-1900) during which he pursued graduate studies for the doctorate at the Universities of Berlin and Marburg. Five years ago the University of Marburg, in marking the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, re-conferred upon him the Ph.D. degree. This is the effective way that some German universities honor those alumni whose careers have reflected credit upon their alma mater. The beginning and end of his formal education was marked significantly by researches in the field of the alkaloids; as an undergraduate at Michigan he studied the alkaloidal components of sabbadilla seed, and as a more mature investigator at Marburg, those of the Papaveraceae.

Immediately following acquisition of the doctorate came promotion to assistant professor, and then, three years later, an appointment as chemist to the Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commission. This appointment permitted him to continue his teaching activities in the Pharmacy Department of the University. In due time (1909) he was named State Chemist and director of the Chemical Laboratory and then (1913) consulting director, a title which he held until 1930, when the Commission was merged with the present Department of Agriculture and Markets. The year 1909 marked also the severance of his connections with the Pharmacy Department and his promotion to full professor in the Chemistry Department of the University. His coming to this department, which was coincident with the establishment of the Chemistry Course, gave added interest to the instruction offered in the chemistry of the adulteration of foods, and in organic analysis in general. The next year he reached the goal of his ambitions, to teach organic chemistry.

Pure food laws in Wisconsin ante-date the first Federal law on the subject by some 17 years. The success achieved by the administrators of these laws in Wisconsin engaged the attention of Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson. In anticipation of the enactment of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, he sought in Wisconsin someone qualified by experience and who possessed the necessary judicial temperament, acumen, and independence to serve with the Committee on Food Standards of the Association of Official Agriculture Chemists. The choice of the Secretary was Dr. Fischer, already honored by his colleagues in the Interstate Food Commission (Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments) with the chairmanship of its Committee on Standards. The report of this six-member committee is an historic document in the

annals of the movement in the interstate traffic in foods in America. Dr. Fischer was the lone surviving member of this group.

Wisconsin's dairy industry has good reason to be grateful to Richard Fischer for what he accomplished while associated with its Dairy and Food Commission. Housewives, too, have cause to give him thanks as the guardian of their tables, because it was his critical interpretation of analytical results and his carefully prepared and skillfully presented testimony as State's witness that brought to a successful conclusion many a court action arising from violations of the food laws.

Richard Fischer possessed a keen legal mind. He would have graced the legal profession equally as well as he relected credit upon his chosen field as an educator. He had a judicial temperament which was not moved by personal considerations, a sharp analytical mind, and an unusually retentive memory. It was, apparently, these qualifications which in his time recommended him for the chairmanship of the Committee on Dishonesty. Upon the expiration of his term of office, this thankless job was passed on to others; but not for the reason, as he jestingly remarked, that he had secured too many convictions.

Even as brothers and sisters helped each other in youth to start out on life's venture, so he later found it a pleasant obligation to act as the helping, generous uncle to nieces and nephews. His philanthropies were never limited to blood ties, however; many of the graduates of the Chemistry Department remember and appreciate his generous financial assistance. His final gesture was a generous bequest to the Chemistry Department to be used as help for future generations of chemists. To his unusual ability as a teacher there was added a warm personal interest in his students. His memory for the names and faces of his former students was really phenomenal.

Richard Fischer was a very human individual. His friends -- he had no enemies -- knew him as a man of humor and a pleasant companion. All that he did was done with meticulous care. He set high standards and lived up to them. Those of us who had the good fortune to be on camping trips with him still treasure the evenings spent around the camp fire listening to him sing the German "Lieder" -- particularly the dialect songs of Bavaria which he had learned in Germany as a student. Unfortunately very few of his students saw this side of the dignified professor who was so serious in the lecture room.

When Professor Fischer retired to a well-earned and needed rest, the State, its University, and its capital city, lost the valued services of one of the most worthy representatives of that solid Teutonic segment which comprises so many of its citizens.

Richard Fischer was an honorary member of Alpha Chi Sigma professional chemical fraternity, a charter member of the University Club, a life member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Madison Rivers and Lakes Commission 1924 --, the American Chemical Society, and Die Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Michael W. Klein
Karl Paul Link
J. H. Mathews
S. M. McElvain
Henry A. Schuette, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1170 - March 7, 1955

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR LILA B. FLETCHER

Miss Lila B. Fletcher, Superintendent of Nurses of the hospitals and Associate Professor in the University of Wisconsin School of Nursing, passed away after a short illness on Saturday, February 19, 1955. One of six children, the only survivor is her sister, Mrs. E. H. Melick, of Phoenix, Arizona.

Born in Neligh, Nebraska, on September 4, 1887, Miss Fletcher had her early education in Nebraska and was graduated from Doane College, Crete, Nebraska. She was graduated in 1916 from Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago School of Nursing and held positions in that hospital and hospitals in Akron, Ohio. She came to Madison in 1924 when the State of Wisconsin General Hospital was opened and together with Miss Helen I. Denne developed the present University of Wisconsin School of Nursing. In 1938 the administrative and educational responsibilities in nursing were divided and Miss Fletcher became the Superintendent of Nurses. She continued in this position until her death.

To hundreds of people, both in the hospital service and elsewhere, this is a very personally felt loss. In spite of the exacting duties of her position and the necessity to maintain certain professional standards which sometimes seem to require a detached and impersonal attitude, Miss Fletcher was able always to fill both her official and unofficial relations with people with a quiet exuberance of spirit, a wisdom and a genuine warm-hearted affection for people of every standing. Those who have worked with her have trusted her fairness and her good judgment, and have known her sincere interest in them. She became the confidante to many, the friend beloved to many, many more. In her administration of the nursing service she created and maintained an atmosphere and environment which gave students the maximum opportunities for learning experiences.

Miss Fletcher was an active member of her professional organizations, the American Nurses' Association, the National League for Nursing, and the Wisconsin Education Association. She held many committee appointments and served as Treasurer of the Wisconsin League for Nursing for several terms. Active in the Dane County Chapter of the American Red Cross, she met the increasing demands of the military for the recruitment of nurses and at the same time was able to maintain high morale and standards in nursing service in the community's hospitals. Her same easy manner in meeting other unusual demands was apparent in the period after the war when emergencies such as poliomyelitis were presented to her. She taught and practiced at all times kindness, understanding, cheerfulness, and courage.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Gladys Carey
H. M. Coon
Gwen Harris
Margery MacLachlan
Marjorie Paquin, Chairman

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR PATRICK HENRY HYLAND

Patrick Henry Hyland, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, was born on July 10, 1884, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, to Thomas Francis and Julia Howell Hyland. He passed away in Madison on May 17, 1955, after a brief illness, and within a few weeks of what was to have been the end of his forty-three years of service to the University. He did not live to attend the testimonial dinner which was planned in connection with his retirement, or to receive the formal recognition which he so richly deserved. Professor Hyland is survived by his wife, the former Celestine Sheridan, whom he married in 1916, by a son, Thomas Sheridan, and by two daughters, Patricia Ann and Mary Louise. Two children, Richard Sheridan and Margaret Ann, preceded him in death.

As a youth Professor Hyland began his engineering career by spending four years in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he worked in various departments and obtained a sound background in the principles of machine shop practice which was invaluable to him in his later engineering work. From 1905 to 1909 he attended Purdue University where he received his Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. Following graduation he was employed in the engineering departments of several firms, and joined the Department of Mechanical Engineering at Wisconsin in the fall of 1911 as an Instructor in Machine Design under the late Professor J. G. D. Mack. He was awarded the professional degree of Mechanical Engineer by Purdue in 1912. His service to Wisconsin continued without interruption until his recent illness. During these years his teaching was primarily in the machine design field, and he had been in charge of this division since 1920. He also taught steam power plant design and in recent years developed a course in report writing for mechanical engineering students.

Throughout this period Professor Hyland was active professionally, spending his earlier summers with various industrial organizations. He was a consultant for a number of corporations and individuals in connection with inventions, mechanical design problems, and lawsuits, and designed the first continuous paper calendering machine ever made for the Bangor Paper Mills of Bangor, Maine. As a writer he co-authored the widely used text Machine Design, by Hyland and Kommers, which is now in its third edition. He also published several problem books relating to this text, and a book, Design of Steam-Electric Stations. In 1937 he was joint editor of Machine Design Digest. He was a book reviewer for McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, John Wiley and Sons, and Machine Design magazine.

Professor Hyland, although a teacher of technical subjects, was an educator in the broadest sense of the word. His influence upon the students was tremendous. His words, his personality, his ideas, were unforgettable. Much of his success in this respect stemmed from his keen interest in people and a deep understanding of human nature. His lectures were a stimulating mixture of the technical and the philosophical, brightened with a brilliant Irish wit. He aroused in many a young engineering student an appreciation of some of the political, the social, and the personal implications of a professional career. He was not afraid to discuss controversial subjects in class, and he did not hesitate to speak sharply to a student if the occasion demanded. This frank and outspoken manner of speaking had much to do with the respect and admiration with which he was regarded.

Another activity which he took seriously, but which is not always recognized as of great importance, is that of acting as an undergraduate adviser. Yet his many years as a sophomore adviser, and the genuine interest which he took in the problems

and difficulties of his advisees should not pass unmentioned. He was a person in whom students would confide, and this enabled him to get to the root of the more personal problems.

In addition to his teaching and advising Professor Hyland contributed to the welfare of the University in other ways. He was well known to alumni and to officials of many corporations, and often served in a liaison capacity. Many a distinguished visitor could be found in his office. Although not prominent in administrative work, his advice was usually sought in major as well as minor decisions. Gifted with a remarkable memory, he was often consulted on historical matters and about early happenings on the campus. He was a fatherly counselor to the younger staff members. He was never too busy to talk to anyone with a problem, and his door was always open. For years he was a faculty adviser for the Wisconsin Engineer, chairman of the departmental inspection trip committee and of the schedule committee of the College of Engineering.

This resumé of his professional life gives many indications of the personality and capabilities of this versatile man; however, his activities and attributes were much more extensive. He was an inveterate cigar smoker, and ardent baseball fan. He collected stamps and read much, and in a wide variety of subjects. Professor Hyland was a devoted father and husband to whom his family was the most important part of his life. He was a devout Roman Catholic, attending the Saint Paul Student Chapel and serving on the Board of Directors. He was a member of Pi Tau Sigma, Theta Xi, and Triangle fraternities.

Professor Hyland was a paradox in many respects. He often appeared to be easy-going, but when his interest was aroused he was capable of amazing energy, enthusiasm, and thoroughness. His speech was sometimes blunt and tactless, but no one was basically more kind and sympathetic. He was loyal to his students, his friends, and his ideals, and was willing to fight for that which he believed to be right.

The University has had, and will continue to have, many men on the faculty with outstanding ability, character, and personality, but it will probably never have another Pat Hyland.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Jesse B. Kommers
Don D. Lescohier
James W. McNaul
Morton O. Withey
Ralph J. Harker (Chairman)

DOCUMENT 1184 - September 19, 1955

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF DOCTOR THOMAS HOLT LORENZ

The unexpected and untimely death of Doctor Thomas Holt Lorenz on Saturday, June 18, 1955, will remain vividly etched in the historical annals of the State of Wisconsin. On that day, Doctor (Lieutenant Colonel) Lorenz, as Commanding Officer of the 135th Medical Battalion, 32nd Infantry Division, Wisconsin National Guard, was passing in review before the Governor of the State. As he approached the reviewing stand, and upon giving the command, "Eyes Right", he collapsed and died.

Distinguished son of a distinguished father (Doctor William F. Lorenz), Dr. Tom Lorenz' life was intimately linked with Wisconsin and the University. Born in Madison in 1920, he grew up in the shadow of the Medical School and the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, which his father had founded. It was inevitable that at an early age he acquired a keen interest in the lives, emotions, and health of people. Entering the University in 1938, he proved himself as a brilliant student and an outstanding athlete, the latter in spite of the residuals of a serious illness suffered in childhood. His performance in Medical School clearly established him as the fine physician he was to become. Receiving his M.D. in 1944, he interned at the Evanston (Illinois) General Hospital and then in 1945 he entered military service. There the major portion of his time was spent in the treatment and rehabilitation of psychiatric casualties. In 1948 he returned to Madison for a residency in Internal Medicine at the University Hospitals. In this setting, his interest in the emotional aspects of disease broadened and grew, and finally after two years he elected to complete his postgraduate training with Dr. Harold Wolff in the Psychosomatic Clinic of the New York Hospital (Cornell Medical Center). In 1951 he returned to the University of Wisconsin Medical School as a member of the Department of Internal Medicine and in the few subsequent years he became an invaluable member of the faculty.

Dr. Lorenz' unique background and training, coupled with his brilliant mind and warm personality qualified him not only as an unusually gifted practitioner and teacher of medicine but also as an important contributor to the progress of medical research. These talents were approaching their fruition when death intervened.

Dr. Lorenz was married in 1944 to Alta Mae Freund whom he had known since childhood. Two children, Susan Leah, and Thomas H., Jr., were born of this union. In addition, he is survived by his father, Dr. William F. Lorenz, and four brothers, Paul, Joseph, William, and Dr. Adrian VanderVeer.

The Medical School, University, and State of Wisconsin have lost a remarkably gifted young physician, soldier, and citizen. It is indeed a tragedy that Doctor Lorenz could not have lived to make the full contribution to society of which he was capable.

Marc J. Musser, Chairman
Charles W. Crumpton
Frank C. Larson
Ovid O. Meyer
Hans H. Reese

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR E. EARLE SWINNEY

E. Earle Swinney was born February 20, 1884, in the town of Farmer City, Illinois.

He received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls, Iowa, in 1909 and the Bachelor of Music degree from the same college Conservatory of Music in 1911.

Following post-graduate study at the Chicago Musical College and further voice training with Herbert Witherspoon and D. A. Clippinger in Chicago, he held consecutive teaching positions at San Marcos Academy, Texas, Central Washington School of Education, Ellensburg, Washington, and the University of Illinois School of Music, until 1918.

In 1918 he came to the University of Wisconsin to head the voice department of the School of Music and conduct the Men's Glee Club. He remained at the University and in Madison until his retirement in 1954 and his death on June 10, 1955. He is survived by his wife Zillah Hedger whom he married in 1919.

Professor Swinney conducted the Men's Glee Club for twenty years, bringing that organization to a position of national prominence and high artistic attainment. The Club was awarded first prize in the Intercollegiate Glee Clubs Competitions of 1923, 1925 and 1927. In 1927 he conducted the Glee Club on a concert tour of European cities including en route a performance at the White House at the invitation of President Coolidge and appearances in New York and other eastern cities. The countless number of young men who came under his personal and musical influence will always remember him for his kindness, friendliness and exacting standards of performance.

Upon relinquishing the Glee Club, Professor Swinney turned his effort to the organization of a mixed chorus, the University Singers, which was the forerunner of the present A Cappella Choir. Here also he brought choral performance to a new standard of quality and refinement on the campus.

During his most active years, he conducted many civic and community choral groups, including the Mozart Club, Women's Club chorus, First Baptist and Luther Memorial Choirs.

In his early recitals on the campus and as soloist in Madison churches his rich baritone voice was a delight to University and community audiences alike. His voice pupils have gone on inspired to success in concert, opera and music teaching positions.

Perhaps no more fitting words would express the life and works of Earle Swinney than the Psalm which was read at his last rites, "With My Song I Will Praise Him."

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Leon L. Iltis, Chairman
Leland A. Coon
Irene B. Eastman
Henry L. Ewbank
Harry M. Schuck

DOCUMENT 1189 - November 7, 1955

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF DOCTOR NOEL ALEXANDER GILLESPIE

The sudden, unexpected, and untimely death of Noel Alexander Gillespie on August 21, 1955, removed from the medical school faculty one of its brilliant, versatile, and reticent members. A truly rugged individualist who had striven through his entire lifetime for principal above acclaim, Noel was known to but a very few for his exceeding versatility and probably to no one individual for all his capabilities.

Born in Sydenham, Kent, England, on Christmas Day of 1904, Noel was educated in Perse School, Cambridge, then in New College, Oxford University, from which his bachelors degree with honors in physiology was received in 1926. A masters degree was granted from the same school in 1929. From the London Hospital Medical College the Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Chirurgica degrees were granted in Oxford in 1931. Advanced degrees of Doctor of Medicine and the Doctorate in Anaesthesia were received respectively from Oxford and the British Board of Anaesthesia in 1935. The University of Wisconsin granted him the degree in medicine in 1945. Doctor Gillespie was elected to initial membership upon organization of the Faculty of Anaesthesia of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1948.

Graduate medical experience included training in numerous London hospitals and its environs with an early bent toward anaesthesia. He served as Honorary Anaesthetist to the London Hospital, London Dental School, Connaught Hospital, Princess Beatrice Hospital, Battersea General Hospital, and Princess Elizabeth Hospital for Children.

Early in his life Noel exhibited his restlessness and concern for the welfare of others. Unable to decide between a medical career or an expenditure of his energies in youth movements, Noel volunteered for missionary work in Africa and spent over two years with Albert Schweitzer at his hospital in the jungle. Working to the point of exhaustion, he returned to London in broken health but with a permanent determination never to cease such efforts. Possibly while associated with the noted humanitarian-philosopher he acquired exceptional facility as a pianist and lover of the compositions of Bach. He occasionally played with some of the noted local pianists and attended the Bach tercentenary at Aspen, Colorado, when Schweitzer was there in 1946.

Noel Gillespie was deeply religious and for many years extremely active in "Toc H" and the Winant Volunteers on the docks of London. Something of his efforts is described in Melville Harcourt's "The Imprudent Dreamer, the Story of 'Tubby' Clayton", who was a close personal friend until Noel's death.

Greatly impressed by a visit of Professor Ralph M. Waters to England in 1936, Noel requested a position in this country. Despite eight years of training and experience in his specialty, he insisted on an appointment as a resident here in our hospital when he came to Madison. Successively he became a research associate, instructor, assistant professor, and associate professor, holding the latter position on a half-time basis from 1947 to 1953. The remainder of his time was occupied with organizational activities with the Boy Scouts and an increasing interest in small bore rifle competition in which he possessed great skill.

Gillespie was an inspiring teacher and meticulous care to details always was evident. In the administration of an anesthetic his timing, touch, and movement were as flawless as in one of his beloved Bach renditions. From 1938 until the day of his death he was responsible for the statistical analysis of the factors associated with anesthetic administrations in University Hospitals. The annual reports of this department are known throughout the world for the exact surgical and anesthetic information they reveal.

His book "Endotracheal Anesthesia", published by the University of Wisconsin Press, had gone through two editions. A German translation also was made in 1952. It is considered throughout the world as the authority in this procedure which has made possible safe and satisfactory anesthesia for intracranial, cardiac, pulmonary, and other new operative procedures.

The medical school, the University, and mankind lost a truly great and versatile scholar in the passing of Noel A. Gillespie at the prime of his career.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

H. M. Coon
O. S. Orth, Chairman
J. L. Sims
J. E. Steinhaus
William P. Young

DOCUMENT 1198 - November 7, 1955

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR GUY M. SUNDT

In the death of Guy M. Sundt on October 25, 1955, the University of Wisconsin lost a devoted administrator whose direction of intercollegiate athletics and athletic programs has greatly influenced the character and reputation of the institution. The faculty of the University of Wisconsin pays tribute to the memory of a loyal member and friend.

Guy Merrill Sundt was born February 18, 1898, in Madison, Wisconsin. His family moved shortly thereafter to nearby Stoughton, where he received his grade and high school education. While at Stoughton High School, he starred in four sports. He entered the University of Wisconsin in 1918, and as a university student participated in football, track and basketball, earning eight varsity letters. He was named the most valuable player on the football squad and earned All-American mention in 1921, and was president of the Class of 1922. He is recognized as one of Wisconsin's outstanding athletes of all time. He was a member of Kappa Sigma social fraternity and was elected to Tumas, White Spades and Iron Cross, honor societies.

After these very active years at the University, Guy Sundt became Athletic Director and Head Coach of football, basketball and track at Ripon College, remaining there from 1922 until 1924. In the summer of that year he was married to Mary Ellen Earnest and returned to his Alma Mater as Instructor in Physical Education and Freshman Coach in football, basketball and track. He advanced in rank to Assistant Professor in 1927 and to Associate Professor in 1930, and became Backfield Coach of the varsity in the 1930-31 season. In 1936 he was appointed Assistant Athletic Director, and in this capacity contributed greatly to the organization and administration of inter-departmental affairs. After again serving as Backfield Coach from 1942 to 1948, he was appointed Head Coach of the track and cross country teams. His teams won Conference Cross Country Championships in 1948 and 1949, and earned a tie for the Conference Indoor Track Championship in 1949. On October 1, 1950, he was appointed Director of Intercollegiate Athletics and in 1951 to the rank of professor, in which posts he served until his death.

During his thirty-one years as a faculty member at Wisconsin, Guy Sundt devoted himself actively to University affairs. He served on numerous committees and during much of this period also served as an officer and director of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Dedicated to the continuous improvement of facilities for the use of young men participating on teams, he gave impetus to and supervised the development of athletic fields adjacent to University Bay on Lake Mendota. During the last few years of his life, Professor Sundt devoted a great share of his time to the planning of the Camp Randall Memorial Practice Building, which is near completion. At the time of his death he was evaluating plans for expanding the seating capacity of Camp Randall Stadium.

Guy Sundt's interests and activities were also evidenced outside the University. From 1925 on he was Manager of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association Basketball Tournaments and Track Championships. The relationships developed in this work have placed him high in the regard of school people, alumni and friends through-

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out the State of Wisconsin. In his capacity as Athletic Director, he was influential in the conduct of athletics within the Western Conference and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, where he served on many significant committees. His interest in and contributions to community service were evident from his participation in University Y.M.C.A. and Rotary projects and programs.

Typical of Guy Sundt was his deep interest and activity in the optimal development of young men engaged in intercollegiate athletics and his complete devotion to the University of Wisconsin. A man with patience and understanding, he gave unselfishly of his time to people and projects for the good of the University.

An inspiring colleague, a skillful administrator, Guy Sundt possessed a deep sense of humility. While quiet and unassuming in his relationships with others, he was firm and courageous in his beliefs when the occasion demanded.

Professor Sundt is survived by his widow Mary; two daughters, Jane (Mrs. Deane Page) and Ann; four brothers and one sister. To them the members of the faculty extend their deepest sympathy.

The high standards possessed by Guy Sundt won the respect of his colleagues, the University and the people of the State of Wisconsin, as well as his many friends throughout the nation. His example will live in the minds and acts of all those fortunate to have worked with him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

William H. Aspinwall
R. Riley Best
John C. Hickman
Kenneth Little
Kurt F. Wendt, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1200 - December 5, 1955

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR CHESTER A. HERRICK

The untimely death of Chester Albern Herrick on October 13, 1955, removed from the faculty a man who exemplified in a remarkable way the spirit of a true teacher, investigator and gentleman.

Born on April 12, 1893, at Kirwin, Kansas, in a family of modest means, he found it necessary when he entered college to work his own way through his undergraduate years. He was graduated from Kansas State College in 1921 with the B.S. degree, following an interruption of his academic work by two years of service as a radio technician in the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army in World War I. In 1923 he received the M.S. degree from the same university. His work there, under Professor James E. Ackert, first established the principle of host age resistance to worm parasitism. Continuing his studies on host-parasite relations at Johns Hopkins University, he received the Sc.D. in 1925, and spent the following summer in research work for the International Health Board in Alabama.

Professor Herrick remained at Johns Hopkins, first as research associate and later as instructor, until he came to the University of Wisconsin in February, 1927. His studies on host-parasite relations at Kansas State and Johns Hopkins provided the basis for a career of exploration in this same field at Wisconsin. His appointment was at first in the Department of Zoology, but was made a joint one between Zoology and Veterinary Science in 1931. He became associate professor in 1936 and professor in 1942 in the two departments. In the years of his joint appointment he performed a thoughtful and useful service in coordinating the related activities of the two departments.

The main courses which Professor Herrick taught in this university were: animal parasites of man, helminthology and medical entomology. During his twenty-eight years at Wisconsin twenty-three students completed their work for the doctorate under his supervision. He is remembered by both his undergraduate students and his research assistants as a man of continuous and infectious enthusiasm. His laboratory reflected the exhilaration of a research worker who revelled in the challenge of the unknown. He excelled in devising techniques to meet that challenge, even to the point of personally building some of the special pieces of apparatus used in his investigations. He and his students worked together as a congenial team, more like contemporaries in a field of research than as professor and assistants.

Professor Herrick's major research contributions resulted from investigations in poultry coccidiosis, in which he was a recognized authority, and in helminth infections of ruminants. His basic work on coccidiosis led to the development of the sulfa compounds that are now the most effective medications for the control of this most important disease of poultry. He also cooperated for a number of years in a joint survey of fish parasites in Wisconsin lakes, conducted by the Wisconsin Conservation Department and the University. In recent years he also participated in a joint research program with the Department of Entomology on Nosema disease of bees.

The national societies in which Professor Herrick was most active were the American Society of Parasitologists and the Midwestern Conference of Parasitologists. He served for many years on the Council of the former and for one year as president of the latter. He was also a member of the Poultry Science Association, the American

Society of Zoologists, the Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases in North America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta and Phi Kappa Phi. At the time of his death he was chairman of the local organization of Kansas State College Alumni.

His knowledge and skills were widely appreciated, as evidenced by the continual requests for his help in solving parasitological problems and by his off-campus service for a brief period during each of the past three years, participating in the parasitological instruction offered at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C.

He is survived by his wife, Elva Mall Herrick, his two children, Raymond B. and Alberna (Mrs. Donald E. Oehlerts), one grandchild, two brothers and three sisters.

A kinder and more helpful person than Professor Herrick never lived. Always willing to share with others, always glad to do his full part and more in the work of his departments, self-effacing to a fault, he worked always for others, and especially for his graduate students. Much of his research effort never appeared under his own name, but only in the publications of his students.

Great as his contributions to science were, his influence on the lives of others was, if possible, an even greater accomplishment—something to be felt but impossible to measure. In the hearts of his students, colleagues and friends he will live on as an inspiration and as a fine example of a full and useful life. His friendly, wholesome spirit will long be cherished at Wisconsin.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Burr A. Beach
Michael G. Lysenko
William H. McGibbon
S. H. McNutt
Lowell E. Noland, chairman

DOCUMENT 1201 - December 5, 1955

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ARTHUR LAWRIE TATUM

Doctor Arthur L. Tatum, emeritus professor of pharmacology, died on November 11, 1955, following a brief illness. Although he had a long and brilliant career and was known throughout the world for his investigative work, Doctor Tatum remained friendly and approachable by both faculty and students. He was an individual who set very high standards for himself and others but was not too critical of failure when failure was not due to lack of intelligent effort.

Doctor Tatum had many distinctive viewpoints which he consistently maintained and expressed over a period of years. In his teaching he was an advocate of the importance of understanding as contrasted with memorization of detail to the extent that he required his students to acquire very little knowledge of specific facts of the type listed in hand books. He was famous for many aphorisms such as, for example, the proper dose of a drug is "enough to produce the desired effect."

Doctor Tatum was born on a farm in Sac County, Iowa, on May 17, 1884. He received a B.S. degree from Penn College in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and the M.S. degree from Iowa State University. From 1907 to 1910 he served as instructor in chemistry at the University of Colorado and from 1911 to 1913 as instructor in pharmacology at the University of Wisconsin. He received a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1913 and an M.D. from Rush Medical College in 1914. During the next three years he served first as instructor in physiology at the University of Pennsylvania and then as professor of physiology at the University of South Dakota. In 1918 he joined the staff of the department of pharmacology at the University of Chicago and continued there until 1928 when he came to Wisconsin as professor of pharmacology. He was chairman of the department from 1929 until his retirement in 1954.

Doctor Tatum's principal lines of investigation have been the study of drug addiction, action of barbiturates, treatment of barbiturate overdosage, and the development of antiluetic and antimalarial drugs. As a result of his interest in chemotherapy of malaria he has been as well known in foreign countries as in the United States. In 1937 and 1938 he was president of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. He was awarded the Charles Mickle Fellowship by the University of Toronto in 1942 "as the member of the medical profession who has done the most during the preceding 10 years to advance sound knowledge of a practical kind in medical art and science." In 1948 he received the degree of Doctor Honoris Causa from the University of Lima, Peru. He traveled extensively in South America and became proficient in the use of the Spanish language.

Doctor Tatum's ability as a teacher of graduate students is reflected in the fact that a number of men trained under him hold important positions in medical schools and in industrial pharmacology. Several of his former students are chairmen of departments of pharmacology.

Surviving Doctor Tatum are his wife, two sons, Doctor Edward L. Tatum, Professor of Biology at Stanford University, Doctor Howard Tatum, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Louisiana State University, New Orleans, and a daughter, Mrs. Fred Rasmussen, Santa Monica, California.

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Those of us who have had the privilege of knowing Doctor Tatum well feel that he was a truly outstanding member of the University of Wisconsin faculty. His place in medical history is assured and his contributions to the advancement of pharmacology and to the well-being of mankind are illimitable.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Garrett A. Cooper
O. Sidney Orth
Frederick E. Shideman
John Steinhaus
William B. Youmans, Chairman

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR CARL RALPH OESTREICH

Carl Ralph Oestreich, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering at the University Extension Division in Milwaukee, passed away December 27, 1955, after nearly forty years of service in the fields of engineering and education.

Professor Oestreich was born in Milwaukee on October 26, 1895. He attended Milwaukee's North Division High School and upon graduation in 1913 went on to the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1917.

During the first world war he served in this country and abroad as a Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, later rising to the rank of Major in the Reserve Corps.

Professor Oestreich was married on June 11, 1921, to Rayline Danielson, who survives him together with a daughter, Mrs. Nancy Oestreich Lurie.

Subsequently he engaged in the field of general building construction from 1922 to 1935 as a partner in and Vice President of the D. B. Danielson Construction Company. He is credited with the development of numerous devices to facilitate building construction, such as the "tie-to" inserts used in concrete construction.

In 1923 he became a member of the faculty as a part-time instructor in the Evening School, later assisting the late Professor William J. Fuller in organizing and carrying on non-credit certificate courses in Building Design and Construction.

A unique feature of Professor Oestreich's service with this institution was his non-credit course in Estimating for Builders, the enrollment in which might aptly be described as a cross section of the construction industry. It was one of the most consistently successful courses offered in the Evening School, and his students had only praise for Professor Oestreich, his interest and instructional methods.

From 1935 to 1946 he owned and managed the Celco Engineering Company, a sales organization in the engineering field. He also acted as the technical representative of several prominent manufacturers of building materials.

At the outbreak of the second world war Professor Oestreich offered his services to the armed forces, but was unable to meet the physical requirements. He then contributed to the war effort as Director of Training and Labor Relations for the B. A. Froemming Shipbuilding Company.

In January 1946 he became a full time member of the faculty of the Extension Division in Milwaukee as Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering and was made Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. In the fall of 1947 he was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.

As Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds he displayed a persistent and careful personal interest in all of his duties. Few details, if any, were overlooked in maintaining the physical equipment of our rapidly changing plant.

He served his community in many ways, one example being his duties as a member of the Board of Examiners for Stationary Engineers, of the City of Milwaukee, from 1949 until his death.

He was an ardent philatelist, and an active student of heraldry. More than a hobby, however, was his lively and continuous interest in and friendliness for people, subordinates, associates, and others alike. His membership in fraternal groups was a further evidence of this genuinely human characteristic. These qualities, added to a delightful sense of humor, made of him a colleague who will not easily be forgotten and whose loss will be keenly felt.

To those of his family who mourn his loss, his wife Rayline, and daughter Nancy, this faculty and its members extend their deepest sympathy.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Ben G. Elliott
Hugo C. Maechler
James G. Van Vleet, Chairman
Herbert W. Wesle

DOCUMENT 1223 - May 7, 1956

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF DR. JOHN EUGENE GONCE, JR.

John Eugene Gonce, Jr., died in the early morning on Sunday, March 25, 1956. He had been well and had not complained to any of his family or colleagues of any premonitory symptoms of alarm. On Saturday he worked all day and participated in all of his professional functions as he had during the previous week. Saturday evening he worked on papers until 10 o'clock and expressed only a feeling of fatigue before retiring for the night. Early Sunday morning he was awakened by pain and a cough, and shortly after the arrival of his physician at his home, he expired.

Born in Elkton, Maryland, in 1893, Dr. Gonce obtained his early education in the public schools of that state. He selected the University of Delaware for college training and from that institution received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1913. Without an intermission in his program to become a physician he entered the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1918. A year of internship in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia immediately followed his graduation from the medical school.

He came to Madison in 1919 to join the staff of the University of Wisconsin Department of Student Health as instructor in clinical medicine, and remained in that capacity until he determined upon a professional career in the special field of pediatrics. To prepare himself for this specialty he spent 1922-23 in the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, dividing part of 1923 between that hospital and the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. Upon the completion of this training he returned to the medical school faculty in the University of Wisconsin. The State of Wisconsin General Hospital was nearing completion where plans were underway for the addition of the last two years of medical teaching. When the hospital opened in 1924 he was placed in charge of the division of pediatrics in the hospital and in the medical school, progressing from Assistant Professor to a full Professor in 1932.

In his student days he was a member of Alpha Kappa fraternity. While in the University he was active on committees, participated in the development of the University Child Guidance Clinic, and belonged to several scientific, social and professional organizations; Sigma Sigma, Sigma Xi, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Medical Association, Dane County Medical Society, being president of the latter in 1945-46, and the Blackhawk Country Club.

He married Louise Allyn in 1927 and to them were born two sons, John Eugene III and Richard Allyn.

Dr. Gonce developed an enviable record as physician, teacher, and friend. His cordial, friendly personality made lasting friendships among his little patients and their parents, and his skill and directness secured their confidence in him as a physician and medical adviser.

He contributed to the science of medicine from the laboratory area and from observation at the bedside and in his office. Soon after returning to the University of Wisconsin from postgraduate studies in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he became a familiar worker in the laboratory. The earlier laboratory studies concerned the

effect of ultraviolet light upon the bactericidal property of whole blood. These studies were pursued for several years and resulted in several papers on the subject. Somewhat similar were his studies of the effect of ultraviolet light on certain phases of metabolism.

He was popular among his colleagues as well as among the graduate and undergraduate students. He was exacting as a teacher, but this was relieved by a rare and unusual ability for clarity of expression. He participated in seminars, gave lectures and postgraduate courses, both in and outside of the University.

It is probable that the work which he most enjoyed was planning for the welfare of children. This was exemplified in his work with the Madison Kiddie Camp. He devoted many hours to the examination of children for the purpose of selecting those who most needed a few weeks of summer outing with good food to build resistance against the deprivations that many had to accept through the year; and, too, to screen out those who could bring into the group infections that could be spread to others. After the "Kiddie Camp" came the convalescent hospital for children with rheumatic fever. Theirs is a long convalescence requiring discipline which cannot be obtained in many homes, but is essential to complete recovery without lifetime handicaps. His great joy was service to the younger folk in their preparation for a useful, happy and successful life.

John, as he was affectionately known to his friends, was direct and unequivocal in his relation to others, but at the same time, warm and sympathetic toward those who needed his advice and comfort in time of trouble and sorrow.

The grief of the family at his sudden and untimely death is shared by his medical school colleagues, the entire University community, his students and former students.

He is survived by his wife and two sons.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Joseph W. Gale
Kenneth B. McDonough
Ovid O. Meyer
William D. Stovall, Chairman
Harry A. Waisman

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR EDWARD MARTINIUS GILBERT

Edward Martinus Gilbert, Emeritus Professor of Botany, died at San Marcos, Texas, on April 23, 1956, following a short illness. As had been their custom during the past ten years, Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert had spent the winter in Texas. They were preparing to return to Wisconsin for the summer when Dr. Gilbert was stricken.

Born at Blair, Wisconsin, on September 20, 1875, he was the eldest son of Thomas I. Gilbert, a pioneer merchant of Trempealeau County, and Julia Jahr Gilbert. In 1910 he married Esther Montgomery Lowry, who survives him. He is also survived by a brother, by two sons, Thomas L. and Edward E., a daughter, Jane Gilbert Peterson, and seven grandchildren.

After his graduation from the Normal School at Stevens Point in 1901, Dr. Gilbert began his teaching career at the Hayward High School. He taught here for several years and also served as principal. This early connection with high school work gave him a special understanding of education at the secondary school level, and insight that was of much value during the many years he served on the University's Committee on High School Relations. Continuing his own education after this interlude, Dr. Gilbert came to Madison and in 1907 received his Ph.B. degree. Here at the University he came under the influence of Professor R. A. Harper, a noted mycologist and cytologist, who gave direction to his future career. After another interval, during which he held the position of Professor of Biology at the Wisconsin State Normal School at Superior, he returned to the University and in 1914 completed work for the doctorate. Appointed instructor in the Botany Department in 1910, he was promoted to assistant professor the next year, and with the departure of Professor Harper, who went to Columbia University, he took over the work in mycology. During 1915, on leave, he worked with the eminent Professor Roland Thaxter at Harvard. Soon afterward he was advanced to an associate professorship, and in 1922 was made Professor of Botany and Plant Pathology, a position which he held until his retirement in 1946. In 1925 he became chairman of the Botany Department, serving in this capacity for nearly twenty years.

Throughout the long period of his devoted service to the Botany Department, Dr. Gilbert was a constant source of stimulation to many generations of students--not only to graduate students in mycology and plant pathology but to younger students as well. Even during those years in which he was carrying the burden of the chairmanship, he followed a precept which to him was important, namely, a sharing by the upper staff of the responsibility for the actual instruction in the elementary courses. The special interest which he took in his advanced students was remarkable. Not only could he recall each one distinctly many years later but he closely followed the activities and fortunes of many of them long after they had left the campus. He was strongly convinced of the value of the Phi Sigma Society for the development of graduate students in biology and he devoted much energy to keeping the Wisconsin chapter an active and effective organization. Through this society he reached many students with whom he otherwise would have had no contacts. With his strong interest in the development of young people, Dr. Gilbert was also quick to pick up the idea of a junior academy of science for promising high school students--a suggestion which had come out of a national science conference; and largely through his urging and guidance The Wisconsin Junior Academy of Science was founded in 1944, under the joint sponsorship of the University and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. This organization has been of increasing importance in the encouragement of the science-talented young people of our state.

Dr. Gilbert held membership in many scientific organizations. He attended meetings of several of the societies with great regularity, and especially enjoyed his personal contacts with his wide circle of acquaintances at informal gatherings in connection with these sessions. On such occasions his counsel was often sought and in this way he frequently influenced decisions on various important scientific matters.

Dr. Gilbert's mycological interests were broad, but the Tremellales, the Clavarias, and the aquatic Phycomycetes were fungal groups on which he specialized. He also had special competence in relation to the entomogenous fungi, and as a result of this he was selected to join a team of scientists who in 1925 explored the possibilities of biological control of insects in the Florida citrus groves. He enjoyed working in the field of fungal cytology and with plant pathogens. He also had a great interest in mycological history.

In addition to mycological papers his publications included two well-known textbooks of botany in the writing of which he acted as co-author.

Beneath the surface of the man's scientific specialty, a number of strong undercurrents influenced the pattern of his life and colored many of his attitudes and activities. His were the instincts of a naturalist with a deep-seated love for the northwoods and an intrinsic feeling for conservation. The summer sojourns with his family at the cottage on Bass Lake near Hayward were always more than vacations. Here he was able to steep himself in the feeling of the northwoods wilderness which so permeated his outlook on life. These same undercurrents explain the close intellectual alliance which he felt with taxonomists, ecologists, wildlife management specialists, and kindred groups. They explain also the enthusiasm with which he worked for the preservation or restoration of natural areas. A rather large share of the credit for the establishment of the Arboretum of the University of Wisconsin should accrue to Dr. Gilbert. He was the first chairman of the Arboretum Committee from the founding in 1932 until his retirement in 1946. During the exceedingly critical period of land acquisition and early development he served as the guiding hand, and his love for the wild country undoubtedly was influential in shaping the unique policy of the Arboretum which included the establishing of a series of native forest and prairie habitats each as complete in representation as possible.

The last years of Dr. Gilbert's life were happy ones. Until his final illness struck, he was never incapacitated and he was able to do the things he liked with zest and full enjoyment. His pattern of living allowed for continuation of research and keeping abreast of developments in botanical fields; it included the enjoyment of family and friends; and each year, when spring came, it meant heeding the call of the northwoods and Bass Lake which had influenced him so strongly through much of his life.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Ernest F. Bean
Richard I. Evans
George W. Keitt
John W. Thomson
Myron P. Backus, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1228 - June 4, 1956

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ALEXANDER RUDOLF HOHLFELD

Emeritus Professor Alexander Rudolf Hohlfeld died on April 18, 1956, at the age of ninety. With his death the University has lost a scholar closely associated with its growth for more than half its one hundred and eight years. Of the University's physical structure only a scant half dozen buildings antedate Professor Hohlfeld's coming to the campus at the turn of the century. Of the University's spiritual substance there is no ready measure at the time of his leaving. Nor is there any way in which the dimensions of Professor Hohlfeld's great contribution to this substance can be properly appraised. His life and career is that of an inspiring teacher, a painstaking scholar, and an urbane gentleman.

Born in Dresden, December 29, 1865, he received his doctorate at Leipzig in 1888. Before coming to Wisconsin Professor Hohlfeld was on the faculty of Vanderbilt University as Professor of Germanic Languages and Dean of the Academic Department. He joined the faculty at Wisconsin in 1901 and was appointed chairman of the Department of German in 1904. In this capacity he served until his retirement in 1936.

Professor Hohlfeld's arrival on this campus coincided with the plan for organizing the Graduate School. At its founding in 1904, through its formative years, its youth and coming of age, his counsel helped in shaping its progress to the position of eminence it now occupies. He was uniquely fitted for this by his broad cultural grasp and catholicity of interests. Intent upon linking this university more closely with that larger whole of which it is a part, he was directly instrumental in establishing here the Carl Schurz Exchange Professorship, which through the years brought to the campus illustrious visiting scholars. In his chosen field of German Language, Literature, and Culture he built well and solidly, so that the Graduate program of his creation has achieved an international reputation of a high order.

Through Professor Hohlfeld Wisconsin has given of its wealth to many institutions. There are many teachers of German throughout our country who have received their training at Wisconsin either as graduate students or as juniors on the department's staff under Hohlfeld's supervision. For this country, the University has become a focal point and central exchange for serious study in German.

Through serene and troubled times, through wars and the ill-will engendered by them, no less than eighty-five doctors of philosophy were schooled in the exacting and stimulating seminars of the Department under Hohlfeld's guidance.

With a firm faith in the enriching and liberating force of great literature, Professor Hohlfeld was able to imbue his lectures on both the undergraduate and graduate level with the infectious ardor and winning persuasiveness of his own devotion. There are hundreds of citizens of the state and nation who can look back upon their classroom experience under Hohlfeld as having opened new vistas which infused them with an idealism that makes for freedom.

Professor Hohlfeld's field of special competence was Goethe's poetry and philosophy. To the deeper penetration and wider understanding of Goethe's Faust he dedicated himself to the very last days of his years, in study, in essays, in lectures, and addresses. When in 1953 the University of Wisconsin Press published a volume of Hohlfeld's studies entitled Fifty Years with Goethe, there were those,

including no doubt the author himself, who regarded this collection as his final bequest. It can now be recorded that within the last year, his ninetieth, Hohlfeld has enriched the field of Goethe scholarship by no less than three essays in distinguished American and European periodicals.

To know of Hohlfeld's physical handicaps of the last years--his loss of sight and impairment of hearing--is to have some understanding of a devotion, a dedication, and a fortitude of spirit that surmounted all physical obstacles. His attentive companionship of the spirit with the great poet and philosopher Goethe shaped Hohlfeld's own life to the very end.

The honors conferred upon Hohlfeld through the years were many. The most intangible honor bestowed upon him is that "Hohlfeld of Wisconsin" became a synonym for authority in matters pertaining to the study of German. Professor Hohlfeld was a Past President of the Modern Language Association, Past President of the American Association of Teachers of German, a member of the Goethe Gesellschaft in Weimar and the Goethe Verein of Vienna, an honorary senator of the Deutsche Akademie in Munich. In 1937 the degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Middlebury College. In 1938 a special member of the Monatshefte fur deutschen Unterricht was dedicated to him. In 1951 the City of Frankfurt, Goethe's birthplace, honored Hohlfeld with its Goethe Medal and a handwritten scroll for his contribution to the advancement of Goethe scholarship. As recently as December, 1955, on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, the German Federal Republic conferred upon Hohlfeld the Knight's Cross of the Order of Merit, the highest recognition that nation can bestow. At the presentation the German Vice Consul von Prich said: "The President is quite familiar with your great contributions to German-American understanding."

Each honor conferred upon Professor Hohlfeld was received by him in its turn with embarrassed diffidence, since there was no place for personal glory in his self-effacing dedication to literature. In literature and the humanities he saw a great force in furtherance of humanity, of citizenship in the world, and of international understanding. To this cause he effectively devoted his life.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Walter Gausewitz, chairman
O. F. L. Hagen
Martin Joos
G. C. Sellery
John D. Workman

DOCUMENT 1229 - June 4, 1956

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR NELLIE KEDZIE JONES

Nellie Sawyer Kedzie Jones, pioneer in home economics, nationally known lecturer, writer and radio speaker, and for 15 years previous to her retirement in 1933, state leader of Home Economics Extension in Wisconsin died Thursday, April 19, 1956, at the age of 97.

Mrs. Jones was born August 2, 1858, on a farm near Madison, Maine, on the Kennebec River. Her education was started under the tutelage of her mother so that when she entered school at the age of four, she was put into the second reader. At the age of eleven, she with her family moved to Kansas and settled on a farm near Ottawa. Here her early life was greatly influenced by Mr. and Mrs. Milan L. Ward who conducted a private school in Ottawa which Nellie and her brother attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward were unusual teachers. They taught Latin grammar instead of English. They taught Botany in the great out-of-doors. When the pupils studied French, a Frenchman dropped in often to talk with them. Once a week, the students were invited to spend the early evening studying the stars and learning the constellations. This sort of training was Nellie Sawyer's preparation for college. She never attended a high school. When Mr. Ward was called to head the Department of Mathematics at the Kansas State Agricultural College located at Manhattan, Kansas, Mrs. Ward offered room and board to this promising young girl so that she might continue her education. She entered college and received her B.A. degree in 1876 at the age of 18.

In 1881 Nellie Sawyer married Dr. Robert Fairchild Kedzie and went to live in Mississippi where Dr. Kedzie taught Chemistry in the state agricultural college. Within seven weeks her husband died and she returned to Kansas, where in 1883 she received the degree of Master of Science from the Kansas State Agricultural College.

During the summer of 1882, President Fairchild of Kansas State Agricultural College invited Nellie Sawyer Kedzie to become the first teacher of what was called Domestic Economy, and the first woman on the Kansas State Agricultural College faculty. The science of nutrition was then in its infancy and no textbooks had been written, so this young teacher had to assemble her material from all available sources and present it to her students in lectures. Six of the students who studied with her during the fifteen years in which she held this position started departments of home economics in other colleges. One of these was Abby L. Marlatt, who organized the Department of Home Economics at the University of Wisconsin. Just before Mrs. Kedzie's resignation, the first home economics building in the United States was built on the Kansas campus and was called Kedzie Hall in her honor.

Mrs. Kedzie left Kansas in 1897 to go to Peoria, Illinois, to help organize a domestic science department in the new Bradley Institute of Technology, now Bradley University. She was a member of the first faculty of this institution and returned as one of the principal speakers at their 50th anniversary celebration. During the four years in which she was on the Bradley faculty, she traveled to many states lecturing on the value of training young women for the profession of home making. She also went to Canada, and as a result of her series of lectures there, a course in home making was organized in the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario.

In 1901, Mrs. Kedzie married Howard Murray Jones. They lived first in Berea, Kentucky, where Dr. Jones was vice-president of Berea College and teacher of history. Later he entered the Congregational ministry. Their life together lasted for over fifty years till Mr. Jones' death in 1953, and not a small amount of Mrs. Jones' accomplishments was due to Mr. Jones' encouragement. About 1913 they moved to a farm in central Wisconsin.

While on the farm Mrs. Jones created and wrote the section known as the Country Gentlewoman for the farm magazine County Gentleman. For two of these years, five state agricultural colleges organized a winter circuit of their Farm and Home Week Programs so that Mrs. Jones could appear on each one.

Mrs. Jones was called by the University of Wisconsin in 1918 to be the state leader of Home Economics Extension, a position she held until her retirement in 1933. As a state leader, she was untiring in her efforts to bring information and inspiration to the farm women of Wisconsin. They knew that she understood their problems; her advice was sound and practical. She radiated kindness and friendliness to everyone. At the time of Mrs. Jones' retirement, the nature and purpose of Home Economics Extension Service had been well established in Wisconsin.

Though many honors came to her, they left her modest; she was never over-impressed with her successes. In 1918, she received honorary recognition at the Wisconsin Farm and Home Week. Kansas State College presented her with an honorary LLD degree in 1925. In January 1934, following her retirement as state leader, an oil painting of Mrs. Jones was presented to the University by Wisconsin farm women and other friends.

During her later years, she kept up a lively interest in her Alma Mater in Kansas, in her church, in her family and in her many friends. She attended the seventieth anniversary of her graduation at Manhattan, Kansas. In spite of her years, she never lost her youthful spirit. Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones will long be remembered as a lecturer, writer, educator and as a friend, for her wide activities, her keen interest in current events and delightful sense of humor. No one can estimate the number of people she inspired to higher ideals and a more satisfying life.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Otto Holzman of Madison, Wisconsin; a brother, Delos L. Sawyer, Plainfield, New Jersey; four grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Blanche L. Lee
Gladys L. Meloche
Arlie Mucks
Helen T. Parsons
Josephine Pollock
May L. Cowles, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1235 - November 5, 1956

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR BENJAMIN MINGE DUGGAR

The death of Benjamin Minge Duggar at New Haven, Connecticut, on September 10, 1956, brought to a close the meritorious and outstanding career of one of the University's most distinguished scientists.

He was born on September 1, 1872, at Gallion, Alabama, the youngest of the five sons of Dr. Reuben H. and Margaret Minge Duggar. His first wife, Marie Robertson, died in 1922. He is survived by: his second wife Elsie Rist Duggar; four daughters, Mrs. Charles Plunkett, Mrs. John F. Adams, Mrs. David Saunders, and Miss Gene Duggar; two sons, Benjamin M. Duggar, Jr., and George S. Duggar; and 13 grandchildren.

After attending private school and studying with tutors, he entered the University of Alabama and two years later transferred to Mississippi A. and M. College. From this latter institution he received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1891. Continuing his education, he received the Master of Science degree at Alabama Polytechnic Institute the following year, a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Master of Arts degree from Harvard in 1895, and the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1898. He spent two periods of post-doctoral study in Europe (1900-1901 and 1905-1906).

While an undergraduate at Mississippi A. and M. College he assisted in experiments dealing with the introduction of new forage grasses. This experience, he said, stimulated his interest in plants to the point that he decided to become a botanist. He began to practice his profession immediately after receiving his first bachelor's degree, and before taking his doctor's degree, he held positions in various state and government agencies. In his first academic position, as an instructor in plant physiology at Cornell (1898), he also served as assistant cryptogamic botanist at the Cornell Experiment Station. After four years in this position he was advanced to an assistant professor and one year later he accepted the position of physiologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His departure from academic life was short-lived, however. In the years following, he was successively professor of botany at the University of Missouri (1902-1907), professor of plant physiology at Cornell University (1907-1912), and research professor of plant physiology at the Missouri Botanical Garden and Washington University, St. Louis (1912-1927). In 1927 he came to the University of Wisconsin as professor of plant physiology and economic botany, a position which he held until his retirement in 1943, at the age of 70.

But his career as a botanist did not end. Having been most actively engaged in teaching and deeply interested in botanical research for a half century, actual retirement was impossible. Shortly, when the opportunity was offered in 1944, he enthusiastically accepted the position of consultant with the research staff of Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, New York. His intention at the time was to remain with this company for five years and then return to Madison to, in his words, "settle down and take life easy". However, much to his enjoyment, his role as a consultant in botany permitted active participation in research. Originally concerned with a search for plant sources of antimalarials and other drugs, his work soon became channeled in the then new field of antibiotics. Within two years his efforts led to the discovery of aureomycin. This along with his other studies provided such stimulus for sustained activity that the originally contemplated five years extended into twelve.

Professor Duggar's contributions to science were extensive, and there is, perhaps, no area of biology or agriculture which has not benefitted to some degree from

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the results of his many-faceted life-career of research. A large number of papers reporting his original work appeared throughout a period of more than fifty years. While still a relatively young man he was the author of the first general text of plant pathology published in the United States (1909). This was followed two years later by a textbook of plant physiology. His earlier concern with the more practical aspects of botany was exemplified by a treatise on mushroom growing, published in 1915. Later he edited the two-volume proceedings of the International Congress of Plant Sciences (1926) and the two-volume treatise on Biological Effects of Radiation (1936). In connection with his work he also found the time to fill many special assignments of local, state, national, and international scope. He was a member of numerous scientific organizations, and he served many of them in some official capacity. Among the honors accorded him were: honorary doctor's degrees from three universities, including the University of Wisconsin; membership in the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Sciences; an honorary fellowship in the International College of Surgeons; an audience with Pope Pius XII.

Any description of his career would not be complete without an account of his many hobbies. Throughout his life he engaged in one or more sports. Many of his former students and colleagues remember with pleasure his strenuous participation in games of baseball, tennis, and golf. In his later years he became an ardent bowler. No form of sport, however, gave him greater pleasure than that of fishing. North-woods outings in which, to be sure, fishing played a substantial part were enjoyable to him in all their aspects. He was an accomplished gardener and he thoroughly enjoyed cooking the vegetables he grew and serving them to his friends.

Professor Duggar was deeply devoted to his family and his many friends. Unfailing in courtesy, impartial and kindly in judgment, discerning and discriminating in his analysis of people and problems, tireless in his pursuit of knowledge, a man with the highest ideals of ethics and scholarship, he was an inspiration to all who knew him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

John T. Curtis
Richard I. Evans
Farrington Daniels
Emil Truog
J. C. Walker
J. F. Stauffer, Chairman

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR CHARLES KENNETH LEITH

Charles Kenneth Leith, Emeritus Professor of Geology, died ^{quietly} without discomfort at Madison, Wisconsin, on September 13, 1956. Professor Leith is survived by his wife, a son, Andrew, and five grandchildren. His older son, Kenneth, predeceased him.

With his death the University has lost an eminent scholar, an inspiring teacher, and one of its most distinguished alumni. Professor Leith's many years of service to the University are a part of this institution's long and honorable history. In his chosen field of geology he made outstanding contributions to the basic principles of the science and to his country's security and welfare.

He was born in Trempealeau, Wisconsin, January 20, 1875.

He acquired a business college training before he entered the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1892 as secretary to C. R. Van Hise, then chairman of the department of geology, a contact that was to mold his future. His unusual talents quickly impressed Professor Van Hise, who encouraged the young man to enroll as a student in the University while continuing to serve as secretary in the department. This was followed by enrollment in the Graduate School, and in 1901 he won the Ph.D. degree. His close association with Van Hise continued, for Dr. Leith was invited to become a member of the departmental staff in 1902 and in 1903 to become its chairman. He held this position until 1934, when his responsibilities as vice-chairman of the planning committee for the National Mineral Policy Board required his full attention in Washington.

Under the leadership of Van Hise, and later of Leith, the Department of Geology at Wisconsin became world famous. Graduate students were attracted here to study in the department when the University was small and the older universities in the East dominated graduate work in most academic fields.

Dr. Leith was a great believer in the value of field surveys in training men to become geologists. He was famous among his students for his ability to outwalk and outclimb the young men who accompanied him on field trips, even when he reached his middle years. He was a great believer in physical fitness.

Characteristically his lecture notes consisted of only a small single sheet of shorthand which he dropped in the waste basket as he left the classroom. Professor Leith always lectured on new and up to date material.

In 1934, at the invitation of President Frank, Professor Leith initiated the Science Inquiry in the University, a program designed to bridge departmental and college boundaries within the University in bringing science, in the form of better focused teaching and research, to the aid of the people of Wisconsin in meeting some of its larger problems. With the help of two or three other professors as co-leaders in this venture, a number of working committees were established and a series of useful publications was issued. These reports are still in demand today.

Professor Leith's research and publications on the pre-Cambrian, on iron deposits, on structural geology and on metamorphism are among the classics of American geology. Recognition for outstanding research ability came to him in the form of the highest honors that a profession can bestow, the vice-presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the presidency of the Society

of Economic Geologists, the presidency of the Geological Society of America, and the highest medal awards of these last two societies.

Professor Leith's interests were broad and varied. He served the University as a teacher and a scientist, industry as a practicing economic geologist; and the nation as an expert in the field of mineral policy, both national and international.

He became interested in mineral policy during the First World War and was made advisor to the War Shipping Board and the Water Industries Board. At the end of the war he was sent to Paris as minerals advisor to the American Commission to negotiate peace. During the period between the first and second World Wars, Professor Leith played a prominent role in national and international conferences on mineral affairs. He took part in the Mineral Inquiry and became well-known for his writings on the role of minerals in international affairs. At the beginning of World War II Professor Leith emerged as a leader of broad vision in the field of mineral policy and from this time until his death, he played an important role as advisor to the Government in numerous capacities. A list of the more important posts which he held since 1938 are as follows:

- Chairman, Mineral Advisory Committee, Army and Navy Munitions Board
- Advisor to National Security Resources Board
- Member, Business Advisory and Planning Council for Department of Commerce
- Member, Minerals and Metals Advisory Board, 1952-54; and Materials Advisory Board, 1954 to present
- Advisor, War Production Board
- Consultant for Minerals, Office of Production Management
- Mineral consultant, Advisory Committee to Council of National Defense
- Member, Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee, Joint Chiefs of Staff, World War II. Awarded Certificate of Appreciation, citation by the Army for Patriotic Civilian Service.
- Consultant to the Manhattan Project
- Consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission since 1946
- Senior American Delegate, London three-national conference on atomic energy raw materials, 1949

In April 1956 upon his retirement as a member of the Combined Development Agency, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission presented him with a citation for outstanding services pointing out that he played an important role in the development of adequate sources of supply and the procurement of certain foreign uraniferous ores required by the United States, United Kingdom and Canada in the production of source and special nuclear materials.

In June, Dr. Leith received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater in recognition of both his contributions to his University and his outstanding government service.

Few men in our day have so dramatically exemplified the concept that in America the able and ambitious young man can climb from the humblest beginnings to the top rung of accomplishment. He did this in three fields--an outstanding leader in the academic world, both as a teacher and as a research worker, as a consultant in the field of economic geology and for 30 years he gave unstinting service to his nation as a technical advisor in connection with scores of mineral problems that were of critical importance. His intense interest in this field lead him to provide financial support for a fellowship in mineral economics at Wisconsin.

In all his contributions toward the development of national mineral policies, he was always modest. He maintained small private offices simultaneously in at least three or four of the federal departments in Washington, and was asked to provide counsel on the major policy issues which arose. There were no salary considerations, the doors to his offices carried no name, and he preferred that his task carry no title.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

E. N. Cameron
Noble Clark
Lewis M. Cline
R. C. Emmons
Henry A. Schuette
Stanley A. Tyler, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1245 - January 7, 1957

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR KIRK LESTER HATCH

The death of Kirk Lester Hatch at Madison on November 9, 1956, closed the career of the University's pioneer in organized extension work in agriculture. He was known throughout the state and nation as an outstanding leader of extension work and of agricultural progress.

He was born June 27, 1871, on a farm in Richland County of parents who settled there from New York state. He grew up in that rural environment and married Adele Cushman of Viola, Wisconsin. In October, 1956, Professor and Mrs. Hatch observed the 60th anniversary of their marriage. He is survived by his wife, a brother, Lyle C. Hatch of Madison, and a sister, Mrs. Ella Moore of Richland County.

Professor Hatch's schooling began in the rural schools of Richland County. Following his graduation from the Platteville State Normal School he served as principal of schools in Sextonville, Black Earth and Waterloo, Wisconsin. He completed his undergraduate work at the College of Agriculture of our University and served as principal of the county agricultural school at Winneconne. Here his outstanding success with special courses for farmers attracted the attention of the late Dean H. L. Russell. In July, 1909, Dean Russell brought him to the College of Agriculture as Assistant Professor of Agricultural Education and Secretary of Agricultural Extension. He thus became the first member of the College faculty to be formally assigned the duty of organizing the extension work of the College.

So apparent was Professor Hatch's genius for extension work that he was promoted to associate professor in 1911 and to professor in 1913. In 1914, with the approval of the federal Secretary of Agriculture, he was named Assistant Director of the newly established cooperative extension work, partly financed by federal funds granted to the University under the Smith-Lever Act. In 1930, he became Associate Director of the work, which title he held until his retirement in 1936 at the age of 65.

The 1909 legislature had made a special appropriation to the University for "traveling schools of agriculture" and farm demonstrations. Following two years of experience with these, Professor Hatch and Dean Russell decided to see whether College representatives resident in counties might not reach more farmers and deal more effectively with local problems. In 1912 four counties appropriated funds for a share of the maintenance of such "county agents" and these became the first agents in the nation who were entirely supported by public funds. The principle of this type of support for county extension work gradually spread to other states and is now standard.

With increased appropriations from the state, with Smith-Lever federal funds increasing after 1914, and with authority granted to counties by the 1915 legislature to appropriate money for county extension work, the number of county extension workers gradually increased. To these were added extension subject-matter specialists, attached to the appropriate University departments as faculty members.

Thus the early years of extension work provided many problems for an administrator. The proper and efficient use of federal, state and county funds, relationships with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the county boards, College departments and other sections of the University, as well as with other state agencies and farm organizations, had no precedent for their solution. The situation required many decisions and establishment of policies and procedures, both as to

relationships and methods of procedure. So well were these problems met that policies and methods developed in those early years have been little altered to the present day. They constitute an outstanding contribution by Professor Hatch to the University work of the past and present.

While his main service was in agricultural extension, his work in the Department of Agricultural Education was valuable. He organized the first course in the history of agricultural education, taught classes in methods of county agent work and was the author of a number of elementary and high school texts on agriculture. He edited a series of secondary school texts in this field.

Throughout his entire life, "K.L.", as he was known by his friends and associates, was identified with the progress of agriculture and rural life. For many years he owned and guided operations on a family-sized farm near Madison. His farm background encouraged him in his search for sound farm practices and in his hard-headed appraisal of extension programs. He was an early advocate and leader of rural electrification and hard-surfaced "farm to market" roads. He became a patron and supporter of sound farmers' cooperatives. He developed extension work in home economics. He led in programs for control of animal diseases, of which the most outstanding result was the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in this state. He was a director of the state Holstein Breeders' Association for many years and a delegate to national Holstein meetings.

As an executive, he was firm, but kindly and considerate. His aim was to secure good men and then give them encouragement and opportunity to exert their full abilities and receive appropriate recognition for accomplishments. He was cooperative with other officials, agencies and organizations. As a result he was held in high esteem by other state extension directors and Washington official circles, while his associates within the state worked with him with respect and affection.

As an individual, he was a "man's man". His friends enjoyed his company, whether as a companion on a long trip, an expedition on the first day of trout fishing or visiting in a hotel lobby. He was an ardent follower of the fortunes of Badger athletic teams. An omnivorous reader, he delighted in quoting familiar poems or passages from memory. He was an active member of a Madison Masonic lodge and the Madison Consistory as well as of numerous state and national committees. He was devoted to his family and aggressively loyal to his friends. His contributions to the state's agriculture will long be remembered.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Henry L. Ahlgren
Noble Clark
John B. Hayes
George F. Baumeister
A. J. Haas
Blanche L. Lee
Warren W. Clark, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1255 - March 4, 1957

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ALBERT JULIUS CRAMER

Albert Julius Cramer, Emeritus Assistant Professor of Dairy Husbandry, died on December 21, 1956, at Santa Monica, California, following a brief illness. He is survived by three sons: Ross, Madison, Wisconsin; Jerry, Newark, New Jersey; and Carrell, New York City; two sisters, Mrs. Amanda Williams, Sparta, Wisconsin, and Mrs. R. A. Tinker, Wausau, Wisconsin; and six grandchildren.

He was born August 7, 1890, at Merrill, Wisconsin, where he attended high school. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Animal Husbandry from the University of Wisconsin in 1916. Following graduation, he was a member of the Iowa State Extension Service for one year, and returned to Wisconsin as a production testing supervisor in 1917. During 1918-1919 he was a member of the Armed Services, where he served as Sergeant in Army Ordnance. He returned to the University of Wisconsin as Extension Dairyman on April 1, 1919. This became his life's work, and he remained a member of the University of Wisconsin faculty for almost 37 years. He was an enthusiastic supporter of University functions and athletic activities.

Professor Cramer retired in 1955. Although he spent the past two winters in California, he continued to follow Wisconsin dairying by participating in the activities of many Wisconsin dairy organizations. During the past year he served on a committee to help plan the 1956 National Holstein-Friesian Convention at Milwaukee.

His work was directed toward the improvement of Wisconsin dairy cattle through production testing, and he was associated with the Dairy Herd Improvement Association testing program during his professional career. Professor Cramer influenced the constant improvement of Wisconsin dairy herds through his sincere support of sound management and feeding practices. He was well known throughout rural Wisconsin, and judged dairy cattle at many district and county fairs in the state. He also acted as official judge at National Expositions in Guatemala and San Salvador.

He was a member of the American Dairy Science Association and an active participant in the activities of this organization. He served as chairman of the extension section in 1926 and 1927, and was honored with a lifetime membership in the American Dairy Science Association in June, 1956. He was cited for his contributions to agriculture by Epsilon Sigma Phi, extension division fraternity. In 1956 his accomplishments in dairying were recognized by a citation from the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.

Professor Cramer's activities included many worthwhile community services. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Madison. He was an active member of Madison Kiwanis for many years, where he made notable contributions to their program. He was also a member of the Madison Masonic Lodge, as well as the Zor Shrine Temple. He held a life membership in the Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

George F. Baumeister
John B. Hayes
Edwin E. Heizer
George M. Werner
Robert P. Niedermeier, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1256 - March 4, 1957

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ON
THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROLLIN HENRY DENNISTON

Rollin Henry Denniston, Emeritus Assistant Professor of Botany, died the 27th of January, 1957, in Winter Park, Florida, following an illness of several years' duration.

Born at Campbellsport, Wisconsin, the 21st of March, 1874, he was the son of the late George C. and Frances Parkhill Denniston. In 1911 he married J. Helen Dobson who survives him. He is also survived by a son, Rollin H. Denniston, a daughter, Dorothy Denniston Dixon, and several grandchildren.

After graduating in Pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin in 1897, at that time a two-year curriculum, Denniston continued undergraduate training in pharmacy and in 1899 completed work for the degree of Bachelor of Science. During his undergraduate days he took an active interest in sports and participated in track. Membership in various campus organizations included a charter membership in the Wisconsin chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. Continuing academic work at the University of Wisconsin, he received the Master of Science degree in 1901.

Stimulated by the eminent cytologist, Professor R. A. Harper, and under his direction, Denniston in 1904 completed work for the doctorate in botany. Undoubtedly bent by undergraduate training in pharmacy his first teaching assignment was that of assistant in pharmacy, a position which also included responsibility for the Drug Museum--largely a collection of botanical pharmaceuticals housed at that time in North Hall. In 1903 he was made instructor in Pharmaceutical Botany, then instructor in Botany, and in 1907 Assistant Professor of Botany. A sustained interest in pharmacy was evident from the fact that for many years Professor Denniston gave instruction in the microscopical examination of foods and drugs of plant origin--a course designed primarily for pharmacy students.

In addition to his regular teaching duties extending through more than forty years of service to his own department, he organized and offered various correspondence courses in botany for the Extension Division when that function of the University began to flourish. Besides holding membership in various professional scientific societies, Dr. Denniston was an enthusiastic participant in the activities of the Mushroom Club guided for so long by the late Charles E. Brown and in the affairs of the local Audubon Society, which group he served for a time as president. He can also be numbered amongst those who were responsible for the founding of the University Club and the Memorial Union. Included in his activities was his service to Grace Episcopal Church as a vestryman.

Professor Denniston's botanical interests were broad, and his own work as well as the work of the many senior students whom he guided reflected these varied interests. With an encyclopedic mind, he was a ready source of widely varied and miscellaneous botanical information willingly provided upon request of colleagues and people throughout the state. A common answer to a question relating to some obscure or hard-to-find botanical fact was, "Ask Denny--he will know." The result of one of his endeavors to which he devoted himself with much enthusiasm was a large collection of lichens to which he added continuously for many years. This collection became a part of the University Herbarium at the time of his retirement. Besides various anatomical and taxonomic publications, he was co-author of a widely-used textbook of general botany.

Following his retirement in 1944 and until he became totally incapacitated in 1954, Dr. Denniston continued his collecting of botanical specimens in Wisconsin and in Florida, sending the results of his efforts to those of his former colleagues who were interested. It was during this time, too, that he developed his talent for water-color painting.

A kindly man, his colleagues and the many generations of students, especially the pharmacy students who perhaps knew him best, vividly remember "Denny" as a beloved teacher and friend who was tolerant and understanding, lenient at times but nevertheless a man whom they deeply respected.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

George S. Bryan
Herbert M. Clarke
Emma L. Fisk
Lowell E. Noland
John W. Thomson
Richard I. Evans, Chairman

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR WILLIAM DODGE FROST

William Dodge Frost, Emeritus Professor of Bacteriology, died in a nursing home in Madison, Wisconsin, on January 25, 1957, at the age of 89 years. Born in a sod house on the prairie near Lake City, Minnesota, on September 13, 1867, Doctor Frost endured the rigors and received the benefits of pioneer rural living. He received the B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Minnesota in 1893 and 1894. Following a year of work as a biologist and bacteriologist in the Minnesota Board of Health laboratories, he came to the University of Wisconsin in 1895 as an assistant in Bacteriology. His chief duties were to help Dr. H. L. Russell teach the beginning course in Bacteriology, a task which he enjoyed and performed with marked success. Promoted to an instructorship in 1899, he still found time to complete work leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which the University of Wisconsin granted him in 1903. He was made an Assistant Professor in 1903, Associate Professor in 1909, and Professor in 1916. During the period from 1903 to 1913, Doctor Frost worked in Madison and for a short time at Cambridge, Massachusetts, to fulfill the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Public Health, which the Harvard Medical School conferred upon him in 1913.

From 1895 through 1913, Doctor Frost carried on his work in the Department of Bacteriology of the College of Letters and Science. In 1914 he joined the Department of Agricultural Bacteriology, now the Department of Bacteriology in the College of Agriculture, where he served until his retirement to Emeritus status on July 1, 1938.

On January 1, 1895, Doctor Frost married Jessie Elwell. Their two sons, Russell and Theodore, now live in California. Following Jessie Elwell Frost's death in 1941, Doctor Frost married Minnie Stowell Wallace on July 25, 1942. Mrs. Frost continues her residence in Madison.

As a teacher, Doctor Frost achieved great success with both beginning and advanced students. Trained as a biologist, bacteriologist and public health worker, he was able to bring a broad background of knowledge and experience to his instructional activities. He was highly skilled in laboratory practices and could demonstrate difficult techniques in such a manner that students were both impressed and stimulated. In addition, he had the uncommon ability to detect needs for simple, easily used apparatus that would help students to obtain accurate results from their laboratory work. Since such equipment was rarely available, he invented the needed apparatus and had it made at very low cost. For example, he designed the "Frost gasometer", a simple, inexpensive, accurate device used to measure gas produced by cultures growing in Smith fermentation tubes. Doctor Frost was also especially skilled in the preparation and use of lantern slides, charts, models and other visual aids in instruction. He was the author of "Laboratory Guide in Elementary Bacteriology", published first in 1901, and carried through four editions. In 1912 he collaborated with McCampbell in the publication of a "Textbook of Bacteriology". His originality, skill, quiet but infectious enthusiasm, and his thorough, questioning methods established him as an outstanding teacher. He took genuine interest in his students, and they responded with enthusiasm to his teaching.

Doctor Frost's research interests and accomplishments were both broad and highly specialized. He was concerned with the cause and prevention of infectious diseases of man and of animals, and at the same time with the invention and development of laboratory methods. All of his work showed a high degree of originality, ingenuity, and inventiveness. For example, he reported in 1909 on methods for the manufacture of dehydrated culture media, and pointed out potential uses for these media. This work led to the establishment of industries which now manufacture in desiccated form most of the many kinds of culture media used in bacteriological laboratories. He developed in 1911 a divided plate technique that was used to assay the effects of chemicals upon microorganisms, and was also employed to test surface contamination of solid objects, such as furniture, glassware and china. He was one of the first to use the Barber micromanipulator for the isolation of single cells of bacteria. He invented the "Frost little-plate" technique for the detection of bacteria.

kinds of bacteria in milk. In addition, he became a master at the difficult but useful technique of making photomicrographs.

The invention and development of methods were specialized accomplishments that enabled Doctor Frost to make progress in the prosecution of his main studies. These were concerned with prevention of tuberculosis, and with the streptococci that infect man and animals, especially cows. His first publication on tuberculosis appeared in 1909 as Bulletin No. 319 of the University of Wisconsin. The first of his many papers on the pathogenic streptococci was published in 1921. His interests in tuberculosis were those of the public health worker anxious to find and to utilize the best methods to prevent the disease, cut the lines of transmission of the causative bacterium, and employ every available means to treat infected persons. His work on the streptococci brought all of his training and interests to bear on the problems of detection, identification, and prevention of transmission.

Space does not permit adequate description of the great quantity of research performed by Doctor Frost, his co-workers, and his students on the pathogenic streptococci. A monograph summarizing these studies was published in collaboration with Dr. Mildred Engelbrecht in 1940. This work described and classified the streptococci responsible for infections in man and in animals, their sources and their means of transmission. Methods to prevent transmission of streptococci from man to animals and from animals to man were given in additional papers. The dairy industry, and the science and practice of preventive medicine owe much to Doctor Frost's work on the pathogenic streptococci.

While a member of the Faculty, Doctor Frost contributed significantly to the welfare of the University. During 1910-1911 he collaborated with Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the State Laboratory of Hygiene in publication of their work on the formation and activation of a hygiene committee for the University. This committee, now the sub-committee on Living Conditions and Hygiene of the Student Life and Interests Committee, was started by voluntary action of Faculty members, an action catalyzed by Doctor Frost, to help students obtain and maintain good living conditions. Another service task which Doctor Frost performed for the University involved the instruction of janitors in sanitary methods of cleaning. He started the short-course for the training of janitors at the same time that the Hygiene Committee was established. These are examples of the cooperative work which Doctor Frost carried on with the State Laboratory of Hygiene and with the Departments of the University that were concerned with public health.

Doctor Frost was one of the first members of the Society of American Bacteriologists. He was a Fellow of the A.A.A.S. and of the American Public Health Association. He was elected to honorary membership in the Trudeau Society, and was a member of the American Medical Association. At one time he served as President of the Association of Medical Milk Commissioners. He was a member of Sigma Xi and of Alpha Zeta.

His early interest in tuberculosis provided a new career for Doctor Frost upon his retirement in 1938. At that time he became the President and Manager of the Morningside Sanatorium, located just Southeast of Madison. Until 1952 he continued active management of the sanatorium, and hence lived to see the mortality rate of tuberculosis reduced to its present low figure--about one-tenth that which existed when he started his work on the disease. In 1954 he was honored by the National and the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and was presented with a medal commemorating his work on tuberculosis. Doctor Frost's research work and his public health activities provide notable examples of service to mankind. To a remarkable degree he achieved the University's objectives of teaching, research, and public service.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

I. L. Baldwin
William C. Frazier

Elizabeth McCoy
Paul H. Phillips

William B. Sarles, Chairman
W. D. Stovall, M.D.

DOCUMENT 1262 - April 1, 1957

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR WILLIAM HENRY TWENHOFEL

William Henry Twenhofel, Emeritus Professor of Geology, died at Orlando, Florida, on January 4, 1957, after a brief illness. Born in Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky, April 16, 1875, he lived a long and useful life being 81 years old at the time of his death. He was married to Virgie May Stephens on September 10, 1899, and she preceded him in death by only a few months. He is survived by two daughters and one son; Lillian Helena (Mrs. Carl C. Pfeiffer) of Atlanta, Georgia; Helen Vivian (Mrs. John C. Clase); and William Stephens Twenhofel of Denver, Colorado.

As a boy, Professor Twenhofel collected fossils from the hills around his Kentucky home, and thus early developed an interest in geology. After graduating from National Normal University in 1904 with a B.A. degree, he attended Yale University where he received three degrees: a B.A. in 1908, an M.A. in 1910, and a Ph.D. in 1912. While at Yale he came under the guidance of Professor Charles Schuchert who had a stimulating and profound influence on his future career, and whose memory he revered throughout life.

In recognition of his scholastic achievements, Professor Twenhofel was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi. In 1947 he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Louvain, Belgium.

Prior to coming to Wisconsin, Professor Twenhofel had taught at East Texas Normal College from 1904 to 1907 and at the University of Kansas from 1910 to 1916, where he was also state geologist. He joined the staff at Wisconsin in 1916 as Professor of Geology, and, when he retired in 1945 at the age of 70, he had served for five years as Chairman of his Department.

Professor Twenhofel was perhaps best known as a teacher and a writer of texts. He was an unusually stimulating teacher of the course in general geology in which he kindled the interest of many students in geological science. Being also a man of broad field experience, he believed that geology is primarily a field science, and is best learned and taught in the field; he spent countless week ends in the field with his graduate students, his geology classes, and also with amateur groups, such as, the Madison Geological Society, which he organized. Many summers' work with state geological surveys and various industrial concerns provided him with the opportunities to study the geology of widely scattered areas of North America, and his students profited greatly from his wide experience.

He was intensely interested in his students, not only in their professional advancement, but also their personal welfare. He stimulated graduate students to press to the fullest extent of their abilities, setting an example in the rigorous schedule to which he held himself. He was patient with the less gifted student who applied himself well, but had little patience with the student, however capable, who did not work up to capacity.

The University of Wisconsin has cradled several of the recognized branches of geology and one of these is the field of sedimentation. To Professor Twenhofel goes much of the credit for developing this area of investigation and under his tireless efforts, sedimentation became one of the fundamental courses taught at Wisconsin and elsewhere. Students came from distant places to do graduate work under his capable guidance. He was Chairman of the Committee on Sedimentation of the National Research Council and he edited and wrote much of the contents of the "Treatise on

Sedimentation", which many regard as his major work. He wrote the text "Principles of Sedimentation" and was co-author of "Studies of Sediments". He edited the Journal of Sedimentary Petrology from 1932 to 1949 and was Associate Editor of the American Journal of Science. His work in sedimentation naturally led him to recognize the seriousness of soil erosion, and here he made notable contributions.

Although he did not regard himself as primarily a paleontologist, he published numerous short papers dealing with this field of investigation and was senior author of "Invertebrate Paleontology", which is still the most widely used textbook in this field. His contributions to paleontology and geology in general were recognized when he was elected President of the Paleontological Society of America in 1930, President of the Society of Economic Paleontologists in 1935, and Vice President of the Geological Society of America in 1930.

Professor Twenhofel had many interests other than geology. He was an enthusiastic gardener, an amateur botanist, and a member of the American Orchid Society. He participated in several social clubs, some of which he helped organize. He also took an active interest in civic affairs and community projects. He was a member of Rotary International and served as President of the Madison Rotary Club in 1940. He was a man of strong convictions and did not hesitate to express his views, political or otherwise. In both professional and non-professional groups he had devoted friends. We shall long remember his dynamic contributions to the circles in which he moved, but he himself would doubtless cherish most the deep and sincere regard and respect held for him by those in whom he kindled an intense desire to advance in the field of geology.

Retirement from the University of Wisconsin did not end his teaching and professional career. He occupied the post of Visiting Professor at Yale University in 1949, and at the University of Tulsa in 1948 and again in 1950. He was consultant for the Magnolia Petroleum Company from 1950 to 1954. When he was confined to a hospital a few weeks before his death, he was impatient to get back to work to complete professional reports for two industrial concerns.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

George S. Bryan
Richard C. Emmons
Emil Truog
Stanley A. Tyler
Lewis M. Cline, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1267 - May 6, 1957

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ALBERT CHARLES SCHAEFFER

Albert Charles Schaeffer, professor and chairman of the Department of Mathematics, died on February 2, 1957, after a brief illness at the age of 49. He is survived by his wife, the former Caroline J. Marsh of Boston, Massachusetts, his children John, Marsha and Raymond, and his mother, Mrs. Mary H. Schaeffer of Belvidere, Illinois.

Albert Schaeffer was born August 13, 1907, at Belvidere and attended the Universities of Illinois and Colorado, and then the University of Wisconsin where he was graduated as a civil engineer in 1930. He married the next year and took a position as engineer with the State Highway Commission of Wisconsin. In 1933 he resigned to enter the graduate school of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the field of applied mathematics. He received the Ph.D. degree in 1936 with a thesis in hydromechanics under Professor Eberhard Hopf.

He never returned to the engineering profession although he always maintained an interest in its problems. Starting as an instructor at Purdue, and later moving to Leland Stanford, he led an active and productive career as teacher and scholar. At Stanford he was made assistant professor in 1941, associate professor in 1943, and professor in 1946. He was an active member of the American Mathematical Society and of the Mathematical Association of America, serving a term as associate secretary of the former. During World War II he served on several research panels, and later was director of the Office of Naval Research mathematics project at Stanford, working in close association with Polya, Szego, Spencer and others.

In 1947 he returned to Purdue and remained there for several years except for one semester as visiting professor at Carnegie Institute of Technology. In 1950 he moved for the last time, returning to the University of Wisconsin as one of the truly outstanding mathematicians in the country. Here he continued his vigorous research in pure mathematics. In addition he served as editor of the Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society, and of the Duke Journal of Mathematics, and as a consultant on various national panels and committees. At the time of his death he had just completed his first semester as chairman of the Mathematics Department.

In scholarship and research, his interests lay in the area of analysis. Polynomials, schlicht functions, entire functions, and analytic number theory are the general subdivisions into which his many research papers fall. He enjoyed working with others; his most frequent collaborators were R. J. Duffin of Carnegie Institute and D. C. Spencer of Princeton. With the latter he completed a major attack on the coefficient problem for schlicht functions which was published as a colloquium volume by the American Mathematical Society in 1950. For this work he and Professor Spencer were awarded the coveted Bocher Prize by the American Mathematical Society in 1949.

His most outstanding trait was his tenacity of purpose. Where a lesser man would turn aside, content to seek a closer goal, Schaeffer would continue, overcoming obstacles with originality and technical brilliance and finally emerging with a significant contribution.

In his classes he was always patient. He lectured at a pace and level which put him within the reach of the average student, yet opened vistas for the more talented. Warm, sincere, truly humble, he did not feel the need to impress others with his talents. Only those who knew him best realized the depth and breadth of his interests. Nor were these solely scholastic. With his characteristic energy he played bridge, golfed, fished, camped, and even prospected for gold.

Cut off at the peak of his activity, Professor Schaeffer left unfinished an ambitious program of research for himself and a long-range program of expansion for the department. He held a secure place in the esteem and affection of his colleagues and his loss will long be felt.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

R. C. Buck
Jacob Korevaar
Rudolph E. Langer
C. C. MacDuffee, Chairman
Kurt F. Wendt

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILLIAM SPAULDING KINNE

William Spaulding Kinne was born at Winona, Minnesota, on July 2, 1878, eldest of seven children of Clarence Howard Kinne and Harriet Emma Spaulding Kinne. He received his elementary education in the schools of Winona.

With the outbreak of the Spanish American War in 1898, he volunteered for army service and served for the duration of that war.

Following his discharge from service, he obtained employment with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway serving as a draftsman in the location and construction department. His industry and ability attracted the attention of the chief engineer who inspired in him an ambition to obtain more education in the field of structural engineering.

William Kinne entered the University of Wisconsin in 1900 and was graduated from the civil engineering course in 1904. During summer vacations he was re-employed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and in the summer of 1903 was placed in the computing department of that railroad. In the fall of 1904 he became instructor in drawing and descriptive geometry, and in 1905 he was made instructor in structural engineering. In this department he served continuously until his retirement in 1948.

His unusual perception in recognizing methods of attacking structural design problems and his ability to impart his knowledge to students led to rapid promotions in rank. He was made assistant professor in 1909, associate professor in 1915 and professor in 1920. During the summers of 1904 and 1905 he was employed by the American Bridge Company and later, in the summer of 1906, as assistant engineer in the bridge department of the Chicago and Alton Railway. In the summer of 1910 he served as assistant engineer in the Chicago office of Ralph Modjeski, the renowned bridge engineer.

Professor Kinne's aid was early sought by Dean F. E. Turneure, the head of the structural engineering department in revising the pioneer works of Johnson, Bryan and Turneure in structural design. He also assisted Dean Turneure in experimental field testing of railway bridges under moving loads and in an extensive mathematical re-analysis of the Brooklyn Bridge to allay doubts regarding its structural stability. He collaborated with Professor George A. Hool on a six-volume set of books on structural engineering which have been standard equipment in the engineering offices of this country. He served as consulting engineer for the state highway commission, the state railway commission, and also for the state architect's office.

In the classroom Professor Kinne was highly regarded by his students and colleagues for his clear and concise presentation of subject material. Throughout his teaching career he served as adviser to civil engineering students who found him a most sympathetic counselor in both scholastic and personal problems. For many years he served most effectively as a member of the engineering course committee. The preparation of the class schedule for the college was one of the tasks often assigned to him. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, Chi Epsilon, and Triangle Fraternities.

He was married July 2, 1912, to Ethel Dahl Schroeder of Winona, Minnesota. Two children resulted from this union: William S. Kinne, Jr., of Niles, Michigan, and Mrs. Frederick M. Balsley of Madison, Wisconsin. He is survived in addition by five grandchildren, two brothers, Howard of Tacoma, Washington, Dwight of Redwing, Minnesota, and two sisters, Harriet of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Mrs. Horace Howe of Redwing, Minnesota.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Ray S. Owen
Leslie F. Van Hagan
M. O. Withey

James G. Woodburn
Willard S. Cottingham, Chairman

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR PAUL HENRY SETTLAGE

On Saturday, April 20, 1957, the University community was shocked by the tragic accident on Lake Wingra that took the life of Paul Henry Settlage, associate professor of anatomy.

Dr. Settlage was born on May 18, 1910, at Potter, Wisconsin, into the family of the Reverend and Mrs. H. G. Settlage.

He attended Mission House College for two years. Subsequently he was the recipient of four degrees from the University of Wisconsin in two major fields, psychology and medicine. He received the Ph.D. degree in psychology in 1937 and continued his education for two years at the University of Chicago as a National Research Council Fellow.

His teaching career began at Michigan State University as an instructor in psychology for a two-year period. He taught at Brooklyn College in a similar capacity for an additional year. The advent of World War II interrupted his academic life. He entered military service in 1942 as a member of the U.S. Air Force Psychological Research Unit. After a year he was transferred to the ASTP Unit at the University of Wisconsin Medical School and qualified for the M.D. degree in 1946.

Dr. Settlage resumed his academic career matured and broadened by the formal education in medicine. As a research associate in anatomy he established a program of experimental studies on the nervous system and began graduate teaching before assuming the additional academic responsibilities of an associate professor in 1950.

Paul Settlage was endowed with a keen and imaginative mind coupled with a sensitive and cooperative spirit. This rare combination of attributes attracted students and colleagues to him to an unusual degree. Some forty papers in the fields of neurophysiology, neuroanatomy and experimental psychology attest to his capacity to conceive and complete original studies. This research had gained international recognition. He had been invited to deliver papers at international symposia in London and Brussels this summer. Every paper was a joint effort with colleagues or students and each experiment bore the hall-mark of his analytical mind and dexterous hands. As a teacher Dr. Settlage was equally effective at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Under his leadership the structure and function of the nervous system was integrated for first year students through cooperation with the departments of neurology and neurosurgery. His informal seminars had become an integral part of the postgraduate specialty training in the clinical aspects of the nervous system. The inspiration and the help he gave so generously will be sorely missed.

The honorary and professional societies in which he held membership include Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha, Sigma Xi, American Association of Anatomists, American Psychological Association, Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine and the Midwest Psychology Association.

In 1938 Dr. Settlage was married to Elisabeth Saam. They shared with a host of friends a common interest in outdoor life, art, music, politics, world affairs, particularly certain programs of the United Nations. He is survived by his wife and parents, one sister and three brothers, two of them physicians.

The university and the community has lost a gifted teacher, productive scholar and sensitive citizens. The work of the good teacher does not die, it grows in the lives of his students.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: H. F. Harlow
O. A. Mortensen (Chairman)
H. W. Mossman
H. A. Peters

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR RICHARD ELMORE SULLIVAN

Richard Elmore Sullivan died suddenly at his home, Thursday, May 30, 1957. The shock of his death to the University community was second only to the bereavement experienced by his immediate family. Mature beyond his years as a leader, Professor Sullivan had become one of the University's most widely known young faculty members. He was proficient both in business and management circles and in the academic work of commerce and industrial engineering. Professor Richard Sullivan is survived by his wife, the former Angeline Shutz of Milwaukee, to whom he was married in February, 1951; their three young sons--David, John, and William; and his mother, Mrs. Susan Sullivan, Mason City, Iowa.

This remarkable young man was born in Mason City, Iowa, October 26, 1922. His formative years were spent in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he excelled in sports and student activities at Washington High School. His college preparation began at the University of Wisconsin. However, he completed the mechanical engineering curriculum at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, in 1942 through a war-time training program. World War II service in the Pacific area with combat engineer troops developed his natural ability as a leader of men. His organizational skill and recognition of human values developed rapidly during this service.

Richard Sullivan returned to the University of Wisconsin late in 1945, earned the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in the School of Commerce in 1946, and Master of Business Administration in 1947. His participation in the work of the University Extension Division and the Industrial Management Institute began at that time. His contributions to the success of this nationally-recognized program resulted in his rapid rise in program administration, and his successive promotions from teaching assistant to associate professor.

For the three years prior to his death, Professor Sullivan served as Chairman, Department of Commerce, University Extension Division. In this assignment, he served as the leader of 60 faculty members and teaching assistants instructing in the Commerce programs of special classes, institutes, correspondence study, and extension centers. Each year several thousand students received the benefits of these programs. Professor Sullivan also taught a seminar in the School of Commerce, and a course in human relations to seniors in the College of Engineering.

Richard Sullivan made a significant and lasting mark on the lives of many others throughout the United States by way of informal meetings; writings, talks, and associations. In a typical year he gave several commencement addresses and Founder's Day talks; he represented both the University and the State of Wisconsin on many important committees; he led the local activities of various technical and professional groups; he led the discussion sessions and the dinner ceremonies for countless organizations; he guided the inexperienced to workable solutions; he prompted the mature to set aside their stereotypes and follow him into new avenues of thought and action.

His energy, enthusiasm, and dynamic personality helped those fortunate enough to work with him to acquire some of his spirit of confidence and optimism. His wisdom, judgment, and diplomacy served his students and colleagues in obtaining their objectives. The brilliant career that ended so abruptly affords a challenge that lesser men, given a larger number of productive years, may well strive to duplicate.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Paul J. Grogan, Chairman
Israel Abramowitz
Norman C. Allhiser
M. Leslie Holt
William B. Sarles

DOCUMENT 1290 - November 4, 1957

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JULIA GRACE WALES

Throughout her long years of service to the University of Wisconsin Julia Grace Wales dedicated her life to the two causes of international friendship and understanding and the teaching of literature in ways that both stirred and disciplined her students. To those causes she gave everything, and the only reward that she asked was their increasing honor and support by the University.

She was born in Bury, Quebec, on 14 July, 1881, and was educated in Canada through her B.A. degree at McGill in 1903. Between her M.A. at Radcliffe in 1904 and her Ph.D. at Wisconsin in 1926, she served this University as an Instructor in English and at the same time took a leading part in the activities of the International and the Campus Clubs, the Thursday and the Century Clubs, of which she was a charter member. In later years she voluntarily carried heavy responsibility in W.P.A. programs and in the development of "Depression Gardens" in Madison.

Early in World War I her passionate interest in international comity led her to take a quietly leading part in the launching of the Ford Peace Ship, on which she sailed to Europe. In the following year, 1916-17, she continued her leave of absence to study international problems in Sweden, and from 1919 to 1921 she was in England, teaching at Westfield College in London and later at Girton and Newnham in Cambridge. Her thinking about the problems of the search for peace was defined by her commitment to the principle of continuing mediation even during hostilities in World War I - a principle which she defended in her much-reprinted pamphlet on "The 'Conscientious Objector' and the Principle of International Defense" on the ground that, "The community of nations as a whole has a duty to resist any aggressor who vitally threatens the freedom of future generations."

Her great interests as a scholar and teacher were in the fields of her courses in Shakespeare, the Bible, and advanced composition. Though her publications were mainly scholarly, she continued her own creative work, especially in poetry, to the end of her life, and stimulated a wide range of creative work by her students. Unconsciously, she described her own scholarly ideal when, in a memorial to her colleague Arthur Beatty in the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Academy, she wrote of him that, "He hated theories that measured by rule, or applied touchstones alien to the matter in hand. Common sense and imagination were his guides, and everyday speech - without technicalities - his medium."

She retired as Assistant Professor Emeritus in 1947. Until her death on 15 July, 1957, she continued her active contribution to the life of her community in the little town of St. Andrews East in County Argenteuil in Quebec, and maintained her close bonds with her colleagues in Madison.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Harry H. Clark
Madeleine Doran
Merritt Y. Hughes, Chairman
Morton O. Withey
Helen C. White

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF ASSISTANT PROFESSOR VERGIL LOUIS WEINBERG

Louis Weinberg died August 29, 1957, after an illness of eight months. His death was a loss felt deeply by his family and by his many friends in the university community. Professor Weinberg is survived by his wife, the former Joan O'Connell of Tulsa, Oklahoma, to whom he was married in December of 1949; their daughter, Roben Flandre; a daughter by a previous marriage, Sally; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Weinberg; a brother, Edward; and a sister, Mrs. Verrell Garen.

Professor Weinberg was born in Troy, Kansas, in 1918 and attended the public schools there and at Oskaloosa, Kansas. The University of Kansas awarded him both the Bachelor of Fine Arts and the Master of Arts degrees and it was during his years of study at that institution that Louis Weinberg developed a love of men's art. This passion for art and man's relationship to it ruled his life. Sculpture was his chosen medium of expression, an art form in which he grew steadily during the years of his life, producing, in his last years, works which were ideologically brilliant and intricate, technically spontaneous and direct. His sculpture was exhibited widely in national, regional and local exhibitions and on at least two occasions in exhibitions of international scope. His sculptured pieces brought him numerous awards and his works are represented in several public and private collections.

Louis Weinberg became widely known for his creative accomplishments in sculpture. To many he is even better known as a teacher of art and as a lecturer. He had always been drawn to teaching, acting as an instructor in art during his student days at the University of Kansas; later teaching in the public schools. During the years of the second world war, Professor Weinberg was a navigator and a navigation instructor. Upon his return from the service he accepted a position at the University of Tulsa teaching sculpture and art education. There, as an associate professor of art, he taught and refined his concept of art for eight years. Three years ago he came to the University of Wisconsin as a member of the faculty of the Department of Art and Art Education.

Professor Weinberg had the rare gift of bringing together diverse knowledge into a meaningful form. A prodigious reader, he tirelessly read the literature of philosophy, psychology, religion, science and history, as well as art history, in his efforts to conceive new ways of telling, through art, the story of man's search for himself. In his writing and lectures, both on campus and in extension work, his gift made itself felt.

Louis Weinberg influenced the lives of innumerable people through his sculpture, his writing, his lectures and his day to day contact with colleagues and students. His inquiring nature, his understanding of people and situations, his missionary zeal for his subject will be difficult to replace.

Colleagues and students mourn the untimely end of the career of a man nearing the peak of his creative powers. His students will strive to reach the degree of insight and wisdom which he exemplified. Their creative achievements, as well as his work, will be Louis Weinberg's monument.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

D. Gibson Byrd, Chairman
Donald M. Anderson
Dean J. Meeker
James A. Schwalbach
James S. Watrous

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JOSEPH SHERBURNE ELFNER

Joseph Sherburne Elfner died at his home, 3922 Manitou Way, September 4. Although he had been seriously ill since May, his death was a shock to his friends and associates, to whom he was an epitome of zestful living and energetic activity. Professor Elfner is survived by his wife, the former Mary Wadsworth of Great Falls, Montana, to whom he was married on June 11, 1935; two sons, Eliot and Richard, at home; a sister, Mrs. C. C. McDermid; and three brothers, Roy, Hugo and Dewey, all of Manitowoc.

Joseph Sherburne Elfner was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, August 31, 1906, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob J. Elfner. Following his grade and high school education in Manitowoc, he proceeded to the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1934 as an honor student; he participated actively in student affairs, sang in the Glee Club, and was elected to Alpha Zeta and Phi Kappa Phi. He received his Master's degree from Wisconsin in 1949.

His varied and successful professional career began as Landscape Architect for the National Park Service during the 1930's, first in Glacier National Park, then at Devil's Lake Park, and later in the University of Wisconsin Arboretum. From 1939 to 1941 he was Assistant Superintendent of the Department of Public Parks at South Bend, Indiana. Except for three years in the U.S. Army (1942-1945), where he rose from private to First Lieutenant as transportation commander in the European Theater, he served continuously since 1941 on the Landscape Architecture staff of the University Horticulture Department, first as Landscape Extension Specialist and later on the teaching staff.

Professor Elfner became known throughout the state for his ready help and sound advice to groups and individuals on landscape problems, for his stimulating leadership in the creation and preservation of natural landscapes, and for his exemplification of the highest standards of the profession of Landscape Architecture. He was a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects and Vice-President of the Chicago Chapter, a past president of the Wisconsin Society of Landscape Architects, and he served on the boards of the Wisconsin Friends of Our Natural Landscape and of the Wisconsin Roadside Council. He was also a member of the Wisconsin Parks and Recreation Association and active in forming an institute training program in cooperation with the University.

Joseph Elfner's creative mind, artistic versatility, professional dedication, dynamic personality, and warm hospitality provided him with a rare capacity for perpetuating among his students his own high conception of Landscape Architecture as an art of the highest level, thus making them living testimonials of the ideals he taught and illustrated.

A member of Saint Andrew's Church, a public spirited citizen, a helpful neighbor, and a host in whose home colleague and student, friend and stranger associated on terms of perfect cordiality and sincerity, Professor Elfner's passing represents an irreparable loss.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

G. William Longenecker, Chairman
Henry A. Pochmann
Henry S. Sterling
Burdean E. Struckmeyer
George A. Ziegler

DOCUMENT 1297 - December 2, 1957

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR OSKAR FRANK LEONARD HAGEN

Oskar Frank Leonard Hagen was born October 14, 1888, at Wiesbaden, Germany. His father was a naturalized American citizen; his mother was English. He received the doctorate from the University of Halle, and subsequently became Associate Professor of art history at the University of Goettingen, a position he held until 1925. The autumn of 1924 he came to Wisconsin as Carl Schurz memorial professor, where his impressive talents and accomplishments moved the University to seek his continued presence. The invitation was accepted, and in 1925 Professor Hagen established the Department of Art History and for twenty-two years served as its chairman. He remained its leader to the end.

Oskar Hagen's achievements as a teacher and an historian of art were the result of his own original and thorough-going research. He was the author of a succession of distinguished books, including Matthias Grünewald, Deutches Sehen, The Birth of the American Tradition in Art, Art Epochs and Their Leaders, and Patterns and Principles of Spanish Art. At the time of his death, on October 5th of this year, a manuscript entitled Art History of the Theatre was nearing completion--the culmination of years of study and teaching of the unique aspects of art and the theatre.

Oskar Hagen was not only an eminent art historian; he won distinction in the field of music. His interest in music was profound and informed, and it was perhaps in music that he realized the deepest personal means of creative expression. The love of this art form led him, while still in Germany, to revive and conduct the operas of George Frederick Handel and to adapt them to the modern musical stage. For this outstanding contribution to the world of music he was honored many times, most notably by election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Art, London, in 1937. In more recent years he turned to musical composition itself, producing his "Concerto Grosso", "Choral Rhapsody", "Wisconsin Summer" and other works, performed by American and European organizations.

The expanding story of the Department of Art History bears witness to the scope and vitality of Oskar Hagen's work. Every undergraduate enrolled in art history during many student generations was acquainted with, or knew by reputation, his provocative and stirring lectures and the inspiring quality of his teaching. Those who were so fortunate as to be members of his seminars will not forget the richness and depth of his learning nor his outreaching hunger to understand. Those who came to know him intimately, particularly in the warmth of his home life, will remember him for his comradeship, his generosity, and his spirited personality.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Porter Butts
Max C. Otto
Samuel Rogers
George C. Sellery
James Watrous, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1298 - December 2, 1957

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR CHARLES M. PURIN

Dr. Charles M. Purin was born in Riga, Latvia, on August 14, 1872. He died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on September 18, 1957. He is survived by his wife, Hedwig, and two sons, Carl and Alexander, all of Milwaukee.

In his early years Professor Purin entered the theological seminary at Riga as a student for the priesthood. This training was not completed because of his removal to the United States and particularly to the City of Milwaukee. He attended the Teachers' Seminary in Milwaukee and the University of Wisconsin. From this latter school he obtained the A.B. degree in 1909, the A.M. degree in 1910, and the Ph.D. degree in 1913 in German Language and Literature.

Prior to completion of his University work, he toured the United States and worked on farms where he became familiar with American ways and customs. Professor Purin had a long and distinguished career as a teacher and scholar in the field of modern foreign language. He taught in the Chicago Public Schools and later in the German-English Academy which was the forerunner of the Milwaukee University School. He was also head of the Modern Language Department of East Division High School in Milwaukee and served as head of the College Division and Dean of Men in the former Milwaukee State Teachers College. He also served as Associate Professor of Modern Language in the University of Texas and Lecturer in Modern Language, Hunter College, New York City.

In 1927 he returned to Milwaukee as Director of the Milwaukee Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin and also as Professor of German. These positions he held until his retirement from University service on July 1, 1942. After his retirement from the University, Professor Purin became a member of the faculty of Castle Heights Military Institute at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he taught Russian and Spanish. After retirement from this position, he joined the faculty of the Milwaukee University School as an instructor in German Language and Literature, which position he held at the time of his death.

Professor Purin was the author of many textbooks and articles in the field of teaching of modern foreign language. At one time he was one of three scholars under a Carnegie grant to explore the entire subject of language teaching. From 1948 to 1950 he was President of the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers Association.

In addition to his native tongue which was Latvian, Professor Purin spoke fluently French, German, Russian and Spanish. In his seminary days he had also studied old Bulgarian and Greek. Professor Purin was an outstanding scholar in his professional field, was an inspirational teacher beloved by his students, and was a citizen respected by all who knew him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Joseph G. Baier
Ross H. Bardell
Wilbur M. Hanley
George G. Town
George A. Parkinson, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1299 - December 2, 1957

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR EDWARD BUNKER SCHLATTER

Emeritus Professor Edward Bunker Schlatter died on October 24, 1957, at Verona, Wisconsin, after an illness of six weeks. He was in his seventy-eighth year. From 1904 until his retirement in 1943 he was a member of the resident Department of French and Italian and from 1917 to 1943 head of the Department of Romance Languages of the Extension Division.

Professor Schlatter was born on November 4, 1879, in Brooklyn, New York. He earned his B.A. degree at Dartmouth in 1903 and his M.A. at Harvard in 1904. After a period of study in France he came to the University of Wisconsin as an instructor in Romance Languages. Along with a number of other young scholars who were appointed at about the same period he formed the solid base on which the present departments of French and Italian and Spanish and Portuguese were built.

His doctorate which he received in 1909 was one of the first to be granted at Wisconsin in Romance Languages. The same year he was named assistant professor. In 1916 he was forced by ill health to take a year's leave of absence which he spent, with his family, in Florida. Upon his return he assumed direction of the rapidly growing Department of Romance Languages of the Extension Division, while continuing to teach in residence his popular course on the History of the French Language. On the occasion of his promotion to full professorship in 1927, the dean of the Extension Division described him as "... a very valuable man and undoubtedly the best in the country for the work he is doing." He created a long list of Extension courses and his pioneering efforts thus firmly established this important aspect of university work.

In 1941, he was again led, through poor health, to request leave of absence and in 1943 he submitted his resignation after 36 years of devoted service.

He was a member of the Modern Language Association of America, the Modern Humanities Association and other societies.

Professor Schlatter married Florence Alida Barrows of Burlington, Vermont, in 1905. He is survived by her and two children, Mrs. Johannes Sachse who with her husband, Professor Sachse of Michigan State University, is now in Dortmund, Germany, Edward Bunker Schlatter, Jr., of Madison, Wisconsin, and four grandchildren.

Professor Schlatter will be remembered as a talented teacher whose exacting standards contributed so greatly to the intellectual formation of a generation of Wisconsin students in Romance Languages. He will be no less remembered by a wide circle of friends from all walks of life who shared the generous hospitality and gracious living of his home both before and long after his retirement.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

W. T. Bandy
J. E. Harris
J. H. Herriott
E. E. Milligan, Chairman
J. Palmeri

DOCUMENT 1306 - January 6, 1958

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF DEAN EMERITUS OLIVER SAMUEL RUNDALL

Oliver Samuel Rundell, dean emeritus of the Law School, died on December 12, 1957, at Kansas City, Missouri, where, since his retirement at the University of Wisconsin, he was following at the School of Law of the University of Kansas City his loved profession of teaching. So in his vigorous 76th year this thoughtful, kindly, considerate, gracious and quietly humorous spirit has departed from us, his associates of many years, and is mourned by all the many who rejoice to have had him as a friend.

Scion of a pioneer Wisconsin family, Oliver Rundell was born on October 6, 1881, at Rewey in southwestern Wisconsin, where he obtained his early education in the common schools and the State Normal School at Platteville. After three years as a school principal, he entered the University, where he won a law degree with honors in 1910. During the next four years he taught part time in the Law School and practiced law in Monroe, where he was also city attorney. In 1914 he became a full member of the law faculty and continued as such for thirty-nine years, one year beyond the usual age of retirement. He was acting dean of the School in 1929-1933, and 1943-1945, dean in 1945-1953, and Jackson Professor of Law in 1952-1954.

In 1916 he married Abigail Parmley, whose parents lived on the farm adjoining the Rundell place. Mrs. Rundell survives him, as do their son, Hugh Augustus, professor at Washington State University in Pullman, Washington, and their three daughters, Ruth Eleanor Rowley of Park Ridge, Illinois, Barbara Jean Alvis of Morgantown, West Virginia, and Janet Evelyn Stutts of Park Ridge, Illinois. A son, John Philip, was killed in military action in Germany, November 29, 1944.

Two devotions shaped Oliver Rundell's professional life: first, service to the University as a teacher and administrator; second, study of the law of property, the focus of his teaching and research, in order to clarify whatever was obscure, and to make it a better servant of human needs.

His life was motivated less by rewards of money, or of prestige and position, than by the satisfaction he found in the performance of the work of his profession and in the carrying of the manifold responsibilities he was chosen to shoulder. He enjoyed his customary work so much that, on approaching retirement, he forwent a year's earned absence on leave.

Kindly and thoughtful of others, calm and deliberate in his judgments, he was firm in the discharge of every duty, however painful. His example was a pervasive influence in keeping the law faculty, despite all differences among its members, a friendly company in which competition never blocked cooperation. Respected and trusted by the whole University community, he served it well in many positions of responsibility and honor. In the classroom his quiet wit, his penetrating slowly phrased hypothetical questions, his clear step by step analysis of legal doctrine, and his personal sincerity will never be forgotten by those who took his courses. As students they came to love him because he loved them. And after their graduation he was ever ready to assist them by advice and encouragement in the early and difficult years of their practice. In those who achieved notable success he rejoiced and gloried. He won the highest reward of the teacher -- the eager acknowledgment by those he has taught of the store of knowledge and understanding they have gained from him.

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As a scholar in his chosen field of property law, Dean Rundell contributed noteworthy articles to leading law journals; compiled a casebook on Rights in Land; was an Advisor and Reporter for the American Law Institute in its Restatement of the Law of Real Property; and was author of Easements and Licenses, part eight of the monumental treatise, The American Law of Property. As a distinguished visiting professor, he taught at the law schools of other great universities -- Chicago, Michigan, North Carolina, Columbia and Stanford. He was an honorary member of the scholastic fraternities of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi, and in 1931 was president of the honorary legal society of the Order of the Coif.

But above all such achievements and Honors, it is his able and devoted service to the University as teacher and administrator, and the impact that his gentle and generous spirit had upon all who were associated with him as colleagues and students that constitute his most precious legacy to the State, the University, and to his fellow men.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Jacob H. Beuscher
Ray A. Brown
Charles Bunn
Howard L. Hall
William G. Rice

DOCUMENT 1307 - January 6, 1958

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DUDLEY C. BROOKS

In his thirty-five years of service to the University of Wisconsin, Dudley C. Brooks gave to the teaching of English an unfailing enthusiasm which won him the respect of his colleagues and, in many cases, the devotion of his students.

Dudley Brooks was born in Bozeman, Montana, on March 9, 1893. Although orphaned at an early age, he remembered that books and serious discussion had been the focus of the home he dimly remembered. He worked his way through high school and later through the University of Wisconsin where he took his B.A. degree. In World War I, he served in the Ambulance Corps in France and after the war stayed on in the Army of Occupation. During that time he joined the Beaux Artes Group and perfected his French. After taking his M.A. degree in English at the University of Wisconsin in 1922, he went to India where he held an editorial position in Calcutta. Here he developed his life-long interest in the mysticism of the Oriental religions. In later years in Milwaukee he was for several years president of the Theosophical Society and was a regular lecturer on Theosophy both in Milwaukee and Chicago. His two sons, by whom he is survived, are now studying for the ministry.

On his return from India in 1924, he became an instructor in Correspondence Study Courses in the Extension Division. In 1930 he transferred to the Milwaukee Extension Division, at first as an instructor, later as an assistant professor. His primary interest was in writing, specifically in the techniques by which both factual and creative writing are most effectively taught. In his inexhaustible enthusiasm for writing, he experimented with many types of fiction and was an active member of the Fictioneers. Over a period of many years, he organized the more ambitious of his students into a Writers' Group whose continuing activity is a living testimony to the success of his teaching career.

Dudley Brooks died in Door County, Wisconsin, on August 7, 1957, having been engaged in teaching and creative writing until a month before his death.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Elisabeth K. Holmes
Edward D. Holst, Chairman
Frieda A. Voigt

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF ASSISTANT PROFESSOR FREEMAN HARDING BROWN

Freeman Harding Brown, Director of the Photographic Laboratory and chairman of the Department of Photography of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, died on December 1, 1957, at a Madison hospital, following an illness of but a few days. He was 59 years of age and had served the University for 26 years.

Professor Brown is survived by his wife, the former Irma Wille of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to whom he was married in 1921; two sons, Dr. Russell Harding Brown of Hammond, Indiana, and Robert Campbell Brown of St. Paul, Minnesota; his mother, Mrs. Ernest Harding Brown of Cashton; and six grandchildren.

Freeman Harding Brown was born in Cashton, Wisconsin, on February 8, 1898. He was educated in the public schools of Cashton, the State College at Oshkosh, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of Minnesota. He taught for a year at the Central Continuation School in Milwaukee and for nine years at the Oshkosh Vocational School. He joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Visual Instruction in 1931. Four years later he was made Director of the Photographic Laboratory and Chairman of the Department of Photography in the University Extension Division. He served in that dual capacity until his death.

Professor Brown's work throughout more than a quarter of a century with the University was characterized by a spirit of exploration and true dedication. Moved by a strong conviction of the importance of photography as a teaching aid, he constantly sought to improve the techniques and extend the applications of photography in education. One of his first productions, "Judy's Diary", the film story of the growth of a child, is in the health education files of every state in the Union and of many foreign countries, and though made in 1932 it is still in active use. A recent film produced by the Photographic Laboratory under Professor Brown's supervision, "The Wisconsin Cleft Palate Story", won the Golden Reel award in international competition as the best 16 mm. educational motion picture produced in 1955.

Trained as an electrical engineer as well as a teacher, Freeman Brown had a wide range of technical knowledge combined with an insatiable urge to analyze a device or process to see how it functioned and how it could be improved. He was skilled in planning and designing new instruments and equipment to meet the special photographic needs of the University. He applied his ideas and inventiveness to the fields of lighting, sound recording, and acoustics, seeking always to understand and improve techniques. In recent years he was engaged in experimental work with high speed photography, designing instruments and developing methods to aid research in engineering and other fields.

Added to Freeman Brown's curiosity, ingenuity, and persistence were the enduring human qualities of patience and kindness. An extremely modest, considerate, and helpful manner marked his every activity and personal contact. His relationships with others found expression through membership in the First Congregational Church of Madison, the Masonic Lodge and Scottish-Rite Consistory, Zor Shrine, the Rotary Club, and a number of professional organizations, including the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers.

Freeman Brown's colleagues and associates will remember him as a firm friend and earnest helper who could be depended upon always to place service above self.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Chester Allen
Henry J. Duwe
W. Robert Marshall
Harold B. McCarty, Chairman

Walter J. Meives
Norman P. Neal
Ivan B. Williamson

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR WILLIAM F. LORENZ

Dr. William F. Lorenz, Emeritus Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Wisconsin Medical School, was born February 15, 1882, in New York City and died February 19, 1958, at Madison, Wisconsin. Dr. Lorenz graduated from New York University with a medical degree in 1903. His postgraduate interest was psychiatry and his training was at the Manhattan State Hospital. In 1908 he joined a group of psychiatrists at Kankakee, Illinois, to participate primarily as a neuropathologist under the late Dr. Adolph Meyer (Johns Hopkins University). While visiting in Wisconsin, he became very much interested in the great opportunities which Wisconsin's Mental Health Program and its state institutions offered to energetic, scientifically-minded psychiatrists. He became Clinical Director at the Mendota State Hospital. He organized at once investigative facilities by creating a laboratory and worked out the blood tests for recognizing syphilis and abnormal blood constituents. The demands from Wisconsin's physicians for the state-wide laboratory service from the Mendota Hospital soon overshadowed its facilities. Thereupon the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute was created which fulfilled the role of a diagnostic center for the much needed scientific study of the mentally ill and for observations of the problem patients in our Wisconsin institutions. This Psychiatric Institute with its clinical divisions branched out into an extensive investigative laboratory rendering broader but free services to all physicians of the State. The early association of Dr. Lorenz (1909) with the University of Wisconsin Medical School created a cooperative interdepartmental research group for progress in medicine. The arsenical Tryparsamide was introduced for the treatment of syphilis and was the most efficacious treatment for syphilis of the central nervous system until the advent of Penicillin replaced all previous pharmacological treatments of syphilis.

Investigations of pharmacological reactions to various drugs and sedatives culminated in the use of Sodium Amytal to assay commonly unapproachable mental conflicts and to permit quicker understanding of the underlying psychodynamics. This Sodium Amytal analysis found extensive practice during World War II to restore psychologically induced battle casualties. Further contributions were studies in nutrition and metabolism in psychiatric disorders with the important and earliest studies of oxygen uptake and needs of the central nervous system.

His deep interest in the veteran's welfare is amply documented by Dr. Lorenz' military achievements and honors. In 1921 he was largely responsible for the construction of the Memorial Hospital at Mendota which the State leased at a nominal rate to the Veterans Administration until 1948.

The Wisconsin General Hospital which permitted the establishment of a four-year Medical School was made possible in part by Dr. Lorenz' efforts to secure a loan from the Wisconsin Veterans Pension Fund, since the Legislature could not appropriate the necessary sums to complete the School and its Service Memorial Institutes. In 1925 the Psychiatric Institute was transferred from Mendota to the University campus, and Dr. Lorenz served for many years as its Director and as Chairman of the Department of Neuropsychiatry. He recognized the growth of psychiatry in its social implications and responsibilities and sponsored linkage of the facilities of the University to all state agencies and schools through the Psychiatric Institute.

He was a dynamic personality with many diversified interests. As a teacher he favored case presentation over lengthy verbal dissertations and speculations. He was ahead of his time in trying to find biochemical agents in mental disorders.

Another great physician of the "Old Medical Guard of Wisconsin" has left our Campus forever, yet Dr. Lorenz' personality and professional influence remains among us to carry on the long-range development and the coordination of mental hygiene, psychiatry, psychology and biochemistry, all of which he so clearly foresaw.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Dr. Leslie Osborn
Dr. Hans H. Reese, Chairman

Dr. Robert Roessler
Dr. W. D. Stovall

DOCUMENT 1318 - April 14, 1958

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR PAUL MINTON FULCHER

Paul Minton Fulcher died on February 13, 1958, after a prolonged illness. For something like the last six years of his life Professor Fulcher labored under physical handicaps which grew progressively more severe, yet with a truly remarkable display of spirit and endurance he carried on with academic duties through the first semester of the present (1957-58) academic year, which was his thirty-eighth year of service as a member of the Department of English at Wisconsin.

Professor Fulcher was born at Eureka, Illinois, on November 10, 1895. As an undergraduate he attended the University of West Virginia, where he graduated with the A.B. in 1916. He then began graduate work in English, securing his A.M. at Harvard in 1917. Shortly after our entrance into World War I he volunteered as an ambulance driver with the American Field Service in France, where he served from 1917 to 1919, receiving the Croix de Guerre from the French government in recognition of his work at the front. After further graduate work at Oxford, England, and later at the University of Missouri, he joined the Department of English at Wisconsin in the fall of 1920 as an Instructor. In 1925 he took the Doctorate in English here and was made an Assistant Professor. He became Associate Professor in 1930, Professor in 1943. In 1929 he married Louise Dwyer, who died in 1949.

Professor Fulcher was a humanist in the best tradition, widely read, genuinely concerned both with literary values and the responsibilities of the man of letters to society, and dedicated to the art of informed and persuasive teaching. He was the author of a novel, Guests of Summer (1930), and the editor or co-editor of some five editions and texts designed for students of literature. No one who knew him intimately ever doubted his scholarly qualifications, but he chose to live essentially in terms of a life as teacher, and many graduates of the University, including some members of its present faculty, remember him as a great teacher, humorous, illuminating, inspiring. As director of the Writers' Institute and teacher of creative writing he gave both encouragement and salutary discomfort to aspiring novelists. The popularity of his lectures on the English novel and on the literature of the present century was the result of wide information combined with much thought and a fine power of synthesis.

Those who knew Professor Fulcher personally came to appreciate his keenness and the breadth of his interests, and to discern through his lively and often mordant discussion of men, books, and the political and social issues of the day a rare and bracing force of mind and character. He had many of the skills and graces of George Bernard Shaw, who became his favorite author and whom he introduced with wit and charm to countless of his students. Like Shaw, he knew how to combine literature and fighting liberalism. Paul Fulcher will be remembered by friends, students, and colleagues for his humor, his intellectual energy, and the perceptiveness and grace which always characterized his teaching.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Chester Higby
Ricardo Quintana, Chairman
Ednah Thomas
Helen White
Carl Woodring

DOCUMENT 1321 - May 5, 1958

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR GEORGE SMITH BRYAN

George Smith Bryan, Emeritus Professor of Botany, died unexpectedly at his home in Madison on March 5, 1958. Thus ended the career of a colorful figure of the University of Wisconsin campus. Surviving are his wife, Katharine Perry Bryan; a daughter, Mrs. Ronald M. Smith of Toronto; a brother, Isaac Marion Bryan of Charleston, South Carolina; and a sister, Mrs. E. T. Rulison of Santa Cruz, California.

Born in Charleston, South-Carolina, on May 2, 1879, he was the elder son of Isaac Marion and Rosa Mills (Stoney) Bryan. His father was a lawyer. His ancestors on both sides of the family had been South Carolina Low Country residents since the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Privately educated in his early years, he later attended Greenville, South Carolina, public schools and then Furman University, from which he received the A.B. degree in 1900. After a decade of service in the secondary schools of his native state, culminating in a co-headmastership at Furman Preparatory School, he began graduate work in botany at the University of Chicago in 1911. In 1914 he received the Ph.D. degree summa cum laude from that institution and in the fall of that year came to the University of Wisconsin as an instructor. In 1917 his academic career was interrupted by the war, but in 1919 he returned to the campus and by 1927 he had risen to the rank of full professor. He served as chairman of the Botany Department from 1943 to 1948.

Dr. Bryan was a superb teacher. Few students in his large elementary classes failed to respond to his fine lectures. These were always carefully organized presentations which he delivered with characteristic enthusiasm and just the right touch of humor. On the laboratory phases of his courses he spared no effort, often himself spending hours making preparations for a single exercise, or traveling miles to secure particular specimens needed to make the work most effective. But perhaps he was at his very best in leading classes on field expeditions. Every spring for many years he took a large group of elementary students on a memorable all-day trip to Devils Lake. And the numerous smaller groups of advanced students which he took into the field found him to be an inspiring leader. The textbook of general botany of which he was co-author has been used in scores of colleges and universities across the land.

His administrative ability, which may have stemmed in part from his rearing in the home of a lawyer father and in part from his experience as a commanding officer in the war, was revealed in many ways. As departmental chairman, he showed the strength of his convictions and the breadth of his tolerance. One of the few things he could not understand was the lack of human understanding in others.

Dr. Bryan's special botanical interests were in the higher Cryptogams and the Gymnosperms--interests kindled by Professor John Merle Coulter and others at Chicago. After his retirement in 1949 he devoted much of his time to research and from this effort three of his best scientific contributions emerged. At the time of his death he had a vigorous research program in progress. He was also a profound student of botanical history, a theme which he developed in one of his favorite courses and, with graduate students, in a seminar.

Three times during his long career at Wisconsin Dr. Bryan left the campus for an extended period. In August 1917 he was commissioned Captain in the Infantry, U.S. Army, and was later promoted to the rank of Major. He served overseas with the 85th and 35th Divisions, and from January to August 1919 was Commandant of the Russian prisoner-of-war-camp, Quedlinburg, Germany. In 1923 he served as cryptogamic

botanist on a scientific expedition to Peru, under the auspices of the Field Museum of Natural History. In 1927, in company with Professor R. J. Roark, he went on a private expedition and safari to Tanganyika, East Africa.

Throughout his life this vigorous man was an out-of-doors enthusiast. He greatly enjoyed the field work involved in his profession. Also he was, from boyhood, an ardent and active sportsman. Fishing, hiking, camping, and horseback riding all appealed to him, but above all, hunting. In Wisconsin and the South mainly he hunted game birds and water fowl; in Africa it was big game. Photographing wildlife was one of his hobbies. He was a keen and observant naturalist who took great satisfaction in obtaining good film records of plants and animals in their natural habitats. He approached the out-of-doors with a rare combination of the competent vigor of the pioneer, the aesthetic appreciation of the artist, and the diligent curiosity of the scientist.

Dr. Bryan was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Botanical Society of America, the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, the South Carolina Society of Colonial Wars, Madison Getaway Club, Madison Literary Club, and, for some years, the Blackhawk Country Club. He belonged to the Gamma Alpha fraternity and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Sigma, and Sigma Xi. The honorary degree Litt.D. was conferred upon him in 1946 by Furman University.

Professor Bryan lived a long and useful life. He will be remembered with affection by his many friends and colleagues, while thousands of former students will recall his lectures and his field trips among the highlights of their college days. The University of Wisconsin and the City of Madison are both richer for the years that this gentleman of the South spent in the community.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Herbert M. Clarke
Richard I. Evans
Emma L. Fisk
Mark H. Ingraham
Raymond J. Roark
Henry R. Trumbower
Myron P. Backus, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1322 - May 5, 1958

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR WARNER TAYLOR

Warner Taylor died on March 15, 1958, nearly eleven years after he retired from his professorship in the Department of English and ended the almost unbroken service in its courses in composition which he began in 1911. For the greater part of that time he carried the main responsibility for making Freshman English an enlightening discipline for undergraduates and a sound training school for the teaching assistants in that basic course.

Warner Taylor was born in Utica, New York, on April 6, 1880, and was a graduate of Utica Academy. His B.A. degree was taken at Columbia University in 1903, and immediately after taking his M.A. in 1905 he began a six-year term of service there as a part-time, and later as a full-time instructor. After coming to Wisconsin at the same rank in 1911, he advanced through the grades to his full professorship in 1927. In August, 1916, he married Clara Fuller, who continues to live in Madison. His daughter, Mrs. Harry Miller (Lucia Fairchild Taylor), also survives him.

Warner Taylor's first interest was the discipline and art of writing. His interpretation of prose style is gratefully remembered by countless undergraduate and graduate students for the enrichment it gave to their appreciation and performance. He held both his students and staff to high standards. With his staff of teaching assistants he tried to be a counsellor, and he did much to enrich their lives socially as well as professionally. His vision was broader than the campus, and at a time (1929) before educational surveys had become commonplace, he published A National Survey of Freshman English.

There were other and more concrete contributions to the business of teaching basic composition. In 1928 Warner Taylor and his predecessor in the direction of Freshman English, Frederick A. Manchester, published a practical guide for teachers under the title Freshman Themes. In spite of the tax upon his energy and time by many other compilations of that kind, which were mimeographed for the benefit of his assistants in the course, Warner Taylor kept his literary interests alive by writing distinguished introductions to an edition of some of Thomas Hardy's novels, to a collection of Essays of Past and Present (published by Harper's in 1928), and to a second collection, Thought in English Prose (Doubleday, Doran, 1930). His theoretical interest in the analysis of English prose resulted in his study of The Prose Style of Dr. Johnson in the Wisconsin Studies in English.

Warner Taylor's academic work was enriched by significant scientific and artistic diversions. He was a frequent contributor to the journals of the American Ornithologists' Union and of Wilson's Ornithological Society. His photography of the birds of Wisconsin and of the Maine coast was justly recognized by the three-star award of the Photographic Society of America, and many of his pictures give permanent evidence of the delicacy of observation and form which found expression in everything that he undertook.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Merritt Y. Hughes (Chairman)
Edgar W. Lacy
A. W. Schorger
Ednah S. Thomas

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR RUTH COONS WALLERSTEIN

In the death of Professor Ruth C. Wallerstein in a car accident in England on March 28, 1958, the University of Wisconsin lost one of its distinguished scholars and one of its devoted teachers.

Ruth Coons Wallerstein was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of October, 1893, the daughter of the late David and Helen (Coons) Wallerstein. She grew up in an atmosphere of broad intellectual and artistic culture and also of devotion to the public interest, for her lawyer father was a leader in the defense of civil liberties in the Philadelphia area. She was educated at the Stevens School for Girls in Philadelphia and then at Bryn Mawr College, where she received her B.A. in 1914, majoring in the Classics. She received her M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1915 and her doctor's degree in 1917. The United States had entered the first World War, so in August of that year she went to Washington to enter government service. From August 1917 to March 1918 she was an assistant in the Food Administration, and a confidential junior assistant to the War Trade Board from March 1918 through March 1919. From May 1919 through May 1920 she taught as an instructor in Louisiana State Normal School. In the fall of 1920 she came to the University of Wisconsin as an instructor in English, and she remained a member of our department until her death. She was promoted to the rank of assistant professor in 1926; in 1936 to associate professor; and full professor in 1947.

Miss Wallerstein wrote her doctor's dissertation on King John in Fact and Fiction, and this was published in 1917. Her first publications in the learned journals were articles on Rossetti. She then devoted her time to the field of the seventeenth century where she was to achieve such distinguished success, publishing, among other studies, a volume in 1935 on Richard Crashaw: A Study in Style and Poetic Development. With two of her colleagues she edited a two-volume Anthology of Seventeenth Century Literature which appeared in 1951-52. Her studies in Seventeenth Century Poetic published by The University of Wisconsin Press in 1950 received the first Christian Gauss Award of Phi Beta Kappa for the best publication of the year in the field of the humanities published by the American University presses. She continued to contribute distinguished articles and reviews to the learned journals on a wide variety of seventeenth-century figures and topics, and, at the time of her death, she was engaged on a book on John Donne as a part of a larger study of the meaning and significance of Platonism in seventeenth-century England.

Miss Wallerstein took an active part in the national life of her profession, especially in the Modern Language Association, where she was one of its leaders in the seventeenth-century section and in the formation of a section on poetics and literary theory. She served for a number of years on the Fellowship Awards Committee of the American Association of University Women and she was a member of the Christian Gauss Award Committee of Phi Beta Kappa. In 1950 she represented the University at the First International Conference of University Professors of English at Oxford, and again at the Second Conference at Paris in 1953, and in 1954 at the Sixth Triennial Congress for Modern Languages and Literature at Oxford. She was a well-known figure in the research libraries of England as well as of this country.

She took a generous share in the committee work of her department and of the University. She was one of the people who helped plan the program of the Humanistic Foundation of the University of Wisconsin, and she was a member of the Committee on the Search for a New Dean of Women a couple of years ago, and she was an active member of the Committee on Human Relations. She took a generous interest, also, in the community life of Madison. Her papers before the Madison Literary Club, for

instance, were always listened to with the greatest of interest because she took that opportunity to share with her friends in other fields her own very unusual command of the works of such figures as T. S. Eliot and Marianne Moore. It was characteristic of her, too, that during the Second World War she trained and served faithfully as a Nurses' Aid at the Wisconsin General Hospital.

Miss Wallerstein brought to her teaching, on both the undergraduate and graduate level, the fruits of her own imaginative and wide-ranging scholarship. She knew how to communicate her own enthusiasms to her students, and she had a positive genius for discovering and awakening the gifted student. Her standards were very high, indeed, and she never compromised them. She made bright students work as they had never worked before, and they discovered that they enjoyed working for her beyond anything they had ever known before. She took a deep personal interest in the professional plans of her graduate students and her young colleagues, and her keen judgment and warm encouragement were greatly prized by them. Indeed, all who came in contact with Miss Wallerstein as teacher and colleague and friend felt the charm and magnetism of a very rare spirit, devoted to an unusual degree to the life of the mind and yet always warm in its capacity for friendship and generous in its response to the daily human need. Admiration for her intellectual distinction was coupled with deep affection for her personal charm and graciousness, and her memory is a light to all who had the privilege of knowing her.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Paul F. Clark
Merritt Y. Hughes
Mark H. Ingraham
Ricardo Quintana
Helen C. White (Chairman)

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR THOMAS LYMAN BEWICK

With the passing of Emeritus Professor Thomas Lyman Bewick, Wisconsin lost one of its pioneer leaders of rural youth and its first state leader of boys and girls club work.

Thomas Lyman Bewick was born at Windsor, Dane County, Wisconsin, April 30, 1877, son of William and Jennie Wood Bewick. He spent his boyhood in a rural atmosphere which laid the foundation for his understanding of the needs, ambitions, and problems of rural youth. He received his pre-college education at the Sun Prairie High School and the State Normal School at River Falls. Following graduation, he entered the educational field and served as high school principal at Bloomington, Wisconsin, as Instructor at the Mt. Horeb School, as Principal of Manzonita Boys School, Pala Alto, California, and as Superintendent of City Schools at Horicon, Wisconsin. While engaged in public instruction he was the author of several stories printed in "The Lincoln Readers" for public schools. Later he did graduate work in agricultural education at the University of Wisconsin, graduating with a M.A. degree.

When Wisconsin adopted the Federal Agricultural Extension Program, Bewick was appointed State Leader of Boys and Girls Club Work, a position which he held from October 1, 1914, until February 1, 1944, when at his own request, he became Assistant State Club Leader and continued in this capacity until his retirement on April 30, 1947.

"T. L.", as he was popularly and affectionately known by his many friends and associates, was one of the pioneers in boys and girls club work as a national educational movement, having served as a member of the national committee which chose the 4-H emblem, the motto, colors, and creed used today by 4-H Clubs throughout the nation. He was an ardent supporter of camping for rural boys and girls. He arranged for the first state club week at the University of Wisconsin in those early days when delegates were quartered in tents on the University campus.

A lover of music, he encouraged singing as a part of the State 4-H Club program. As an extension worker, he took an active part in the work of Alpha Sigma Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national honorary extension fraternity and wrote the words and music for a fraternity song which is used by the Wisconsin chapter at its annual initiation ceremonies.

He died August 24, 1958, and is survived by his wife, Paula; one son, Thomas Lyman, Jr., and one daughter, Helen.

COMMITTEE:

Bruce L. Cartter
Clinton J. Chapman
Rupert H. Rasmussen (Chairman)

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR LEONARD ROSE INGERSOLL

Leonard Rose Ingersoll died of a heart attack in his laboratory April 25, 1958. His death marked the end of more than a half century of loyal service to this university.

He was born in New York City June 1, 1880, the only boy in a family of four children. Early in his boyhood, the family moved to Denver. He studied mathematics and physics at Colorado College (B.S. 1902, honorary ScD. 1951) under Florian Cajori (Wisconsin B.S., M.S., ScD.), for whom he had such admiration that he named a son Alfred Cajori Ingersoll. In 1902 Professor Slichter brought him to Wisconsin as a scholar in mathematics. The next year he was fellow in physics. In the department of physics he received his Ph.D. in 1905, advanced from instructor in 1905 to professor in 1925, and served as department chairman from 1936 to 1947. He became emeritus professor in 1950 but remained actively at work in his research laboratory to the day of his death. What could be more satisfying than to be able to work until the very sunset of life! One of his favorite quotations, from Browning, was

"Grow old along with me
The best is yet to be."

His professional contributions included coauthorship of a book on heat conduction, a general physics book, and a widely used laboratory manual. His principal research interests were in the optical properties of matter. He took great satisfaction after retirement in measuring the Faraday magneto-optical effect in gases and vapors with a precision far beyond that of any earlier measurements. He was an enthusiastic and effective teacher in both elementary and advanced courses. In helping to plan Sterling Hall (1917) he arranged for the inclusion of space for a physics museum, the first in this country. The museum remained a live interest with him. In fact, he mounted a new exhibit housing with his own hands on the day of his death. He liked to see the museum used not only by students but by children; he insisted that the exhibits be "small-boyproof".

Leonard Ingersoll was a man of many interests: science, literature, music, photography, engineering, toymaking, travel, and perhaps most of all, people. His interest in others was as great as in himself; in his thoughtfulness of others he was oblivious of their station. He shared his interests and experiences with his friends to an extraordinary degree and with a boyish enthusiasm. Little incidents of an ordinary day's living or a trip to Europe were related to his friends with a deft, amusing touch, more often than not impartially bringing in a revealing joke on himself. A persistent and accomplished raconteur, he was never long-winded.

Probably his primary non-professional interest was music. For several years he was host to a group of Madison musicians who played chamber music on Sunday afternoons. He was active in bringing the Pro Arte Quartet to the University, and for many years seldom missed any of their concerts. In 1957 he and Mrs. Ingersoll made a trip to New York solely to hear all the Wagner ring operas. Shortly after his retirement he began piano lessons, which he was taking up to the time of his death.

In 1907 he married Barbara Ethel Smeigh, who died in 1917. They had two children, Barbara M. and Hugh D. (who died in 1957). Barbara, his second wife Helen (Flint) Wallace, their son Alfred, a stepdaughter Anne Wallace Norton, and several grandchildren survive him.

He was for many years a faithful member of the Congregational Church. With his wife, he was for more than fifteen years an active member of the University Heights Poetry Club; he was very fond of quoting lines from favorite poems. His membership in non-university organizations included the West End Club and the Technical Club.

Leonard Ingersoll lived a well-rounded and zestful life. He helped make life pleasant for a host of friends, who will miss him sorely.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

C. P. Higby
J. E. Mack, Chairman
W. H. Peterson
H. T. Richards
J. R. Roebuck

DOCUMENT 1334 - October 6, 1958

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF ASSISTANT PROFESSOR SAMUEL A. IVES

In the unexpected death of Samuel A. Ives, Assistant Professor and Curator of Rare Books in the Memorial Library, the University community has lost a good friend, an able librarian, a true bookman, and an excellent scholar.

Samuel Anthon Ives, 49, died August 9, 1958, at Okee, Wisconsin, from a heart attack suffered after swimming. He was born on July 12, 1909, in Brooklyn, New York, and received his A.B. degree from Hamilton College in 1930. In 1938 he was awarded a master's degree in classics at Columbia University and later did additional graduate work at Yale.

His experience in the field of librarianship as well as in classical and medieval scholarship was extensive and varied. From 1930 to 1932, he was Assistant Librarian at The Gennadeion, in Athens, when he returned to New York to become the private librarian of George A. Plimpton, scholar, publisher, and collector of manuscripts, whose biography he wrote for the recent second supplement to the Dictionary of American Biography. In 1934-35, he was on the staff of the Rare Book Room, Library of Congress. The next ten years he spent in the Rare Book Department of Columbia University, where he cataloged the entire university collection of manuscripts and was assistant curator in charge of manuscripts in the Plimpton, Smith, and Dale libraries. Before coming to Wisconsin as Curator of Rare Books in 1950, he was a member of the Yale University Library staff, specializing in the cataloging of manuscripts and rare books.

Nor was his professional experience confined to libraries. He learned of the more practical aspects of acquiring and selling manuscripts, books, and research collections through his association with two of the most important and best-known rare book dealers in the East.

Samuel Ives possessed a good reading knowledge of some eight or ten languages and an unusual proficiency in Latin and Greek. Up to the time of his death, he was still consulted on paleographic questions by New York rare book dealers. His familiarity with classical and medieval bibliography, and the history of books, libraries, printing, and binding was utilized continually with profit by members of the faculty and the Library staff alike.

Long experience with scientific books, manuscripts, and booksellers' catalogs had made him an expert in the literature of the physical and natural sciences. He was instrumental in increasing the size, scope, and quality of the University's rare book collections in the history of science, which are nationally recognized as outstanding.

His interests inclined as well toward Biblical scholarship, and he had a fine private library of theology, Biblical commentaries, and editions of the Bible. Several articles based on his research in Biblical and textual history and exegesis have appeared in theological periodicals and in the Quarterly of the Wisconsin Academy.

Together with Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt, Samuel Ives published An English Thirteenth Century Bestiary, 1942, and was the author of numerous articles on medieval manuscripts in the George A. Plimpton Collection. He was responsible for the addenda to David E. Smith's Rara Arithmetica, 1939, and with one of his professors at Yale, Clarence Mendell, wrote an article "Ryck's Manuscript of Tacitus", for The American Journal of Philology based on their discovery of a manuscript of Tacitus. In 1944 he translated from the French Gustave Cohen's edition of Geoffroy Tory and Catherine de Medici: An Unpublished Manuscript.

With all his erudition, Samuel Ives was a modest, gracious and friendly personality--an admired and loved son, husband, father, and colleague. He is survived by his father, Harry, his wife, Florence, and his daughter, Elizabeth. Of his fellow workers at the Memorial Library; those of the faculty, student body, or the public who sought his professional help; his fellow members of the Logos Club; those to whom he lectured or with whom he shared his knowledge and love of rare books; or his many friends, none will forget his kindness, generosity, and dedication to scholarship.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Herbert M. Howe
Aaron J. Ihde
Louis Kaplan, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1335 - October 6, 1958

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR BYRON CHARLES JORNS

Byron Charles Jorns, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Journalism and well-known watercolor artist, died July 7, 1958.

He was born at Portage, Wisconsin, September 28, 1898. He studied art at the Chicago Art Institute and at the University of Wisconsin, and joined the faculty here in 1935.

His work has been exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, at the Art Institute in Chicago, in Madison Art Association shows, and at other art shows in Chicago, Miami and Milwaukee.

One of his watercolors is in the permanent collection of the Metropolitan Gallery in New York, and another is in the collection at the Chicago Art Institute. The painting, "Pheasants on the Wing", was selected in 1950 for the American artists group calendar collection. Professor Jorns was also honored in 1950 as the first American artist with a one-man show in the lobby of the U.S.D.A. building in Washington.

Professor Jorns loved rural Wisconsin, and his paintings on conservation, wildlife and forestry were shown widely throughout the country. He had a unique ability to capture and record the beauty and spirit of our woods, meadows, lakes and farms. His love of nature and his personal charm won him thousands of friends throughout Wisconsin.

His cheerful art has also served to lighten otherwise serious information that has gone into thousands of Wisconsin farm homes in the form of bulletins, circulars and letters. As illustrator for the Agricultural Extension Service, both in agriculture and home economics, he did much to make publications more attractive and interesting.

With students, he was an unfailing source of practical advice and rich inspiration. He was a particular favorite of students from other parts of the world, and his life gave testimony that artistic talent and human understanding--two gifts he had in rich measure--can rise above barriers of language, race or culture.

Perhaps the largest single collection of his work, a series of paintings of rural Wisconsin, will be permanently located at the College of Agriculture, a gift of his wife, Ruby L. Jorns, and of his many friends.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

B. E. Kearl (Chairman)
G. E. Annin
W. A. Sumner

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ALEXANDER NEWTON WINCHELL

Alexander Newton Winchell, Emeritus Professor of geology, died in New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday, June 7, 1958, after a short illness. He was 84 years old. He was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on March 2, 1874, the son of a distinguished geologist, N. H. Winchell. He received his B.S. degree in 1896 and his M.S. degree in 1897 from the University of Minnesota, and his D.Sc. from the University of Paris in 1900.

Professor Winchell served as Professor of Mineralogy and Petrology at the Montana School of Mines from 1900 to 1907, and as Professor of Geology at the University of Wisconsin from 1907 till his retirement in 1944. He was chairman of the Department of Geology from 1935 to 1940. He was associated with the U.S. Geological Survey from 1901 to 1910. After his retirement he served as Visiting Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Virginia 1948-49 and at Columbia University 1949-50. He served for three years as resident mineral consultant at the Stamford Laboratory of the American Cyanamid Company.

Professor Winchell was a fellow of the Geological Society of America, the Mineralogical Society of America, the Society of Economic Geologists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Wisconsin Academy of Science. He was councillor of the Mineralogical Society of America from 1927 to 1930 and was president in 1932. He was awarded the Roebling medal of the Society in 1955 for meritorious achievement.

Professor Winchell was best known for his books on optical mineralogy which have served the science eminently for many years. The first edition was written jointly by him and his father, and the last, fourth, edition was written in collaboration with his son, Horace. These books appeared in three volumes, - volume 1 being devoted to optical crystallographic theory, volume 2 a very thorough compilation of published data on the optical properties of mineral materials including many charts of his own design on mineral properties, and volume 3, a set of exhaustive tables for the identification of minerals by their properties. His volumes 2 and 3 are unexcelled in any language in their thoroughness and value to the laboratory worker. They appeared also in a Russian edition of 15,000 copies. Immediately prior to his death he visited Moscow, as is required by Russia, in relation to the royalties on the Russian edition.

In addition to his textbooks on optical mineralogy Professor Winchell compiled a text on the optical properties of artificial minerals and one on organic crystals. He also compiled a textbook on mineralogy.

The major research activity of Professor Winchell is embodied in a considerable list of published papers on the correlation of the optical properties of crystalline materials and their chemical composition. The graphical representation of these findings will long be a serviceable monument to his devotion to these studies.

During his long teaching career Professor Winchell made many friends among students who will recall the thoroughness of his training and who recognize the role that his influence has played in their professional accomplishment. His absences from the national meetings were rare and inevitably evoked inquiries on his welfare.

Professor Winchell is survived by his wife, Florence S. Winchell, his two sisters, Mrs. A. W. Grant of St. Charles, Illinois, and Mrs. B. J. Derman of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and by four of his five children - Mrs. R. E. Rettger of Dallas, Texas, Dr. A. V. Winchell of Rochester, New York, Mrs. R. J. Lund of Columbus, Ohio, and Professor Horace Winchell of New Haven, Connecticut. A memorial service was held at Spring Glen Congregational Church in Hamden on Tuesday, June 10.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Gladys L. Borchers
R. C. Emmons (Chairman)
R. M. Gates
M. L. Jackson
S. A. Tyler

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR WAKELIN McNEEL

Wakelin McNeel, widely and affectionately known as "Ranger Mac", died on July 26, 1958, at the age of 74. He was Emeritus Professor of Agricultural Extension, following his retirement in 1950 after 28 years on the University staff.

Wakelin McNeel was a native son of Wisconsin. He was born at Kilbourn, now Wisconsin Dells, on February 4, 1884, and received his early schooling there. Following his graduation from Lawrence College in 1906, he served successively as teacher, principal, and superintendent in the schools of Black River Falls, Tomah, and Fort Atkinson. In 1919 he turned to another phase of youth work and became 4-H Club leader in Marathon County. This led him to the University, where he became Assistant State 4-H Club Leader in 1922, State Leader in 1944.

Early in life Ranger Mac developed an intense love of nature. It became a part of his whole being, and he pursued it fervently. At one time he took leave of his teaching for a year of forestry study in Germany, and thereafter he combined the roles of forestry student and teacher. The school-forest movement in Wisconsin grew largely out of this man's love of trees and his concern for coming generations. In the beginning, he persuaded three school boards in a northern county to establish school forests, and today there are more than 300 such forests in Wisconsin. He established, largely at his own initiative and expense, the Junior Forest Ranger Camp for 4-H Club boys interested in forestry. This club activity later evolved into the the State 4-H Conservation Camp which he directed for fifteen years.

Ranger Mac approached conservation with a reverence which impressed all who were privileged to know him. His zeal for the cause, combined with his lively imagination, led him to find new ways to tell the conservation story. He turned to radio, with its access to the children of the state through the Wisconsin School of the Air, and regularly each week of the school term for 21 years he broadcast a program on nature and conservation to the classrooms of Wisconsin. "Afield With Ranger Mac" each Monday morning became a time of inspiration for young and old alike, for the broadcasts were more than nature hikes and conservation lessons. They were explorations into the mysteries of nature and the meaning of creation, and they carried a philosophy, a faith, which reached out to all who heard.

In his lifetime Wakelin McNeel was often honored by his contemporaries. The Boy Scouts of America, Future Farmers of America, American Forestry Association, Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, and many educational groups recognized his accomplishments. For his radio work he won the 1942 national George Foster Peabody Award for the outstanding educational program in the United States.

After his formal retirement, Wakelin McNeel took over the task of developing Upham Woods, the 4-H camp located on the Wisconsin River near his birthplace at the Dells. It now stands as a living monument to his aspirations and efforts for a youth camp amidst woods and natural beauty, an implement to his theory that "every new generation must be inspired by faith to use its young strength."

Wakelin McNeel is survived by his wife, Dora, at home at 3610 Nakoma Road, Madison; two sons, Dr. Laird McNeel of Burlington, and Wakelin McNeel, Jr., teacher of science at Central Michigan College in Mt. Pleasant; and a daughter, Mrs. Harold E. Stoneman of Madison.

The passing of Ranger Mac prompts recollection of the Indian farewell which closed each of his broadcasts and characterized his concern for other people: "May the Great Spirit put sunshine in your heart, today and forever more - heap much!"

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Harold B. McCarty
Fred B. Trenk
Verne V. Varney, Chairman

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF DEAN ADAM VAUSE MILLAR

The death of Adam Vause Millar on September 16, 1958, marked the passing of one of the University's most popular and competent faculty members.

A. V. Millar was born on a farm near Mattoon, Illinois, on September 18, 1873. After graduation from high school he entered the University of Illinois and graduated with the degree of B.S. in Mathematics in 1897. He took graduate work at Illinois in 1897-98, and then taught mathematics at the Champaign, Illinois, High School for two years. Continuing graduate work at the University of Illinois, he received an M.S. degree from that institution in 1901. His interest in students and the challenge of teaching led him to accept an instructorship in general engineering drawing at his Alma Mater in the school year 1901-02, during which time he also continued graduate study.

Dean Millar came to the University of Wisconsin as instructor in drawing and descriptive geometry in 1902, and in so doing dedicated a fruitful career to the profession of teaching. He was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1908, Associate Professor in 1919, and to full Professor in 1922. He was appointed Assistant Dean of the College of Engineering in 1921 and served in that position until his retirement in 1944. He further served as Acting Dean of the College from July 1937 to September 1938. For more than 40 years he acted as advisor to freshman engineering students.

Dean Millar, in his retirement, was fortunate in having good health, and exhibited a continued interest in the University of Wisconsin, its welfare, its faculty, and its student body. He died suddenly of a heart attack on September 16, 1958, at Vincennes, Indiana, while enroute to his home at Orlando, Florida, after a brief visit at Madison and other cities. Dean Millar is survived by his widow, Maud Millar; a sister Mary Millar of Mattoon, Illinois; a daughter, Harriet Gale of Grinnell, Iowa, and a step-daughter, Helen Treackle Kraemer of Appleton.

Basic factors in Dean Millar's outstanding career and service to the University and community were his sincere personality, his love of people, his dedication to teaching, and his teaching ability. He had deep religious convictions. He was a member of the Congregational Church and for many years conducted a Sunday morning bible class under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.

Dean Millar was much interested in athletics, both as participant and spectator. For many years he bowled regularly as a member of the Faculty Bowling League. He was a member of Blackhawk Country Club, and played golf consistently well even after his retirement. While at the University, he attended football, baseball, and basketball games regularly.

Dean Millar early exhibited qualities that made him an outstanding teacher. He was both thorough and patient, and instinctively sensed the difference in motives between sincerity and favor. His door was ever open to students for counsel and advice. Always friendly and understanding, he had to an unusual degree that invaluable characteristic of teachers and scholars of imparting his spirit and the challenge of leadership to others. He displayed an intense interest in the advancement and welfare of students, and spared no effort in aiding them with their problems both on and off the campus.

In the academic field, Dean Millar is credited with a particularly significant achievement in the teaching of his favorite subject, descriptive geometry. Traditionally the graphic solution of problems had employed first angle projection, a type of drawing seldom used elsewhere. By transferring descriptive geometry drawing to the third angle, as used universally for orthographic projection, and adopting new techniques, he opened new possibilities and interest for its use, and established a procedure that has since been generally adopted. He was principal author of a textbook on descriptive geometry that has been widely used in other universities and colleges, as well as at Wisconsin.

One of the invaluable and most significant contributions to the University was his sincere and deep interest in all engineering students, but particularly freshmen through his advisor relations. As an advisor, he never compromised in maintaining high standards and principles, both academic and moral. At the same time he was always kindly and sympathetic in his treatment of those who sought his advice. It is doubtful if any faculty advisor has dealt so intimately and sympathetically with as many students as Dean Millar. Returning alumni of his acquaintance rarely missed the opportunity of calling on him and sharing in his warm and cordial personal greeting.

The faculty of the University of Wisconsin deeply regrets the passing of Dean Millar. His former students and colleagues mourn the passing of a sincere friend and an able teacher.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

H. D. Orth
C. H. Ruedisili
K. G. Shiels
M. O. Withey
L. J. Markwardt, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1362 - February 2, 1959

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOHN L. GILLIN

Professor John Lewis Gillin left the scene of his many and varied labors on December 8, 1958, after a total of about forty-six years of service in the Department of Sociology of the University of Wisconsin. Born in Hudson, Iowa, on October 12, 1871, a son of Samuel Brallier and Anna Louisa Gillin, he attended a rural school in those intervals when, as he put it with his customary dry humor, he "wasn't pitching hay". The intervals must have been utilized to the utmost, for he was well-prepared for college work when he entered Upper Iowa University, going on to take his B.Litt. there in 1894. Not content with one Bachelor's degree, he acquired an A.B. at Grinnell in 1895. During his preparatory work, he encountered a great teacher, E. A. Ross, with whom he later had such long and fruitful association at the University of Wisconsin, and it may well be that Professor Gillin's interest in sociology derived from that early contact. There was an interval, however, of strong interest in the Christian ministry, and in 1904 Professor Gillin received his B.D. from Union Theological Seminary, becoming an ordained Church of the Brethren clergyman. Just prior to this, his parallel and persistent interest in sociology manifested itself in work at Columbia University, for he there added an A.M. in 1903, following this up with a Ph.D. from the same institution in 1906. The current mode of marrying before the completion of graduate work had a forerunner in Professor Gillin; in 1897 he was joined in wedlock with Etta Shaffner. Of this union there was one son, the distinguished anthropologist, John Philip Gillin, now at the University of North Carolina. An adopted daughter, Dorothea Gillin, now Mrs. Harold S. Johnson, rounded out the Gillin family.

After receiving his doctorate, he held important positions at Ashland College, Ohio (of which he was president for one year), and at the State University of Iowa, but in 1912 he was attracted to the University of Wisconsin by the opportunity for wider service glowingly described to him by his former mentor, Professor E. A. Ross, who had joined the Wisconsin staff a few years earlier. Dean Louis Reber, who had tried for five years to find the right man, therefore had little difficulty in securing Professor Gillin's services to head one of the four departments into which the University Extension Division was then grouped; his rank was that of Associate Professor of Sociology and Secretary of the Department of General Information and Welfare. The dual character of his appointment, plus his attachment to some of the plans that he himself developed, meant that from 1913 onward he taught part-time in sociology "on the hill". This did not hinder, however, his zealous application of the Wisconsin Idea toward the setting-up of community and welfare programs in many parts of the State; these programs, and the journeys they made necessary, gave him a knowledge of many aspects of Wisconsin life that he later declared invaluable.

A list of the chairmanships, secretaryships, and similar activities on State Boards of various kinds would be much too long to give here, as would likewise a list of the important national and international posts of similar character that he occupied with great distinction. His entry in Who's Who in America must here serve as reference; it is crammed with specific details.

Similarly lengthy would be a bibliography of even his major books, to say nothing of the great number of articles that he contributed to journals and other publications of both professional and popular character. Singling out only a few, on the basis of their having gone through several editions, we mention only Outlines of Sociology (with Blackmar), Poverty and Dependency, Criminology and Penology, Social Problems (with Dittmer, Colbert, and Kastler), Social Pathology, and Cultural Sociology (with his son).

The honors that were showered upon Professor Gillin by learned societies, colleges, universities, and similar bodies were many; here again reference must be made to Who's Who in America. In every instance there was more than ample warrant for the honorary degree or the like conferred upon him.

Although his interest in sociological theory and history of social thought was active and demonstrably productive, his world-wide reputation rested chiefly on his work in criminology and penology. Here his critically constructive writings played a large part--so much so, in fact, that his equally important role as adviser, consultant, and administrator in the State of Wisconsin perhaps remained obscure to those outside the State. Within Wisconsin boundaries, Professor Gillin's name was on the lips of many people knowing little and caring less about his scholarly achievements; what he meant to them was immediate, direct, and personal interest in social reforms that touched their lives closely.

As is the case with ordinary mortals, things did not always go smoothly for Professor Gillin, as instance the fact that his first wife died in 1944. Sometime thereafter, however, he found renewed companionship in marriage with an old friend of the Gillin family, Mrs. Mary W. McCutcheon, who survives him. Their home was often the scene of friendly gatherings among his associates and hers, and they shared an active life in the Madison community.

Professor Gillin was no Pollyanna, but he refused to surrender his hope that man can control at least part of his destiny if only good will is united with the demonstrable conclusions of hardheaded social science. He notably encouraged his younger colleagues in their research, confident for his own part that truth, wherever it may initially seem to lead, in the long run can always be put to use in the betterment of the human lot by those who unswervingly champion the right--nay, the duty--to be humane.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

David A. Baerreis
Howard Becker (Chairman)
Arthur Miles
John L. Miller
William H. Sewell

(A fuller statement, containing comments too lengthy for inclusion here, may be secured by sending a request to the Department of Sociology, Sterling Hall.)

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR THEODORE HIERONYMUS BAST

Theodore Hieronymus Bast was an active member of the medical school faculty and the University community for thirty-nine years. A native son of Wisconsin, he was born on September 1, 1890, in the farming community of Rockfield. The formative years on the farm engendered a love of nature and a discipline for hard work which characterized him as a man. He received the A.B. degree from Ripon College in 1912 and the Ph.D. degree in anatomy from the University of Chicago in 1921.

Dr. Bast was a teacher of the biological sciences all of his professional life. In the early years of his career he taught science at Tillotson College (1913-1915) and biology at Piedmont College (1915-1919). The additional role of athletic coach expressed his characteristic physical vigor and encompassing interest in students. He often reminisced with real pleasure over his experiences as a coach.

Dr. Bast came to the University of Wisconsin in 1920 as assistant professor of anatomy and attained the rank of professor in 1933. In the years at Wisconsin he demonstrated an unusual capacity as a teacher, investigator and counselor of students. The teaching of histology to medical students was the primary objective of Dr. Bast's life. This he did in a direct, positive and enthusiastic manner. The clarity of his lectures and the definite answers to questions in the laboratory won the respect of freshman students who early discovered, beneath a rather abrupt manner, a genuine concern for their scholastic and personal welfare. His success as a teacher is attested to by the large number of students who returned to his laboratory for advanced study.

Dr. Bast frequently referred to his research work as a hobby; something that one did because of a love for learning. This did not imply second place from the standpoint of effort or production. He published seventy-eight scientific papers on a variety of subjects, often jointly with students and colleagues. For more than thirty years he studied intensively the development and the detailed structure of the ear. He was joined in this work in 1945 by Dr. Barry J. Anson of Northwestern University. Their papers and book "The Temporal Bone and the Ear" are classic in this field. Dr. Bast's collection of anatomical material for the study of the human ear is unmatched anywhere in the world and it will remain a legacy for future scholars. The accurate large scale models of the ear which Dr. Bast reconstructed from histological sections exemplify an innate manual dexterity which was also expressed in his wood carving and furniture making. The ear models have made a unique contribution to undergraduate and graduate instruction at Wisconsin and there is a growing demand for reproductions from centers of speciality training in otology. This so-called hobby of Dr. Bast's won him an international reputation and honorary memberships in the American Otological Society, the Chicago Laryngological and Otological Society and the Triological Society. In 1947 he was given the "Citation Award" from Ripon College for outstanding work in anatomy. He was "Honorary Medalist" of the American Otological Society in 1951.

Medical history was his true avocation. As a member and leader in the William Snow Miller Medical History Seminar, Dr. Bast published nineteen papers on historical subjects. Biographical sketches predominate, but the history of the University of Wisconsin Medical School, the development and growth of microscopic anatomy and other cognate subjects are recorded by his pen.

An account of the contributions of Dr. Bast to the University and Medical School would not be complete without reference to his final major extracurricular activity, namely, the design and construction of the Bardeen Medical Laboratories. He had drawn many sets of preliminary plans before the opportunity for realization came. When it did, he entered into the project with an energy and enthusiasm which earned him the affectionate title of "sidewalk superintendent" from colleagues, architects and construction workers alike. Although an earlier Wisconsin anatomist is memorialized in the name of the building, Dr. Bast's spirit will be housed there as long as it stands.

Dr. Bast was an active participant in community life. He served as trustee of the Village of Shorewood Hills, as Sunday School teacher and deacon of the Congregational Church and always as a good neighbor.

He died at Madison, Wisconsin, on January 23, 1959. It can be truly said of Dr. Bast that he was guided by the past, worked in the present and contributed to the future.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Maxine E. Bennett
O. A. Mortensen, Chairman
H. W. Mossman
H. H. Reese

DOCUMENT 1369 - April 6, 1959

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR CHARLES LEWIS FLUKE

The death of Emeritus Professor Charles Lewis Fluke on February 11, 1959, brought peace to a man weakened and weary by several years of illness. The University of Wisconsin lost a distinguished teacher and biologist. His memory will be cherished by all of those who knew him for he was a man of kindly spirit, and one who gave his talents to unselfish service to the citizens of Wisconsin.

Charles Fluke was born on a farm in Grand Junction, Colorado, on August 7, 1891. He showed a keen interest in insects as a boy, and majored in the study of insects while an undergraduate at Colorado Agricultural College. Following his graduation with a B.S. degree in 1916, he came to the Department of Entomology at Wisconsin to continue his graduate study on an assistantship appointment. He obtained his M.S. degree in 1918, his Ph.D. in 1928, and reached the rank of professor in 1928. During the war years of 1942-46, he served as chairman of the Department of Entomology. He was raised to Emeritus rank on July 1, 1958, culminating 42 years of continuous service in the University.

Professor Fluke showed wide versatility in his professional career, making significant contributions in teaching, systematics and economic entomology. The effectiveness of his teaching of undergraduate students brought him recognition as one of the outstanding instructors in the College of Agriculture. He carried a heavy undergraduate and graduate teaching responsibility in his Department for many years. During that period his unfailing enthusiasm and cooperation encouraged many students towards higher endeavor in entomology.

Summer months were devoted in large part to Agricultural Experiment Station projects on the biology and control of insects harmful to the production of fruits and vegetables. He published 32 technical articles on this research, and in addition wrote many articles of popular nature for the farmer. He was much in demand for speaking engagements at meetings of farmers, fruit growers, and garden clubs, as he had great ability to share his broad knowledge in practical terms. In recognition and appreciation of his contributions to the welfare of agriculture, he was honored by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society in 1949.

Probably his most absorbing interest was research on the biology and systematics of the Syrphidae. These dipterous insects, which are important predators of aphids and other insect pests, were the subject of his doctorate research. During his many years of study on the North and South American Syrphid fauna, he became a world authority on the systematics of the group. His collected writings including catalogs, monographs and numerous technical articles describing new species, are equal in size to two large volumes. His reputation in the systematics of these insects led to grants by Sigma Xi and the American Museum of Natural History for support of his basic research. In accordance with his wishes, his collection has been given to the University intact and has been accepted as a memorial to his contributions in this field.

Professor Fluke was active in the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, and served as President of the Academy in 1954. He did much in building up the membership of the Academy, and was deeply aware of the importance of the Junior Academy in stimulating young scientists.

The personal affairs of his students and the social activities of his department and the University occupied a good portion of Professor Fluke's spare time. He was keenly interested in his University colleagues, and the Faculty Bowling League in which he was a prominent figure and loyal supporter is an example of this continued interest in his associates. He was also very active and influential in his church affiliations.

Professor Fluke is survived by his wife, Myrtle; a son, Barnaby, Milwaukee; two daughters, Mrs. Clarence Chrest, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Mrs. Richard Ortmeier, Dallas, Texas; and seven grandchildren.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

T. C. Allen (Chairman)
R. J. Dicke
H. C. Jackson
J. T. Medler
Burdean Struckmeyer

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR HARLEY FROST WILSON

Harley Frost Wilson, Professor of Entomology 1915-48 died at his home in La Canada, California, February 8, 1959. Professor Wilson was born at Del Norte, Colorado, April 14, 1883, received his B.S. at Colorado State College in 1907 where he majored in Entomology and Horticulture. He worked for the State of Illinois Nursery Inspection Service and did graduate work at the University of Illinois 1907-08; served as special agent in the U.S. Bureau of Entomology at Washington, D.C. 1908-10; and was research assistant in Entomology at the Oregon State College 1910-13. He received the M.S. degree at Corvallis in 1913 and was appointed Professor of Entomology and Entomologist of the Experiment Station in Oregon at that time.

Professor Wilson was brought to the University of Wisconsin by Dean H. L. Russell in 1915 to head the Department of Economic Entomology in the College of Agriculture where he served with distinction as its Chairman until 1942. He retired from the University in 1948, at which time he moved to La Canada to serve as Research Director for Pickett & Eckel, Inc., manufacturers of metal slide rules. Mr. R. C. Pickett, President of the firm, received his B.S. in 1915 and M.S. in 1921 in Entomology at the University of Wisconsin under the direction of Professor Wilson.

Harley Wilson was "Prof" to his associates and his students. He was a thorough teacher who expected full preparation and maximum effort, yet he was an understanding counselor to all. Twenty students earned their doctorate degrees under his direction. Many of these are now leaders in various phases of entomology because of his understanding supervision and personal encouragement during their graduate years.

In research he had many interests contributing to the taxonomy of Aphidae and the biology and economic control of major insect pests of Wisconsin. As his staff increased, he concentrated principally on pea aphids, household insects, and beekeeping. Important contributions to his credit include the electrostatic effect of rotenone diluents, the accumulation of DDT in animal fats, attractants to improve control measures against clothes moths and carpet beetles, and in beekeeping his research on wintering, nutrition, diseases, and effects of yeast on honey storage stand out.

The Dr. C. C. Miller Memorial Beekeeping Library accepted by the University of Wisconsin August 8, 1922, will be a permanent monument to the vision and energies of Professor Wilson. In 1929 he enlisted a donation by the late Sigurd L. Odegard to purchase the world's largest private beekeeping collection from Lt. Col. H. J. O. Walker of Budleigh Satterton, Devon, England. Without a doubt, the Miller Library contains the largest collection of beekeeping literature to be found any place in the world, and in 1930 a conservative estimate of its value was placed at \$12,000. He played a guiding part in the foundation of the American Honey Institute that has functioned successfully for more than 30 years. He initiated and edited Wisconsin Beekeeping 1924-31, when it was absorbed by the Wisconsin Horticulture magazine. He held many offices as an advisor to the Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity, including Grand President, Chapter Inspector, and served on its Board of Endowment Funds.

Harley Wilson was a scientist, teacher and a man with great energy who found time to counsel others and to enjoy the outdoor sports of hunting and fishing. His deep personal interest in his students and his eagerness to help them, even in concrete economic ways, will be remembered by them with lasting gratitude and affection.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

T. C. Allen (Chairman)
O. B. Combs
C. L. Farrar
Lowell Noland

DOCUMENT 1376 - May 4, 1959

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR NATHANIEL NEWTON ALLEN

Nathaniel N. Allen, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Wisconsin, died suddenly March 7, 1959, from a heart attack. His untimely passing is a deep-felt loss to his university associates, his students, and the dairy industry of the state.

Through his publications he was nationally known and appreciated by his fellow scientists. Nat, as he was widely known, had a profound scientific understanding coupled with a down-to-earth approach. He was literally and figuratively from Missouri. His unusual ability to interpret research findings in terms of practical application distinguished him to dairymen throughout the nation as a "farmers' nutritionist".

Professor Nathaniel Newton Allen was born at Keytesville, Missouri, August 28, 1901. He was graduated from the University of Missouri in 1929 with a B.S. degree. He received the Ph.D. degree at the University of Minnesota in 1935, and served on the Minnesota faculty until 1942. He was then at the University of Vermont until 1945 when he came to Wisconsin.

At Minnesota, while conducting basic research on factors influencing fat levels in blood and milk, he developed a standard test for fat analysis in blood. More recently his research has emphasized the importance of the physical status of the ration on rumen physiology. His broad interest and ability in all phases of dairy cattle nutrition and management was reflected in his research contributions.

He ably and seriously assumed his teaching responsibilities. He was "at home" when teaching whether it be a graduate class or seminar, an undergraduate course, a short course class, or a meeting of dairy farmers. His homespun illustrations clarified many an involved problem. In conferences or committee meetings the twinkle in his eye often preceded a common sense remark that helped clarify the thinking of the group. Nat Allen loved the outdoors. He was a generous man with deep interest in community affairs. He lived his life in a kindly warm-hearted way.

Professor Allen served as director and vice-president of the American Dairy Science Association and was a member of the American Society of Animal Production. He was a member of the Advisory Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association. He belonged to the Acacia, Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Sigma Xi fraternities. He also was a member of the First Baptist Church in Madison.

He was married to the former Mildred Wisner at Hannibal, Missouri, in 1930. Surviving are his wife; three daughters, Mrs. Joseph Cattellino, Saxon, Wisconsin; and Virginia and Sarah, both at home; three sons, James, Aberdeen, South Dakota; Edward, Minneapolis, Minnesota; and David, at home.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

G. Bohstedt
M. R. Irwin
G. M. Werner
R. P. Niedermeier, Chairman

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR MICHAEL FREDERIC GUYER

Professor Michael Frederic Guyer, for thirty-four years chairman of the Department of Zoology of this University, was born at Plattsburg, Missouri, on November 17, 1874, of long-lived pioneer stock. He completed his undergraduate work at the University of Chicago with a B.S. degree in 1894, and after a year as a graduate assistant in zoology at the University of Nebraska and a year of high school teaching he received the M.S. degree from Nebraska in 1897. Thereafter for three years he held a fellowship at the University of Chicago, while working for the doctorate under the supervision of Professor C. O. Whitman. After receiving his Ph.D. in 1900 he joined the staff of the University of Cincinnati as head of the Department of Biology there, and occupied this post for the next eleven years. He spent one year of this period (1908-1909) on leave, studying in Europe, mainly at the Zoological Station in Naples.

In 1911 he was brought to the University of Wisconsin by President Van Hise as chairman of the Department of Zoology, a position which he held with distinction until his retirement in 1945. His interests lay especially in the fields of cytology, serology, eugenics, and medical education. His Animal Micrology has been a standard handbook of microtechnique for four decades, and his Animal Biology was one of the leading textbooks of zoology for over thirty years. His interest in the application of the principles of genetics to improvement of the human species led him early to the writing of Being Well Born, a book that gave an impetus to the study of eugenics in this country. In his later years, in a more philosophical vein, he gathered together his reflections as a biologist on his own species in a volume entitled Speaking of Man.

Among his more outstanding research achievements in zoology were artificial parthenogenesis in the frog, studies on human spermatogenesis, induction of eye defects in rabbits by the use of anti-lens serum, and studies on cancer cells. His research and writings made him nationally known, and led to many recognitions, such as his election to the presidency of the American Society of Zoologists, the American Microscopical Society and the vice-presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Section F), as well as an LL.D. from the University of Missouri in 1924.

Professor Guyer always evidenced a deep interest in the overall program of the University. He was one of a group of biologists that organized the Graduate Biological Division on this campus to insure that Ph.D. candidates in biology at Wisconsin would have adequate backgrounds in sciences fundamental to their work. His influence in developing the physiological and biochemical approach in the research and teaching in the Department of Zoology was one of his important contributions to this University. His activities relating to medical education included membership on national committees in this field and presidency for many years of the Wisconsin Basic Science Board examining prospective physicians in the sciences basic to medicine. Strong in his convictions, firm in his decisions, and vigorous in action he was always a force to be reckoned with in the formulation of policy in any group to which he belonged.

-2-

His method of supervising his graduate students was to provide them with facilities and allow them freedom to work out their ideas in their own way, with the door left open for consultation with him whenever needed. Among his students are many prominent zoologists and some outstanding cancer researchers of the present day.

He furthered personal acquaintance and friendly relations in his department by informal gatherings at his home and departmental picnics at his cottage on Lake Mendota. His faculty colleagues who had the pleasure of going to his home for dinner club meetings will remember his wit, incisive comments and graciousness as a host. One of his outside interests was in band music; he once won a prize in a national contest for a composition of his own.

His wife, Helen, was a great help to him both in his writing - she was an author herself! - and in his social relations. Her death on November 4, 1948, was a great loss to him. His son, Edwin, a Ph.D. in physics from this University, leads an important research department in the Corning Glass Works in Corning, New York.

Professor Guyer died April 1, 1959, at New Braunfels, Texas, where for many years he had been spending the winters in order to conserve his failing health. With his passing the University of Wisconsin has lost a loyal worker, and a strong, able and courageous leader.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Nellie M. Bilstad
E. B. Fred
Roland K. Meyer
Lowell E. Noland, Chairman
Harold R. Wolfe

DOCUMENT 1378 - May 4, 1959

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROBERT BELL MICHELL

Robert Bell Michell was born in Perth, Ontario, on February 6, 1880. He received his A.B. degree from the University of Toronto in 1900, his A.M. degree from Harvard the next year, and his Doctor's degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1911. In 1912 he married Ethelyn A. Doe, who now lives at 1319 West Smith Avenue, Orlando, Florida. He is also survived by a son, Dr. Wilson Michell of Richmond, Virginia, and a daughter, Mrs. David Moul, of Orlando, Florida. He died in Winter Park, Florida, on March 31, 1959, at the age of seventy-nine.

Professor Michell taught at the University of Wisconsin in the Department of French and Italian (formerly the Department of Romance Languages) from 1906 until June 1950, when he retired. He became Associate Professor in 1939, Professor in 1944. He taught for two summer sessions at Duke University, for a semester at the University of Texas, and spent a year at the University of Toulouse. He edited several texts for classroom use - both novels and plays. With Professor Robert Foster Bradley he compiled a highly successful anthology which covers nearly the whole range of French prose and poetry. For many years a specialist in the 18th century, he directed a number of Ph.D. theses, and contributed to the 18th century volume of the important Cabene Critical Bibliography of French Literature.

Professor Michell's kindness, his modesty, his frank interest in his students and in his subject, made him a very popular teacher. Many of our graduates must remember with pleasure his various courses: French Literature of the 18th Century, Victor Hugo, Balzac, French Masterpieces in Translation. Such a gentle and warm-hearted man could make no enemies.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

K. G. Bottke
M. H. Ingraham
E. E. Milligan
S. G. A. Rogers (Chairman)
J. E. Tucker

DOCUMENT 1380 - June 1, 1959

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS INSTRUCTOR ROBERT N. SCHUMANN

Robert N. Schumann, Emeritus Instructor in Mechanical Practice, Department of Mechanical Engineering, was born on a farm near Marxville, Town of Berry, Wisconsin, on November 21, 1873, and died in Madison on May 5, 1959, at the age of 85. He joined the shop staff of the College of Engineering in 1911, and continued in active service until 1944 when he retired with an emeritus status.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of District No. 5, Berry Township, Dane County, Wisconsin. At the age of 19, being interested in activities of a mechanical nature, he decided to learn the blacksmithing and metal welding trade which was popular at the time, and worked in the shops of Stadelman at Mazomanie and Dahl at Waunakee. Following his apprenticeship, he entered business for himself and operated shops at Marxville, Waunakee and Arena. In 1911, impelled by a desire to share his talents and abilities with others, he accepted an Instructorship in Forging in the College of Engineering at the University.

As an Instructor, he demonstrated unusual ability to teach the fundamental principles and practices of an art at which he had become a master. His friendly, good-natured attitude seasoned with a fine sense of humor made him popular and well liked by his students and associates.

His hobbies were music, violin making and the fabrication of fancy metal articles. For many years he was a member of the Mozart Club of Madison, and for 30 years sang in the choir of Westminster Presbyterian Church. Following his retirement from the University, he established his own metal working shop in which he designed and fabricated from metal many unusual and prized articles for his friends and associates. He was happy in his retirement years to be able to continue the practice of the art learned through a life-time of experience and devotion.

Robert Schumann leaves a long list of friends who will always remember him as a skilled craftsman and teacher who made many significant contributions to the University community during his 33 years of loyal and devoted service.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Bert B. Bridge
Ben. G. Elliott, Chairman
Charles A. Gilpin
Roy A. Lindberg
Charles F. Peters

DOCUMENT 1389 - October 5, 1959

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR HERBERT PULSE EVANS

Herbert Pulse Evans, Chairman of the University Extension Division Department of Mathematics, died on June 2, 1959, at a Madison hospital after a brief illness. He was 59 years of age and had served the University for 34 years.

Professor Evans is survived by his wife Rae, a son Douglas of Madison, and a daughter Gail, at home; a brother Robert of Pierce, Florida, and two sisters, Mrs. Ernest Greene of Westfield, New Jersey, and Miss Ruth Evans of Waco, Texas.

Herbert Pulse Evans was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He served in the Navy during World War I and entered the University in 1920. After receiving his bachelor's degree in electrical engineering in 1923 he did research with the Bell Telephone Laboratories. He returned to the University in 1925 and had been here since. He earned his master's degree in 1927, and his Ph.D. in mathematics in 1929. He became a full professor of mathematics in 1942 and had been chairman of the Extension Division Department of Mathematics since 1945.

He was a member of the University Club, the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America (of which he was a member of the board of governors), Sixma Xi, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He had been an associate editor of the American Mathematical Monthly.

For many years Professor Evans tirelessly supervised the teaching of elementary mathematics at the University in Madison classes, in the Extension Centers, and throughout the world through correspondence study courses while teaching graduate level courses in residence and taking an active part in the affairs of the residence department of mathematics, the division of physical sciences, and many University wide committees. His advice on mathematics textbooks and the content of mathematics courses was sought and was highly prized by his colleagues.

Dedication to duty and zeal for maintaining high standards of instruction in mathematics characterized his work over the many years. His devotion to the University and his loyalty to its interests were unstinted. Generations of colleagues and students have valued his helpfulness, his sense of humor, and his rare gift for comradeship. His was a joyful service.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Richard H. Bruck
Wilbur M. Hanley
Mark H. Ingraham
Rudolph E. Langer
Raphael D. Wagner, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1390 - October 5, 1959

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS-PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. LIGHTY

Certain key convictions of the late Emeritus-Professor William H. Lighty help to provide insight for an assessment of his career. They have been clearly noted by his colleagues: "He believed tremendous things could come out of education." And, again--with profound implications for American security and the training of leaders: "He had an enduring faith in all informed members of the democratic community, in forward-looking citizenship." In the realm of formal scholarly review and appraisal, Mr. Lighty's contributions to American education are now being definitely set forth in a Doctor of Philosophy dissertation at the University of Chicago.

William H. Lighty was born in York County, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1866. He began his commitments to education by teaching in York County Academy; he gained initial insights concerning welfare and social work by activities at the Womelsdorf Bethany Orphan's Home. At Cornell University, while qualifying for the baccalaureate degree, he came under the influence of Professor Schurman in Philosophy and Psychology, and of Dr. Felix Adler of The American Ethical Union. Responding to an invitation to St. Louis, Missouri, to carry on adult education, Mr. Lighty served as lecturer there and as Superintendent of the Wage Earners' Self-Culture Hall; in time, he managed three Centers for the growing organization. During this period he visited Toynbee Hall in London, England, with consequent enhancement of his concepts of social welfare, and in particular those of University Extension.

In 1906 Mr. Lighty answered the summons of President Van Hise to the Secretaryship of the newly organized Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin. Vision, acumen, and enthusiasm were his attributes as he organized lecture series and correspondence courses, singled out a specialized and dedicated personnel, adjusted techniques and aims, and pioneered in the development of new educational media. His advocacy of worthy educational causes was constant and valiant. He fought for the very life of the state-wide Package Library Service. He was the relentless foe of fly-by-night commercial correspondence schools. Academic freedom was of such concern to him that he protested outspokenly and effectively in particular cases of infringement.

In the winter of 1910-1911, Mr. Lighty called an organizational meeting of The Wisconsin Conference of Charities and Corrections. The present-day Wisconsin Welfare Council directly perpetuates this group and its functions.

Mr. Lighty was one of the founders of the National University Extension Association, which had its first meeting in Madison in 1915. He was the first Program Chairman and helped write the constitution. At that time NUEA included 22 universities; at present it has grown to include more than 75 chapters in 46 states. The entrance of William H. Lighty of Wisconsin into one of the annual meetings elicited a spontaneous ovation for the originator of the organization.

His influential support for historical societies as potent education agencies was pointedly recognized when Mr. Lighty was made an Honorary Member of the Minnesota state group. Earlier he had given an address before the Missouri Historical Society by invitation and outlined especially the progress achieved by the Wisconsin Society, of which he became an active member.

In civic activities Mr. Lighty served on the Board of the Madison Chamber of Commerce, and on that of the Highlands-Mendota School. He donated a tract of land for the school from his own farm residence property.

The requirements of brevity here must limit the estimate of William H. Lighty as a contributor to the strategic cause of educational radio. The following citation by WHA Radio Station in 1956 will attest his distinction: Radio's pioneer program planner, whose vision and leadership gave impetus, high purpose, and direction to the development of the WISCONSIN STATE BROADCASTING SERVICE. His likeness appears revealingly in a group mural at STATION WHA.

Formal retirement came for him in 1937, though Mr. Lighty continued many of his activities for a number of years in Madison. At his place of final haven, in the home of a son, at Pinkey Hill-in-Sussex-County, La Fayette, New Jersey, Emeritus-Professor Lighty passed quietly away May 19, 1959, at the age of 93. Mrs. Lighty had preceded him in death by several years. Survivors are two sons, six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

At a testimonial dinner in his honor in Madison in 1949, Mr. Lighty declared, "The big world problem today is the total struggle for men's minds. But the problem of the university is to free men's minds." The words are a fair measure of the man's conviction. Indeed, his own career had been dedicated to that very proposition. His impact was profound in setting the patterns to implement education by the University of Wisconsin for untold thousands of adults, large numbers of whom never visited the Madison campus of the University.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ALFRED J. WOJTA

Alfred Joseph Wojta, Associate Professor of Soils and Agricultural Engineering died July 21, 1959, after several months illness. He is survived by his wife, the former Elizabeth H. Diebold, and one son, Alfred J., Jr.

Professor Wojta was born at Menominee, Michigan, on January 5, 1909, the eldest son of the late Professor Joseph F. and Mary Karn Wojta. His father was the first county agricultural agent leader in Wisconsin. He received his B.S. degree in Agriculture in 1931 and in Mechanical Engineering in 1932 from the University of Wisconsin. In 1946, he received his Civil Engineering diploma from the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in 1954, he obtained an M.S. degree in Agricultural Engineering from the University of Wisconsin. He was also a registered Professional Engineer in Wisconsin.

From 1933 to 1945 he served in various technical capacities with the Soil Conservation Service in Wisconsin. From 1945 to the time of his death, he was a staff member of the Departments of Agricultural Engineering and Soils of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture with the title of Associate Professor and Extension Soil Conservationist.

While with the Soil Conservation Service he served in many different capacities. In fact, he was camp superintendent with the Civilian Conservation Corps before Soil Conservation Service was organized as such. He served with the Service as district conservationist, district engineer and equipment and safety engineer. He was a member of the College Grassland Farming Committee since its origin in 1946 and played an important part in conducting the very successful Grassland Field Days in 1946 and 1947. He was also a member of the State Contour Plowing Contest Committee and was general manager and Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Farm Progress Field Days organization since its origin in 1954. Under his guidance, the Farm Progress Days grew to be known as the "Wisconsin World Series in Agriculture".

Perhaps his greatest contribution to Wisconsin agriculture was the development of a simple, effective system of land forming for the economical removal of excess surface water from both upland and low-lying fields. The so-called Wojta system of land forming proved to be a solution for the excess water problems on several million acres of Wisconsin soils which could not be tile drained successfully. The soundness of Professor Wojta's system is evidenced by its enthusiastic acceptance, not only in Wisconsin, but in neighboring states as well.

In addition to being a most successful extension man, he was an inspiring teacher who is affectionately remembered by his former short course, long course, and graduate students.

Mr. Wojta was a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and an active leader and past chairman of the Soil and Water division of this Society. At the time of his death he was State Drainage Engineer and the University representative on the State Water Regulatory Board. He also served on several working committees of the Natural Resources Committee of the State.

He was a member of Alpha Zeta and Alpha Gamma Rho. His passing is mourned by a host of friends including not only his co-workers at the University, but business men, agricultural leaders and others throughout Wisconsin and neighboring states.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR SELIG PERLMAN

Selig Perlman was born in Bialystok, Russian Poland, on December 9, 1888, and died on August 14, 1959.

Fired by the intellectual enthusiasm characteristic of his entire life, after his elementary education in Bialystok he went in 1906 to Naples, Italy, for further study in economics. There by fortunate chance he met William English Walling, who recognized his ability and provided the funds for him to come to the United States. He continued his education at the University of Wisconsin. John R. Commons, delighted with Perlman's eagerness and ability, trained him to be, first his research assistant, later his colleague as historian and analyst of American labor. In 1919 he received an appointment as instructor, in 1927 he became a full professor, in 1957 he was named John R. Commons Professor of Economics - a chair he held until his retirement in 1959. He also served as visiting professor at the University of South Wales in 1938 and as lecturer at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. At the time of his death he was preparing for service as visiting professor at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Selig Perlman never failed to acknowledge his warm gratitude to Mr. Walling, Professor Commons, the University of Wisconsin, and the United States for the opportunities they gave him. He amply repaid them by his distinguished contributions to scholarship, teaching, and public service.

Along with Professor Commons he pioneered the study of the history and philosophy of the American labor movement. As an economist he belonged to the institutional school; he explained the labor movement of different countries in terms of their history and their economic, social and political institutions. This approach provided an original and illuminating analysis of the American labor movement and its contracts with the labor movements of Europe.

Perlman was one of the group who wrote the first two volumes of the History of Labor in the United States published in 1918. Subsequently, with Philip Taft, he wrote Vol. IV of this History which was published in 1935. His History of Trade Unionism in the United States (1922) and A Theory of the Labor Movement (1928) established his reputation. The latter book made a tremendous impact; it has been twice reissued, and has been translated into Italian, German, Spanish, Japanese and Indonesian. It was Perlman's unique contribution to explain and interpret the indigenous collective bargaining approach of American labor unions in contrast to the more radical policies of their European counterparts.

His broad intellectual grasp, combined with warm human understanding and a delightful sense of humor, won him recognition as one of Wisconsin's greatest teachers. His European background and wide reading in many languages enriched his interpretation of the American scene. His wit enlivened his presentation and his brilliant analogies helped to give his concept a permanent place in the thinking of his students. Many of them working in labor economics today can trace some of their best ideas back to origins in Perlman's lectures. From his classes went a steady stream of scholars to other universities, government service, trade unions, and industry.

It may be worth noting that besides those in the United States, former students of his are serving today as teachers or labor attaches in England, Sweden, Italy, the Philippines, Indonesia, Burma, and Japan.

Over the years Perlman's course in Capitalism and Socialism, which he took over from Professor Commons, offered students extraordinary stimulus and challenge. "Cap-Soc", as it was called, attracted students from all over the University.

To his students he gave generously the inspiration of his penetrating insights of contemporary men and events, and a warm appreciation of themselves and of their work.

Perlman will be remembered also for his unsparing effort on behalf of the causes to which he was devoted; human rights (he served for years on the Governor's Commission on Human Rights), the University School for Workers, and Israel.

Among the many tributes paid him was one given on the floor of the United States Senate by Senator Wayne Morse, a former student of his. On his retirement the Wisconsin Legislature passed a joint resolution which declared, "His teachings have enabled many to look behind the personalities in the day to day evolution of the worker's position to the principles which have been developed. His own struggles against adversity developed in him a great tolerance, which is reflected in his teaching and his association with his students...He has long been a symbol of the University's greatness."

In 1908 he married Eva Shaber, who died in 1930. Their two sons, David and Mark, survive him, also his wife, the former Fannie Shaber, and their two daughters, Eva and Rachel.

In Selig Perlman the University had a scholar of broad understanding and extraordinary discernment, a teacher with a rare talent for the communication of intellectual excitement, a devoted humanist and humanitarian, and a colleague with an endearing capacity for friendship.

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