

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR VERNOR CLIFFORD FINCH

Vernor Clifford Finch, Emeritus Professor of Geography, was born on a farm near Tecumseh, Michigan, October 18, 1883, and died in Madison, Wisconsin, October 23, 1959, after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, the former Louise Lassfolk, whom he married in 1912; two sons, John and Thomas; and two grandsons.

Professor Finch received his bachelor's degree from Kalamazoo College in June 1908 and a similar degree from the University of Chicago after the summer term the same year. In 1911, after two years of graduate study at Chicago, he came to the University of Wisconsin as an assistant in the Department of Geology. He continued to serve this University for forty years, until failing health forced him to retire from active teaching in 1951. He attained the rank of full professor in 1927, and a year later was made chairman of the new separate department of geography, a position which he held until 1945.

Professor Finch entered the professional field of geography on the eve of its rapid expansion in the colleges and universities of the United States, so that he was able to influence its development during this formative period. His high standards in teaching and scholarship, together with his own contributions in the form of textbooks, maps and scholarly papers have left an indelible imprint upon geographical science both in this country and abroad.

During his career at Wisconsin Professor Finch was twice called into government service in Washington. In 1915 he worked with Dr. O. E. Baker of the Department of Agriculture to produce an atlas with explanatory text, Geography of the World's Agriculture, a pioneering publication which established new levels both in its cartographic presentation and in its analysis of distribution. For a generation of geographers it was a classic in its field. Subsequently this publication was accepted as the doctoral dissertation for Professor Finch's Ph.D. degree in Geography awarded by the University of Wisconsin in 1916. In 1917 he was again called to Washington, this time to serve on the U.S. Shipping Board following the entry of this country into World War I.

Professor Finch's teaching included both elementary and advanced courses, but he was at his best with mature students who were most able to appreciate the solid content of his unembellished lectures and his clear and logical exposition. His courses in Agricultural Geography, Anglo-America, and Cartography were models in content and organization which were widely copied in other departments of geography. It was especially in graduate research seminars and in the supervision of doctoral dissertations that full scope was found for his critical faculties and his high standards of scholarship. The fruit of his labors is to be observed in the respect and affection in which he was held by his former students, and in the positions of distinction which many of them now occupy in the faculties of American universities.

The high regard in which Vernor Finch was held among professional geographers is indicated by the elective offices he held in their national association, and by other honors that were bestowed upon him. He served the Association of American Geographers as a member of its Council at various times, as its treasurer and as the editor of its official publication, the Annals. In 1937 he was elected president of the Association. Other merited honors included the Helen Culver gold medal awarded by the Chicago Geographical Society (1948) "for distinguished contributions in economic geography"; the Distinguished Service Award given by the National Council of Geography Teachers (1950) "in recognition of outstanding contributions to educational geography", and the honorary Doctor of Science degree from Kalamazoo College, his alma mater, in 1933.

Vernor Finch's life and work were motivated less by possible rewards in the form of position, prestige or money than by the satisfaction gained in a performance well done. This dedication to duty was carried to the point of physical exhaustion. His long tenure of over sixteen years as departmental chairman reflected neither liking for administrative duties nor belief in his efficiency as an administrator; but rather a willingness to spend himself in order that his younger colleagues should be spared for what he considered more important services. A modest and unassuming man, he was inclined to minimize his abilities and accomplishments. To those of his University colleagues who knew him best, he was not only a warm friend, but a wise counselor, a dedicated teacher, and a man of integrity and unselfishness.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Ernest F. Bean  
Paul F. Clark  
Richard Hartshorne  
Henry S. Sterling  
Glenn Trewartha, Chairman



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR HOWARD K. BEALE

In the death of Howard K. Beale on December 27, 1959, the University of Wisconsin lost one of its outstanding teachers and scholars.

Professor Beale was born in Chicago on April 8, 1899. In 1921 he took his first degree at the University of Chicago, having been a member of Delta Upsilon and of Phi Beta Kappa. His graduate work was done at Harvard, where he received his doctorate in 1927. Professor Beale's first teaching was done at Grinnell College and at Bowdoin College. He was a professor of history at the University of North Carolina from 1935 to 1948, when he became a professor in the history department at Wisconsin. His conscientious dedication to the highest standards of teaching and his personal interest in those whom he taught put many generations of students in his debt. His influence as a distinguished teacher on both the undergraduate and graduate levels was widened by the visiting professorships he held at New York University, Chicago, and Munich. In 1942 he married Georgia Robison, who survives him, along with their three sons.

Professor Beale's contributions to American historical scholarship won for him the reputation of being one of the leading historians of our time. His writings, begun early and sustained over the years, were characterized by an extraordinarily thorough documentation, by lucid expression, and by bold and original generalizations. He was one of the pioneers in revising our understanding of the Reconstruction era, concerning which he published a distinguished book entitled The Critical Year (1930). No scholar touched him in his vast knowledge and understanding of Theodore Roosevelt. His major work, Theodore Roosevelt and the Rise of America to World Power (1956) was recognized as outstanding and as a meaty foretaste of the multi-volume biography he did not live to finish. Professor Beale's writing on Civil War historiography and on the work of Charles A. Beard was penetrating and original. Of special note are his two thoroughly documented and fearless studies of the history of freedom of teaching, and lack of it, in American schools: Are American Teachers Free? (1936). A History of Freedom of Teaching in American Schools (1941). Throughout his career Professor Beale also contributed many substantial articles to the leading professional journals in his field.

The human and social values reflected in Professor Beale's teaching and writing were exemplified in his daily activities throughout his mature life. He was tireless and courageous in the battles he fought for religious freedom, for racial democracy, for civil rights and liberties, and for international peace. During the Second World War he devoted himself to the replacement of college students of Japanese ancestry and refused to compromise his pacifist opposition to the war itself. As a trustee of Dillard University and as an active participant in the Southern History Society and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, as well as in other professional organizations, he insisted on sharpening the issues and in sustaining his values. As a functioning member of the American Historical Association, the American Association of University Professors, and the American Civil Liberties Union, Professor Beale practiced what he preached. In sum, Professor Beale in his teaching, his writing, and his day-by-day activities, devoted himself unsparingly to international peace, civil rights and civil liberties (especially freedom of teaching), and to his conception of what was right and necessary for the well-being of the academic, the local, the national, and the international community.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Merle Curti  
Chester V. Easum  
David Fellman  
Fred Harvey Harrington  
William L. Sachse (Chairman)



DOCUMENT 1414 - March 7, 1960

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF INSTRUCTOR BERT B. BRIDGE

Bert B. Bridge, longtime Instructor in Manufacturing Processes in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, was born in Twin Grove, Wisconsin, on February 14, 1893, and died in Madison on January 24, 1960, at the age of 66 years and 11 months. He is survived by his wife, Laurine; a son, Robert; a brother, Ross; a sister, Mrs. Charles Meyers of Lansing, Michigan, and four grandchildren. He had been a resident of Madison for nearly 50 years and had served the University over total periods of 28 years.

His early education was received in the Grade School at Twin Grove, Wisconsin. He moved to Madison in 1911 and served an apprenticeship in the University Machine Shop from 1911 to 1914. Following the completion of his apprenticeship he worked for a period of six years as journeyman and foreman for Fuller and Johnson of Madison and the United States Forest Products Laboratory. In 1919 he was appointed Instructor in Machine Shop Practice in the Department of Mechanical Engineering and, with the exception of two years spent as Instructor in Machine Shop at the Madison Vocational School and four years in the employ of the Wisconsin Foundry and Machine Company at Madison, served at the University until the time of his death. During the summer periods of his University service, he worked at his specialty--tool and die work--for a number of industrial plants in Madison. Mr. Bridge was a skilled craftsman who was extremely effective in teaching his students those fundamental principles so essential in building a foundation for a successful engineering career. Those students in his classes will long remember his interest and enthusiasm in the practice of his art in the working of metals.

Mr. Bridge was an ardent conservationist and was an active member of the Dane County Conservation League. For a period of three years, he served as manager of the Conservation League Farm at Verona. This was his principal hobby.

"Bert", as he was known by his friends and associates, will long be remembered for the love of his art, his effectiveness as a teacher and as a loyal and cooperative worker.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Ben G. Elliott  
Charles A. Gilpin, Chairman  
Roy A. Lindberg  
James W. McNaul  
Charles F. Peters



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR CYRIL METHODIUS JANSKY

Cyril Methodius Jansky was born in a log cabin in Richland County, Wisconsin, on March 15, 1870, and died in Madison on December 10, 1959.

Professor Jansky's early life presents the fascinating story of a rural boy who was inspired to seek an education, even in the face of difficulties. He was the youngest of three children of John Jansky, an industrious homesteader and stone mason, who had immigrated to America in 1866. After attending a rural school near Yuba, Wisconsin, for several years, he studied at Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, now Valparaiso University, where he received the B.A. degree in 1891. He had studied surveying at Valparaiso, and later studied calculus, mechanics and astronomy by correspondence.

His first engineering job was on a government survey in Minnesota, but before long he turned to the teaching profession to become principal of the school at East Grand Forks, Minnesota. He held similar positions in Iowa, Texas, and Michigan until 1902, when he entered the University of Michigan to study engineering and physics. After receiving the degree of B.S. in electrical engineering in 1904 he undertook research work at the newly established National Bureau of Standards in Washington. A year later he was called to the University of Oklahoma to set up and head a school of applied sciences, a position that was terminated with a change in the territorial governorship.

In 1908 Jansky returned to Wisconsin as an Assistant Professor. He became an Associate Professor in 1909, and a full Professor in 1919. He held this position until his retirement in 1940. Professor Jansky's major effort was in the University Extension Division, where he headed the Department of Electrical Engineering. He also conducted classes in the College of Engineering. His Extension Division work included the development of a number of courses in new areas, and involved the preparation of extensive supplementary study materials. To this work he brought enthusiasm, an excellent understanding of the underlying principles, and an outstanding ability for clear and forceful exposition on technical subjects. Because he found the existing textbooks inadequate, he wrote several books, including one of the first books on electric meters and an early book on radio telegraphy. These books had a strong influence on the development of industrial and technical education, not only in Wisconsin but nationally as well.

Professor Jansky was appointed to the international jury of awards at the 1915 Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. He served on the national committee on education and special training of the War Department during World War I. He was a member of Sigma Xi, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a life member in the Czech Society of Mathematicians and Physicists.

One of Professor and Mrs. Jansky's greatest satisfactions was the fact that all of their six children were graduated from the University of Wisconsin, and that four of them received two degrees. Professor Jansky liked to point out that one or more Jansky children were enrolled in the University continuously from 1913 to 1937, except for three years.

Jansky's interests ranged widely, for example he was a keen student of national and international affairs. He held positive opinions, always backed by a careful analysis of the available data, and was ready to express his views on such topics as the private enterprise system and public versus private operation of public utility systems.



Mr. Jansky married Nellie Moreau of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on December 27, 1891. She predeceased him in 1952 and one son, Karl, died in 1950. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

In Professor Jansky the University had an inspiring teacher, a keen and productive scholar, and a good citizen.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Chester Allen  
R. R. Benedict  
Ben G. Elliott  
Harold B. McCarty  
Raymond J. Roark

DOCUMENT 1416 - March 7, 1960

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR MARGARET P. McCORDIC

Mrs. Margaret Piper McCordic, Emeritus Professor of Home Economics, died January 23, 1960, after several weeks' illness. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Rena Dorrell, Frederick, Maryland, and Mrs. Doris Leath, Evanston, Illinois, both home economics graduates of the University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. McCordic was born at Berryville, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, November 14, 1889. She received her B.S. degree in Home Economics from the University of Wisconsin in 1912 and her M.S. degree from Iowa State College in 1940.

Margaret Piper taught home economics in Mt. Horeb for one year and then was married to Almer S. McCordic and moved to South Dakota where the McCordics engaged in farming for 14 years. During this period Mrs. McCordic served as principal and teacher one year at Ferney, South Dakota.

When the McCordics returned to Wisconsin in 1927, Mrs. McCordic began her long service to the state as Specialist in Home Management with the Wisconsin Cooperative Extension Service, retiring in January 1956. During her 28 years of service - traveling more than 150,000 miles - she dedicated herself to the improvement of rural Wisconsin homes. She, along with other extension specialists, pioneered in the leadership development of rural Wisconsin women.

Perhaps one of her greatest contributions occurred during the latter years of her service, when she devoted herself largely to the housing and household equipment fields. She assisted thousands of Wisconsin families in planning new or remodeled homes and in selecting household equipment.

Another activity which she directed throughout the state was a do-it-yourself project in repairs. The idea was born shortly after World War II in northern Wisconsin, when plumbers, carpenters and handymen were not available. Homemakers in rural areas and small towns all over Wisconsin experienced the same problems and received help from Mrs. McCordic.

Community service was also an important part of Mrs. McCordic's life. Hundreds of churches in Wisconsin have profited from her assistance and enjoy the benefits of her advice in developing convenient kitchens and food service areas. As a result of her counsel many new courthouses throughout the state have well planned kitchen-meeting room areas used by extension agents and others in the counties. She assisted the Heart Association and the Madison School of Vocational and Adult Education with planning an energy-saving arrangement and in securing equipment for the Heart Kitchen. Industry, architects and builders have profited from her knowledge and experience. Mrs. McCordic pioneered in this type of service and provided leadership throughout the state and nation.

From radio and television programs, news stories and a mobile demonstration kitchen and utility room, thousands of other families benefited from her teaching. She was the author or co-author of many valuable circulars, among

them, "The Well-Planned Kitchen", "When You Remodel Your Farm Home", "Plan A Successful Community Kitchen".

Mrs. McCordic was a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, American Home Economics Association, Wisconsin Home Economics Association, Daughters of American Revolution and the First Methodist Church of Madison. Travel, boating and fishing were her hobbies.

A host of families throughout Wisconsin are richer because she helped them to adapt research to everyday living.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Gertrude M. Hoffman  
Helen Pearson  
David H. Williams  
Louise A. Young, Chairman  
Frances Zuill

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. SUMNER

William Allison Sumner, Professor of Agricultural Journalism, died January 10, 1960, after several months illness.

Professor Sumner attended the University of Kansas and received his degree in technical journalism from Kansas State Agricultural College in 1914. During this time he published a weekly newspaper in Kansas and worked on a daily newspaper.

Coming to Wisconsin in 1915 as bulletin editor in the College of Agriculture, he shared in the development of a nationally recognized program of teaching and research in agricultural journalism. He received his master's degree at Wisconsin under the direction of the late Willard G. Bleyer.

Professor Sumner's leadership in the training of agricultural communicators is expressed in the large number of his former students active in this field throughout the country and world. When the American Association of Agricultural College Editors met in Madison in the summer of 1958, 51 of the 275 members attending the national meeting assembled as former students of the man they knew affectionately as "Prof". Because of the personal inspiration he gave to so many, they returned to him in numbers to seek his counsel. He seemed always to have a fresh approach and an enthusiasm which was contagious. In 1959 the Association cited Sumner for his outstanding contributions to his field.

In 1958 he was named an honorary life member in the Wisconsin Press Association, the organization for weekly papers in the state.

In 1945, near the end of World War II, Sumner made the first of several trips abroad for the United States government. At that time he served on the faculty of Shrivenham American University, the GI college in England. In 1951 he was agricultural information consultant to the Economic Cooperation Administration in Europe with headquarters in Paris. In 1954 he conducted a summer information training course in the Caribbean for the U. S. Foreign Agricultural Service.

In recent years he has served ably as official host for foreign visitors to the College of Agriculture. Sumner was active recently as president of Antes Printing Co. in Evansville, and last year was honored for 25 years' service on the board of directors of Anchor Savings and Loan Association in Madison.

Sumner was born in Peoria, Illinois, in 1892. He married the former Alma Brunzell of Evansville, Wisconsin, in 1918.

He is survived by Mrs. Sumner and by three children--Karl B., Madison; Will, Evansville; and Mrs. James Crowley, Madison.

Professor Sumner was known and respected by the press of the state, and was one of the most popular teachers of undergraduate students at the University. His seminars attracted graduate students to some of the earliest studies of communication research. As a master teacher he was able to create the desire to learn, make principles real and important, techniques clear and useful.

As a public servant he was a vital part of the weekly newspaper world of Wisconsin, the University's host to the many foreign visitors to our College of Agriculture, and a leader in journalism throughout the nation and the world.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Walter Ebling  
Bryant Kearn, Chairman  
Ralph O. Nafziger

Richard D. Powers  
John E Ross





DOCUMENT 1421 - April 4, 1960

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOHN AUGUSTINE ENGLISH EYSTER

Doctor John Augustine English Eyster, Emeritus Professor of Physiology, died on March 5 in Fort Myers, Florida, at the age of 78. Doctor Eyster retired in 1951 after a period of almost 41 years as a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin Medical School.

Doctor Eyster was born on a farm in Augusta County, Virginia, on July 31, 1881. He received a B.S. degree from the University of Maryland in 1899 and in 1905 he received his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University. In 1906 he studied at the University of Freiburg in Germany. He was a member of the staff of the Department of Physiology at Johns Hopkins during the period from 1906-1909, first as an assistant, then as instructor and next as associate. He went to the University of Virginia to serve as Professor of Pharmacology in 1909. In 1911, when Doctor Joseph Erlanger resigned the chairmanship of the Department of Physiology here to accept the chair at Washington University, Doctor Eyster came as Professor of Physiology.

During World War I Doctor Eyster spent a two-year period (1917-1919) as a major in the Army Medical Corps. Except for this his service at the University of Wisconsin Medical School was continuous from 1911 until the time of his retirement in June 1952.

Doctor Eyster and Doctor W. J. Meek worked together in the Department of Physiology from 1911 to 1948. In 1912 the first paper which resulted from the collaboration of Eyster and Meek in cardiovascular research was published. Subsequently, papers by Eyster and Meek or Meek and Eyster appeared regularly until 1942. Most of these studies were concerned with cardiac irritability, the origin and conduction of the cardiac impulse or bioelectrical phenomena in the heart. It is of historical interest that the first article in the first issue of Physiological Reviews (1921) is one by Eyster and Meek entitled "The Origin and Conduction of the Heart Beat". Doctor Eyster's bibliography includes 91 titles. During the last 10 years of his tenure he described and studied what he called "injury" potentials in the heart. His method actually represented an indirect way of recording trans-membrane potentials which are now recorded by microelectrodes and are of great use in the study of the physiology of excitation and conduction in the heart. In addition to the research papers Doctor Eyster wrote an excellent monograph on "The Clinical Aspects of Venous Pressure".

Numerous graduate students collaborated with Doctor Eyster in his experimentation. In later years, however, the mathematical and physical nature of the studies made it necessary for him to include postdoctoral physicists in the research team. It is characteristic of Doctor Eyster that when the necessity for mathematical treatment of the data became necessary he extensively reviewed mathematics and maintained a keen interest in this field.

Everyone who knew Doctor Eyster was impressed with his courtly manner and his modest, unassuming personality. He was conscientiously concerned with his classroom teaching but his discussion was most appreciated by the better prepared members of the class. In sessions of journal club or seminar, his

intellectual curiosity was impressive. Doctor Eyster apparently viewed administrative matters as something to be handled with a minimum expenditure of time and energy. The research laboratory was his natural habitat.

Besides being a very active member of the American Physiological Society at which he presented reports of his research almost yearly, he was a member of a number of other professional and scientific societies including the American Medical Association, Association of American Physicians, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine and the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Inc.

In 1958, the medical association of California presented to Doctor Eyster its Senior Scientist Award, for productive experimental science and the advancement of medicine through research.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

E. B. Fred  
R. C. Herrin  
K. L. Puestow  
W. D. Stovall  
W. B. Youmans, Chairman

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR CHESTER ALLEN

Chester Allen, Emeritus Assistant Professor in the University Extension Division, died March 16, 1960, in Mexico City. He was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, August 10, 1887, son of William J. and Josephine Smith Allen. He is survived by his wife, Helen Potter Allen. Excepting the interim of World War I, his career at the University extended nearly half a century, from 1910 when he joined the University Extension Division staff as a field organizer till his retirement in 1958.

During World War I, he served with Army Intelligence and in the infantry as a First Lieutenant. After the war he accepted a brief assignment as Assistant Director of the College of the American Expeditionary Forces University at Beaune, France.

Director of Field Services of the University Extension Division from 1926 to 1954, Professor Allen was in an unusual position to help implement the University's objective of extending the resources of its campus to people in all parts of the state and in all walks of life; and he made outstanding use of that opportunity. He publicized the Division's correspondence study courses widely, to enable Wisconsin's more isolated citizens to improve their prospects for better living. He promoted Extension class programs that have now become a recognized feature of the Extension class centers throughout the state. He originated High School Days, which afforded members of the field staff of the Extension Division opportunity to meet with high school seniors and point out to them the importance of continuing their education. He made a study of commercial correspondence schools whose offerings and practices often were found to be shams or frauds. As a result, he was instrumental in getting legislation passed to eliminate such practices in Wisconsin and to raise the standards of correspondence study opportunity offered to the citizens of the state.

Allen was respected especially for his work in prison education--the extending and improving of educational opportunity to Wisconsin's prison inmates as a part of their rehabilitation program. His unique contribution was the involvement of the University in prisoner education, a relationship existing in no other American penal system. In 1932 he convinced the State Board of Control, which administered the prison and correctional schools, that prisoners needed more than elementary education to be restored as useful citizens in society. He organized and expanded prison education not only to cover high school requirements, but to make available many college correspondence study courses. In recognition of his work in this field, the Wisconsin Service Association's Award was conferred on him in 1958.

A member of the Rotary Club of Madison, Allen was also active in Madison Rotary Foundation which, in part, provides scholarships for qualified students. He was instrumental in the founding of many new Rotary Clubs simply because he believed that the Clubs would stimulate first-rate men to give of themselves for community projects.

At the time of his death, Allen was working vigorously, through the Governor's Educational Advisory Committee, toward proposals for legislative changes that would improve work-study opportunities for youth whose needs are not adequately met under existing laws. Thus, even in retirement he was carrying forward the work he had long done so capably during his active association with the University Extension Division--seeking and finding ways to help the less fortunate persons in society help themselves through greater educational opportunities.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Verne J. Imhoff  
Mrs. Mildred Kongsmark  
Otto Krasselt  
John L. Miller (Chairman)  
Charles A. Wedemeyer



MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF INSTRUCTOR LOUIS W. BRIDGMAN

Louis W. Bridgman, from 1930 to 1953 editor, publicist, and journalism instructor in the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, was a pioneer in the field of the interpretation of higher education to the society from which it draws inspiration and support. For nearly 25 years he helped the press of the state record the dramatic story of the Wisconsin Idea in action. And he introduced to the University's correspondence study curriculum the first course in news writing.

Mr. Bridgman came to his University assignment with unique qualifications and interests. In a real sense he had been the University's first journalism graduate, being a charter member of the reporting class inaugurated on the campus in the early 1900's by Professor Willard G. Bleyer. In 1911 he became a charter member of the Wisconsin chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, and throughout his life was a confidant of its undergraduate members.

Born on a farm in Langlade County on August 28, 1882, Mr. Bridgman early displayed an insatiable desire to probe and write. After being graduated from Antigo High School in 1900 he immediately went to work on an Antigo weekly newspaper.

As a University student he covered special assignments for the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine as a colleague of Louis P. Lochner.

Following his University studies he joined the staff of the Wisconsin State Journal, then published by Amos Wilder, father of Thornton Wilder. Bridgman remained with the Journal until 1915 when he took charge of the Madison bureau of the Associated Press. He then joined with Fred L. Holmes briefly in a syndicated news-gathering service for Wisconsin daily newspapers and in the writing of books on Wisconsin lore.

Immediately prior to joining the University staff Mr. Bridgman served as editor of the health education division of the State Board of Health.

Like the Extension Division he served so well, Mr. Bridgman was wedded personally to a life of public service. His first love was Masonry. For his many executive, public relations, and service contributions to that fraternal order he was awarded the coveted honorary 33rd degree in 1954.

Mr. Bridgman was an equally enthusiastic Lincoln fan. He was co-founder of the Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin and its long-term secretary. His library on Lincolnia was one of the best private collections in the country.

From 1936 to 1953 Mr. Bridgman served as secretary of the University of Wisconsin chapter of the Wisconsin Education Association. Throughout his adult life he was a leader in local and state affairs of the Congregational Church.

Bridgman was married September 18, 1915, to Bessie Lewis of Omro, Wisconsin, and the couple had two daughters. They are Mrs. John E. Anderson, 945 S. Midvale Boulevard, Madison, wife of Professor John Anderson of the University staff; and Mrs. Arthur L. Sell, San Anselmo, California. Both daughters are UW alumnae.

The Bridgman family home was at 1910 Kendall Avenue. Mr. Bridgman died there on May 11, 1960, at the age of 77. He read proof on his Masonic quarterly the night before his death.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: W. M. Hanley  
Andrew Hopkins

C. A. Schoenfeld, Chairman  
Frank Thayer





MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR A. O. COLLENTINE

A. O. Collentine, known affectionately to his many friends as Art, was born in Monroe, Wisconsin, on February 5, 1888. He was reared on a dairy farm on the outskirts of Monroe and after being graduated from high school entered the University of Wisconsin, College of Agriculture in the fall of 1908.

After attending the University he returned to the home farm where a purebred herd was maintained. While on the farm he worked toward the improvement of this herd and the development of all of the Holstein herds in the community. He took an interest in civic affairs, serving as Town Clerk. He also worked toward the improvement of roads and was given much credit for the development of better roads in the community.

At the request of Extension Director K. L. Hatch, Collentine came to the University in September of 1919 to help promote dairy breed associations, and through them the sale of Wisconsin Dairy Cattle to out-of-state buyers. During this period he completed work for a Bachelor of Science Degree in Agriculture. Under his leadership Wisconsin Dairy Cattle became known all over the world, and the sale of such cattle has been an important source of income for Wisconsin dairymen. He bought and delivered to the ship in Seattle the first shipment of Dairy Cattle from Wisconsin which went to the Japanese government. He later bought 75 head valued at \$50,000 for shipment to South America.

He was active in dairy breed association work and served as a delegate to the National Holstein-Friesian Association for more than twenty-five years. His help in securing and distributing purebred bulls to herds throughout the state played an important part in the development of a strong dairy industry in Wisconsin. He was an early promoter of 4-H bull and heifer sales, and safety bull pens and paddocks on dairy farms.

Collentine was appointed District Supervisor of Agricultural Adjustment Administration in January of 1934. He served in this and similar capacities until January 1937 when he returned to the University as Animal Husbandman. In 1938 he became a member of the Dairy Husbandry staff where he continued Dairy Extension work until his retirement in January of 1956.

In addition to his many other activities Collentine was a recognized judge of dairy cattle in which capacity he served at many dairy breed shows in Wisconsin and other states. In 1950 he was invited to judge dairy cattle at the Cuban National Show.

After retirement he continued to serve Wisconsin dairymen through the sale of purebred cattle. He kept in touch with dairy affairs by making regular visits to the office, and maintaining contacts with dairymen in Wisconsin and other states as well as in foreign countries.

Arthur Collentine married Anna Blotz of Monroe in 1914. There are five children, two girls, Mrs. Bruce Butler and Mrs. Richard Bull, and three boys, Arthur, John, and Joseph.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: C. J. Chapman  
J. B. Hayes  
E. E. Heizer  
L. G. Sorden  
G. M. Werner, Chairman



DOCUMENT 1434 - October 3, 1960

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR MARIAN ABBIE JUAIRE

Marian Abbie Juairé, Emeritus Professor of Home Economics, died May 22, 1960, in Faribault, Minnesota, after several months of illness. She was born in Rice County, Minnesota, on September 1, 1895, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Juairé.

Miss Juairé graduated from the Faribault High School in 1914. She received her B.S. degree from Lewis Institute, Chicago, Illinois, in 1919 and her M.S. in clothing from Iowa State College (now University) in 1924. Before joining the University of Wisconsin faculty, she was a clothing specialist in the Iowa Extension Service. She came to Wisconsin as an Instructor in 1925, was named Assistant Professor in 1931, Associate Professor in 1946 and full Professor in 1950.

She retired in 1959 for reasons of ill health and returned to Faribault where she lived until her death in the home which she planned and built.

She was a member of Phi Upsilon Omicron, the American Home Economics Association and the Wisconsin Home Economics Association.

She taught courses in dress design and history of costume, which were enriched by her foreign travel. She was devoted to her students and to her field of work.

She will be affectionately remembered by her many students and associates.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Helen L. Allen  
Emma M. Jordre, Chairman  
Ruth Myrland  
Helen Pearson  
May S. Reynolds





MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR BERNICE DONNELLY KUNEY

Bernice Donnelly KuneY was born October 10, 1888, at Three Lakes, Wisconsin, and died May 18, 1960, in an Eau Claire nursing home. Her father came originally from Canada; her mother, a Wisconsin woman, had a New England inheritance.

Mrs. KuneY was a graduate of Eagle River High School. Her marriage and subsequent divorce preceded her entering the University of Wisconsin where she earned her B.A. degree in 1917 and her M.A. in 1918. She was a member of Theta Sigma Phi and Phi Beta Kappa.

For over thirty-five years she was on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, most of the time as a teacher of courses in the Extension Division. By temperament somewhat shy and aloof though never unfriendly, she found the detachment and individualized character of correspondence teaching more congenial than the demands made by classroom instruction. She was appointed instructor in the Extension Division September 1, 1921, Assistant Professor July 1, 1938, Associate Professor 1949, and became Associate Professor Emeritus July 1954, serving on in a part time appointment to 1957. Twice she held short appointments in the resident Department of English. There she was an Assistant in English 1917-1919 and an Instructor in English 1925-1926.

From 1944 until her retirement she supervised the instruction in the English courses of the United States Armed Forces Institute that were included in this educational program under the University of Wisconsin Extension Division. This administrative work involved the recruitment, training, and supervision of a large staff of part time English instructors.

Equally at home in the fields of literature and composition, she wrote and taught excellent courses in both American and English literature and worked with students in freshman and sophomore composition courses. Her special contribution to instruction in composition was a course in creative writing. Among her students were not only promising undergraduates but also adults who were enthusiastic about the penetrating and constructive criticism given in her analyses of their work. She was especially prepared to give such instruction because of her keen interest in writing as a creative process. Her personal library indicated the range of her taste, for it contained not only the work of earlier authors but of contemporary ones as well. Literary criticism and recent poetry were especially well represented in her collection.

Of her own writing all that was known to those outside her circle of close friends were the discussions of literature and composition in the correspondence courses prepared for the Extension Division. Certain poetry she wrote has been circulated in manuscript among friends but never published. Her discriminating taste and severe judgment of what seemed to her flaws left her too dissatisfied with her own writing to be willing to think of it as finished unless pressure such as the need for a correspondence course brought her to the point of accepting what she had written as adequate if not flawless. These courses are admirable in their compact, yet searching discussions of the content and literary qualities of the material to be studied. If the demands made upon a student's comprehension and intelligence were discouraging to the less competent, they fascinated and stimulated the able and alert.

In addition to her devotion to skillful and thorough teaching Mrs. Kuney had varied other interests. The environment of lakes and woods in which she grew up had instilled in her a love of nature and the out-of-doors that manifested itself in the setting of trees, shrubs, and wild flowers she developed about her small, individual home. Classical music, painting, sculpture were arts that appealed to Mrs. Kuney. As a young woman she played the piano skillfully. After an arthritic condition prevented her performing herself, she continued to find relaxation and pleasure in listening to music. Her sensitivity to beauty of line and color showed itself in her interest in painting, sculpture and the dance as an art form as well as in the discriminating and individual taste with which she selected her clothes and furnished her home.

In 1922 Mrs. Kuney and a close friend, Mabel Dooley, were in Europe for several months, remaining in London for a period of study as well as traveling extensively on the continent. All her life she enjoyed touring by car and explored especially Wisconsin, taking pleasure in the charm of its various areas.

Mrs. Kuney had the capacity for deep and lasting friendships. She did not diffuse but focused her interest in people. Among her friends were former students. Some of these were deeply indebted to her for fostering their ability through encouragement and stimulating interest in their welfare, expressed financially as well as academically.

To her colleagues in the teaching of English by correspondence she was an interesting and helpful companion, one whose academic ideals were invariably challengingly high.

The following brief characterization, written by an old friend and former member of the Extension Division, describes vividly certain of her distinctive qualities: "her flashing wit with its cutting edge that was never vindictive; her clear, ruthless logic that thought through situations with emotion completed subjected;.... and her shyness and modesty which kept her forever in the background." She was a unique personality whose loss has been keenly felt by those fortunate enough to have been among her friends.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

M. Magdalen Duncan  
Katherine McMullen (Chairman)  
Helen C. White

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR WILLIAM HAROLD PETERSON

William Harold Peterson, Emeritus Professor of Biochemistry, died suddenly on July 1, 1960, after a half century of service to the University of Wisconsin. He was a great teacher, and a pioneer in the field of biochemistry of microorganisms.

Professor Peterson was born in Libertyville, New York, on November 14, 1880. He received his B.S. degree from Wesleyan University in 1907, and his M.A. from Columbia in 1909. He came to Wisconsin in 1909 to teach chemistry to Home Economics students and to work toward a Ph.D. degree, which he received in 1913. After about six months at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Berlin, he returned to Wisconsin in September 1914 as an assistant professor, to begin a long and fruitful academic career. During the first world war he worked on bacterial production of acetone, and after the war, in collaboration with Professor E. B. Fred, he began the work on microorganisms that was to make him famous. In 1951 he reached the age of formal retirement, but he was active in research until his death.

Professor Peterson published more than 300 scientific papers, most of which dealt with some phase of the chemistry of microorganisms. He became an international authority on bacterial fermentations, on microbial metabolism, and on antibiotic production. He played a leading role in developing the production of penicillin during the second world war. His laboratory became a center of research and training in fermentation biochemistry.

Perhaps the greatest contribution made by Professor Peterson was the excellent training he gave to his graduate students. More than fifty Ph.D. degrees have been awarded for work done under his direction. Through his genuine warmth and interest in people, he was able to ignite in his students the same enthusiasm for research, the same regard for high scientific and ethical standards, and the same zeal in searching for the truth, that characterized his own work. Today, the leaders in the field of microbial chemistry include a startlingly high percentage of Professor Peterson's former students.

His ability to select promising men as graduate students was phenomenal. This ability was useful to the whole University community during the long period of Professor Peterson's service on the scholarship and fellowship committee of the graduate school.

Professor Peterson married Mary Lambert Shine in 1926, and they shared fully their fondness for outdoor physical activity. Tennis, swimming and ice skating were favorite sports. Their great interest in ornithology led them to spend much time in the woods and fields they loved. Professor Peterson led a vigorous life, both physically and professionally. He had an enormous capacity for hard work and a boundless enthusiasm for research and teaching.

During his lifetime, William Harold Peterson passed on his ideas, his methods, his enthusiasms, and his interests to a large body of younger scientists. These students are now ably carrying on the work he pioneered. He leaves behind not an empty field, but a large and vigorous plantation.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

I. L. Baldwin  
Robert H. Burris  
Noble Clark  
Chester P. Higby  
Marvin J. Johnson (Chairman)



MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR GEORGE URDANG

George Urdang was born in Tilsit, Germany, on June 13, 1882. He died in Madison, Wisconsin, June 27, 1960, shortly after his seventy-eighth birthday.

As a youth he had the rigorous schooling of a humanistic "Gymnasium", then undertook the practical and university education required to become a pharmacist. At the University of Leipzig he studied with the well-known pharmaceutical chemist Ernst Beckmann and the botanist Wilhelm Pfeffer. After operating a pharmacy in Rosenberg (1910-1919), his historical and professional contributions in the pharmaceutical press earned him an editorship in Berlin on the Pharmazeutische Zeitung. The stimulating environment there led him to resume formal studies as a graduate student at the Universities of Berlin and Halle-Wittenberg, the latter institution awarding him a Doctor of Natural Science "with distinction" in 1933.

When the political uproar in Germany threatened to deprive him of his life, as it did of his property, Urdang came to the United States in 1938, and arrived at the University of Wisconsin the following year. Professor Edward Kremers had invited him to collaborate on an ambitious book that would depict the history of pharmacy internationally, for which Kremers had long been gathering material and notes. Urdang's work brought this book to completion; and since publication in 1940 their "History of Pharmacy" has remained the definitive volume of its kind in the English language.

A year after the book appeared, an American Institute of the History of Pharmacy was founded, largely upon the initiative of Professor A. H. Uhl and group of associates in Wisconsin. The Institute was an analogy to the "Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie", which Urdang had helped to found in Germany. As the Institute's first Director, Urdang used this organizational springboard to place before the profession nationally something he considered significant for its well-being. In doing so he worked with a zest totally unrelated to the small contributions that kept him and the Institute alive during these pioneering years before there was any official position for him within the University (although many already considered him part of the "academic family").

As a scholarly writer, Urdang was unusually versatile and prolific. Whatever fragment of pharmaceutical history he touched became for him a part of some larger whole, and evidence of some more general development. One of his favorite phrases was that "sense finding must follow fact finding".

Representative of his synthetic work and standing alongside the Kremers and Urdang "History of Pharmacy" is the earlier book by Adlung and Urdang, "Grundriss der Geschichte der Deutschen Pharmazie" (1935), which remains unsurplanted in the German literature. His monographs on the relations of pharmacy with general culture seem particularly characteristic of his turn of thought, books such as "Der Apotheker im Spiegel der Literatur" (1921), "Der Apotheker als Subjekt und Objekt der Literatur" (1926), "Pharmacy's Part in Society" (1946), and "Goethe and Pharmacy" (1949).

A continuing research interest through his productive years as a historian was the history of pharmacopoeias and of the drugs and drug standards they describe, which is exemplified by his facsimile edition and interpretation of "The Pharmacopoeia Londinensis of 1618", a book published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (1944).

Urdang made his contribution on the basis of a rare combination of ability and insight, an almost total absorption in intellectual pursuits, and an unusual combination of educational and life experiences.



The University recognized the significance of his unusual specialty in 1947 by establishing a chair for pharmaceutical history, and offered Urdang a full professorship as its first occupant. In the five short years he served as a member of the faculty, Urdang became one of its prominent and distinguished members.

Five graduating classes in pharmacy heard the magnificent lectures of his survey course before Professor Urdang reached retirement age in 1952. He was a commanding figure on the lecture platform and a meaningful and eloquent speaker. His course surveying the development of pharmacy in the Western world gave the students of a heavily technico-scientific curriculum a broadened outlook on their prospective profession. The framework within society he gave to pharmaceutical developments show him as an unusually gifted historian; the connections by which he interlaced pharmacy's past with the arts and humanities show his remarkable breadth as a European savant; his conviction of the worth inherent in every individual and his patience and ready kindness that touched many lives illustrate his qualities as a human being. These qualities made him a remarkable teacher as well as an internationally respected scholar.

In addition to his survey course, Urdang offered elective seminars on the history of pharmacopoeias and on the development of other types of pharmaceutical literature.

At the graduate level, he supervised the first three students on American soil to earn a Doctor of Philosophy degree in pharmaceutical history and related fields--just as he himself had been the first in Germany. In addition he lectured widely to groups of graduate students in other pharmaceutical specialties and in other departments of the University.

He was a man of unfailing dignity without ever being aloof or pompous, a man of total intellectual commitment without supercilious display. His ability to make knowledge yield wisdom, coupled with his human qualities, made him a counselor, confidant, and friend within a faculty circle that encompassed many departments of the University. Although considering himself first of all a pharmacist, Urdang's outlook never could be called provincial, either professionally or geographically.

His short tenure not only left a lasting influence on the School of Pharmacy and his students there, but helped provide guidance and impetus to the University's young Department of the History of Science. Urdang continued as Director of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy during and after his teaching years, retiring (1957) at the age of 75.

So many honorary memberships and awards came to him in later years that he himself seemed to have lost count of them. They included an honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science (1946), the German Schelenz Plaque and Urban Medal (both 1949), and the Lascoff Award of the American College of Apothecaries (1951). Perhaps the culmination for him came on his 70th birthday when his friends in the University, state, and nation created in his name the George Urdang Medal, which will be awarded in perpetuity, on a world-wide basis, for unusually distinguished historical writing in the field of pharmacy.

Surviving members of his immediate family are Mrs. Urdang, who lives at 1635 Monroe Street; two daughters, Mrs. Robert Alfredson and Mrs. Martin Lewis, both of New York City; five grandchildren; and one sister, Mrs. Johanna Wilk of Madison.

To the renown of the University and the benefit of his students, Professor Urdang used his scholarly gifts with an energy, flair, and productivity that leaves behind a monument of lasting literature, a legacy of students inspired as well as educated, countless lives that have been affected by the combined force of his intellect and compassion, and an institution uniquely expressing his concept of service to his profession, the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Marshall Clagett  
M. H. Ingraham  
Robert L. Reynolds  
Glenn Sonnedecker, Chairman  
A. H. Uhl





DOCUMENT 1441 - October 3, 1960

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR HOWARD BECKER

Howard Becker, Professor of Sociology at the University since 1937, died unexpectedly on June 8, at the age of 61 years. He was born December 9, 1899, in New York City, and left school at the age of 14 to work as a laborer in the West. He subsequently became an industrial engineer for the Dort Motor Company and the International Harvester Company, developing skill with tools that remained with him as an avocation.

In 1922 he turned to academic pursuits and was admitted to Northwestern University by special examination. There he earned his B.A. (1925) and M.A. (1926) degrees. In 1926 he returned to Germany, which he had visited first during the summer of 1923, to study at Cologne under Professors Leopold von Wiese, Paul Honigsheim and Max Scheler. He then continued his studies at the University of Chicago, where he received his Ph.D. in 1930 with a dissertation on social organization in ancient Athens and Sparta. Post-doctoral study tours led him to Greece and Sicily, France and Belgium, and to Germany and England.

Howard Becker began his teaching career as an instructor at the University of Pennsylvania in 1928. In 1931 he went to Smith College as an associate professor and came to Wisconsin in 1937 as professor of sociology following upon the retirement of E. A. Ross. He taught summer courses at Harvard, Stanford and Columbia Universities and at the Universities of Marburg and Cologne, Germany, and in 1934 and 1935 served as lecturer at Harvard University. In 1951 he was awarded a Fulbright fellowship to the University of Birmingham, England.

World War II initially saw Howard Becker busy in the organization of ASTP courses on the campus. Subsequently he joined the Office of Strategic Services and managed a secret radio broadcasting station engaged in "Operation Capricorn" from January until late April 1945, a unit credited with outmaneuvering the Nazi Elite Guard, so that Munich was conquered without being turned into rubble. Chief of Higher Education of the American Military Government in Hesse in 1947-48, he declined a similar post for the entire American zone in Germany because he preferred to resume his work as a scholar and teacher at Wisconsin.

Howard Becker was a prolific writer of books and articles. His first major publication, an augmented and adapted transposition of Leopold von Wiese's Systematic Sociology, reflected an interest in the area of sociological theory which was sustained throughout his scholarly career. This he coupled with an interest and awareness of the importance of historical trends, yet never at the expense of neglecting the study of contemporary peoples, as is seen not only in his book on the German Youth Movement, German Youth: Bond or Free, but also in his deep interest in folk and peasant societies. Social Thought from Lore to Science, a collaborative work reflecting his great historical erudition, was a pioneer work when it appeared and remains indispensable to historians of thought. The extent and quality of his contributions gained for him election to the highest office in his field, President of the American Sociological Association, which he held at the time of his death.

The influence of the effective lecturer, lucid and stimulating writer, creative scholar, and warm and conscientious worker with graduate and undergraduate students, will continue through his published works and students. Colleagues and friends will happily remember his anecdotes told with whimsical humor, his robust recital of Scotch ballads, his broad-gauged appraisal of people and events, and his sympathetic understandings. Frances Bennett Becker, his wife and collaborator since 1927, worked with him on many field investigations, in Germany and Scotland as well as in this country, and will bring to fruition much of his work that remains partially completed.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Walter R. Agard  
David A. Baerreis  
Merle Curti, Chairman  
Hans H. Gerth  
Merritt Y. Hughes  
William H. Sewell

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF DEAN EMERITUS CHARLES J. ANDERSON  
1880-1960

Charles Joseph Anderson, Dean Emeritus of the University of Wisconsin, School of Education, died October 12, 1960, Winter Park, Florida, after over forty years of service to the schools of Wisconsin. During his many years he served as teacher, principal, superintendent, assistant chief state school official, and dean. He retired as Dean of the School of Education, 1947.

A native of Thomson, Minnesota, he graduated from the State Normal School, Superior, Wisconsin, 1903, and spent the greater part of his professional career in the state of Wisconsin. He later received his masters degree from the University of Wisconsin and did post graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Very few people knew the educational needs, personnel, and controlling forces in the state of Wisconsin as did Andy as he was familiarly known. His crowning achievement was the establishment of the University of Wisconsin School of Education. He continued as Dean through its formative years and gave it its basic characteristics, characteristics which set it apart from most schools of its type.

In a very busy life of administrative responsibilities he found time for a large amount of professional writing and editing. He was author of a number of books including "My Government", "The Lincoln Readers", "The Triangle Arithmetics", "Supervision of Rural Schools", and "Visiting the Teachers at Work". He edited a series of elementary school classics.

He had real warmth, deep interest in people, and high skill in human relationship. His leadership was recognized early and he was elected president of the Wisconsin Education Association in 1925. He never lost contact with the rank and file of teachers, supervisors and superintendents. His later day leadership was embodied in a "Wisconsin Philosophy of Education".

Andy had a deep devotion to public education in the State of Wisconsin and saw clearly the importance of good schools. His understandings of people and how to work with others made it possible to do much toward securing good schools. Throughout his long career he never lost his earthly characteristics. He had a strong respect for the individual in the cross currents and pressures of a large group enterprise. While being well informed he had the faculty of considering all sides of a problem, of stripping aside the non-essentials and of getting at the heart of the situation.

Both his professional and non-professional associates looked upon him as a friend without differentiating between Andy the dean and Andy the man whether he was performing his role of administrator, teacher, or personal acquaintance. His services were well known and deeply appreciated.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

A. S. Barr, Chairman  
G. G. Eye  
J. G. Fowlkes  
R. B. Glassow  
C. S. Liddle  
A. W. Mansfield



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR HENRY LEE EWBANK

Henry Lee Ewbank, son of Rapier Benjamin and Emma Sutton Ewbank, was born May 30, 1893, on a farm near Guilford, Indiana, and died in a Madison hospital, August 13, 1960. He had been a member of the Wisconsin faculty since 1927.

Professor Ewbank graduated, magna cum laude, and Phi Beta Kappa, from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1917. He earned a Master's degree at the University of Michigan in 1924 and a Doctorate at Wisconsin in 1931. As an undergraduate, he studied with Robert I. Fulton and, as a candidate for his second degree, with Thomas C. Trueblood. In the history of speech education in America, Fulton and Trueblood, are forever linked together as trail-blazing pioneers.

Professor Ewbank began his college teaching at Albion in 1917. During World War I, he interrupted his professional career by enlisting in the United States Navy as a seaman. Later he received an Ensign's commission.

In 1928, a year after coming to Wisconsin, he was appointed Chairman of the University Radio Committee. In this capacity he played a major role in developing the policies and programs of WHA. In 1945, he became the first Chairman of the State Radio Council. For thirteen years, he served in that important post with dedicated and wise leadership. During his years at Wisconsin, Professor Ewbank taught in two summer sessions at the University of Southern California (1933 and 1936) and for a semester at the University of Hawaii (1948).

Throughout his busy academic life, he was generous in devoting time and energy to professional organizations. From 1924-30, he served as Executive Secretary and Business Manager of the National Association of Teachers of Speech (now the Speech Association of America). In 1934-35 he served as President of that Association. For two years, 1946-48, he was First Vice President of the American Association of University Professors, and also a member of the AAUP "Committee A". In the latter capacity he dealt tactfully with a number of sensitive problems of academic tenure. From 1931 to 1939, he was President of the National Forensic Honor Society, Delta Sigma Rho. During his presidency a bitter controversy broke out over a constitutional restriction of membership to individuals of the white race. By patient and skillful use of the persuasive techniques about which he had written in his textbooks and which he had taught in his classrooms, he succeeded in securing the repeal of the discriminatory clause by a four-fifths vote of the chapters. At the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the society in 1956, seventeen men, chosen from the more than four thousand alumni members, were given special recognition for "illustrious achievement in public address and public affairs." Henry Lee Ewbank was named in this distinguished group which included a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, two United States Senators, and four University Presidents.

In 1958, when Professor Ewbank resigned the chairmanship of the State Radio Council, he was presented with a citation crediting him with having directed more graduate research in radio and television than anyone else in the nation. During his thirty-three years at Wisconsin, he probably supervised more doctoral dissertations than anyone else in the fields of radio and television and public address. His former students now hold many prominent and influential university positions in all sections of the country.

Professor Ewbank was the author of several popular textbooks on speech fundamentals, radio and television, and discussion and debate. He was a frequent contributor to professional journals. He was a member of the Editorial Board which prepared and published a monumental "History and Criticism of American Public Address."

"Heine" Ewbank possessed a remarkable capacity for attracting and holding the respect and loyalty of his students. Without seeming to put any pressure upon them he evoked the best they had to give. His office door was always open wide and he was ready, at all hours of his long working days, to give himself freely to students who came to him for counsel and encouragement. He made them feel that their problems were his own. His understanding and his kindly humor smoothed many a rough trail for those on their way to high academic goals.

To the last, during the tragically difficult years of his illness, he continued to work courageously on a projected history of the State Broadcasting System. Face to face with a cruelly progressive physical disability he did not quail. His gallant courage was an inspiration to all who knew him.

President Elvehjem's beautifully appropriate tribute, contains the following:

"Among the little group of far-sighted men gathered around primitive radio equipment in a painting on the wall of Radio Hall....is Henry Lee Ewbank, pioneer in educational radio, one of the group who made the University of Wisconsin the leader in this field....

A kindly man with sly wit, an ability to make friends easily, and a rare knowledge of his subject, he was a national leader in the work to make the electronic communication media a force for social and cultural betterment, an idealist who lived to see many of his goals achieved not only in this state but, to some degree, throughout the nation."

Professor Ewbank was married to Rachel Angelique Belt of <sup>Kenton</sup> Kent, Ohio, October 15, 1919. To their union were born a son, Henry Lee Ewbank, Jr., now an Associate Professor of Speech at Purdue University, and a daughter, Mrs. William Malisch of Brookfield, Wisconsin. He is survived by his widow, his two children, seven grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. To these the University of Wisconsin extends its sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

#### MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Winston L. Brembeck  
John Guy Fowlkes  
Frederick W. Haberman  
Harold B. McCarty  
Andrew T. Weaver, Chairman



DOCUMENT 1448 - November 7, 1960

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR HAZEL MANNING

Hazel Manning, an Emeritus Professor of Home Economics, died August 30, 1960, at her home in Rogers, Arkansas, after a lingering illness. She was born in Madison, Wisconsin, February 14, 1884, the daughter of Craig and Lillian Manning.

Her early education was received at St. Catherine's School in St. Paul, Minnesota. She was graduated from Central High School in Madison, and in 1913 completed the requirements for a B.S. degree in Home Economics at the University of Wisconsin. Following her graduation, she was awarded a fellowship from the Women's Educational and Industrial Union to study and engage in social work in Boston. Returning to the University, she was appointed an Assistant in Textiles and Clothing and then received her master's degree in 1917. She rose to full professorship in 1930, and served as chairman of the Textiles and Clothing department from 1924 until her retirement in 1952.

Professional organizations of which she was a member included the American Home Economics Association, Omicron Nu, a national honor society in home economics and Phi Upsilon Omicron, a national home economics professional organization. She served as national president of both of the latter organizations. Other memberships included Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Delta Gamma. She belonged to the Madison Altrusa Club and served a term as club president.

Miss Manning was an original thinker in home economics and in the type of careers she thought girls could follow. She initiated the course in merchandising in home economics at the University of Wisconsin. To gain the customer's point of view, she worked in two retail stores in Milwaukee for a summer. Near the end of this period, she surprised the other clerks by conducting a series of lectures for them on merchandising.

She loved to teach, and was an example to her students of a gracious and charming lady. Her concern for her students was shown by the fact that she was always willing to take time to listen to them and assist them with their problems. At the conclusion of twenty-five years service on the faculty, the Home Economics Alumni Association established the Hazel Manning Loan Fund for home economics students at the University of Wisconsin as a tribute to her.

The lives of thousands of women who were Miss Manning's students were enriched by her teaching and her personality.

Miss Manning is survived by a sister, Mrs. Reginald Bingham, who has shared her home for many years.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Ruth Henderson  
Emma Jordre  
Agnes O. Leindorff  
Helen Pearson, Chairman  
May S. Reynolds



DOCUMENT 1449 - November 7, 1960

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR LEONA E. F. McCUTCHEON

Leona McCutcheon was born on a farm near Throntdale, Ontario, Canada, in December 1881. She attended St. Mary's Collegiate Institute, and received her B.A. degree from the University of Toronto in 1903 where she graduated second in her class. After a year of teaching, she came to the University of Wisconsin where she earned the M.A. degree in 1905.

Her field of learning was that of the classics. It was in this field she did her high school teaching prior to World War I and it was from this area that she drew to enrich her subsequent professional services and the contributions to the various organizations in which she actively participated.

Her services to the people of Wisconsin began in 1918 when she joined the staff of the Department of Debating and Public Discussion under Miss Almere Scott. Most of her thirty-four years of service were in connection with the loan package library of the Division. In this capacity she prepared study outlines and selected requested materials for hundreds of groups and individuals throughout the state. She was an avid reader, and personified the concepts of the inquiring mind and the life-long learner. Her work reflected her high sense of duty, superb scholarship, sensitivity, and taste and refinement.

In her memorial service, her minister referred to her as one of the last of the Victorians. This she was in the best sense of the word. She was a "gentle-woman" who set high standards for herself and in so doing influenced those with whom she came in contact to do the same. Yet she did this with a sincere feeling of humility and loyalty tempered with a subtle sense of humor.

While Leona McCutcheon never married, she enjoyed warm and close family relationships. As the sister-in-law and consistent co-worker of the late Professor Arthur Beatty, whose eminence as critic and teacher was internationally conceded, she played a role comparable, to a degree, with that of Wordsworth's sister Dorothy in joint contemplations of "the burthen of the mystery".

Leona McCutcheon actively participated in the Madison Dickens Fellowship, the American Association of University Women, the Madison Woman's Club, The University Heights Poetry Club, and the First Congregational Church.

Professor McCutcheon retired from the University - but not from an active life - June 30, 1952, and continued to live at her home at 1824 Vilas Avenue until her death September 29, 1960.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Robert H. Schacht, Chairman  
Ida M. Gangstad  
Ralph A. McCanse  
Mrs. Gladys Trayser



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR EDWIN EMIL WITTE

Edwin Emil Witte, Professor of Economics at the University from 1933-1957; Chairman of the department for 12 years; President of the American Economic Association in 1957; principal author of the Social Security Act (1935); distinguished labor mediator; authority in the fields of labor relations, social security, and the role of government in the economy; stimulating and effective teacher; died at the age of 73, May 20, 1960. He is survived by his widow, the former Florence Rimsnider, and by two daughters and one son.

Edwin Witte was born on a farm in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. After graduating from Watertown High School, he entered the University of Wisconsin, earning a B.A. degree in 1909 with an undergraduate major in history. His graduate work, under John R. Commons, was in economics (Ph.D. 1927). While serving in several governmental posts thereafter, he maintained his association with the University as a lecturer, and in 1933, resigning as Head of the State Legislative Reference Library, he accepted a full professorship in the Department of Economics. His publications included Government in Labor Disputes (1932) and several hundred articles on many aspects of his special fields of interest. He taught as visiting professor (or lectured extensively) at Harvard, Washington, California, Hawaii, American University of Beirut, Lebanon, University of Puerto Rico, and (after his retirement) Michigan State University.

Dr. Witte held more than thirty government positions during his exceedingly active life, nine of them full time. Among these were: Statistician for the State Industrial Commission; Secretary to Representative John M. Nelson of Madison; Secretary of the State Industrial Commission; Head of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library; Member, Wisconsin Labor Relations Board; Executive Director of the President's Committee on Economic Security; Public Member, National War Labor Board; Member, Atomic Energy Labor Relations Board; Chairman and Director of the Detroit Regional War Labor Board; Member, U.S. Social Security Advisory Council. To all of these he brought an impressive grasp of both principle and detail, a judicial attitude, practical sense, a warm personality, and, above all, dedication to the public interest.

His best known accomplishment was the framing of the original social security law; achieving agreement on this highly controversial proposal under great pressure in a sharply divided cabinet; and successfully defending the measure before Congressional Committees. This earned him the title "Father of Social Security" though he always maintained that he had "only assisted in putting into effect the ideas of others." Congressional Committees are reported to have been astounded with his grasp of the subject, every provision of the Act along with supporting data having been "neatly filed and cataloged in his encyclopedic mind." Considering the present importance of social security to millions of people, no man could have created a richer heritage to the nation.

Dr. Witte was a strong proponent of institutional economics, in particular, the time-honored institution widely acclaimed as "The Wisconsin Idea". He was committed to the view that economists should address themselves to practical problems and that the University has an obligation to assist government and private associations of citizens in resolving those problems.

He was a person of unusual capacity for warm personal relations and the goodwill he bestowed and received in return was exceptional. Over 300 persons including colleagues, labor leaders, government officials, and devoted former students attended the ceremony honoring his retirement. His address as retiring President of the American Economic Association received an unprecedented ovation.

His impact on economics, on the University, on legislation, and indeed <sup>on</sup> ~~to~~ the history of our time was extraordinarily profound.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Nathan P. Feinsinger  
Harold M. Groves, Chairman  
Mark H. Ingraham  
Robert J. Lampman  
H. Edwin Young

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JAMES GARFIELD FULLER (1880-1960)

James Garfield Fuller, Emeritus Professor of Animal Husbandry, died at the age of 80 years, December 11, 1960. A native of Waterman, Illinois, he came to Wisconsin as a student in 1900 to attend the University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture. He graduated in 1904, at which time he joined the Animal Husbandry staff with which he was associated until his retirement in 1951. In 1911 he took leave of absence and received his M.S. degree from Iowa State College.

In his livestock research and management work he was responsible either in whole or in part for numerous Experiment Station and Extension publications such as "The Role of Inorganic Phosphorus in the Nutrition of Animals"; "Calcium and Phosphorus Supply in Farm Feeds and Its Relation to Animal Requirements"; "Beef Raising in Wisconsin"; "Crossbreeding Types for Baby Beef"; "Horses for the Farm"; and a number of bulletins and circulars on processing feeds, and on housing and management of livestock.

The time that Professor Fuller has spent with the College of Agriculture enables him to be one of the very rare individuals of whom it may be said that they served under all six deans of the College who came one after another to head this institution.

"Prof", as he was affectionately known to his many friends and associates, distinguished himself as a teacher. He taught more than subject matter--he taught people. His sincere interest in the welfare of the student made him unique in his profession. Few if any teachers have been more widely known and beloved among Wisconsin rural people than J. G. Fuller.

Considering the fact that for decades he taught all incoming freshmen and many Short Course students of the College of Agriculture, there are more of his former agricultural students scattered throughout Wisconsin than of any other member of the agricultural staff, past or present. A remarkable memory for names and faces and a continuing interest in his former students made his office a Mecca for returning alumni.

He was instrumental in organizing the University of Wisconsin Saddle and Sirloin Club and became the Club's first adviser in 1920, a position he held until his retirement. The Little International, a Saddle and Sirloin Club activity, patterned after the International Livestock Exposition held in Chicago, was developed under the guidance of Professor Fuller. His keen interest in both students and livestock served as the inspiration to make today this activity one of the leading agricultural student functions. Professor Fuller's enthusiasm and interest in this Club and its activities continued during his retirement, with seldom a month passing without inquiry regarding its welfare.

J. G. Fuller gave freely of his time to extend education beyond the classroom. He held many meetings and conducted numerous demonstrations pertaining to livestock production in all parts of Wisconsin, and he was best known for his teachings of efficient use of draft horses for farm power. He was a well known livestock judge and for many years supervised the exhibition of University stock that won high honors at state and international livestock shows.

Wisconsin's livestock industry has been greatly enriched because of his teaching in the classroom and the field and as one of his friends so aptly said, "- - - you cannot improve the livestock of a community without improving the human stock."



Professor Fuller was united in marriage to Margaret Douglas of Aurora, Illinois, in 1908. He is survived by his widow, Madison, and two sons, Captain H. Douglas, Norfolk, Virginia, and J. Gordon, Sacramento, California

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Gustav Bohstedt  
R. W. Bray  
R. H. Grummer, Chairman  
E. E. Heizer  
David H. Williams

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR HOWARD L. HALL  
(1893-1960)

Howard L. Hall, Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin, died December 27, 1960. Born December 26, 1898, in Amherst, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland, he attended Oberlin College where he was graduated Magna Cum Laude in 1920. From there he went to the law school of Harvard University from which he graduated in 1923. In the years 1923 to 1928 he practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio, during which time he also served as professor of law in the John Marshall Law School of that city. In 1928 he was appointed Langdell Scholar in the Harvard Law School and was there engaged in graduate study when in January 1929 he was persuaded to accept an appointment as Assistant Professor of Law in the faculty of this university. Apart from service as Professor of Law in the University of Iowa in the summer of 1931, he served continuously in the law school of this university, rising to the position of Professor of Law in 1936.

Professor Hall was a member of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi and of the honorary scholastic societies of Phi Beta Kappa and of the Order of the Coif.

He was married in 1923 to the former Mary Louise Finch who, after a long illness, predeceased him by less than one month. He is survived by two sons, H. Lowell Hall of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Hugh Finch Hall of Chicago, Illinois.

Professor Hall's teaching was principally in the subjects of Sales, Trusts, Creditors' Rights and Municipal Corporations, in which segments of the law he was a master teacher and a recognized authority. Although he contributed numerous articles and reviews to legal periodicals, classroom teaching was his forte. He was one of the most popular teachers in the law school and his classes were customarily attended almost to overflowing. Many faculty members who later became his colleagues were once his students. They remember him for his extremely practical teaching, for his pithy humor and his good-natured patience with those who were slower in learning than their more gifted classmates. He had faith in the average student, a faith that future events often proved justified. His natural friendliness invited students to come to him with all manner of problems, personal as well as scholastic. He enjoyed personal contacts with students, and was faculty advisor to the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity for many years preceding his death. The relationships thus formed often ripened into warm and cordial friendships. His correspondence with former students was extensive, and he was always a welcome visitor in their offices and homes, whenever travel through the state afforded the opportunity. He and Mrs. Hall were instinctively social beings, and when they attended together, as was their custom, the meetings of alumni of the school, of the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools, there was a mutual delight in visiting with old friends and in the making of new ones.

Professor Hall was very active in the civic affairs of the Village of Shorewood Hills, where he resided, serving on its village board for several years and as its president for two years.

Howard Hall devoted his life to his students, to the state and university, and to the cause of legal education; and thus he enriched the lives of all who came in contact with him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Ray A. Brown, Chairman  
John E. Conway  
Richard W. Effland



DOCUMENT 1462 - February 6, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR STELLA T. PATTON

Stella Trout Patton, Emeritus Assistant Professor of Home Economics died suddenly on December 29, 1960, at her home in Madison. She shared her home with her sister, Mary, who survives her. She became a full-time staff member of the University in 1927 and remained so until her retirement in 1951.

Miss Patton was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on February 2, 1882. She obtained her Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin and her Master's degree from the same institution in 1927. Her early professional experience included teaching in schools in Indiana and elementary and secondary schools in Madison. Later her field of specialization was Institution Management and she became responsible as a part of her teaching duties for the supervision and management of the cafeteria at East High School in Madison.

This experience was utilized by the School of Home Economics in the University when they asked her to further develop the program of professional training in food service management. The great number of her former students who hold positions of responsibility attest to her success in fulfilling this assignment with honor to herself and her institution. She was a pioneer in adapting techniques of management to problems of quantity food service.

The professional affiliations of Miss Patton included the American Home Economics Association, The American Dietetic Association, and Phi Upsilon Omicron.

Perhaps Miss Patton's outstanding characteristic was her kindness to all people. She truly mirrored the Christian tenets of her church, which she served faithfully and with zeal and devotion. Students and young faculty members in need of counsel always found her to be a person of compassion, humaneness and warmth. Her teaching was characterized by these same qualities.

Miss Patton was an outgoing person who loved association with people. The home which she and her sister maintained will long be remembered by many persons for the generous hospitality which they enjoyed there. She had a sense of humor and frequently indulged in repartee.

The very large number of friends, including many former students, who hold the memory of their association with Miss Patton as one of life's rare privileges, is a tribute to her place in the University community.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Linnea C. Dennett  
Miss Ruth S. Dickie  
Mrs. Iva R. Mortimer  
Mrs. May S. Reynolds  
Mrs. Dorothy H. Strong, Chairman



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR BURR W. PHILLIPS

Burr W. Phillips, Emeritus Professor of Education and History, died December 1, 1960, at a hospital in Honolulu, Hawaii, while visiting his brother, Dr. Lyle Phillips. He was born June 14, 1892, in Rock River, Wisconsin.

His early education was received in a one-room country school near Fond du Lac. He graduated from Fond du Lac High School in 1910. After graduation he enrolled in Oshkosh Normal School and graduated from the two-year teaching course. His first teaching position was in a two-room state graded school at Bear Creek. From 1913 to 1917, he taught History and Latin at Ripon High School. He continued his education at the University of Wisconsin and received his B.A. in 1921 and M.A. in 1922.

His teaching at the University spanned a period of 40 years. He started as an assistant in the History Department in 1920. In 1922, he accepted the position as Chairman of the History Department of Wisconsin High School and continued in this capacity until his death. He was also a member of the History Department and Department of Education.

He will be best remembered by hundreds of his former students as a great teacher and scholar, gentle but firm in his demands of his students. Flexibility, humility and sense of the highest responsibility--these are the things he brought to the classroom, together with his specialized knowledge in history and methods of teaching. The transition from teaching a high school history class one hour to conducting a graduate seminar was accomplished with ease due to his understanding, background and versatility.

At the invitation of the State Department and the West German Government, he journeyed to Germany on five different occasions to help reconstruct and liberalize the teaching of Social Studies. In 1957 and 1958, he returned to Germany to renew his acquaintances with his personal and professional friends. In a sense, he adopted them and they adopted him. After his return from Germany, he provided a home for several German students in order that they might enroll and continue their education at the University of Wisconsin. Only his close friends know of his generosity to these students. His home on 4340 Hillcrest Circle became a circle of hospitality for visiting German Educators and personal friends.

He was a devoted member of St. Andrew Episcopal Church. When the regulations of the church permitted him to be elected, he served as a Vestryman and Clerk from 1925 to 1945. He rarely missed a service except in unusual circumstances as in 1942, when he wrote, "absent because of the snow storm".

He wrote many articles in his special field of Methods of Teaching Social Studies. These included: "The Social Studies in German Schools", "The Teacher of Social Studies", "Professional Services and Activities of the Social Studies Teacher", and "Current Criticisms of the Teaching of History".

Professor Phillips was active in many professional organizations including Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, the American Historical Association, the Wisconsin Education Association, and the National Education Association. A lifelong member of the National Council for the Social Studies, he was elected to the presidency of the organization in 1946. He gave the Council academic stature and dignity as a member of its executive board. He was honored and respected for his sound judgments and as an educational statesman.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:	Merle Curti	Milton O. Pella
	John J. Goldgruber, Chairman	William L. Sachse
	Clifford S. Liddle	Esther Weightman





DOCUMENT 1467 - March 6, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR FLORENCE E. ALLEN

Florence E. Allen died December 31, 1960, nearly fourteen years after her retirement from the University.

Miss Allen was born at Horicon, Wisconsin, October 4, 1876. As a member of the class of 1900 at the University of Wisconsin she majored in mathematics and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She continued her studies at Wisconsin, receiving the M.S. degree in 1901 and the Ph.D. degree in 1907.

Miss Allen began her teaching in the Department of Mathematics in the fall of 1901 and continued as a trusted and beloved member of the staff until her retirement in 1947. With cheer which often hid her self sacrifice she assumed the burdens of others. She was a friendly counsellor of her younger colleagues who came to her over the years with their difficulties. They owed much to the accumulated wisdom of her long experience and to her willingness to share it.

Miss Allen was a teacher of unusual skill, and in addition her fine personal qualities won the respect and affection of the many students who were in her classes in her career of forty-six years on the staff of the Department of Mathematics. These years of devoted service will be long remembered by her former students and by her friends on the faculty.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Richard H. Bruck  
Mark H. Ingraham  
Stephen C. Kleene  
Rudolph E. Langer  
Herman W. March, Chairman  
John C. Walker



DOCUMENT 1471 - April 10, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR FREDERICK B. HADLEY

Frederick B. Hadley was born in Burlington, Vermont, on January 31, 1881. After primary and secondary education in that city, he entered the College of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State University and received the D.V.M. in 1907.

His career in teaching and research in veterinary medicine began in that year with his appointment to the faculty of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Washington State College. He served there as instructor and assistant professor of veterinary anatomy and surgery until 1909 when he returned to Ohio State as assistant professor of veterinary anatomy.

In 1910, Dr. Hadley joined the Department of Animal Husbandry at Wisconsin as Assistant Professor of Veterinary Science and when the new Department of Veterinary Science was organized in 1911, he was named chairman and Station Veterinarian. He became successively Associate Professor in 1912 and Professor in 1918. He served as Chairman of Veterinary Science until 1938 when he gave up his administrative tasks to concentrate on teaching and writing. He retired from the Department of Veterinary Science in 1945 but continued to serve the University for the next two years by assisting in a special evaluation of the resources of the Agricultural Library. Hadley's career spanned a period during which the application of scientific principles led to the control of such serious plagues of livestock as tuberculosis, hog cholera and brucellosis. He and his colleagues contributed greatly to these disease control programs in Wisconsin.

Dr. Hadley was an enthusiastic teacher and hundreds of alumni of the long and short courses of the College of Agriculture learned the principles of structure and function of the animal body and veterinary hygiene in his classes. Four editions of his book "The Principles of Veterinary Science" have been used in courses for agricultural students for many years.

He was a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Madison; of the Wisconsin and American Veterinary Medical Associations, Sigma Xi, Acacia and Madison Masonic Lodge #5.

Frederick B. Hadley died on February 24, 1961, after a long life of service to his chosen profession and his adopted state. He is survived by his wife Jane, four daughters and five grandchildren to whom is extended the deepest sympathy of the university community.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

I. L. Baldwin  
D. T. Berman, Chairman  
J. B. Hayes  
S. H. McNutt  
G. M. Werner



DOCUMENT 1475 - May 8, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR PAUL GEORGE FLUCK

The death of Paul George Fluck on April 10, 1961, at the age of forty-two, ended an all too short career distinguished by both achievement and promise.

Paul Fluck was born at Algoma, Wisconsin, on January 2, 1919. Except for two semesters of graduate work as a naval officer at the University of Michigan, all of his formal professional training was obtained at the University of Wisconsin, where he received his B.S. degree in Civil Engineering in 1941, his M.S. degree in Engineering Mechanics in 1947, and his Ph.D. degree in Engineering Mechanics in 1949. After graduating, he joined the faculty of the College of Engineering as an instructor in Mechanics, and except for two years in the United States Navy from 1944 to 1946, he served continuously with the Department of Mechanics, becoming an Assistant Professor in 1949, an Associate Professor in 1953, and a Professor in 1957.

Although he taught at one time or another all the undergraduate courses given in Mechanics, he was especially interested in engineering materials, and particularly in the fatigue of metals and the creep of concrete under sustained loading. It was in these fields that he did his major research, and in these fields also that he was active as an engineering consultant. His teaching was rendered exceptionally effective by his enthusiasm, his spirit of helpfulness, and his thorough and scrupulously maintained familiarity with developments in the subjects he professed.

Among professional societies he was a member of the American Society for Engineering Education and the American Concrete Institute; among honorary societies he was a member of Chi Epsilon, Phi Mu Epsilon, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, and Phi Kappa Phi. He played an active and helpful part in the affairs of his community and his church.

He is survived by his wife, the former Ellen Dickie of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, whom he married in 1941, and their two children, James and Margaret.

In Paul Fluck the University had a skilled and devoted teacher, his colleagues a warm and loyal friend, the community a valued citizen.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

J. B. Kommers  
P. S. Myers  
R. J. Roark, Chairman  
G. W. Washa  
W. C. Young



DOCUMENT 1476 - May 8, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOHN R. PRICE

John R. Price was born in Cambria, Wisconsin, on February 15, 1880, and died in Madison on March 16, 1961. His wife, whose maiden name was Ruth Jansen, died in 1955. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Tirzah Parkin and Mrs. Margaret MacArthur, and one son, David.

Professor Price was graduated with a high academic record from the electrical engineering course at the University of Wisconsin in 1905. After one year with the General Electric Company, he returned to Wisconsin to join the electrical engineering department as an instructor. He became an assistant professor in 1911, an associate professor in 1921, and a professor in 1928. He served in that capacity until his retirement in 1950 after 44 years of service.

His special interests were in the fields of electric circuits and alternating-current machinery. A portion of his time and talent went into the administration and development of the laboratory instruction in these areas. His research on a new type of small electric motor led to an invention that was patented and formed the basis for a new industrial product. He served as consultant to the University regarding its electric power facilities, and to architects on the electrical specifications for industrial and educational buildings. He contributed much to the work of the faculty committee that was responsible for the Electrical Engineering and Mechanics building. Primarily, however, Professor Price's interest was in students and in teaching.

He was a member of Christ Presbyterian Church; of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of the American Association of University Professors, and of Eta Kappa Nu, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, Triangle and Kappa Eta Kappa fraternities. His fondness for the outdoors and for active recreation was exemplified by his hobbies of hunting, camping and fishing.

Professor Price was a respected and gifted teacher, and a warm hearted and generous friend. His death is a deeply felt personal loss to his former students and colleagues and to others who knew him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

R. R. Benedict, Chairman  
Glenn Koehler  
R. J. Roark





DOCUMENT 1484 - October 2, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF WISCONSIN STATE GEOLOGIST, ERNEST F. BEAN

Ernest F. Bean, State Geologist of Wisconsin until his retirement in 1952, died in Madison on April 24, 1961, at the age of 79. He knew Wisconsin, and people in Wisconsin, as few of us are fortunate enough to do. His death closes a long period of service to the state.

Mr. Bean was born in Iowa in 1882; he married Jesse G. Gillis in 1911 and together they were active in University circles until her death in 1953. They had two children, Ernest F. Bean, Jr., now of Refugio, Texas, and (Marian) Mrs. John Moffett of Pasco, Washington. A brother, Ward Bean, and a sister, Mrs. John Campbell, also survive him.

Mr. Bean attended Cedar Falls Teachers College in Iowa for three years, then came to Wisconsin where he was graduated in 1909 and took his M.A. in 1911. Until he became Assistant State Geologist in 1917 he was instructor and assistant professor in geology at the University of Wisconsin. In 1925 he became State Geologist of Wisconsin, in which capacity he was an authority on the state's mineral resources, especially its road materials in which he specialized. He cooperated extensively with mining companies and through the State Highway Department with highway contractors.

Ernest Bean made for himself an important niche in the Madison and University communities in which he lived for so many years. He was a recognized raconteur which endeared him to both professional and social groups, at the dining table or around the camp fire. Never one to seek position he did not try to avoid responsibilities, as evidenced by the distinguished service which he rendered as President of the University Club in Madison and as Village President of Shorewood Hills. He was a warm and generous personality; he liked people and in turn was liked by them.

The many students who served under him in surveys within the state seeking gravel deposits or mapping for the mineral lands survey, remember him as both a friend and a hard driving trainer of youth. Within such groups the esprit de corps was high, though the work was heavy and the demands were exacting. The "Survey Boys" are now scattered over the world attaining results attributable in considerable measure to Mr. Bean's influence. All his friends will miss him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

E. N. Cameron  
G. F. Hanson  
A. T. Lenz  
G. T. Trewartha  
R. C. Emmons, Chairman



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR CHARLES HENRY BUNTING

Doctor Charles Henry Bunting, Emeritus Professor of Pathology died on May 26, 1961, in Princeton, New Jersey, at the age of 86. Doctor Bunting was the first Professor of Pathology in the University of Wisconsin Medical School and the first chairman of the Department of Pathology.

He was born in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, on May 22, 1875, and received his B.S. from the University of Wisconsin in 1896. After a year's fellowship under E. A. Birge, then professor of Zoology, he entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School receiving his M.D. in 1901. The next year, he served as assistant demonstrator in Pathology with Dr. Simon Flexner and a group of younger men including his long-time friend John Lawrence Yates at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. Returning thereafter to Johns Hopkins, he came under the influence of Doctor William Welch who guided most of our pathologists of that era. He served successively as assistant, instructor and associate in Pathology up to 1906 when he was appointed Professor of Pathology at the University of Virginia Medical School where he served two years. In 1907, he married Doctor Carlotta Swett, a member of a medical family in Maine, who had also graduated from the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Doctor Bunting's chief scientific interest was in the diseases of the blood-forming system. Of his more than 70 publications from 1903 to 1942, over half dealt with the hematopoietic tissues and their diseases. He was particularly concerned with Hodgkin's disease, its cytology and cause, the latter problem being the subject of an arduous study extending over many years. Doctor J. L. Yates of Milwaukee was a principal collaborator in this work. Among a variety of other studies, Doctor Bunting also gave considerable attention to the reaction of tissues to Roentgen radiation.

Of equal significance was Doctor Bunting's forceful and expert teaching. The care and thought with which he prepared his lectures made them models of clarity. The effect of his keen and critical mind on some 37 successive classes of medical students, not to mention residents and many collaborators, is incalculable.

We knew Doctor Bunting as a devoted husband, as the father of two outstanding children who were a source of immense satisfaction to him, and as an intensely loyal friend.

He was a member of many professional societies among them the Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Society of Experimental Pathologists, the Association of American Physicians, the Association of Anatomists, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Association for Cancer Research, the Chicago Pathological Society, Alpha Omega Alpha, and the Harvey Society.

Throughout his life a continuing interest in scientific medicine and productive scholarship, and a loyal devotion to friends and family were notable. He will long be remembered as an outstanding teacher and scholar of the Medical School of the University of Wisconsin.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Robert E. Burns  
Ovid O. Meyer  
Harland W. Mossman  
Charles V. Seastone, Chairman



DOCUMENT 1486 - October 2, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR JOHN T. CURTIS

John T. Curtis died June 7, 1961, after a long illness. In the opinion of many of his colleagues, he was the outstanding plant ecologist in the United States. His versatile research provided the stimulus for a reassessment of the methods and concepts of plant ecology and gave a dynamic new approach to the study of plant communities.

Professor Curtis was a Wisconsin product. He was born in Waukesha in 1913, received the B.A. from Carroll College in 1934, and the Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1937. He published his first scientific paper in 1932, when he was only 18. By the time he received the Ph.D. he had published eight scientific papers on a variety of subjects, including ornithology, the effect of radiation on microorganisms, and the taxonomy and physiology of orchids. He was trained and worked as a plant physiologist until 1948. During World War II, he was director of a research institute in Haiti for the study of the potentialities of Cryptostegia, a Caribbean shrub, as a producer of rubber.

The work for which Professor Curtis is best known began in 1946, when he transferred his energies from plant physiology to plant ecology. He felt that physiological studies could best be interpreted in the light of the responses of plants growing under natural conditions, and with characteristic thoroughness he set up the outlines of a research program for the study of the ecology of Wisconsin plants. The first undertaking was an inventory of the plant communities of the State, during which he and his students devised new methods for the sampling of plant communities, rediscovered, revised and applied an old theory on the nature of plant communities that had lain unused for 20 years, and developed a revolutionary system, based on quantitative measurements, for organizing the knowledge of vegetation that went far beyond the classical pigeon-hole approach. The concepts of this system, demonstrating the continuously varying nature of plant communities, are developed and documented with data obtained from over 1400 stands of Wisconsin vegetation in his book "The Vegetation of Wisconsin", published in 1959. In recent reviews this book has been acclaimed a classic ecological monograph. The tragedy of his death is that in spite of these achievements he was only at the beginning of what he wanted to do.

Professor Curtis was a brilliant teacher. His course in elementary plant ecology was an inspiration to many of his students, and his advanced courses presented breadth of subject matter with keen insight. He was exceptionally able in directing the research of his graduate students. The incisiveness of his analytical thought provided invaluable aid to programs in his own and other departments. He was often sought out by colleagues as counselor and critic.

The University Arboretum was a major interest and a source of esthetic as well as intellectual satisfaction to Professor Curtis. He was active in its management, first as research coordinator and finally as Chairman of the Arboretum Committee. He was especially instrumental in the development of his beloved prairie. Its beauty and utility as a teaching and research facility are largely owing to his efforts.

More than 110 papers, reviews, and books were published by John Curtis, many of them expressing his strong feeling for the conservation of natural resources. He was a member of many societies, boards, and committees, including the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas, which he was instrumental in establishing, and boards of review for the National Science Foundation, and the Atomic Energy Commission. He was twice a Guggenheim Fellow. During the period 1948-1961, about 40 graduate students received their Ph.D. degrees in plant ecology under his direction. This total for that period is greater than that of any other institution in this field.

Professor Curtis is survived by his wife, the former Jane Ann Kurtenacker and two sons, Steven and Thomas. Mrs. Curtis worked very closely with her husband. A botanist herself, she shared his interests, accompanied him on field trips, and assisted him in many ways. To her and to their sons we extend our sympathies.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Grant Cottam, Chairman  
Arthur D. Hasler  
Robert J. Muckenhirn  
Jonathan D. Sauer  
John F. Stauffer



DOCUMENT 1487 - October 2, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR IRA C. DAVIS

Ira C. Davis was born in Randolph, Wisconsin, on May 17, 1886, and died in Madison, Wisconsin, May 8, 1961. He is survived by his wife Hope, two sons and seven grandchildren.

Professor Davis graduated from Ripon College in 1910 and accepted a position teaching high school science during the same year. With the exception of five years in the state of Washington, he spent his entire teaching career in Wisconsin.

It was in 1917 that Mr. Davis joined the staff of the University of Wisconsin as a teacher of science at Wisconsin High School. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Education in 1923, Associate Professor in 1938, and Professor in 1942. Until his retirement in 1957, Professor Davis taught classes in science at Wisconsin High School, served as Chairman of the Wisconsin High School Science Department and taught courses in the teaching of science in the Department of Education. Also during this long term of service, he served shorter terms as Principal of Wisconsin High School and Chairman of the Department of Education.

Professor Davis was an outstanding teacher, author, and leader in the field of science education. His publications include numerous articles in such journals as: Science Education, School Science and Mathematics, Wisconsin Journal of Education and yearbooks of the National Science Committee of the National Education Association. He was author of more than ten books in high school general science, all of which are widely used and acclaimed. His scholarship was in the area of science education.

Professor Davis was active in many professional associations and served terms as President of the Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers and the National Association for Research in Science Teaching. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Ripon College.

Students in both high school and college hailed him as one of their greatest teachers. He pioneered many of the secondary school science programs and teacher education programs in science in this country until the time of his retirement.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Glen G. Eye  
John J. Goldgruber  
Virgil E. Herrick  
J. Gibson Winans  
Milton O. Pella, Chairman



DOCUMENT 1488 - October 2, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF  
EMERITUS ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR CHARLES FREDERICK GILLEN (1879-1961)

Charles Frederick Gillen, Emeritus Associate Professor of French, died May 24, 1961. He was born April 9, 1879, at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. He was educated largely in Canada, having received his B.A. from St. Joseph College and his M.A. from Laval University. He received his Ph.D. from Georgetown University in 1913.

Professor Gillen began his teaching career in the Department of English of his Alma Mater. From 1909 to 1913, he was Professor of English Rhetoric at the University of Manitoba and from 1913 to 1918 at St. John's Technical High School (Winnipeg). At the University of Manitoba, he was Chairman of the Board of Examiners and also a member of a committee appointed by the Minister of Education to revise the French curriculum for the Province of Manitoba.

Professor Gillen came to the University of Wisconsin in 1918 where he taught French until he retired in 1949. Of the work assigned to him by his Department, perhaps he enjoyed most, and was most successful in, his course in French lyric poetry, his thesis course, and his undergraduate advising. In addition to being a master of French and English words, he was sensitive to poetry. To his students of French poetry, he gave a priceless appreciation of this form of literature and whenever any of them showed potentialities for poetical expression, he encouraged them to the fullest, devoting much of his time to creative criticism of the poetry they brought to him for appraisal. He gave freely of his time to his thesis students, several of whom, thanks to his patience and skill in developing their talents, wrote honors theses. He took a genuine interest in the welfare of his advisees, most of whom appreciated the warmth and the kindness of his nature, and many of whom kept on writing to him years after graduation.

Professor Gillen had broad cultural interests and he devoted a great deal of energy to extra-curricular activities. He was one of the active supporters of radio station WHA. In addition to encouraging the broadcasting of educational programs in French and other fields, he broadcast, every Monday at 9:00 p.m. selections from American, Canadian and English poets, with preliminary explanations and running comments. This program lasted several years, from the late twenties to the early thirties. He gave many lectures and lecture-recitals in nearby towns and on the Campus. Every year, for many years, at their last class before Christmas, he read poetry to civil engineering students. Many of the senior members of the University remember with pleasure his delightful reading of French dialect poetry by William Henry Drummond and other Canadian poets, and the equally delightful piano-poetry reading recitals which he gave with Professor A. A. Vasiliev of the History Department.

In 1939 his Alma Mater, which by this time had become St. Joseph University, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature.

Professor Gillen is survived by his widow in Madison, two sons, Frederick, Wabash, Indiana, and Hugh, Washington, D.C., a daughter, Mrs. Graham Douthwaite, Santa Clara, California, and one brother and four sisters all living in Canada.

## MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

William T. Bandy  
Germaine Mercier  
Joseph Palmeri, Chairman  
Helen C. White



MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JAMES G. HALPIN

James G. Halpin was born in Odessa, New York, on October 18, 1882. He graduated from Cornell University in 1905, and was the first student at Cornell to take a major in poultry husbandry. After one year on the staff of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture, he became the first head of the Poultry Husbandry Department at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1906. There he carried out some of the first, if not the first, experiments on the effects of artificial light on laying hens. In 1909 he established the Department of Poultry Husbandry at Wisconsin. He served as Chairman of the department from 1909 until 1952 and retired in 1953.

Professor Halpin exemplified to the highest degree this University's tradition of interdepartmental cooperation. He worked closely with bacteriologists, biochemists, economists, engineers, geneticists, veterinarians, and zoologists. There were many outstanding results of this collaboration, including the development of a test for avian tuberculosis and a system of management for its control, between 1910 and 1920; establishment of one of the first programs of research in inbreeding of poultry in 1913; discovery of the importance of vitamin D for poultry and the development of feeds which permitted poultry production to "move indoors" between 1920 and 1926; determination of the toxic levels and effects of fluorine for chickens in 1930; discovery of the effectiveness of elemental sulfur in control of coccidiosis in 1930; and determination of the effect of processing variables on nutritive value of soybean oil meal in 1935.

As a teacher he was noted for his approachability and friendliness and his ability to challenge students and stir their curiosity.

He was a charter member of the Poultry Science Association and served as its president in 1931-32. The Association honored him by electing him a Fellow in 1934 and by presenting to him its annual Teaching Award in 1950. He was general chairman of the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland in 1939. He was elected to the Poultry Industry Hall of Fame in 1959.

He was married in 1908 to Ione Blake, who died in 1931. He was married in 1932 to Rachel Wells, who survives him. He is also survived by three sons, John L. of Madison, Robert B. of Dallas, Texas, and James E. of Clemson, South Carolina, and by eight grandchildren. He attended the First Baptist Church in Madison and was a charter member of Commonwealth Masonic Lodge No. 325.

Professor Halpin died on June 10, 1961, after an illness of several months' duration. The University community expresses sympathy to his family and acknowledges with pride his substantial contributions to the University, to the State, and to his profession.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

H. R. Bird, Chairman  
J. B. Hayes  
M. R. Irwin



MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR HOWARD CAMPBELL JACKSON

In the death of Howard Campbell Jackson, May 8, 1961, at the age of 69, the University lost a staff member who, it is believed, was the "dean" of departmental chairmen on the campus. Dr. Jackson was chairman of the Department of Dairy and Food Industries for 34 years, a position which he filled with distinction and with credit to the department and the University.

Dr. Jackson was a native of Covert, New York, and was likewise buried in this rural community he loved so well. He attended Cornell University and received from it his bachelor's, master's, and doctorate degrees.

Dr. Jackson's life work was entirely in academic institutions, except for the period 1923 to the fall of 1927. From 1915 until 1923 he held the positions of part-time and full-time Instructor and Assistant Professor in dairy manufacturing at Cornell University. In 1924 he accepted a position in dairy manufacturing research with the Bureau of Dairying in Washington, D.C. His administrative talents were soon recognized as is shown by the fact that the officials of the U.S.D.A. in September, 1924, transferred him to Grove City, Pennsylvania, to act as general manager of a creamery and of the federal experimental dairy laboratory run in its connection. From this position, the late Dean Harry L. Russell succeeded in attracting Dr. Jackson to come to Wisconsin in September 1927 to serve as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Dairy Industry, succeeding the renowned Professor E. H. Farrington.

During the third of a century that Professor Jackson served under five deans of the College of Agriculture, he was either responsible for or closely associated with major developments in the department. Among these was the planning and building in 1951 of Babcock Hall, one of the finest dairy and food research plants in the country. He brought together a competent, productive staff, maintained a well balanced research program for all types of dairy products and numerous other foods, and made the University of Wisconsin the mecca for innumerable foreign and domestic visitors interested in both theoretical and practical problems related to dairy products.

At heart he was a teacher, and up to his death he had always insisted upon teaching at least one important undergraduate course. In addition to this course he likewise taught Farm Short Course students in courses in dairy industry as well as sections of the Winter Dairy Course. This arrangement made him the best known member of the Department of Dairy and Food Industries among former agricultural students.

During his period of service at the University he served on some of the most important committees in the University and the College of Agriculture. Among these was the Student Conduct Committee, the University Student Dormitory Committee, the College of Agriculture Curriculum Committee, and the Executive Committee. In the state he served as chairman of the Foods Standards Committee of Wisconsin.

In 1931 he was vice-president and in 1933 president of the American Dairy Science Association. This Association met on the Madison campus in June of this year. He was an honorary director of the American Dairy Association for a long time and consulted with farm and industry groups on many occasions without the thought of personal reward.



His fair, unselfish attitude and his practice of Christian principles won for him the support of his colleagues and the genuine admiration of his friends. His devoted service on many University committees and his conscientious and unbiased consideration of issues earned the respect of all who were associated with him.

Professor Jackson is survived by his wife Bernice, and three children, Howard, Barbara and Virginia. Each of the children is a graduate of this University.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

E. E. Heizer  
Walter V. Price  
Marvin A. Schaars  
Louis G. Thomsen  
Kenneth G. Weckel, Chairman

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JAMES GARFIELD MOORE

With the passing of James Garfield Moore on August 17, 1961, Wisconsin lost a recognized pioneer in the field of Horticultural Science. He was a member of the University of Wisconsin faculty for 47 years and served for 40 years as Chairman of the Department of Horticulture.

Professor Moore was born at Sheppard, Michigan, on October 22, 1881. He received his B.S. degree from The Michigan State College where he was a student of the late Liberty Hyde Bailey. After a period of service on the editorial staff of the Michigan Farmer, he returned to The Michigan State College for advanced study and was awarded a Master of Science degree at that institution in 1905.

Professor Moore joined the staff at The University of Wisconsin as an instructor in 1905. In 1907 he was promoted to Assistant Professor and was named acting chairman of the Department of Horticulture and in 1909 was named Chairman, a position he held until 1949. Professor Moore was advanced to Associate Professor in 1910 and became a full Professor in 1916. He retired in 1952 and at that time was awarded an Emeritus Professorship in Horticulture.

Professor Moore was vitally interested in students and teaching, but he was also aware of the need for furthering horticultural knowledge throughout the state and the nation. Because of this need and his unusually broad training, he wrote a large number of bulletins for the use of the general public on a wide range of horticultural and related subjects including fruits, orchard insects, flowers, vegetables and landscape architecture.

During World War II Professor Moore served as chairman of the State Victory Garden Committee and along with other duties developed a series of vegetable garden plans which were widely used by gardeners throughout Wisconsin.

Professor Moore was interested in both the breeding and culture of several important vegetable and fruit crops. He was also an expert practicing gardener and spent many pleasant hours in his personal flower and vegetable gardens. After retirement he continued his interest in the breeding of squash.

Professor Moore had active professional, civic and religious interests. He was a director of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for many years, a member of the American Society for Horticultural Science and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He enjoyed playing golf and was president of the Nakoma Country Club for several years in the late 1920's. Professor Moore was an active member of the University Methodist Church and was president of the governing board of Wesley Foundation for a number of years. He was also a member of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity and a charter member of the Babcock chapter of Alpha Zeta on the Wisconsin campus.

He married Josephine Hibbard in 1910 in his Michigan home town. Mrs. Moore died in 1936.

Surviving Professor Moore are two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Berg, Encino, California, and Mrs. Josephine Hillis, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, a sister-in-law, Miss Alice Hibbard of Madison, Wisconsin, three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Professor Moore enjoyed his work and he liked people. He will be missed as a horticulturist, a teacher and a friend.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: O. B. Combs      G. Wm. Longenecker, Chairman  
I. R. Haver



DOCUMENT 1492 - October 2, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR EMERITUS ERWIN R. SCHMIDT

On Sunday morning, July 9, 1961, nine days after his retirement as Chairman and Professor of Surgery, Dr. Erwin Rudolph Schmidt died suddenly and quietly at his summer home at Llewellyn Beach on St. Joseph's Island, Ontario, Canada.

The son of George and Lina Ochsner Schmidt, Doctor Schmidt was born at Alma, Wisconsin, December 19, 1890. He received the B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1913, and was Assistant in Anatomy at the University Medical School the following year. In 1916 he received the M.D. degree from Washington University Medical School in St. Louis. His internship was served at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis the following year. In 1917 Doctor Schmidt took a surgical assistantship at Augustana Hospital in Chicago, serving as a member of the surgical staff of this hospital until 1921 except for the period of 1918-19 when he served as a Captain in the U.S. Army Medical Reserve Corps in France. As exchange assistant from 1921-23, he took two years of further training at Maria Hospital in Stockholm, Sweden, and at the University of Frankfurt in Germany. Returning to the United States in 1923, he engaged in private practice for two years in Billings, Montana, before joining Augustana Hospital in Chicago as attending surgeon. In 1926 Doctor Schmidt was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the University of Wisconsin, a position which he held continuously until his retirement on June 30, 1961.

On May 7, 1919, Doctor Schmidt was married to the former Mary Adelaide Newlove in Des Moines, Iowa. Their four children are Dr. Erwin Rudolph Schmidt, Jr., Philadelphia; Mary Allison Schmidt Wolf, Oxford, England; Margot Ochsner Schmidt Neuman, Rocky River, Ohio; and Dr. Courtland Mercer Schmidt, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Doctor Schmidt was a member of the Dane County and the Wisconsin State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Wisconsin Surgical Society; Central Surgical Association; Western Surgical Association, of which he was president in 1950-51; American Surgical Association; American Association for the Surgery of Trauma; International Society of Surgery; American Association of University Professors; and the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters. Doctor Schmidt was one of the founders of the American Board of Surgery, of which he was a Diplomat. A Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, he served as a member of the Board of Governors.\* Honorary membership was held in the Terre Haute Academy of Medicine and the Minneapolis Surgical Society. He was also affiliated with Phi Kappa Phi, Chi Phi, Nu Sigma Nu, Sigma Sigma, Sigma Xi, and Alpha Omega Alpha, serving as advisor to the local chapter of the latter fraternity most of the years since the time it was established on the Wisconsin campus. Additional society memberships include the Wisconsin State Historical Society and the Swiss-American Historical Society.

Many honors were bestowed upon Doctor Schmidt. In October 1949, after serving for ten years as a member of its council, the Wisconsin State Medical Society conferred upon him the Council Award, its highest honor. The occasion of his 25th anniversary as Professor of Surgery at the Medical School was marked by the return of former Residents in Surgery for the purpose of paying their respects to their former Chief. On June 24, 1961, a program of scientific papers by his former residents, many of whom had returned from distant parts of the United States, was presented, and in the evening a large dinner in Doctor Schmidt's honor at the Madison Club was given.

---

\*Doctor Schmidt also served as Secretary of the Interstate Postgraduate Medical Association of North America for several years until his death.

Doctor Schmidt was an outstanding surgeon and a splendid physician. Always patient, kindly and sympathetic, he was beloved by his numerous colleagues and by the thousands of patients for whom he had cared over his many busy years. Consummate surgical skill and his example of caring for the humble and the great with the same dignified, benign, and meticulous attention to detail has left a lasting impact upon generations of students, interns, and residents.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

R. E. Burns  
A. R. Curreri  
O. A. Mortensen  
H. P. Rusch  
Ovid O. Meyer, Chairman

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR FREDERIK TURVILLE THWAITES

Frederik Turville Thwaites, Emeritus Professor of Geology, died at Madison, Wisconsin, on June 7, 1961, after a brief illness, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was born in Madison, Wisconsin, December 23, 1883, and resided in Madison for his entire life.

He was married to Amy Fredricka Mueller on November 5, 1928, and is survived by his wife and three sons: Thomas, 211 Easterly Parkway, State College, Pennsylvania; William, 1707 Broadway, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Robert, 41 Roby Road, Madison, Wisconsin; and three grandchildren.

He received the B.S. degree in 1906 and the M.S. in 1909 from the University of Wisconsin. In recognition of his scholastic achievements, Professor Thwaites was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. He was a near victim of the great diphtheria epidemic of the 1880's, the complications of which caused him to have ill health during childhood and early manhood.

Professor Thwaites carried into his career in geology the creative interest in history of his illustrious father, Ruben Gold Thwaites. The son, Frederik, became an historian of the earth, particularly with respect to the Pleistocene Epoch.

Professor Thwaites served as curator of the Geological Museum from 1912 to 1928. He began a long and successful teaching career in 1916 which terminated in 1955 with his retirement. He was also associated with the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey as geologist-in-charge of well records. He continued in this capacity until 1957 and, in the course of this work, accumulated a vast amount of knowledge on the subsurface geology and groundwater resources of the state.

Professor Thwaites' teaching and research were chiefly in the fields of mapping, glacial geology and geomorphology. He was the author of numerous scientific papers as well as a widely used and often revised textbook in glacial geology. An extensive ice formation in the Antarctic, the Thwaites ice tongue, was recently named in his honor in recognition of his many contributions to the field of glacial geology.

Professor Thwaites was a fellow of the Geological Society of America, the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Wisconsin Academy of Science, and the Friends of the Pleistocene.

Professor Thwaites will long be remembered with affection and respect by the many hundreds of students whom he guided through the fields of mapping, glacial geology and geomorphology.

Through a series of remarkable, well planned, annual field trips, he effectively shared with his classes a wealth of knowledge and scientific understanding. He took personal interest in each student who came to him. He was gifted with a wonderful sense of humor (with a homespun flavor) which he used effectively to drive home the salient points in his lectures. His teaching was greatly enriched by the extensive field work which he carried on in Wisconsin and elsewhere. Although his interests lay chiefly in glacial geology, he was also an authority on the geology of Wisconsin. Professor Thwaites was endowed with a phenomenal memory for detail which was a constant source of astonishment to his students and to his colleagues alike.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Robert F. Black  
George F. Hanson  
Francis D. Hole  
Stanley A. Tyler, Chairman





DOCUMENT 1504 - November 6, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR RUSSELL HAROLD LARSON

Russell Harold Larson, Professor of Plant Pathology, died on August 29, 1961, after a long illness. He was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, on November 5, 1904.

He received the Ph.B. degree at Ripon College in 1928; the M.S. degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1930; the Ph.D. degree at Wisconsin in 1934. He was a member of the Department of Plant Pathology from the last mentioned year until his death. During this period he was affiliated also with the United States Department of Agriculture as agent and later as pathologist. He studied in England, Scotland and Ireland in 1946. In 1954 he was a Fulbright Fellow in potato virology at the University of Wageningen, Holland.

Professor Larson was widely known for his researches in the field of vegetable pathology. These include studies of the host-parasite relations of the crucifer clubroot organism, the improvement of methods for the development of disease resistant varieties of vegetables, and the perfection and introduction of several new resistant varieties. His many research papers on the various virus diseases of potato were outstanding and brought him an international reputation in that area. In recognition of these and other researches on potato pathology he was awarded an honorary life membership in the Potato Association of America in 1960. He published some 90 research papers.

Professor Larson was a successful teacher of graduate students. He set a high standard of thorough and meticulous execution of research in laboratory, greenhouse, and field. He supervised the training of 14 students for the Ph.D. degree. His international reputation as a potato pathologist was such that postdoctorate fellows came to study in his laboratory from Germany, Scotland, Holland, Poland, Israel, Japan, and New Zealand.

He was a member of the American Phytopathological Society, the Potato Association of America, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Phi Sigma, and Rotary International.

He was married in 1938 to Margaret Hart. He is survived by his widow, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Larson, Los Angeles, and a brother, Melvin, also of Los Angeles, California.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Louis W. Busse  
Henry M. Darling  
Glenn S. Pound  
John C. Walker, Chairman



DOCUMENT 1505 - November 6, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR DON DIVANCE LESCOHIER

Don Divance Lescohier, professor of Economics at the University of Wisconsin for 35 years; distinguished teacher, author, and consultant; innovator of pioneer courses in "personnel management" and "labor market"; died August 27, 1961. In addition to an adopted son, and two sons and a daughter by an earlier marriage, he is survived by his widow, the former Mary Amend, now editor of Land Economics.

Professor Lescohier's first experience with labor problems was direct and personal and it came early in his career. He was born in Detroit in 1883 where his father was a stove moulder and an active participant in the early organized-labor movement. Working his way through high school and college, young Lescohier was deeply impressed by the hard and primitive conditions of the "labor market" in Detroit during this period.

He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Albion College and after a brief turn as a Methodist minister he entered the graduate school at Wisconsin in 1907. Here, like many others, he responded to the potent influence of Professors Ely, Ross and Commons. The latter soon had him at work on a field study of labor conditions in the public utilities of Wisconsin, a study which resulted in his first publication (Wisconsin Bureau of Labor, 1909). His doctor's dissertation on the Knights of Saint Crispin was a part of and contributed to the exhaustive work in labor history in which this University pioneered.

For nine years after the completion of his graduate work, Dr. Lescohier was employed as chief statistician of the Minnesota Bureau of Labor. These were highly productive years: he rewrote the labor laws of the State, promoted and administered a new workmen's compensation law, and studied and issued comprehensive reports on many aspects of labor conditions in Minnesota. His two publications on industrial accidents were a scathing attack on the old regime in this area. While in Minnesota he also served part-time as a professor at Hamline University.

In 1918 he accepted an invitation to join the economics staff at the University of Wisconsin and develop instruction and extension work in Americanization, a matter of special interest during World War I. In the following years, among other assignments, he made a field study of wheat-harvest labor; he served as secretary to Governor Kohler's Emergency Committee on Unemployment; and he headed an intensive review of public assistance in New York City, then administered by Colonel Somervell. All of these projects produced publications.

In 1919 his book Labor Market was published; it served a course in this subject which he developed here and it was widely used elsewhere. Among his other publications were Can Business Prevent Unemployment?, co-authored with Professor Commons; "The Theory of Wages" in the Political Science Quarterly; and Volume III of the History of Labor in the United States, 1896-1932, co-authored with Elizabeth Brandeis.

-2-

His consulting assignments were numerous, among them those with the Washburn Crosby Company of Minneapolis, Hill Brothers of New York, International Harvester Company, A. O. Smith, and Allis Chalmers. For these clients he helped develop long-range labor policy, improved piece work systems, and public relations programs. The diversity of his contributions to management is illustrated by the fact that he supplied for Hill Brothers the idea which evolved into the first mechanical method of de-seeding dates.

He developed a course on "Human Relations for Engineers", one that he continued to teach a year after his retirement. The success of this course, which was required of all mechanical engineering students, was due largely to the personal and intimate relations between Professor Lescohier and the students, a relationship which was noted and praised by the industrial concerns that later employed these students.

Later he taught at Centre College, Kentucky, and at Marquette University, continuing at this latter post until the time of his death.

He belonged to the active generation of economists at Wisconsin, contributing directly and richly to the improvement of the practices and institutions of his time. He brought back to the classroom the authority of profound and varied experience. Cordial and warm in his relations with students, colleagues, and others of the wider fellowship, he leaves a sense of deep personal loss within a very wide circle of friends.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Elizabeth Brandeis  
Benjamin Elliott  
E. A. Gaumnitz  
Harold M. Groves, Chairman  
Kenneth Parsons

DOCUMENT 1506 - November 6, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR CYRUS COLTON MacDUFFEE

Cyrus Colton MacDuffee (known to his friends and colleagues as "Colton" or "Mac") was born June 29, 1895, in Oneida, New York, and died August 21, 1961, in Park Ridge, Illinois. He is survived by his wife Mary, of Madison, Wisconsin, his two sons (both physicians), Robert of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Frederick of Ventura, California, and his two daughters, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Allin) of Park Ridge, Illinois, and Helen (Mrs. Norman Ward) of Corvallis, Oregon.

MacDuffee was the great-grandson, grandson and father of physicians. He was an amateur of medical science but his professional interest lay in mathematics. He received his B.S. from Colgate University in 1917, remained at Colgate as an Instructor in Mathematics until 1919, and then entered the Graduate School of the University of Chicago where he met another graduate student in mathematics, his future wife Mary Bean. At Chicago he received the Ph.D. in 1921 (with a thesis under L. E. Dickson) and married Mary Bean in 1921. Next he went to Princeton University, as an Instructor in 1921-23 and an Assistant Professor in 1923-24. Then came the Ohio State University, where he was an Assistant Professor in 1924-29, an Associate Professor in 1929-33 and a Professor in 1933-35. While at Ohio State he spent a summer as Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Chicago (1928). He left Ohio State for a Professorship at the University of Wisconsin in 1935, left Wisconsin for a Professorship at Hunter College in 1940, and returned as a Professor to Wisconsin in 1943. At the time of his death he was still at Wisconsin and had, in fact, just completed a very successful eight weeks of Summer School teaching.

During the first Wisconsin period (1935-40) MacDuffee spent a year as a Fellow of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey (1937-38), and was elected as an Editor of the Transactions of the American Mathematical Society (1937-42). During the second Wisconsin period (1943 until his death) he was elected Vice-President of the American Mathematical Society (1942-43), President of the Mathematical Association of America (1945-46), Director General of Pi Mu Epsilon (1948-54), Member of the National Research Council (1954-57) and Secretary of Section A of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1957-61). During this same period he received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from Colgate University (1947), was twice invited to the University of Puerto Rico as a Visiting Professor (1947 and 1960-61) and was six times chosen as Chairman of the Department of Mathematics at Wisconsin (1951-57).

MacDuffee's own mathematical research was centered around the theory of matrices. His interests are perhaps best illustrated by two of his books, "The Theory of Matrices" (first published by Springer in 1933 as volume two of the series *Ergebnisse der Mathematik und Ihrer Grenzgebiete*, and reprinted by Chelsea in 1946) and "Vectors and Matrices" (published in 1943 as Carus Monograph No. 7 by the Mathematical Association of America). That his textbook "Introduction to Abstract Algebra" (Wiley and Sons, 1940) goes far outside the theory of matrices attests, perhaps, to his strong sense of duty as a teacher.

For about a dozen years, beginning with the age of 50, MacDuffee began to devote most of his energies to his students, and generously shared his mathematical ideas with them. He directed a great many Ph.D. theses (totalling about 20 during his lifetime), taught various courses to highly enthusiastic bodies of students, and wrote and worked for the promotion of teaching and scholarship. In the last years

of his life (specifically, during 1957-60, when he was a part-time member of the Mathematics Research Center, U.S. Army, at Wisconsin) he resumed active personal research. One of his last classes was a highly successful seminar at the research level.

A scholar and teacher is perhaps best remembered through his writings and through and by his students. Here are some reminiscences supplied by Professor Howard E. Campbell of Michigan State University, who was one of MacDuffee's Ph.D. students: "He was a soft-spoken man. He taught with a soft voice, but still he communicated an enthusiasm for mathematics and scholarliness, and an excitement of discovering new things, in his teaching. ... He frequently lit up with a warm smile that relaxed a student or class, and made them feel his kindliness.... I always thought of him as a true scholar with much broad background and interests outside of mathematics, and also in mathematics outside his own field. ..." And here is MacDuffee at his wryest ("An Objective in Education", Amer. Math. Monthly, 1945): "That the scholars are people who keep the sacred fire of culture burning is a fact which merits as much time for indocrination as the nutritional value of cheese." And here he speaks in a voice from beyond the grave (excerpt from a book review to appear in the Amer. Math. Monthly): "These modern ways of looking at familiar concepts seem elegant to persons who are familiar with the old approach, but their great beauty must be lost on those who approach them in this manner before they are in a receptive mood. We feed them cake when they ask for bread. ... Somewhere in his career the future mathematician must acquire these (older) techniques, just as did those of an older generation who afterwards developed the abstract approach. Is it unreasonable, or merely unfashionable, to advocate a middle-of-the-road approach?"

#### MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Richard H. Bruck, Chairman  
Mark H. Ingraham  
Stephen C. Kleene  
Rudolph E. Langer  
Herman W. March  
Lowell E. Noland



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JOHN M. WRIGHT

Dr. John McMasters Wright, Associate Professor of Entomology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, died of a heart attack on August 27, 1961, at the age of 43. Dr. Wright was born at Brigham City, Utah, October 17, 1917. He attended the University of Utah where he received his B.A. degree in 1939. He earned advanced degrees in Entomology at the University of Illinois, and M.A. in 1949 and Ph.D. in 1953.

Dr. Wright was first employed in entomology as a field aid with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture at Salt Lake City in 1940 to work on the alfalfa weevil. From 1941 to 1942 he was stationed at Winnemucca, Nevada, to conduct studies on the Mormon cricket. He was then transferred to Urbana, Illinois, to pursue studies on stored grain insects in cooperation with Dr. M. D. Farrar of the Illinois Natural History Survey. In 1943, he accepted an appointment with the Illinois Natural History Survey at Urbana to work on various aspects of the European corn borer. He worked on this insect and other field crop insect pests with Mr. John H. Bigger until 1949, when he took over vegetable insect research for the State of Illinois. During these years special attention was directed toward control of the carrot weevil and squash bug.

From his associations in Illinois with vegetable growers on farms and at meetings, he acquired an interest in extension entomology which prompted him in 1957 to come to the Department of Entomology at the University of Wisconsin as extension specialist in entomology. His area of responsibility dealt with pest insect problems on fruits and vegetables. His appointment was the first in the state dealing exclusively with extension work on horticultural insect pests. He initiated this program in a most commendable manner and in so doing won the deep admiration of college colleagues and commercial growers.

Dr. Wright served for one year (1945) in the U.S. Army being stationed on Horn Island in the Gulf of Mexico, where he was engaged in biological warfare studies.

In 1944, Dr. Wright became a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists and later the Entomological Society of America. He took an active part in the functioning of the North Central Branch of the E.S.A., having served on the resolutions and local arrangement committees and as secretary of the section on vegetable insects. He had membership in Gamma Sigma Delta, Sigma Xi, and Phi Sigma honorary fraternities and Pi Kappa Alpha social fraternity.

Dr. Wright is survived by his widow, Shirley Petersen Wright, and two children, John David, age 19, and Mary Grace, age 18. Both children are now enrolled at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Wright was a devoted husband and father who placed great emphasis on family life. His family and friends enjoyed many hours of wonderful music rendered by him on the piano and organ. He was a member of the American Guild of Organists and served as church organist at the Madison Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Dr. Wright's untimely death ended a most promising career of service to the citizens of the state and the nation. His loss will be felt most keenly by his family and close friends who knew him as a highly personable individual, dedicated to the philosophy of helping others.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

D. M. Benjamin  
E. H. Fisher  
G. C. Klingbeil  
J. W. Apple, Chairman





DOCUMENT 1514 - November 6, 1961

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR EDGAR BERNARD GORDON

Edgar Bernard Gordon, emeritus professor of music, was born in Frankfort, Indiana, March 22, 1875, and died in Madison July 2, 1961.

At an early age he removed to Winfield, Kansas, where he received his elementary and secondary education. He studied and taught at the Chicago Musical College, Southwestern College of Winfield, Kansas, and Columbia University where he specialized in Music Education.

In 1917 he came to the University of Wisconsin, Extension Division, as Professor of Music, and in 1921 joined the faculty of the School of Music as head of the Department of School Music, which position he held until his retirement in 1944.

In the field of school music he achieved a position of state and national leadership. In 1925 and 1926 he was President of the Music Educators National Conference. He organized the first National High School Orchestra and initiated a vast movement toward instrumental music in the public schools of America.

His "Journeys in Music Land" was one of the first educational broadcasts over state station WHA and it reached thousands of rural and urban school children in every county of Wisconsin each week. Professor Gordon continued in this work until 1955, eleven years after his retirement. When asked, "To what do you attribute your success in teaching music to children?" Professor Gordon replied, "I love children more than music".

For twenty-five years he conducted the First Congregational Church Choir. He organized and conducted the Tudor Singers on the campus. He was the song leader of Madison Rotary Club and was always in demand as a community song leader throughout this state. His life was surely dedicated to the participation in beautiful music for everyone. He was active in many civic affairs as well, a pioneer in the Madison Civic Music Association and president of Neighborhood House Settlement for years.

He is survived by his wife, Edna Stillwell, whom he married in 1900, and who collaborated with him in producing the music for "Journeys in Music Land"; two sons, Dr. Edgar S. Gordon of the University of Wisconsin Medical School, and Professor Roderick Gordon of Texas State College, Denton; one daughter, Virginia (Mrs. William Belt) of Toledo, Ohio.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Raymond F. Dvorak  
Leon L. Iltis, Chairman  
Paul G. Jones  
Harold B. McCarty



DOCUMENT 1519 - January 8, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR FRIEDRICH BRUNS

Friedrich Bruns, Emeritus Professor of German, died suddenly on December 4, 1961, at the age of 83 in Palo Alto, California, where he had spent the last years of his retirement.

He was born June 27, 1878, near Bad Zwischenahn in the state of Oldenburg, Germany. At the age of nine he moved with his family to a farm in Iowa. After attending high school in Mason City, he entered Wartburg College at Clinton, Iowa, in 1899. In the fall of 1902 he came to the University of Wisconsin as a graduate student, studying German under Hohlfeld, Roedder, Voss, and Evans, and the classical languages under Slaughter and C. F. Smith. He received his M.A. in German in 1904. He continued his studies in the following year at the University of Leipzig. After teaching for one year at Williams College, he returned to Madison in September, 1906, as a teaching fellow. Appointed instructor of German in 1907, he received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1909 and became Assistant Professor of German two years later. In 1913 he married Lydia Dallwig of Milwaukee. After the trying years of the first world war, when the study of German dwindled to the vanishing point, he was appointed Associate Professor in 1925 and Professor of German in 1929, a position he held until his retirement from active teaching in 1948. On various occasions he was a visiting professor at Ohio State University, Haverford College, and the University of Pennsylvania. The first years of his retirement he spent at Oaks, near Philadelphia. In 1957 he moved to Palo Alto. During the summer of 1961 he was able to pay a farewell visit to his native Germany.

Professor Bruns will long be remembered by his students and associates as a kindly and considerate friend. The Bruns residence on Rowley Avenue was for many years a center of sociability and gracious hospitality for his many friends, colleagues, and students.

He was a forceful, dynamic teacher, with a memorable classroom presence. His courses in German lyric poetry and the German drama were among the most popular offerings of the Department of German. He brought to his teaching a rare sincerity, coupled with broad knowledge of Greek, Latin, French, and English literature. His scholarship is reflected in numerous books and articles published in this country and abroad, including two popular anthologies of German poetry and several studies devoted to his life-long companion and mentor, Goethe. A final article on Goethe's Faust is soon to be published in the Goethe-Jahrbuch. Despite his heavy commitment to German literature, he always maintained a lively interest in philosophy and current affairs.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Inge Coogan and Gertrude Mahrholz.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Harold M. Groves  
Martin Joos  
Sieghardt M. Riegel  
Robert O. Roseler  
John D. Workman, Chairman



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF ASSISTANT PROFESSOR EMERITUS IDA MARIE GANGSTAD

Ida Marie Gangstad was born on a farm near Deerfield, Wisconsin, on January 23, 1886. After graduating from Deerfield High School, she attended the University of Wisconsin where she received a B.A. degree in 1908. Following two years of teaching in Cambridge High School, Miss Gangstad studied at the University of Illinois library school for a year and then returned to Wisconsin, where in 1912 she became Assistant Librarian with the University Extension Division's Department of Debating and Public Discussion and in 1915 Instructor. Although she left Wisconsin briefly for Denton, Texas, where she was head librarian of Texas State College for Women from 1917 to 1918, she returned to the Extension Division in 1918. At the request and under the supervision of the State Department of Public Instruction, she developed the correspondence course which made it possible for teachers to acquire library training and credits sufficient to make them qualified teacher-librarians without interruption of their teaching duties. Besides Library Science for Teacher Librarians, which filled a special need for Wisconsin teachers and was also helpful to teachers in many states, Miss Gangstad wrote and taught other library courses, including Library Science for Public Library Apprentices and Government Publications and Pamphlet Collections for Small Libraries. Although she was busy with many correspondence study papers, she still worked with the Department of Debating and Public Discussion in gathering material in the field of agriculture to be sent out to Wisconsin citizens who requested information on this subject from the Extension Division. In 1927 Miss Gangstad was given the rank of Assistant Professor which she held until her retirement in 1956 when she became an Assistant Professor Emeritus.

In connection with her profession, Miss Gangstad had long been an active member of the Wisconsin Education Association and the Southern Wisconsin Teachers' Association, of Delta Kappa Gamma, and of the National and the Wisconsin Library Associations. After her retirement she was able to give generously of her time not only to Bethel Lutheran Church of Madison, the Madison Civics Club, and the Madison Woman's Club, but to "Wisconsin's Own" library and to the Wisconsin Diagnostic Center, where her professional background made her services especially valuable in putting the Center's books in order.

Even so short a summary of Miss Gangstad's professional and social activities must show her part in extending the boundaries of the University, the pervasiveness and breadth of her quiet influence; and those who knew her well know that her interests were as broad as her influence. She was fond of travel, and besides taking a rather extensive European trip, she traveled widely in North America. She had a freshness of point of view that made her observant and appreciative of all she saw, not only in her travels but in daily life, in her association with relatives and friends. Just as she was a genuinely active member of her profession and of the organizations to which she belonged, so she was a truly active relative and friend, ever ready to help with companionship, sympathy, work, and cheerful good sense. Miss Gangstad died on October 30, 1961, leaving one brother, Roy, and a number of nieces and nephews. She leaves also an unusually large circle of friends, colleagues, and acquaintances to whom her death brings a sharp and continuing sense of loss and the conviction that they were fortunate to have known her.

## MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Magdalen Duncan, Chairman  
Katherine McMullen  
Edward R. Mulvihill  
Roger E. Schwenn  
Gladys Trayser





DOCUMENT 1521 - January 8, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR HELEN PEARSON

Helen Pearson, Associate Professor of Home Economics, died unexpectedly December 3, 1961, at her home. She was born August 17, 1900, near Lancaster, Wisconsin, the daughter of Samuel E. Pearson and May Roberts Pearson. Miss Pearson is survived by a brother, Dr. C. R. Pearson of Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Miss Pearson was graduated from the Bloomington High School in 1917. She received a B.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1921 and an M.S. degree in Textiles and Clothing from Columbia University, New York, in 1939.

Before joining the University of Wisconsin staff as an extension clothing specialist in 1939, Miss Pearson taught Home Economics in the Wauwatosa and Monroe High Schools. She served as a County Home Agent at Mitchell, South Dakota, from 1925 to 1927; at Frederick, Maryland, from 1927 to 1935; and at Wausau, Wisconsin, from 1935 to 1938.

Working on a busy schedule until a few hours before her death perhaps typifies Helen Pearson, friend and counselor to her co-workers, to home agents, homemakers and 4-H Club members. Her untimely death brought to a close a distinguished 22-year career as a Clothing Specialist.

Her ability to develop leadership and to secure the cooperation of people with whom she worked, her high teaching standards and her organizational skill were among her outstanding qualities. Because of her interest in people and her sensitivity to their needs and problems, her wholesome respect for the rights and opinions of others, Miss Pearson was able to develop a sound, progressive textiles and clothing program for both adults and youth throughout the State of Wisconsin. Miss Pearson, with her co-workers, developed outstanding textiles and clothing literature for use with adults and youth.

Miss Pearson was the first President of the State Home Agents Association. She was a member of the National 4-H Clothing Development Program. In 1959 Helen Pearson was the recipient of an Extension Worker's Association Award.

Helen Pearson was a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national extension fraternity and Omicron Nu, national honorary home economics sorority. She was also a member of the American Home Economics Association and the Wisconsin Home Economics Association.

Because of Helen Pearson's outstanding, efficient, and unselfish service, thousands of families in Wisconsin are living richer lives today.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Agnes M. Hansen  
Gertrude M. Hoffmann  
Josephine H. Pollock  
Louise A. Young  
Emma M. Jordre, Chairman



DOCUMENT 1522 - January 8, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR GUSTAV HERMAN RIEMAN

Gustav Herman Rieman, Professor of Genetics, died on October 8, 1961. He was born at Nerstrand, Minnesota, on October 31, 1902.

Professor Rieman received his B.S. degree at Iowa State University in 1926, and his Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1930. From 1926 to 1931 he served as Associate Geneticist in the United States Department of Agriculture; from 1931 to 1936 he served as Director of Research with the Associated Seed Growers, Inc., New Haven, Connecticut. He returned to the University of Wisconsin in 1936 as Associate Professor of Genetics and assumed responsibilities for potato breeding.

Professor Rieman was well known for his research in vegetable breeding, having developed more than thirty improved vegetable varieties. In recent years he devoted most of his research to the development of disease-resistant potato varieties. His more than 80 publications reflect wide interest in the genetics of the potato and other crops, and brought many students to his laboratory for graduate study.

He gave generously of his effort and time toward advancement of the broad aspects of potato research. His able leadership in this regard played a dominant role in the establishment of a national potato germ-plasm center, an interstate program on potato breeding methods, a state-federal program concerned with basic genetic studies of the common potato and its close relatives, and a University foundation seed farm.

The Potato Association of America was an abiding interest of Professor Rieman's, and he served as its President in 1952. In recognition of his achievements as a scientist and for his tireless support of the society, he was awarded honorary life membership in 1961. Professor Rieman was also a member of the American Genetic Association, the American Phytopathological Society, the Genetic Society of America, the European Potato Association, Sigma Xi, Alpha Gamma Rho and the Kiwanis Club.

He married Margaret Murray Hall in 1933. He is survived by his widow, by one daughter, Barbara (Mrs. Gar Alperovitz) of Palo Alto, California; by two sons, Gary and Norman, of Madison; by one grand-daughter, Kari Fai Alperovitz; by two brothers, Reverend William Rieman of Chicago and Martin Rieman of Annon-dale, Minnesota; and by four sisters, Mrs. Ed McCormick of Faribault, Minnesota, Mrs. Harry Fowler of Wauseca, Minnesota, Mrs. Chris Bredlow of Owatonna, Minnesota, and Mrs. Harry Wester of St. Louis Park, Minnesota.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Kermit C. Berger  
Henry M. Darling  
Robert W. Hougas, Chairman



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ALFRED J. HAAS

Alfred J. Haas was born on a farm near Jefferson, Wisconsin, on October 30, 1895. He spent his youth in Columbus, Wisconsin. In 1919 he joined the staff of the College of Agriculture of this University. His first position was as head accountant, and he then was promoted through the ranks from Instructor to Professor. From 1922 to his death on December 23, 1961, he served as Executive Secretary of the College, and since 1927 as Secretary of the College faculty. For several years he gave instruction in farm accounting in the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Throughout the 42 years of his University career, he had the responsibility, under the supervision of the Dean of the College of Agriculture, of drafting the College budget, and of directing the complicated budget control and accounting operations of the College. Currently, these funds aggregate millions of dollars annually, and involve approximately 500 different fund designations.

The complexity of the accounting requirements are due in part to the large-scale operations of the College throughout the State in connection with the programs of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Federal-State Cooperative Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service. The State's support of these activities is supplemented by numerous grants from the U.S. government, from all the counties in Wisconsin, and, in the case of the Experiment Station, from about 150 industrial research grants from various foundations, corporations, and cooperative associations.

Five Deans of the College of Agriculture—Russell, Christensen, Fred, Baldwin, and Froker—had the benefit of Haas' services. He had the complete confidence and the personal admiration of all of them. Likewise, he early won, and maintained through the years, the respect and goodwill of the central administration of the University, to whom he also was responsible.

"Al" Haas was always interested in people, and was a friend and much-appreciated advisor to uncounted numbers of civil service workers and faculty members. He assisted in the establishment, in 1939, and in the subsequent operation, of the University of Wisconsin Civil Service Employees Joint Council. This agency, now known as the Labor-Management Panel, has made many contributions to the efficiency of University operations. It has been highly effective in resolving problems between faculty members and civil service workers, as well as issues in which both groups have had common interests.

When Professor S. M. Babcock died in 1931, the nation was in the midst of a financial depression. Students were finding it difficult to finance their education. Several members of the Agricultural College faculty, under the leadership of Professor E. R. Jones, prevailed upon the executor of the Babcock estate to rent the Babcock residence on Lake Street (where the new Extension Division Building is now being constructed) to a student cooperative which adopted the name Babcock House. Mr. Haas served as accountant and business manager of the cooperative for many years. The new cooperative had no University support or subsidy, but it did achieve outstanding success at a time when long-established organizations, both on and off the campus, were compelled to contract their activities, or to cease operations. Hundreds of Wisconsin farm boys were able to secure a University education because of the opportunity for self-help provided by the Babcock House. It is significant that this student cooperative, now at a new location, is today enabling students to attend the University who otherwise would not find this possible.

Professor Haas had a keen perception of the need for sound business management as a support for educational programs. He was sympathetic, friendly and cooperative—especially with young persons newly employed by the University. His service was not motivated by desire for personal credit or recognition.

In 1949, Mr. Haas was elected to the Dane County Board as the representative of the 13th Ward of the City of Madison. He served two terms on the Board—and as vice-chairman of the Board during his second term.

His special interest in cooperative associations led him to take part in several such organizations. Noteworthy in this connection was his participation as one of the founders, and for many years a member of the board of directors, of the Mutual Service Insurance Companies, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota, which have now attained nation-wide coverage and are benefiting many thousands of cooperative members.

He was a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, agricultural and home economics extension fraternity; and also was a 32nd Degree Mason. He leaves a wife, a son, Rex A. Haas, and a young granddaughter.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Neil G. Cafferty  
Noble Clark, Chairman  
Henry M. Darling  
Robert L. Hughes

DOCUMENT 1533 - March 5, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR FREDERICK W. ROE

Frederick W. Roe was born at Wolcott, New York, on April 3, 1874, the son of William and Sarah Jane Dill Roe. He was educated at Wolcott High School and at Cazenovia Seminary. He received his B.A. from Wesleyan College, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1897. For the next dozen years he taught English on the secondary level, at Duluth, Minnesota, and at Mr. Hermon Boy's School and Allegheny Preparatory School. In the fall of 1903 he began graduate work at Columbia University, receiving his A.M. in 1904 and his Ph.D. in 1909. In 1922 he received an honorary D.Litt. from Beloit College. In the fall of 1905 he joined the Department of English at the University of Wisconsin as an instructor, and he continued his association with that Department until his retirement at the end of the academic year 1943-44, an association of nearly 40 years.

In 1902 he married Lucy Lewis who died in 1934. In 1937 he married Nancy Roberts, who survives him.

Frederick Roe's distinction as a teacher was early apparent, and so was his unusually generous and imaginative interest in students and their problems. In the fall of 1909 he was promoted to the rank of assistant professor and became chairman of the Freshman advisers. In 1912 he became chairman of the Student Life and Interests Committee and continued to serve in that capacity until 1914. In the fall of 1913 he became Assistant Dean in the College of Letters and Science, in 1920 associate professor and Junior Dean, and in 1923 professor and Junior Dean. In 1934 he gave up the Junior Deanship but became Chairman of the Department of English, in which capacity he served until the fall of 1939. The rest of his active career he spent as professor of English, retiring in 1944. He continued to reside in Madison until his death on February 4, 1962, at the age of eighty-seven.

In spite of this very busy career in teaching and administrative work, he published several critical studies of his own: Carlyle as a Critic of Literature, Social Philosophy of Carlyle and Ruskin, and Early Essayists. As an editor he made his profound knowledge of the field of nineteenth-century prose and his fine critical taste more widely available in a series of anthologies which he edited for college use. These were among the earliest in their field and were used and appreciated in many institutions. Frederick Roe was an extraordinarily illuminating and delightful undergraduate teacher. Generations of students thronged his survey courses, for instance, and many of them became life-long friends; he was also a very stimulating and helpful counselor to graduate students. For all his active years he was a much loved member of the Department of English, and a leading figure in the literary and cultural life of the campus.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Harry H. Clark  
Robert B. Doremus  
Merritt Y. Hughes  
Helen C. White, Chairman  
Theodore W. Zillman





DOCUMENT 1534 - March 5, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS DEAN GEORGE CLARKE SELLERY

George Clarke Sellery was born in Kincardine, Ontario, January 21, 1872, and died in Madison on the 90th anniversary of his birth. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Toronto in 1897 and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Chicago in 1901, in which year he joined the University of Wisconsin as an instructor in History. He became an assistant professor in 1905, an associate professor in 1907, and a professor in 1909. From 1906 to 1911 he was director of the summer session, he served as the dean of the College of Letters and Science from 1919 until his retirement in 1942, and was acting president for a short period in 1937.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Colorado in 1921 and also from his alma mater, the University of Toronto, in 1927.

At Wisconsin his services were marked by scholarship, rigorous but interesting teaching, and administrative activity. His publications bear witness to the first, his grateful students to the second, and the very structure of the University to the third. At no time before retirement did any of these functions cease, and the first continued throughout his life.

In the early years of his second decade at Wisconsin the University was under constant and captious attacks culminating in the "Allen Survey" where both the processes and the resulting document were shown by a committee headed by Birge and Sellery to be unfair and without justification. This defense of the University established Sellery's already growing leadership and, when Birge became president, Sellery became dean of the College of Letters and Science.

He was a man of uncommon vigor--of both physique and personality. (He was said to be a little grumpy if he missed his handball game.) As a debater he was a formidable opponent. Although by no means insensitive, resentment was foreign to his nature. He used his great ability to defend liberal education both in its breadth and in its exacting demands.

Sellery always believed that the fundamental role in educational policy-making belonged to the faculty. His faith in the wisdom of the faculty was genuine. One may suspect, however, that it was bolstered by the fact that the faculty would almost always accept his recommendations. His knowledge of this must also have increased his sense of responsibility. To a rare degree he sensed which attitudes of the faculty were ephemeral and which fundamental, and through the fog of argument saw what the vote would be. He realized that an administrator who has respect for democratic procedures must be skilled not only in debate but in reaching viable compromises. This was an art which he had to a very high degree. Some of the compromises arrived at under his guidance have added much to the strength of the University.

On his retirement a colleague wrote: "Dean Sellery has been a pillar of strength in the fight to give the students at the University of Wisconsin a broad cultural education. He has been a firm believer in liberal education as a preparation for life. He has supported high standards in teaching and in

scholarship. He has given without stint of all there is in him to the University of Wisconsin. Throughout the long period of his service, his first thought has been the welfare of the University, the service which the University could give to the State, the hope that the University of Wisconsin should always be maintained as one of the leading universities of the world."

After his retirement he devoted himself to writing to an extent that had been denied him by his previous administrative and teaching duties. He published a life of Birge and as late as 1959 "Some Ferments at Wisconsin", a series of descriptions of episodes in many of which he had played a leading role.

In this period he also wrote one of the best of many interpretations of the Italian Renaissance, viewing it as a part of the greater European Renaissance or revival of civilization that began in the Middle Ages. His fine judgment was closely connected with his own humanism, with his understanding of man and of the world. His powers of observation and his rich experience of life, along with his learned curiosity and zeal for knowledge, made him a humanist, a great teacher, and a sound and creative scholar.

Both as professor and dean he gave color and zest to the life of the University, for he believed in diversity and appreciated individuality. By wit, by penetration of sham, yes, even at times by being cantankerous, he made this a more interesting and a more enjoyable place in which to live.

George Clarke Sellery's career was devoted to one institution--The University of Wisconsin; and he has left his imprint upon it--the imprint of quality.

#### MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

E. B. Fred  
Paul Knaplund  
Max Otto  
Gaines Post  
Mark H. Ingraham, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1535 - March 5, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF DEAN EMERITUS MORTON OWEN WITHEY

Morton Owen Withey was born in Meriden, Connecticut, October 25, 1882, the only child of Emanuel and Marion E. Withey. He died in Madison, December 11, 1961.

When he was a young child the death of his father left his mother in straitened circumstances, and throughout his boyhood and youth he contributed to the family support by working at whatever jobs were available. Graduating from the Woonsocket High School in 1900, he entered the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, Dartmouth College, where he took his B.S. degree in 1904 and the graduate degree in Civil Engineering in 1905. In 1905 he came to the University of Wisconsin as instructor in mechanics to start a period of service that ended only with his death fifty six years later. He became Assistant Professor in 1909, Associate Professor in 1915, Professor in 1920, and after twelve years as chairman of the Department of Mechanics was appointed Dean of the College of Engineering in July 1946, a post he held until his retirement in 1953.

From the very beginning of his career at Wisconsin he demonstrated extraordinary vigor and talent in research, his major field of interest being materials of construction. The volume of his published work is impressive and its quality no less so; he wrote more than thirty papers and bulletins, was co-author of two important textbooks, and was active in the work of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Concrete Institute, the American Society for Engineering Education, the American Society of Professional Engineers, the Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers, and the Highway Research Board of the American Research Council. His work received early and wide recognition, and the esteem in which he was held by his professional compeers is attested by the honors awarded him and the offices to which he was elected. He received from the American Concrete Institute the Wason Medal and the Turner Medal for distinguished research; from the Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers and from the Wisconsin Utilities Association he received citations for services to the state, the University and the profession of engineering; he was elected to Honorary membership in Tau Beta Pi, Chi Epsilon, the Engineering Society of Milwaukee, the American Institute of Architects, and the American Concrete Institute. He served as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Society for Testing Materials, as President of the American Concrete Institute, as President of the Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers, and as President of the Technical Club of Madison.

Dean Withey was as devoted a teacher as researcher, and generations of students and younger colleagues were inspired towards scholarship and competence by his industry, thoroughness, and intellectual integrity, and towards a heightened sense of moral and spiritual values by his ideals and his example. He served effectively and generously in administrative and committee work - as Chairman of the Department of Mechanics, as Dean of the College of Engineering, as Chairman of the University Committee during a particularly critical and difficult period, and, for more than twenty years, as a member of the Public Functions Committee and Head Marshall. It was not to be expected that one so informed by a tradition of work and service could accept idleness on any terms,

and it was consonant with habit and character that after retirement he should continue to guide important research and should assume new duties as campus Coordinator for the International Cooperation Administration, with especial reference to technical development and education in India.

Dean Withey's devotion to teaching and research did not preclude other interests and activities. He was a long-time member of Wesley Methodist Church and took an active and helpful part in its affairs, especially in connection with the Wesley Foundation, which he served as Chairman of the Building Committee. In his college days, even while earning all his expenses, he was active in sports, and up to the last few years of his life he was an enthusiastic and skilled golfer. He enjoyed camping and other forms of outdoor recreation, and was fond of bridge.

In 1907 Morton Withey married Iola M. Harker of Shullsberg, Wisconsin. They had five children, Marion (Mrs. W. W. Engelke), Elizabeth (Mrs. H. F. Oldenburg), Mildred (Mrs. W. J. Dorrans), Norman, and Loren, who, with Mrs. Withey, survive him.

The University of Wisconsin has been served by many men and women of stature and devotion who have fully won and richly deserved the love and admiration of their associates and of the community. Morton Owen Withey was of this company.

#### MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Mark H. Ingraham  
J. B. Kommers  
L. J. Markwardt  
R. J. Roark (Chairman)  
J. G. Woodburn

DOCUMENT 1539 - April 2, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JAMES GEERE DICKSON

James Geere Dickson was born February 7, 1891, at Yakima, Washington. He graduated from Washington State University in 1915. He came to the University of Wisconsin in 1916 and achieved the Ph.D. degree in 1920, with a major in Botany and a minor in Plant Pathology. That year he joined the Department of Plant Pathology where he attained the rank of Professor in 1926. He also was an Agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture until his retirement in June 1961. He died in a plane crash in Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on March 1, 1962.

In 1915 Dr. Dickson married Leah Alice Dodds. They had four children: James G., Jr., Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin; Alan N. (killed in action on Leyte, P.I. in 1944); Nevelle Leah Heckman, Kansas City, Missouri; and Charlotte Mae Fitzgerald of Madison, Wisconsin. There are eleven grandchildren.

For many years Dr. Dickson taught the field crops-disease course for which he wrote the book "Diseases of Field Crops". Used world wide as a standard text it has been translated into Spanish and Russian. He published many scientific papers alone and in collaboration with staff and students.

Coming from the United States and many foreign countries, 65 students majored with him for the Ph.D. degree and felt his great stimulating influence. Characteristically he approached research problems with such optimism that students absorbed from him both inspiration and enthusiasm. Although sometimes discouraged when entering his office, they usually left with confidence because, through his experience and imagination, he had imparted to them new visions for fresh approaches.

His friendly, helpful and unselfish spirit was felt by his associates as well as by his students. Under his leadership interdisciplinary approaches were developed that were unusually fruitful.

His early work concerned barley and wheat scab and seedling diseases. He helped clarify the toxicity of "scabbed" barley, which sickened hogs and other animals. In the early 1930's he recognized the malting problems of the barley industry. Under his direction the cooperative work between the University and industry was so successful that the U.S. Department of Agriculture placed its Barley and Malt Laboratory at Madison.

His research endeavors ranged widely and included basis studies on the diseases of wheat, barley, oats, corn, and forage crops; the nature of disease resistance in plants; and the influence of heredity and environment on disease development. He made a special study of ear and stalk rots of corn. In later years, he turned his attention to the genetics of host-parasite relations of the corn leaf rust organism. In research he believed strongly in the broad approach. With his patient and understanding leadership he was able to secure productive team work from men in research, industry and practical agriculture.

Dr. Dickson had a life-long dedication to the application of science to the improvement of crop plants, especially through breeding for disease resistance. He traveled in many parts of the world in search of plants useful to the plant breeder. In 1930 he had almost a year in Russia collecting valuable seeds. He spent much time with N. I. Vavilov, including trips in the Caucasian wilds. He worked elsewhere in Europe, in Latin America, and Alaska. He met his death on a scientific mission in the Philippines.



He held membership in various societies including those of botany, agronomy, mycology, biometry, and general science. He was President of the American Phytopathological Society in 1953. In his later years his outstanding abilities were recognized by his selection for the Governing Board, the Executive Committee, and the Presidency of the American Institute of Biological Sciences. He had an active part in encouraging and directing the numerous activities of A.I.B.S., including the extensive studies of curricula in various biological courses, efforts to improve communications between biologists, both nationally and internationally, and the encouragement of interdisciplinary approaches to research on biological phenomena.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Deane Arny  
Norman Neal  
A. J. Riker, Chairman  
R. G. Shands



DOCUMENT 1540 - April 2, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR BENJAMIN DONALD LEITH

Benjamin Donald Leith was born of Scottish ancestry on September 2, 1875, at Eldorado in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. He died after a long illness on February 3, 1962, at Madison. He attended rural schools in his home county and was graduated from Oshkosh Normal School in 1902. He directed the Normal School orchestra and later he directed the College of Agriculture Short Course orchestra. For several years he taught in grade schools at Phillips and Appleton and for three years he was principal of Eleva Graded School.

In 1907 he entered the University of Wisconsin Short Course in Agriculture but changed to the long course the second semester. He was awarded the B.S. degree in 1911. Later he took advanced plant breeding work at Cornell University and at the University of Minnesota. In 1908 he married Edna Elkington. To them were born two sons, Donald E. of Winnetka, Illinois, and Carleton J. of Raleigh, North Carolina. Mrs. Leith died in November of 1959.

For a number of years Professor Leith taught Agronomy courses in the Short Course of Agriculture and in the long course. Undergraduate and graduate students attended his Grain Crops and Plant Breeding courses. In addition he was superintendent of experimental work at the University Hill Farms which he helped to develop and expand. Part of this program served seed growers and farmers by making available annually thousands of bushels of foundation seeds for certified seed production. Professor Leith's plant breeding responsibilities included long-time interests in the several small grain crops as well as shorter periods for corn and soybeans. His keen insight as to the value of plant characters aided him materially in choosing the best plants for further testing.

Professor Leith early envisioned the possibilities of hybridization and selection as a means of improving small grains. He was one of the earliest hybridizers of oats in the twentieth century. Among his other notable achievements in the field of plant breeding perhaps the most famous was the development of the popular, high-yielding, smooth-awned Wisconsin No. 38 barley that was widely grown in the Northcentral states and Canada for many years. Pedigree 38 was recognized as an outstanding plant breeding contribution by being chosen for the Crops Hall of Fame in the International Livestock and Hay and Grain Exposition in Chicago in 1932. Professor Leith bred and distributed Pedigree 2 winter wheat, Manchu No. 3 soybeans, Imperial rye, White Cross oats, State's Pride oats, and took part in developing Vicland oats. In his work with corn he pioneered in the use of refrigeration in selecting cold tolerant strains of field corn.

Professor Leith retired in 1946. At that time University President Fred acknowledged Professor Leith's advanced student training program, his experimental farm management, and his outstanding plant breeding contributions. After retirement he continued for about a year with the University in the foundation seed program, and subsequently was associated for two years with the Malting Barley Improvement Association of Milwaukee in planning barley improvement and production in Wisconsin and other Northcentral states. After his retirement he continued through the years to be much interested in the newer grain varieties.

-2-

Professor Leith was awarded life membership in the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters and held membership in Sigma Xi and the American Society of Agronomy. He was a member of the Madison Geological Society, serving as treasurer and president. He held membership also in the Mozart Club, and in the First Congregational Church since 1913.

Professor Leith will be remembered for his contribution to science and for his 36 years of patient and unselfish efforts to enhance the welfare of Wisconsin agriculture. His associates will think of him for his good judgment, modesty and dignity, and for his sterling character.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

D. C. Arny  
H. L. Shands, Chairman  
R. G. Shands  
D. C. Smith

DOCUMENT 1544 - May 21, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR BESSIE EVA EDSALL  
(December 13, 1879-March 25, 1962)

In an age of "area studies" it is interesting to note that Professor Bessie Eva Edsall was a true daughter of two areas, Wisconsin where she was born and taught for many years and the Spanish-American region of the Mexican-New Mexican border where her special research interests led her to spend many of her vacations and where she made her home after retirement in 1948. She was born in Emerald Grove, Wisconsin, in 1879, studied at the Fort Atkinson high school, the (then) Whitewater State Normal School, and the University of Wisconsin where she received her Master's degree in 1923. Meanwhile she had been a teacher in the high schools of Downer's Grove, Illinois, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Assistant Professor of History at the North Carolina College for Women. She returned to Wisconsin in 1926 as successor to Martha L. Edwards in the Extension Division and retired in 1948 as Chairman of the Department of History in that Division.

Miss Edsall will be long remembered for the pungency and pertinence of her written comments on papers submitted in correspondence courses, for her personal interest in her students, and for her amazing readiness to dare the hazards and hardships of "the circuit" in what was to become the Extension Centers system. During the years of her service as Chairman of the Department of History in the Extension Division, she increased the number of courses offered in correspondence study and enlarged her teaching staff. In the thirties she played an active role in the growth of Class Center instruction. When she retired four full time instructors were teaching Freshman and Sophomore History courses in nine university extension centers in the state. In 1942 and years following she contributed mightily to the development of the program of the United States Armed Forces Institute by supervising the writing of correspondence courses in History and finding qualified persons to handle them. In all aspects of her professional career she was a forceful and interesting person.

Miss Edsall was an individual of many interests and of great personal charm. Over many years she maintained her membership in the Madison Branch of the A.A.U.W., and for a number of years she served as chairman of the International Relations Study Group. Other interests included home-making, gardening, and the collecting of antique furniture. She was exceptionally observant and zestfully alive. She was a charming hostess, and her dinners distinctive and delightful.

Miss Edsall was a brave one. She faced life courageously, as she faced retirement: "One advantage of walking toward the sunset is, your shadow is behind you."

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Chester V. Easum  
Henry B. Hill, Chairman  
Margaret I. Knowles



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR NORRIS FOLGER HALL

Norris Folger Hall, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1891. He died April 26, 1962, at his home in Danbury, New Hampshire.

Graduating from the Moses Brown School, Providence, Rhode Island, Hall spent a year in France as a freshman at Grenoble University. Returning to the United States, he matriculated at Haverford College where he received the A.B. and A.M. degrees. He did his graduate work at Harvard University and received the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees (1917). In 1917 Hall was assistant bureau chairman in the U.S. Department of Agriculture and then became chemical engineer in the U.S. Bureau of Mines. When normal pursuits were interrupted by World War I, Hall became Captain, A.A. in the Chemical Warfare Service and member of the American Expeditionary Force. Before returning to the United States, he studied with Mme. Curie, the world famous radium expert. After this experience he returned to Harvard University as instructor in chemistry. He remained here until 1929 when he accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of Analytical and Inorganic Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. Upon retirement (1955) he joined the staff of the Argonne Laboratory where he remained for two years as senior chemist.

Professor Hall did his doctorate research with T. W. Richards at Harvard, the first American chemist to receive the Nobel Prize. This involved the study of the atomic weight of isotopes of lead. He also conducted research on the strength of acids and bases with Professor James B. Conant, who later was president of Harvard and High Commissioner of West Germany. Hall's research at Wisconsin lay in the area of chemical activity. His contacts with and final employment at Argonne led to his work on the more recently discovered element technetium. The lack of information concerning the chemical characteristics of this element captured his imagination. Among important contributions, he reported the half-life of the element. He has many important papers published in the leading physical and chemical journals.

Norris Hall had a wide spectrum of interests. He was a member of numerous learned societies, both professional and honorary. He had strong interests in literature. Because of his facility with the French language, he took part in French plays and sang many French songs with zest and good humor. One of his popular lectures concerned his stay in France at the Curie Laboratory and in particular gave personal touches on the lives of members of that distinguished family. Hall's effectiveness as a teacher is evidenced by the high positions occupied by his students. He had many human interests. On one occasion he chaperoned a group of students on a trip to Sun Valley. Students were often entertained at his home and frequently joined him on the golf course. Norris Hall was admired and respected not only for his intellectual achievements but no less for the warm friendliness which he bestowed on his many acquaintances.

While in Paris, Hall met Alice Garrett, then employed by the Y.M.C.A. Their marriage took place in New York City (1920). Professor Hall is survived by his wife, Alice Garrett Hall, Danbury, New Hampshire, and two daughters, Mrs. G. Winthrop Sands, Danbury, New Hampshire, whose husband is a member of the Dartmouth College Medical Faculty, and Mrs. Louis Stephens, Mexico City, wife of a textile and chemical manufacturer.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:	Philip G. Fox	V. W. Meloche, Chairman
	J. H. Mathews	Hans H. Reese
	S. M. McElvain	





DOCUMENT 1546 - May 21, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR JOSEPH EAGON TUCKER  
(August 24, 1910-March 12, 1962)

Joseph Eagon Tucker was born August 24, 1910, in Vienna, West Virginia. His scholarly promise was early apparent when he graduated with highest honors from the Schenley High School in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He made a brilliant scholastic record the two years he spent at the University of Pittsburgh. His junior year he transferred to the University of Wisconsin where he received the B.S. degree in 1932 with high honors, majoring in French with minors in English and history. He not only did work of outstanding quality, but he also impressed a wide variety of instructors with his intellectual independence, his shrewdness of judgment, and his extraordinary capacity for taking pains with everything he did. But he was more than a conscientious student. The breadth of his cultural interests was early noted, and his tireless effort for anything that concerned his chosen field.

He began his graduate work with a University Fellowship in 1932. The year of 1934-35 he spent on a fellowship at the University of Bordeaux. At the end of that year he received the Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures reserved as a rule for French students. He was already at work on his very distinguished contribution to the field of Anglo-French and Anglo-American studies. He returned to Wisconsin as a graduate assistant and received his doctor's degree in 1937 with a thesis entitled, "Molière in England 1700-1750". He began his full-time teaching career as instructor in the French Department of the University in 1937. The summer of 1938 found him working at the Harvard University Library and later at the British Museum. In 1941 he attended the summer session of the National University of Mexico in Mexico City. In 1942 he went into the army, and in the four years of his military service he rose from private to major, in the last year and a half doing special assignments in France and Belgium. He returned to Wisconsin and in September of 1946 he was promoted to the rank of assistant professor, in 1949 to that of associate professor, and professor in 1954.

In his chosen field of Anglo-American and Franco-American relations, particularly in the eighteenth century, he contributed a good many substantial scholarly articles and reviews to such leading journals as the Modern Language Quarterly, the Philological Quarterly, Modern Language Notes, the French Review, the Romanic Review, the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, Bulletin d'l'Institut Français de Washington, and Revue de Littérature Comparée. He was co-editor of "Anglo-French and Franco-American Studies: A Current Bibliography", published in Bulletin de l'Institut Français de Washington, in 1953. He served as an expert consultant on his field for the Wing Catalogue, and he was invited to collaborate on the UCLA and Clark Library edition of the works of Dryden. In 1960 he became a member of the editorial board of four to edit the French section of the annual PMLA bibliography.

He was a most devoted and stimulating teacher on both the undergraduate and the graduate levels, giving outstanding courses in the eighteenth century, and in materials and methods of research, and directing many doctors' dissertations. He took an active part in the management of the French House, serving for many years as its treasurer. He was especially helpful, also, in building up the university library collections, not only in his own field



but in the whole area of French studies. He did his share of important university committee work, for example, serving as a member of the Letters and Science faculty committee planning an honors program for superior students. He took seriously, too, his membership in various professional societies such as the Wisconsin Modern Language Teachers' Association, the Modern Language Association of America, the American Association of Teachers of French, the Association Internationale des Etudes Françaises, the American Association of University Professors.

But important as all these activities are, the distinctive thing about Joseph Tucker's contribution was the enthusiasm and the tireless generosity with which he carried them out. He had a passion for the things of the mind, particularly things French, a great love of beauty, especially in painting and music and the theatre, and a genius for friendship. From his early student days when he cycled across France into Switzerland through his army assignments in Belgium and France until the almost yearly trips to Paris of his professorship, he took every opportunity to come to know the land and the life of the people of France. Everywhere he went he made friends, and across the busy years he kept these personal relations fresh and warm, and he shared them with his stay-at-home friends. He was pre-eminently one of the people who made this institution a community.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Julian E. Harris  
Alexander Y. Kroff  
Helen C. White, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1548 - October 1, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ARVIL S. BARR

Arvil S. Barr was born in Selvin, Indiana, January 10, 1892, and died in Madison on May 12, 1962, after thirty-eight years of service at The University of Wisconsin.

He received the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts from Indiana University in 1915. He began his teaching career early, serving first as a teacher in a rural school at Selvin, Indiana, at the age of 18 years. Following his graduation from Indiana University, his career in education quickly broadened. He held successive positions as a high school teacher of history in Yankton, South Dakota, 1915-1917; instructor of history in the summer session of Yankton College, 1917; critic teacher in history, Indiana University, 1917-1918; during the two-year period 1918-1920, he served as high school secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, Illinois. From 1920-1921, he served as Head of the Department of Education, Evansville College, Indiana, and in 1921-1924, he served as director in charge of supervision in the public schools of Detroit. He then came to the University of Wisconsin as associate professor in the Department of Education. He earned the degree of doctorate of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin in 1929, and had been professor of education here since that date.

During his days as a college student at Indiana University, he married Lillian Whittinghill who over the years joined him in providing friendship, hospitality, help, and home to numbers of grateful students at the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Barr's educational interests were broad. His primary teaching interests, however, were in the fields of educational supervision and educational psychology, and his major research interests centered upon the measurement and prediction of teaching efficiency. A highly productive scholar, he published hundreds of articles in journals of psychology and education, and was the author of several widely used textbooks on educational supervision, educational measurement, and educational research. In addition to maintaining a continuous flow of research and writing, Professor Barr found time to manage and edit educational journals. Since 1928 he had been editor of the Journal of Educational Research; since 1932, the editor of the Journal of Experimental Education. Professor Barr took pride in the fact that the Journal of Educational Research was the first journal to be devoted exclusively to the reporting of research in education. In the months before his expected retirement from University duties, he had made plans which would significantly expand the opportunities for educational research at the University of Wisconsin and other institutions. Professor Barr served the larger community of the University on many committees of the faculty and the administration. He also frequently served the state as consultant or participant in educational planning and policy-making.

Professor Barr was widely known in the nation and other parts of the world. He was elected to positions of leadership in the American Educational Research Association, The National Society of College Teachers of

Education, and the Society for Pedagogical Studies and Research. The range of his intellectual interests is shown by his memberships and participation in the American Association for Advancement of Science, American Psychological Association, Institute of Mathematical Statistics, Psychometric Society, and the National Education Association.

While his interests and activities ranged far beyond the campus, Professor Barr's heart was close to the institution he served and the students and colleagues who worked with him. His professional career was marked by dedicated teaching, prolific research and writing, and perceptive counselling of a large corps of appreciative students. University records show that more than one hundred students received the doctor of philosophy degree under his direction. Many of these students now have records of significant achievement in the fields of their service. The plans of his former students to honor him near the close of the 1961-1962 school year after which he would have retired from University duties were grievously interrupted by his sudden illness and subsequent death.

The professional life of Arvil S. Barr reflected the values he sought to teach. He was curious about educational processes and was actively experimental in seeking answers to educational enigmas. He took great delight in the progress and success of his ventures and those of his students, but he was modest in claim to fame. He was a busy man, but never too busy to counsel his students, to help his colleagues, or to serve his University beyond its normal assignments. He was future-facing. His plans for the years ahead were well-laid and were exciting. During his career-long search to extend knowledge about effective teaching, Professor Barr exemplified one of the most perceptive observations yet known about the good teacher--namely, he was a good man, teaching. His exemplary life and career have added much strength and quality to the purposes and programs of the University of Wisconsin.

#### MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Kai Jensen  
Lowell E. Noland  
Wilson B. Thiede  
John E. Willard  
J. Kenneth Little, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1549 - October 1, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF  
PRESIDENT CONRAD ARNOLD ELVEHJEM

"Give us the hills...<sup>to</sup> climb and the strength to climb them"

Inaugural Address

We, the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, today record our tribute of love and admiration for the leader whom we have lost, Conrad Arnold Elvehjem. The presidency of the University of Wisconsin is a position of limited power but of great influence. The very nature of a community of scholar-teachers restricts the authority of the office but enhances the importance of the man. The devotion, intelligence, and integrity of a president like Conrad Elvehjem permeate the entire life of the university and raise the level of all its activities. The sudden loss of such a leader in the full course of his work leaves us all with a deep sense of public and personal loss.

The brilliant career of Conrad Elvehjem is one in which all Wisconsin may take pride as a rare fulfillment of its finest aspirations. He was born on a farm near McFarland, Wisconsin, on May 27, 1901, the son of immigrants from Sagn, Norway, Ole and Christine (Lewis) Elvehjem. He grew up on the family farm, taking his part in its labors and there first becoming aware of the fascination of living and growing things. After graduating from the local schools of McFarland and the high school in Stoughton, he came to the University of Wisconsin, where he was to spend all but one year of the rest of his life. Here he received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1923, the Master of Science in 1924, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1927. His academic progress was rapid. Upon the completion of his doctor's degree in 1927 he became an instructor in the Department of Biochemistry, assistant professor in 1930, associate professor in 1932, and professor in 1936.

At Wisconsin, too, he met and on June 30, 1926, married Constance Waltz, who survives him, with two children, Peggy Ann (Mrs. Calvin Henninger) and Robert Stuart. Conrad Elvehjem was by nature a somewhat reserved, even shy man. The outgoing friendliness and gracious charm of Mrs. Elvehjem that delighted all who came to know the president's wife complemented his gifts and were a source of strength and inspiration in all he undertook. We are all in her debt.

Conrad Elvehjem's extraordinarily productive career as a research worker began while he was still an undergraduate in the Department of Agricultural Chemistry (as Biochemistry was then called). Under the guidance of E. B. Hart he experimented on the nutritional requirements for calcium and phosphorus. As a graduate student he carried on this early interest in nutrition with studies of nutritional anemia and the role of iron in nutrition that culminated in the recognition that copper is essential for the proper utilization of iron in the formation of hemoglobin. As a result of his early successes, he received a National Research Council Fellowship in 1929-30 to study catalytic oxidations at Cambridge, England.

Upon his return he began a program of study of cellular respiration which proved to be the beginning of much of the enzyme research that developed later on at Wisconsin. Another of Elvehjem's innovations in these years was the beginning of researches on the vitamin B complex, then an undeveloped area in nutrition. The twenty years that followed saw a rapid and continuous recognition of the separate members of the B vitamins from B<sub>1</sub> to B<sub>12</sub>.



The most famous single discovery in this series of studies was the demonstration in 1937 that nicotinic acid cures canine black-tongue, a discovery that opened the way to the immediate clinical use of this vitamin in the treatment of human pellagra. Sometime later another team under Elvehjem's direction showed that nicotinic acid deficiency can be aggravated or minimized by alterations in the quality of dietary protein. This latter research had two important consequences, the practical use of proteins in the prevention of pellagra, and the beginning of an extensive program on amino acid imbalance.

It was characteristic of Professor Elvehjem's career that almost all the publications describing these researches bear not only his name but the names of fellow-workers, at first his teachers, then his colleagues, and presently his students. He was himself an investigator of imagination and originality, with an unusual ability to work continuously, seemingly without effort, and to arrive at tentative conclusions quickly. But he was also a superb team worker. He served as research adviser of eighty-nine doctoral candidates, and his research group included at least a dozen graduate students at all times. Even with growing responsibilities outside his own laboratory he maintained the practice he had begun with Professor Hart of visiting the animal rooms each morning and talking briefly to each of his student assistants.

The administrative ability he had shown in his research work was early recognized. From 1944 to 1958 he served as chairman of the department of Biochemistry. Two years after the beginning of this long term as chairman he became Dean of the Graduate School, still devoting much of his time to teaching and research.

Conrad Elvehjem was a modest man. He hesitated before accepting the appointment to the deanship of the Graduate School, feeling that others were better qualified. But once he had accepted that responsibility, he brought to it the devotion and tireless energy he gave to everything he ever undertook. He had one primary goal during his twelve years in the Graduate School: to strengthen still further the quality of research and of graduate training throughout the University. He was always receptive to new ideas, programs, and policies. He was willing to compromise on minor issues provided that the essential, quality, did not suffer. His leadership was recognized not only here but in the country at large. The year after he became Dean, the Association of American Universities named him chairman of its Committee on Graduate Studies. When the Association in 1948 broke up into two organizations, Dean Elvehjem was selected as the first president of the Association of Graduate Schools.

When Conrad Elvehjem became president of the University of Wisconsin on July 1, 1958, he assumed the leadership of a great institution with its basic traditions firmly established and clearly marked but with great problems of increasing enrollment and work, and of ever more complicated relations to the contemporary expansion of knowledge and the demands of a fast-changing society. Such basic traditions of the University as academic freedom, enthusiasm for the pursuit of truth, concern for the individual student, and service to the whole state, were not only fostered but exemplified by him. Though he was occasionally dismayed by the fruits of our faith in the freedom of the scholar, the firmness of his adherence to that basic principle of our common life only increased with experience. He could make allowances for weaknesses he did not share. You could rely on his promises but not his threats, for after a few moments of justified anger, he habitually looked for the most favorable explanation of the actions of others. He even tried to understand the untidy desk but never quite succeeded.

The development of the faculty was his unremitting preoccupation. With the ever gracious and imaginative help of Mrs. Elvehjem he went far beyond the call of duty in making clear to all his deep interest in every phase of student life, and again with Mrs. Elvehjem's support he spent himself without sparing in the vital interest of cementing the loyalty of the alumni to the University.

What might be called the distinctive challenges of the present moment he met with the same high spirit and energy. That the necessary expansion of the physical plant of the University went forward under his leadership is obvious to all, not only in the imposing structures completed or approaching completion, but in the excavations opening all around us, and the constant flow of blueprints.

The adjustment of the University to new sources of support in the great foundations and the federal government has been fruitful but difficult. In dealing with this, President Elvehjem's leadership was always vigorous and skillful.

During the four years of President Elvehjem's administration the development of higher education in Wisconsin was passing into a new phase under the Coordinating Committee. In particular the University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee grew tremendously in stature and reputation. Major physical expansion was begun, and a talented faculty of promising scholars was attracted to the institution. As President of the University, he made its total resources available to Milwaukee, but always encouraged it to develop an image of its own.

The problem of balance in the intellectual life of Wisconsin he had already encountered in the deanship of the Graduate School. His continuing concern for this balance is manifest in his encouragement of the Institute for Research in the Humanities, and the allocation of available funds, particularly from the Vilas estate, not only for this project but for other undertakings in the Humanities and Social Studies. It was evident, too, in the enthusiasm he brought to the effort to secure an art gallery.

In all this he was, of course, what he had been in his scientific research, a superb leader in team-work, but now it went far beyond the scope of any one man's reach. He actively participated in the making of certain crucial decisions, while other advances, of which he may not even have been aware, were made with the greater confidence because his character was known and could be counted upon. Few men changed more than Elvehjem; yet few remained as constant. In his directness and honesty, in his unswerving devotion to high religious and moral standards, in his regard for the rights of others, in his complete dedication to learning and the University of Wisconsin as a home of learning, the undergraduate who became the president was the same man. Both humility and self-confidence were natural to him. He had an iron will which he used to control himself rather than others, a will which turned his natural impatience into an asset and drove his splendid brain from one accomplishment to another. For one of the constants of his character was the ability to grow. He could value what he did not himself savor. In the breadth of his sympathies, in the understanding of the foibles of others and of himself, in the appreciation of those of less talent, he grew at each stage of his career. What had been the tolerance of the specialist was at the close of his life ripening into genuine catholicity of interest.

Achievements such as Conrad Elvehjem's inevitably brought recognition from the scientific world which conferred many of its highest honors on him, the list of

which is, like that of his publications, far too long to include in this brief summary of his career. He received, for example, the Mead-Johnson award for research in the Vitamin B complex, the Willard Gibbs medal of the American Chemical Society, the Nicholas Appert medal, the Osborne-Mendel award in Medical Research, and the Charles F. Spencer award of the American Chemical Society. The variety of national honor societies to which he was elected bears witness, too, to the breadth of the recognition accorded him, ranging as it does from the National Academy of Sciences to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society. He served, also, on such policy-making boards as those of the National Science Foundation, the American Council <sup>on</sup> of Education, the National Academy of Science and also on its Food and Nutrition Board, and in a wide variety of advisory relations to other national biochemical, nutritional, medical, and educational organizations. He was the President of the American Institute of Nutrition at an important period in its development.

Conrad Elvehjem wore his honors easily, for he thought last of himself in his simple, unaffected sharing of the daily life of a great academic community. Student, teacher, scientific leader, administrator, he gave the full measure of his magnificent powers to the University he loved. So long as that University can educate men like Conrad Elvehjem, hold them for its faculty, foster them as scholars and teachers, and finally provide them with the opportunities of leadership, it will remain great.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Henry L. Ahlgren  
Carl A. Baumann  
E. B. Fred, Chairman  
J. H. Herriott  
Mark H. Ingraham  
J. Martin Klotsche  
Helen C. White



DOCUMENT 1550 - October 1, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF  
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR EUGENE DAVENPORT HOLDEN

Eugene Davenport Holden, the son of Professor Perry G. and Mrs. Carrie Burnett Holden, was born October 25, 1893, in Oviat, Michigan, and died August 26, 1962, in Madison, Wisconsin. Memorial services were held in the First Congregational Church with which he was long associated.

Mr. Holden received his high school education at Ames, Iowa, and the B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Wisconsin respectively in 1915 and 1921. He taught Agriculture in the Merrill, Wisconsin, High School from September 1915 to March 1917 when he was appointed instructor in Agronomy at the University of Wisconsin. He was an Assistant Professor of Agronomy from 1927 to 1947, when he was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor. He was on active service with the United States Navy from December 1917 to March 1919.

Additionally, Professor Holden was Assistant Secretary of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association (later known as the Crop Improvement Association) from 1917 to 1936, and thereafter its Secretary and Treasurer.

Professor Holden's major contributions were as an extension worker in promoting seed production and utilization of improved varieties of field crops, for which activities he was widely known and highly regarded by Wisconsin seed growers and farmers. He also played an active and stimulating role in 4-H Club, Vocational Agriculture and similar programs. For many years he carried a large responsibility in preparing educational exhibits for the Wisconsin State and County Fairs, as well as for the annual International Livestock, Hay and Grain Exposition at Chicago. Mr. Holden also was an active force in organizing the International Crop Improvement Association and served for many years as a key member of advisory and planning committees of that organization. He was held in high esteem for his eminently successful efforts in conducting the National Collegiate Crop Judging Contests sponsored by the Exposition. These are credited with quickening the academic interests of many students throughout the United States.

In the College of Agriculture, Professor Holden served prominently on extension committees. For many years he taught and inspired Agricultural Short Course students, for whom he had a broad and continuing interest. He was a member of, and active in the affairs of the American Society of Agronomy.

"Dave" Holden, as he was familiarly known by his colleagues and friends, was possessed of a quiet and studious personality. He was ever gracious and considerate of others and enjoyed a close and warm association with his fellows. He was widely read beyond his professional interests, with hobbies ranging from photography to geology. He loved the fields, the mountains and the streams and frequently communed with them.

Professor Holden was united in marriage, to Alice Meidell in Madison in 1923. He is survived by his wife, by two daughters, Dorothy (Mrs. Richard Bradley, Colorado Springs, Colorado) and Anne (Mrs. Stewart McLean, Toronto, Canada), by one brother, Ellsworth, of East Lansing, Michigan, and by one sister, Mrs. E. I. Besemer, Dearborn, Michigan, and by seven grandchildren. *A daughter, Helen (Mrs. Alfred Ingels) preceded him in death.*

To his family, his colleagues of the faculty extend sincere condolences and their appreciation of his friendship and contributions to the welfare of the University of Wisconsin and to the state he served so significantly.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:	Reuben James	D. H. Williams
	H. L. Shands	N. P. Neal, Chairman



DOCUMENT 1551 - October 1, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR HARRIET G. HOLT

Harriet G. Holt, Emeritus Assistant Professor in the Department of Mathematics of the University Extension Division, died in Madison on Thursday, August 15, at the age of 87. She had been a member of that department for 30 years previous to her retirement in July, 1945.

She was born in Janesville, Iowa, on March 10, 1875. She earned her bachelor of philosophy degree in 1896 at the University of Wisconsin, and her master's degree at the University of Iowa in 1902. After teaching at Milwaukee Downer College, she joined the extension faculty in 1914 as an assistant instructor. She had been chairman of the Department of Mathematics of the Extension Division for many years before her retirement.

Devotion to the University and a deep personal interest in each of the thousands of correspondence students characterized her long and faithful service. Although most of her students knew her only through correspondence, they came to regard her as a close friend and counselor. To her colleagues she always endeared herself by her trenchant but always kindly wit and her unfailing readiness for cooperation.

She lectured extensively on her travels to European countries, to Alaska, and on a trip around the world in 1935-36. Her varied interests were reflected by her membership in the Madison Altrusa Club, the American Association of University Women, the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Delta Gamma sorority, and Grace Episcopal Church.

She has no immediate survivors in Wisconsin.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

W. M. Hanley  
Rudolph E. Langer  
Albert E. May  
Raphael D. Wagner, Chairman



DOCUMENT 1552 - October 1, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR JOHN LESTER MILLER

John Lester Miller, who died July 30, 1962, had been chairman of the Extension Division's Department of Economics, Sociology, and Anthropology since 1946.

Born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1897, he gained his early education in that community, graduating from high school in 1920 and subsequently earning his B.S. degree at Penn College there in 1925. He then returned to Oskaloosa High School as head of the Social Science Department, a position he held for three years.

He came to the University of Wisconsin as a graduate student, earning the Ph.M. degree in 1930, and the Ph.D. in 1940. His major field was in public utilities, an area in which he maintained an active interest and competence despite a remarkable proliferation of activity in other directions.

He was appointed Instructor in Economics and Sociology in the Extension Division in 1930, and subsequently was promoted through the professorial ranks to Professor of Economics, Sociology, and Anthropology in 1948.

He was married in 1924 to Mary Seaman, also of Oskaloosa, who survives him as do their daughter Nancy and her husband, Gerald Maddox, and two grandchildren.

He was a combat veteran of World War I and Director of Instruction in the Naval Radio Training School of the University of Wisconsin from 1942 to 1944.

The breadth of his interests was apparent in his activities both within and outside the University community. He was one of a staff of investigators employed by a Governor's Citizens' Committee on Public Welfare to study Wisconsin's welfare needs early in the 1930's and a long-time member of the Wisconsin Welfare Council. He had a deep and abiding religious interest that found expression both in active leadership within his church and membership in the Wisconsin Council of Churches' commissions on social agencies and on problems of alcohol and narcotics, and in his long service as chairman of the University's Wisconsin Church Conferences committee. In that committee he was instrumental in organizing a number of religious conferences on campus and earned the high esteem of all who worked with him. Contact with Dr. E. M. Jellinek at the Yale School for Alcohol Studies more than a decade ago led him to an active interest in that problem, and he played a vital part in developing public concern by helping to organize the Wisconsin Council on Alcoholism, and the national Association for the Advancement of Instruction about Alcohol and Narcotics as well as a number of summer Institutes on campus. One of the most impressive of his later undertakings was the development of a number of month-long Economics-in-Action programs, modeled after the Case Institute Economics-in-Action program at Cleveland, the first sessions of which he attended in 1952.

The President of the University spoke well for all of us when he wrote at the time of Miller's passing, "By any standards, Dr. Miller was unusually enthusiastic, effective and versatile, always seeking new forms of University outreach." Almost literally he gave his very life to the conviction that a valid and urgent function of the University is to equip the mature adult citizenry to deal wisely and effectively with the swift changes inherent in modern life. And those who knew him personally found him a warm friend and wise counselor.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Harold M. Groves  
Norman M. Kastler, Chairman  
Arthur F. Wileden





DOCUMENT 1553 - October 1, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR GLEN W. VERGERONT

Glen W. Vergeront was born August 28, 1889, in Cazenovia, Wisconsin. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1914 with a B.A. degree. He taught science and agriculture in high schools at Eau Claire and Wonevot and at the LaCrosse School of Agriculture. In 1921 he joined the Agricultural Extension Service and served as a County Agricultural Agent in Jackson and Barron Counties until 1935. Because of his successful and progressive programs with livestock groups in Jackson and Barron Counties, Professor Vergeront was brought to Madison in 1935 to head the Farm and Dairy Records Office of the College of Agriculture. Three years later he became a dairy extension specialist and continued in this work until his retirement in 1954.

Professor Vergeront was best known for his influence on the improvement of Wisconsin's dairy herds through the use of better herd sires. His efforts in organizing bull associations and his unsparing assistance to individual farmers and the early artificial breeding organizations made a lasting contribution to the improvement of Wisconsin's dairy cattle. He knew Wisconsin herds and the families and pedigrees of herds throughout the nation. Many Wisconsin dairymen were encouraged by his stimulating enthusiasm for herd improvement. He also worked with the state's breed organizations and was particularly active in promoting 4-H and other youth programs. In 1950, he established the Elizabeth Vergeront University scholarship providing for a yearly award to a student for junior leadership in 4-H.

Professor Vergeront was a member of the American Dairy Science Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Wisconsin Extension Workers' Association and Epsilon Sigma Phi. He was a member of Christ Presbyterian Church in Madison.

In 1916, he married Elizabeth Vandenberg, who died in 1947. He married Alice Loverude in 1952. Surviving besides his wife are three sons; Robert, a Madison Attorney; John, a Milwaukee Attorney; and, Glen, a rancher at Polson, Montana.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Robert P. Niedermeyer  
Walter V. Price  
George M. Werner  
Edwin E. Heizer, Chairman





DOCUMENT 1554 - October 1, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF  
PROFESSOR JOHN THOMAS ZADROZNY

May 3, 1922 - May 9, 1962

John Thomas Zadrozny, born in Chicago on May 3, 1922, died in St. Luke's Hospital in Racine on May 9, 1962. Though his health had been declining for a year or so, he had kept on teaching and working with his social studies up to a few days of his sudden end.

Professor Zadrozny began his work in sociology with two years at Wright Junior College in Chicago in 1940 and two years at Illinois State Normal, acquiring a B.C. in Education in 1944. After a year of study at the University of Chicago in 1944-45, he received his M.A. degree and became an instructor at Butler University for a year and at the University of Minnesota for a year. In 1947 he returned to the University of Chicago for a year's study toward his doctorate. In 1948 he came to the University of Wisconsin in the Green Bay Center and then to the Racine Center in 1951, as assistant professor, where he continued his broad and conscientious work as teacher and public servant. In 1954 he received his doctorate from the University of Chicago.

In the classroom, Professor Zadrozny was as stimulating as he was conscientious. For years he required long papers of his students and went over each one carefully. Where the textbook was not sufficient, he worked out his own numerous mimeographed studies. His language was pungent and direct, making for effective presentation of his materials. It was not unusual to hear students in the hallway discussing Dr. Zadrozny's ideas.

His public activities in more recent years included much. He was a member of the Board of Directors, Racine County Mental Health Association, and Chairman of the Educational Committee of that Board. During the winters of 1960-61 and 1961-62 he conducted over the local radio station two series of weekly one-half hour long broadcasts on mental health, holding informal discussions with psychiatrists, parole probationary officers, the warden of Waupun State Prison, school officials, members of county institutions, of the Family Service, of Probate Court, religious welfare groups, Southern Colony, and the Mental Health Association. He was especially concerned with the problem of alcoholism, the mentally deficient, parolees, etc., particularly among the young. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Ukrainian Student Fund.

Professionally, Professor Zadrozny was a member of the American Sociological Society, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Among his publications were A Dictionary of Social Science (1959) and reviews in the American Journal of Sociology.

In Chicago John met Ruth Pense and married her in her home town of Idaho Falls, Idaho. He is survived by Mrs. Zadrozny and four children -- Gregory, Andrew, Kathryn, and Susan -- by his father, Mr. John Zadrozny, and by one brother, Dr. Mitchell G. Zadrozny.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Bernard Porzak  
Ethel Roberts  
John Vozza, Chairman



DOCUMENT 1560 - November 5, 1962

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF  
PROFESSOR FRANK VICTOR BURCALOW

Frank Victor Burcalow was born on a farm near Albany, Wisconsin, March 19, 1909. He graduated from High School at Monroe, Wisconsin, in 1927 and entered the University of Wisconsin in September of that year. He received the B.S. degree in Agronomy in 1932, with a minor in Agricultural Education. He operated the family dairy farm until 1935 when he became an Assistant in Agronomy in the University. He was an instructor in Agronomy 1938-1941 and earned the M.S. degree in 1939. He continued in the Department of Agronomy and was appointed Professor in 1949. He held this position until his death at home September 29, 1962.

In 1937 he married Lois Arlene Benkert. They had two children, Vicki Claire, now Mrs. Kent Johnson of Middleton, and Larry, at home, a sophomore in the University.

Professor Burcalow's principal interest was in the production and utilization of forage crops especially as related to Wisconsin dairy farming. He was concerned also with problems of soil and water conservation in relation to farming practice. In cooperation with his colleagues, he strove to promote interest in reducing production costs of milk and other livestock products. He was interested also in the use of grasses for turf purposes.

In 1937 he was a U.S. representative to the International Grassland Congress at Aberystwyth, Wales. October 1944 to December 1945 he served with the Agricultural Division of the Allied Control Commission in Rome as an Agronomist consultant and in 1946 represented the Italian Government at the European Food Conference in London. In the period 1942-49 he was a turf consultant of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and gave special attention to airport and military base sod requirements. He was a member of the working committee to develop plans for the VI International Grassland Congress held at Pennsylvania State University in 1952 and was Chairman of the Midwest Tours Committee of the Congress.

He became a member of the American Society of Agronomy in 1936. He was actively interested in forage crop and pasture research and served on many committees. He was concerned also with extension education and methodology. He was a member of the Society's Fertilizer Advisory Committee to F.A.O. of the United Nations. In 1953 he was made an Honorary Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy. He was a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Dairy Science Association.

Professor Burcalow was very active in organizations concerned with grassland agriculture in Wisconsin. From 1946 until his death he was Chairman of the College of Agriculture Grassland Farming Committee and of the Grassland Contest Committee, beginning in 1950. He was very instrumental in the development, promotion and success of Farm Progress Field Days. He was one of the early extension workers to recognize the value of interdepartmental group action in implementation of extension programs.

He wrote numerous extension bulletins, circulars and farm paper articles pertinent to his field. With his long residence in Wisconsin and extensive travel as an Extension Specialist, he gained many friends among farmers and in business and industry.

-2-

Professor Burcalow participated in the community affairs of Middleton and took considerable satisfaction from his efforts. He was a member of the Middleton Civics Club as early as 1948 and was on the Park Board from 1947 until his death. In 1949 he helped to organize the Community Council. He was a charter member of the Middleton Sportsmen's Club which he helped organize in 1946 and was the Club secretary-treasurer.

Professor Burcalow was known to be an enthusiastic crusader for objectives and purposes in which he was interested. He was effective in organization and execution of plans and was persistent in accomplishment. He was frank and outspoken but liberal and tolerant. His early passing leaves a void which will not soon be filled, for many Wisconsin and other friends and co-workers.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Henry L. Ahlgren  
John Ross  
David C. Smith, Chairman  
George M. Werner  
George L. Wright

DOCUMENT 1570 - January 14, 1963

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF ASSISTANT PROFESSOR FRANK NICKERSON

Frank Nickerson, Emeritus Assistant Professor in the Physical Education Department was born in Madison, Wisconsin, November 18, 1890, and died November 16, 1962.

He began his teaching career as an assistant in Physical Education in 1925-26, was promoted to instructor in 1927, and promoted to Assistant Professor in 1930. He retired in 1960 after 35 years of teaching at the University of Wisconsin.

He was a veteran of World War I, having served in the United States army.

He was married in 1934 to Esther Kirkpatrick of Madison who survives him, as do a niece and nephew.

He was a member of the Madison Masonic Lodge #5, Madison Chapter #4, and Royal Arch Masons.

"Nick" as he was known to his friends was meticulous and thorough in anything he did. He was an excellent teacher, always a gentleman. He was soft spoken and gained the confidence and respect of his students, and likewise instilled confidence and respect in them. He was a great "listener" and advised and helped many students with their problems.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Alvin J. Hovland  
Thomas E. Jones  
Arpad L. Masley  
Carl E. Sanger, Chairman





DOCUMENT 1576 - March 4, 1963

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ON THE DEATH OF MYRON J. LOWE

Myron J. Lowe, 64, supervisor of the University of Wisconsin Center at Sheboygan and field representative for the University of Wisconsin Extension Division for the lakeshore area, died on January 24th following a stroke while at his Sheboygan office.

A native of Wild Rose, Wisconsin, and an educator since 1923 when he was graduated from Oshkosh State College, Myron Lowe had served as Fond du Lac county superintendent of schools prior to joining the staff of the Extension Division in 1934.

For almost 30 years "Mike" Lowe, as he was generally and affectionately known, devoted his sensitive and liberal talents to a study of the educational needs of the people of the state and to an understanding of the resources within the University that could be made available to serve those needs. He organized classes that became the nuclei for the University Centers at Racine, Kenosha, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan; he made off-campus credit classes available to teachers, nurses, social workers and other professional groups; he counseled and programmed thousands of students who could benefit from correspondence study courses; he organized institutes and non-credit classes for adults; and he actively sought out from the reservoir of specialized talents within the University faculty the consulting services that could help to solve a wide variety of educational problems.

In the process he created an immeasurable amount of good will for the University. No one could meet him without appreciating his sincerity, his integrity, his modesty, and his devotion both to the University and to the people it serves.

He is survived by his wife, Evelyn, and by a sister, Mrs. Fred Hetzel of Pasadena, California.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Robert N. Dick  
W. M. Hanley (Chairman)  
Carl E. Sanger  
Bernard C. Tallent



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR HAROLD R. WOLFE

Professor Harold R. Wolfe died on February 1, 1963, at the age of 57. He had served the Department of Zoology and the University continuously for over 30 years.

Harold Reclus Wolfe was born in New York City on December 24, 1905. He grew up on a farm in northern New Jersey and attended rural schools. His first college studies were in night classes at New York University, followed by two years at the University of Miami (B.S., 1928), and Rutgers University (M.S., 1929). He came to Wisconsin as a teaching assistant in zoology in 1929 and received his Ph.D. degree in 1932 under the direction of the late Professor Michael F. Guyer. He was appointed instructor in zoology in 1931, assistant professor in 1941, associate professor in 1945, and professor in 1948. He served as chairman of the department from 1948 to 1951.

For all but the last two years of his career, Professor Wolfe played an active part in the teaching of elementary zoology, and for the past twenty years he also taught the course in comparative anatomy. His teaching in these and in graduate courses was very successful. His lectures were meaty, concise and clearly organized. He kept his students under constant pressure and insisted on accomplishment. Many a premedical student and zoology major was pushed by Professor Wolfe's unflagging energy and example into achievement he would probably not have attained otherwise. Many a student who did not relish this pressure at the time, has thanked him for it later.

Professor Wolfe's research was in the area of serology, particularly, in recent years, on the nature and development of the immune mechanism. He established the domestic chicken as a standard experimental animal in serological studies. He attracted many graduate students to his research program; and one of his greatest satisfactions in recent years has been that several of his former students are assuming leadership in the field of serology. More than 60 published articles contain the results of the investigations in his laboratory. Recognition of his contributions has also come in the form of invitations to visit other laboratories both in this country and abroad. A volume of research papers from a recent symposium which he helped to organize will be dedicated to his memory.

Professor Wolfe's dedication to his teaching and research was equalled by his loyalty and devotion to the department. His leadership as chairman was characterized by decisiveness, efficiency and drive. He knew how and when to delegate responsibility, and he carried heavy burdens lightly. During the past three years, he took the lead in the planning and the procuring of funds for a new Zoology Research Building for which ground has recently been broken. It is a great regret to his colleagues in zoology, who will be the beneficiaries of his efforts, that he could not live to enjoy the fruits of these labors.

In 1940, Harold Wolfe was married to Hjordis Rossing of Argyle, Wisconsin. His wife, three sons, one daughter and a granddaughter survive him.

He will be remembered with affection and esteem by all who knew and worked with him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

N. M. Bilstad  
M. R. Irwin  
L. E. Noland  
H. Ris  
L. A. Fraser, Chairman



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS DEAN WALTER JOSEPH MEEK

Emeritus Dean Walter Joseph Meek died in Fort Myers Beach, Florida, on Friday, February 15, 1963, at the age of 84. Dr. Meek retired in 1949 after a period of 41 years as a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin Medical School. His wife Crescence, whom he married in 1906, and two children, Mary and John, survive him. Another son, Joseph, died several years ago.

Dr. Meek was born in Dillon, Kansas, on August 15, 1878. He received the A.B. degree at the University of Kansas in 1902, the A.M. degree at Penn College, Iowa, in 1907 and the Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago in 1909. In 1908 Dr. Meek was appointed Instructor in Physiology at the University of Wisconsin under Dr. Joseph Erlanger. In 1910 he was advanced to Assistant Professor, in 1913 to Associate Professor and to Professor in 1918. In 1919 Dr. Meek became chairman of the Department of Physiology and retained this position until 1948 when he was made Research Professor of Physiology.

During the first World War a Chemical Warfare Unit was established at the Medical School and Drs. Eyster and Meek were commissioned majors in charge of the work. Many of the initial investigations on the biological effects of mustard gas, lewisite and phosgene were made by this unit.

Dr. Meek was named Assistant Dean of the Medical School in 1920. From 1942-45 he was Acting Dean during Dean Middleton's military leave and from 1945 until his retirement he was Associate Dean. As Assistant Dean Dr. Meek was adviser of all premedical students and had the primary responsibility for the admission of students to the medical school. His administrative leadership was apparent not only in the Medical School. Particularly in his role as academic adviser to preprofessional students he worked closely with the College of Letters & Science and contributed significantly to the academic and administrative affairs of the University.

Dr. Meek was unexcelled as a stimulating and lucid lecturer in both undergraduate and medical physiology courses. Former President Elvehjem frequently referred to Dr. Meek as "the best classroom teacher under whom I have studied". He was highly successful in selecting and training graduate students as evidenced by the fact that many of them hold top positions in various university departments (physiology, pharmacology, anesthesiology, radiology), in pharmaceutical companies and in research institutes.

Dr. Meek's talents as an administrator were made use of extensively by the American Physiological Society. He held positions in this organization over a long period as secretary, president, chairman of the Board of Publication Trustees, historian and as a member of numerous committees.

Dr. Meek's activity in research is reflected in over one hundred scientific publications, many in collaboration with Dr. Eyster or with his graduate students. These papers deal mainly with the heart, circulation, gastrointestinal tract and autonomic nervous system. The studies on the heart are classics and include early studies with A. J. Carlson on the heart of *Limulus* and a long series with J. A. E. Eyster on the origin and conduction of the heart beat in mammals and other vertebrates. With the advent of cyclopropane anesthesia, sponsored by

Dr. Ralph Waters, Dr. Meek and his students became interested in the effects of anesthetic agents on cardiac irritability and rhythm. Very quickly the incompatibility of cyclopropane anesthesia and epinephrine was demonstrated.

Dr. Meek's interests and energies were not confined to the classroom and laboratory. His avocations provided expression for both scholarly and manual recreation. Chief among them was a keen interest in medical history. The proceedings of the William Snow Miller Medical History Seminar contain Dr. Meek's contributions over a period of three decades. His published historical papers make delightful reading. Dr. Meek enjoyed many types of handicraft. He was an avid gardener, a bookbinder and a skilled metal worker. He and Mrs. Meek delighted in furnishing their home with fine old furniture, rugs and spreads. During a quarter of a century they assembled one of the best private collections of American pewter in the country.

Dr. Meek's accomplishments were recognized formally in a number of awards and citations. In 1944 he was awarded honorary membership in the Wisconsin State Medical Society and was recipient of its Man of the Year Award. The excellence of his scientific contributions was recognized by his election to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, and the American Society of Anesthesiologists elected him to honorary membership in appreciation of his important contributions concerning the physiologic effects of anesthetic agents. In 1948 Dr. Meek was awarded an honorary degree by the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Meek had a modest, unassuming manner. He was remarkably approachable and ready to listen to both students and colleagues. Only those who knew him well were fully aware of his penetrating logic, keen critical faculties and ability to get to the heart of a problem. Dr. Meek tried to help his students achieve the most that they were capable of and continued to be interested in and to encourage them long after they had graduated. They reciprocated with great affection and loyalty.

Men like Dr. Meek are encountered only rarely. The unusual combination of abilities which contributed to his success in teaching, in research, in writing, in administration, in inspiring students and in gaining the respect, support and affection of his colleagues clearly establish a place for Walter Joseph Meek among the great men of the Wisconsin Faculty.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

R. C. Herrin  
O. A. Mortensen  
O. S. Orth  
H. P. Rusch  
A. H. Uhl  
W. B. Youmans, Chairman



MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ROBERT NOHR, JR.

Robert Nohr, Jr., was born in Dayton, Ohio, April 3, 1892, and died in Hollywood, Florida, on March 3, 1963, after 32 years of service at the University of Wisconsin, and five years of retirement.

Professor Nohr taught hundreds of University of Wisconsin students the fine points of physical education and athletic coaching during the 32 years. He was introduced at an early age to physical education. Professor Nohr's father was a physical education teacher in Cincinnati schools until his death, and the entire family participated in Turner activities. Following graduation from Woodward High School, Professor Nohr entered the famous Turner Gymnastics School—the Normal College of the American Gymnastics Union at Indianapolis, Indiana. Completing his studies there in 1913, he taught gymnastics and physical education in the Richmond, Indiana, schools from 1913 to 1917. He then became director of physical education in the Frachel School in Gary, Indiana, also serving as an instructor in the American College of Physical Education in Chicago.

In 1918 he became assistant director of the School of Physical Education at LaCrosse State Teachers College (Wisconsin State College—LaCrosse) in Wisconsin, a post he held until joining the University Physical Education staff in 1926. He served as director of the University Department of Physical Education and Athletic Coaching for Men from 1945 until his retirement in 1958.

During his teaching career, Professor Nohr was interested in additional academic study, "The time has come when men going into physical education and coaching should be as well trained academically and culturally as any other teacher," and thus he entered Indiana University, attending summer sessions until he earned an additional degree. It was this same realization of the necessity for complete preparation for teachers in his field that made him a leader in placing greater emphasis on academic studies in the University of Wisconsin physical education curriculum. Under his leadership, the department pioneered in what has been termed "a new look" in teaching physical education. Perfection in gymnastics was one thing, perfection as a teacher was another.

Professor Nohr made other contributions to the field of physical education during his tenure on the University of Wisconsin campus. He was one of the founders of Phi Epsilon Kappa, national professional physical education fraternity, and has served as president of the Wisconsin Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and president of the Midwest Physical Education Association.

Over the years Professor Nohr has contributed numerous articles to professional journals in his field, and is the author of two basic reference books, one on tactics and the other on tumbling apparatus. He was co-author with Professor Emeritus A. L. Masley, also of the University of Wisconsin Physical Education Department, of the volume, "Physical Education Activities".

Professor Nohr had long been a member of the Wisconsin Education Association; Wisconsin Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; Midwest Health and Physical Education Association; American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; Phi Epsilon Kappa, national professional physical education fraternity; and Phi Pi Phi, social fraternity.



Professor Nohr was married in 1913 to Harriet E. Mead, whom he met while in college. Mrs. Nohr was supervisor of physical education student teaching for the Chicago Teachers College prior to her marriage. They have a daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Hitt, who graduated from the University of Wisconsin Women's Physical Education Department. She taught several years before her marriage.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to Professor Nohr comes from his students and co-workers in their appreciation for his sincerity, his integrity, his modesty, his devotion, and dedication to faculty and students he served. He will be remembered with affection and esteem by all who knew and worked with him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

John E. Anderson, Chairman  
Arthur W. Mansfield  
Arpad L. Masley  
Russell Rippe  
J. Grove Wolf

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR GEORGE J. BARKER

Emeritus Professor George J. Barker died in Madison on Tuesday, April 16, 1963. He was 75 years old. Professor Barker retired in 1959 after having served the University for 37 years in the Minerals and Metals Engineering Department (formerly Mining and Metallurgy).

Professor Barker was born in Sparta, Wisconsin, and entered the University in 1909 in the Mining Engineering curriculum. For financial reasons, he dropped out of school in 1911 and worked in southwestern Wisconsin in the lead-zinc district for Vinegar Hill Zinc Company until 1917. After brief underground experience, he was assigned to superintend a trial run in a reduction roasting magnetic separation plant near Hazel Green, Wisconsin. He then transferred to National Zinc Separating Company which had a larger plant which he ran as superintendent.

He returned to the University in 1917. When World War I broke out, Professor Barker went back into industry to build a plant to treat phosphate deposits at Columbia, Tennessee. Following the war, he completed his education in February 1920. After a brief period with Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Great Falls, Montana, Professor Barker returned to the University as Instructor. He earned his Professional Engineer of Mines degree in 1923 and was promoted to Assistant Professor. In 1941 he was promoted to Associate Professor and in 1945 became full professor in the College of Engineering. He served as chairman of his department from 1943 to 1950.

Professor Barker's research work was in two areas: 1) The production of electrolytic zinc from southwestern Wisconsin zinc concentrates, which he carried to a technically successful stage. 2) The treatment of clays to improve their workability and the quality of clay products. After lengthy study, he and Professor Emil Truog, of the Soils Department, developed a process which involved the addition of controlled amounts of soda ash to stiff mud clays used in the manufacture of brick and tile. The process which resulted in decided improvement in quality and a reduction in production costs, was patented and assigned to W.A.R.F.

Professor Barker was a strong advocate of industry-education cooperation, and spent many years up to the time of his death in fostering close relations between industry and the University. These efforts took the form of participation in Education Committee work on a national and local level. He assisted in promoting the organization of the Foundry Educational Foundation which has contributed thousands of dollars in scholarships to universities, Wisconsin alone having received over \$100,000 in scholarship funds. He was director and past president of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Foundrymen's Society and of the Milwaukee Chapter of American Society for Metals and a director of the Chicago Chapter of American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers. These activities led to an honorary life membership in the American Foundrymen's Society. He is also an honorary fellow of the American Ceramic Society. One of Professor Barker's last efforts in promoting industry-education cooperation was to urge the establishing of a graduate research Fellowship by the Wisconsin Chapter of American Foundrymen's Society. By action of the Board of Directors of this chapter the fellowship will hereafter be known as the "George J. Barker Memorial Fellowship".

Professor Barker is survived by his wife, the former Cleo Desmond, of Galena, Illinois, whom he married in 1913, and a son George J. Barker, Jr., a metallurgical engineer with Electromet Corporation at Alloy, West Virginia.

Known best to his many former students and to his industrial friends as "George", Professor Barker leaves a host of friends scattered throughout the country. His devotion to the teaching profession and to the betterment of industry-education relations will be remembered by all with esteem and affection.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

R. W. Heine  
D. J. Mack  
E. R. Shorey  
G. W. Washa  
P. C. Rosenthal, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1590 - May 6, 1963

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR L. E. A. KELSO

Leslie Erskine Allan Kelso was born in Musselfork, Missouri, on June 25, 1880, and died in Madison on March 14, 1963. He was graduated from the Greenwich, Ohio, High School and received a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the University of Missouri in 1907.

He joined the Telluride Power Company in Utah in 1907 and served as engineer and part-time instructor until 1912, when he joined the University of Wisconsin as instructor in electrical engineering. He was promoted to the rank of assistant professor in 1920, and of associate professor in 1948, and retired as emeritus associate professor in 1950.

Professor Kelso brought great interest and enthusiasm to his teaching and consequently had a profound effect on his students. His inventive turn of mind found an outlet in his development of a number of devices for teaching aids in the classroom as well as devices for use in laboratory instruction, most of which are still being used. With G. F. Tracy he developed a high-speed watt-meter oscillograph element which they used in the study of power transients in a-c motors.

During the latter half of his University career he devoted a good deal of time in collaboration with the physiology department of the medical school to the development of devices for the study of posture and the evaluation of disability. This work led to the invention of a number of devices and instruments which were fundamental to important research work in this field.

He had served as chairman of the Madison section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and was a member of the Wesley Methodist Church, the State Historical Society, Sigma Xi and Tau Beta Pi.

He was married in June 1910 to Margaret Faller, who survives him. Their two children, Robert L. Kelso, Yardley, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Robert L. (Dorothy) Rapp, Burbank, California, also survive him.

Professor Kelso will long be remembered for the high standard of his teaching, for his interest in his students and for the cheerfulness, enthusiasm and energy which characterized his personality.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

R. R. Benedict  
Glenn Koehler  
Delmar W. Nelson  
M. Starr Nichols



DOCUMENT 1591 - May 6, 1963

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOHN H. KOLB

Emeritus Professor John H. Kolb died in Palo Alto, California, on Wednesday, March 20, 1963, at the age of 74. Professor Kolb retired from the University of Wisconsin in 1958 after 37 years of service. His wife, Charlotte, whom he married in 1916, and three children, Paul, Jean and Lucia, survive him.

Professor Kolb was born on a farm near Berlin, Wisconsin, on April 18, 1888. In 1912 Professor Kolb received his B.S. degree from Northwestern College in Naperville, Illinois. From there he went to the University of Chicago and received an M.A. degree in 1913. He came back to Wisconsin and obtained a Ph.D. degree in 1921. Professor Kolb had worked at the University of Minnesota with the Agricultural Short Course from 1917 to 1919. In five short years at Wisconsin, from 1920 to 1925, he rose from instructor to professor.

The Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin was organized in 1930 under the chairmanship of Professor J. H. Kolb. Before that, for about fifteen years, rural sociology work was carried on in the Department of Agricultural Economics, first by Dr. Charles J. Galpin and later by Professor Kolb. He was chairman of the Department of Rural Sociology from 1930 to 1949. He was an effective and inspiring teacher. He influenced hundreds of undergraduate students and his graduate students are to be found in key positions throughout the world. He, more than anyone else, built the University of Wisconsin Department of Rural Sociology into one of the outstanding departments in the world.

Professor Kolb was one of the organizers and early presidents of the Rural Sociological Society, was active in the early work of the American Country Life Association, and fellow of the American Sociological Society, and held membership in several honorary fraternities, including Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Kappa Delta, and Alpha Zeta.

His many services to the state and federal government included: President's Commission on Recent Social Trends (1932); coordinator of the Rural Social Research Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (1935); director of the Wisconsin Citizens Commission on Social Welfare (1937); and a member of the Wisconsin Committee on Rural Community High Schools (1946).

Professor Kolb's world wide reputation resulted in many invitations for service abroad. In 1938 he advised a social science research bureau in New Zealand in setting up a standard-of-living index for dairy farmers. In 1949 he went to Norway, and in 1953 and 1954 he conducted research and taught in Brazil. He again went to Brazil in 1960 and 1961 for the Organization of American States.

After his retirement from the University of Wisconsin in 1958, Professor Kolb remained professionally active. In 1958 he moved to California and for a time was engaged in part-time teaching at the University of California at Davis. He was also an active member of the White House Conference on Children and Youth during 1959 and 1960. During the academic year 1961-1962 he was visiting professor at Cornell University. He continued active in his chosen profession up until the time of his death.

Professor Kolb was active in many social organizations and fraternities. He was a member of Alpha Gamma Rho, of the Congregational Church, Professional Business Men's Club of Madison, and the Collie Club of America.

Professor Kolb was a prolific writer. In addition to his numerous articles and research bulletins, he was co-author of a book entitled MAKING THE MOST OF AGRICULTURE, and was co-author of two very significant works in the field of rural sociology, i.e., RURAL SOCIAL TRENDS and A STUDY OF RURAL SOCIETY. His book, EMERGING RURAL COMMUNITIES, written just prior to his retirement, summarized his research on rural communities during his long distinguished career at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Lowry Nelson, in a symposium held in honor of his many years of service and accomplishment in the field of rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin, pointed out that it is to Kolb's everlasting credit that he had the tenacity and strength of purpose to continue neighborhood and community studies decade after decade, in his ceaseless quest for knowledge of rural social change. Having once set a bench mark in 1920, he could observe and record periodically the modifications that were taking place, or that had occurred. Never before had this kind of systematic record-keeping been done.

It was Professor Kolb who defined rural neighborhoods, discovered their boundaries, and actually immortalized Dane County by plotting neighborhoods on his maps. Although he was one of the first to systematically study rural spatial groups, he was also among the first to point to the declining influence of locality in group life. In a paper before the American Sociological Society in 1927, he said "Locality no longer holds the farmer and his family to such restricted social or business contacts as formerly. Greatly increased facilities for transportation and communication have made farm people free to make associations on the basis of special interests and particular desires." He was a prophet of the future as well as an analyst of the past. His contributions will long be remembered.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Douglas Marshall  
William Sewell  
A. F. Wileden, Chairman



DOCUMENT 1595 - June 3, 1963

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ANNIE M. PITMAN

Emeritus Professor Annie M. Pitman died in Madison on May 10, 1963, at the age of 88. She retired October 1, 1943, as Professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Wisconsin Extension Division. She is survived by three nephews: Malcolm Sharp, Professor Emeritus at the University of Chicago Law School; Eliot H. Sharp, of Brooklyn, New York; and Lauriston Sharp, Professor of Anthropology at Cornell University.

She was born in Madison in 1874, graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1897 and took her doctorate there in 1903. After holding a fellowship at the university and a Classical Scholarship at Rome, she was appointed in 1909 as first instructor in the department of Ancient Languages in the newly established University of Wisconsin Extension Division.

As one of its earliest faculty members, she was a pioneer in the development of correspondence study techniques in the Extension Division, which was itself the pioneer institution in this field in the country. In particular, she developed the individual tutorial relationship between student and teacher which has been the distinguishing contribution of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division to correspondence study education.

For thirty-five years, while training and supervising other teachers, she taught Greek, Latin, and English with solid scholarship and tireless enthusiasm, to students all over the world. It was a factor in the brilliance of her teaching, and should therefore be noted here, that throughout a life beset with more than ordinary difficulties she remained a woman of great courage and of great charm.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Frank D. Crane  
Ralph A. McCanse  
Esther Weightman



DOCUMENT 1596 - June 3, 1963

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR STANLEY A. TYLER

Stanley A. Tyler passed away on January 11, 1963, following a brief illness. He taught his classes until about Christmas time and it was not generally known that he had had some heart difficulties for a few months prior to his death.

In the passing of Professor Tyler, the University has lost one of her outstanding scientists, and the department of geology one of its finest teachers. His work in the Precambrian rocks about the Great Lakes and in southern Canada had earned international recognition for him and his university. He was particularly well known for his research on iron ores and the origin of chert and was generally regarded as one of the leading authorities on the Precambrian geology of the classical Lake Superior region. His general knowledge and experience received practical application in exploration for iron ore while employed summers by mining companies. His most celebrated discovery was the finding of well-preserved microscopic fossils in southern Ontario—the earth's oldest known occurrence of abundant and well-preserved fossils, these being approximately two billion years old.

Stanley Tyler was born at Aztalan, Wisconsin, February 28, 1906, and was 57 years old at the time of his death. He married Myrtle Simonson in 1930 and to this union was born two sons, John and Robert. Myrtle died several years ago following a long illness. He was married to Gail Kelling on November 28, 1959, and to them were born two daughters, Cassandra and Elisabeth; they also adopted two girls, Rebecca and Alexandra, who are the same age as Cassandra. He is survived by his wife and the six children.

Stan took all three degrees at the University of Wisconsin: a B.A. in 1928, an M.A. in 1929, and a Ph.D. in 1935. He was elected to the Wisconsin chapter of Sigma Xi, a national honorary scientific society.

His teaching career began at North Dakota Agricultural College where he was Instructor and Assistant Professor from 1930 to 1932. In 1935 he joined the staff at Wisconsin as Instructor, was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1937, to Associate Professor in 1945, and became Professor in 1946. He served as Chairman of the Department of Geology from 1950 to 1955.

Since 1937 most of Stan's summers were spent working in the Precambrian rocks about the Great Lakes of Canada and the United States for Jones-Laughlin Steel and the Oliver Mining Companies. Although his first published papers dealt with the mineralogy of sedimentary rocks, he later gained an international reputation for his research on Precambrian rocks, particularly iron-bearing rocks and cherts. Professor Tyler published approximately 20 scientific articles, one of which (Methods of Study of Sediments) was a text co-authored with Professor W. H. Twenhofel.

Stan was not a "joiner" but he was a Fellow of the Geological Society of America and a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He was especially interested in the Institute of Lake Superior Geology because it dealt with his research interests and kept him in close contact with his professional colleagues and friends, many of whom were his former students.

A quiet, unassuming man, he was none-the-less recognized as one of the most effective teachers ever to be associated with the department. His breadth of coverage was such that most geology majors took his course in structural geology and it was axiomatic that one working toward his doctorate enrolled in his course in metamorphic geology. It was fitting that Stan Tyler, a native of Wisconsin, should teach so effectively these two courses which were cradled at the University of Wisconsin.

He did not keep posted office hours but was available to students whenever he was not teaching a class. Conferences with him always left the students with a warm feeling of friendship and respect.

He was sincere, meticulously honest, even-tempered, and although normally rather quiet, he had an excellent sense of humor. We shall miss him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Robert H. Dott, Jr.  
Carl E. Dutton  
Robert M. Gates  
Lowell R. Laudon  
Lewis M. Cline, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1603 - October 7, 1963

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR VIRGIL E. HERRICK

Today we record our admiration and respect for Virgil E. Herrick, Vilas Memorial Professor of Education, whose death occurred in Madison on July 26, 1963, at the age of 57 years. By his death the University prematurely has lost one of its most outstanding scholars.

Professor Herrick was born in Whitehall, Wisconsin, on October 25, 1905. His father was a professor of education at Wisconsin State College, Stevens Point. Virgil received his elementary and high school education in the Stevens Point public schools. Three degrees were earned at the University of Wisconsin, the Ph.D. degree being conferred in 1936. While a student at the University, he courted and married Helen Damme. Her devotion for her husband, and her friendliness and hospitality to friends and students, were constant sources of strength and inspiration in all his activities. To this marriage two children were born, Nancy and James. Both Nancy (Mrs. Erick J. Laine) and James are married and each has three children.

Before receiving his advanced degrees, Professor Herrick was a teacher and administrator in the Berlin, Wisconsin, public schools. He was Director of Research and Guidance at Milwaukee Country Day School from 1930 to 1938. From 1938 to 1940 he was assistant professor of education at Syracuse University and from 1940 to 1948 he was associate professor at the University of Chicago. He was appointed professor of education at the University of Wisconsin in 1948 and was named Vilas Memorial Professor in 1962.

Virgil Herrick always showed a steadfast devotion to the welfare of the whole University. He thought of the University as a cooperative, advancing enterprise dedicated to the discovery of new knowledge and the transmission of that knowledge to students and others. Lines between departments and disciplines had no meaning for him. He worked whole-heartedly for the ideal of a great inter-disciplinary University which he envisioned in his mind and heart.

Hundreds of students, young research workers, and colleagues long will remember Professor Herrick as a highly competent and sincere teacher and counselor. They will recall him as a true friend, always willing to give of himself, eager to guide and assist. He sought particularly to stimulate and to advise young staff members of the University in the early development of their research interests and abilities. Many individuals have left a conference with Virgil Herrick with new and exciting perspectives on their own tasks.

The high standards of personal conduct which guided Professor Herrick's own life were those which also governed his work as a teacher, a researcher, and a participant in general professional activities. He exhibited absolute integrity in the search for knowledge and was dedicated to excellence in teaching and research. He would not tolerate shoddy work, nor condone conduct which bordered on the unethical. He could be a very firm, and even a stern, person when he felt that the high standards in which he believed so deeply were being endangered. His own work was outstanding for its thoroughness; all aspects always received meticulous attention. He was a modest man and often preferred to remain silent in professional meetings or social gatherings. Yet, when the psychological climate suited him he would open up and the depth of his purposes and goals, together with the dedication which he felt in achieving them, would

-2-

be revealed in a memorable way. His quiet manner could never completely conceal his enthusiasm for his work and his zest for pressing on with his studies of curriculum and learning.

The professional activities of Professor Herrick extended far beyond his own department and even the University. He chaired important committees of the School of Education, served on the Graduate School Research Committee for a number of years, and was a member of the Social Science Research Committee, the Executive Committee of the Division of Social Studies, and the Inter-institutional Committee on Research of the Big-Ten and Chicago Universities. On these committees he was a staunch and effective advocate of research in the social sciences and the humanities and lost no opportunity to point out the need for balance between research in those fields and research in the natural sciences. His views were clearly and logically expressed and always were heard by his colleagues with respect, the more so because of his objectivity in approaching all types of problems.

Professor Herrick was active in a number of national organizations but his deepest interest was in the American Educational Research Association. He held numerous positions of responsibility in this organization, culminating with that of President in 1957-58. At the time of his death he was a member of the editorial advisory boards of several publishing companies. In 1959 he was the recipient of the research award of the National Foundation on Handwriting. Several books, numerous research monographs, and many articles were authored or edited by Professor Herrick. The latest book, New Horizons for Research in Handwriting, was published by the University of Wisconsin Press during his last illness.

The leadership of Professor Herrick contributed greatly to the purposes and programs of the School of Education. In his earliest years at the University he chaired the university-wide committee which developed the program for the education of teachers for elementary schools. More recently he chaired the committee for the development of programs of teacher preparation for the education of exceptional children.

Virgil Herrick's interests and activities covered a wide range. His wife and family were central in his life, and he kept close to the activities and interests of his children and grandchildren. He was a prolific reader and a lover of good music. He had a strong interest in athletics, having been captain of both the football and basketball teams during his high school days. He delighted in the outdoors and a day spent with Virg tramping the surrounding woods or fishing on his beloved lake near New Auburn, Wisconsin, was a day not soon to be forgotten.

#### MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Eugene N. Cameron  
Russell T. Gregg, Chairman  
James L. McCamy  
Ralph O. Nafziger  
Carl R. Rogers



DOCUMENT 1604 - October 7, 1963

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR MARGERY J. MacLACHLAN

Margery Jean MacLachlan, Professor of Nursing, died on May 27, 1963. She had served the University of Wisconsin as Director of the School of Nursing from 1949-1951 and then, also, as Associate Dean, Medical School, until 1959.

Born of Scotch-English parents, Professor MacLachlan was a native of McFarland, Wisconsin. Her early years were spent in a family dedicated to the fields of education and medicine, and her life reflected this early environment. Her father was a physician whose wide range of interests and concerns accounted for the many illustrious visitors from various walks of life who visited in their home for exchange and exploration of ideas.

After completing her high school program in Stoughton and in Chippewa Falls, Professor MacLachlan attended the Whitewater State Normal School. Then she accepted her first position - a teacher of science at Hartland, Wisconsin. Her interest in the application of science to patient care prompted her to enter the newly established School of Nursing at the University of Wisconsin in 1924. Margery MacLachlan, the first graduate of the School of Nursing, earned the Certificate of Graduate Nurse and met the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1927.

Following completion of her program in nursing at this University, Professor MacLachlan held instructional or supervisory positions at Luther Hospital, Eau Claire; Yale University; and at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago. She then accepted a position as Superintendent of Nurses at the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital in Concord, New Hampshire, and later became Director of the School of Nursing at Decatur and Macon County Hospital in Decatur, Illinois.

In January, 1943, Professor MacLachlan was appointed by President Roosevelt as Hospital Consultant in Hawaii. While there in that capacity, she taught courses at the University of Hawaii, served on the Hawaii Manpower Board. Later she was appointed Director of the Nursing School and Nursing Service at Queen's Hospital in Honolulu.

Upon return to the Midwest early in 1946, Professor MacLachlan enrolled at the University of Chicago for further study in nursing. She then served on the Staff of the Chicago Council for War Service, which was participating in the Chicago-Cook County Health Survey. Professor MacLachlan had special assignment to the Nursing Section of the Health Survey. Later she assisted with the reorganization of the Council into the Chicago Community Nursing Council and became its first Executive Secretary, remaining until she returned to her Alma Mater in 1949.

Professor MacLachlan took the leadership in extensive and forward looking developments in the basic program conducted by the School of Nursing of the University of Wisconsin. Further, she participated in other developments in nursing in the University. For example, the Department of Nursing of the Extension Division was established during Miss MacLachlan's Directorship.

Professor MacLachlan was an active member of nursing organizations, serving as officer and committee member on a number of occasions. Further, she was a member of Madison Zonta International, and at one time its President.



Several traits of personality and character played an important part in Professor MacLachlan's contribution to the University. Among these were her forthrightness, her ability to make independent judgments, her emphasis on excellence of performance, her ability to take in stride the daily ups and downs with the long range goals always in mind, her emphasis on the rewards of hard work, her sense of humor. It was these attributes among others for which she was respected and admired by her many associates and friends in the University and in the communities where she lived.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Helen L. Bunge, Chairman  
Otto A. Mortensen  
Marjorie C. Paquin  
Erna E. Ziegel

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JAMES GARFIELD MILWARD

Emeritus Professor James Garfield Milward died at a Madison hospital July 10, 1963, at the age of 82. His passing marked the end of a long and fruitful career of service to Wisconsin agriculture and especially to the Wisconsin potato industry. From the time of his first permanent faculty appointment in 1906 until his retirement in 1951, he had served as potato extension specialist on the staff of the Department of Horticulture.

Professor Milward actually began his work with the University of Wisconsin in 1900 as a part-time student employee on the University Farm and in the Department of Horticulture. He graduated from the Agriculture Short Course in 1902. He received the B.S.A. degree from the College of Agriculture in 1907 and the M.S. degree in 1909. He became a full professor in 1921.

It was Professor Milward's leadership which helped to bring about much of the transition of the Wisconsin potato industry from a large number of small, widespread producers to a much smaller number of very large, efficient growers located in the more favorable areas of the state and concentrating on the efficient production of high-quality potatoes. His early activities dealt largely with spraying for insect and disease control, emphasis on fewer adapted varieties and better soil management. His winter potato expositions and summer field days were among the leading special crop events in the nation.

It was under Professor Milward's guidance that the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association was founded at Waupaca in 1912. He was named secretary of the new organization and continued to serve in this capacity until 1952, one year after his retirement from the University faculty. A major objective of this organization was to retain and expand Wisconsin's share of the Nation's potato markets. This was to be accomplished through special emphasis on efficient production of high-quality potatoes. In these efforts, Professor Milward worked closely with representatives of every segment of the Wisconsin potato industry and with all related groups and organizations. Out of his work with potato growers came a reduction in the number of potato varieties planted, special emphasis on the better adapted varieties and development of the now widely used Potato Seed Certification Program.

As a result of his many services to the Wisconsin potato industry prior to 1914, Professor Milward was one of the few who conducted an organized extension program prior to passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914.

It was largely through the Seed Certification Program, started in 1913, that Professor Milward, his co-workers, and certified seed potato producers were able to develop, maintain, and make available to growers disease-free seed potatoes of recommended varieties. This seed potato certification program, with modifications, is still used throughout this country and wherever potatoes are grown commercially in other parts of the world. Professor Milward was honored at a dinner given by his University associates in 1956 in tribute to his establishment, 43 years earlier, of a system for certifying quality seed potatoes. This system is recognized as the foundation of the nation's multi-million dollar potato industry. The first published list of certified seed growers was issued by the University of Wisconsin in 1915.

In 1917 Professor Milward was named by the United States Department of Agriculture to promote seed certification and to increase seed potato supplies for the wartime emergency. He directed this work in the midwest and western states. As field representative of the U.S.D.A., he also supervised the planting, harvesting and evaluation of northern-grown seed potatoes in plots located in several southern states including Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Throughout his career he worked closely with other potato specialists at the University of Wisconsin, in the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture and in the United States Department of Agriculture toward the development of improved potato varieties and more efficient cultural and handling methods.

Professor Milward was the author of a long series of bulletins, articles, and special reports on the various phases of his potato extension program. He was a member of Alpha Zeta and Epsilon Sigma Phi, agricultural fraternities, and was elected to Honorary Life Membership in the Potato Association of America in 1957. He was an active member of this association during its formative years, served on several committees, especially those dealing with seed certification, and was President of the Association at its Boston, Massachusetts, meeting in 1922.

Professor Milward was born in Madison, Wisconsin, April 4, 1881. He is survived by his wife; three sons, James M., William B., and David M.; two daughters, Mrs. Joseph S. Holt and Mrs. Charles Clayton; a sister, Miss Daisy M. Milward; eleven grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

#### MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

O. B. Combs, Chairman  
Henry Darling  
R. W. Hougas  
John Schoenemann  
L. G. Sorden

DOCUMENT 1609 - November 4, 1963

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ALFRED SESSLER

Alfred Sessler, Professor of Art and Art Education, was fifty-four years old when he died suddenly at his home, September 16, 1963.

Alfred Sessler had solidly established a national reputation as a print-maker and painter. His warm personality and his perceptive teaching had spread his influence nationwide, and he was respected by artists and teachers in other departments of art as a key faculty member contributing to the stature of the University of Wisconsin in the arts.

Alfred Sessler did not fit a professional stereotype. In physical presence rather short, heavy set—dressed as though a suit, shirt, and tie interfered with work and comfort—he could, to the casual eye, be taken for a man in any of a dozen hard-working capacities on a busy university campus. Only rarely could he be seen dressed to match the image of a professor, a title he had rightfully earned.

An academic career was not one of his early goals. Though he could not conceal an intellectual potentiality, his high school career was bumbling, varying successful experiences in some classrooms with disastrous encounters at other times. Since his nature was basically conciliatory and sympathetic, it seemed that his school experiences did not involve him in useless antagonisms, but rather created a quality of understanding which later proved of great value to his students.

The substantial art work he did in the nineteen-thirties, following art study at both the Milwaukee State Teachers College (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and Layton School of Art, was on federal art projects. Here he became preoccupied with the lonely, the downcast, the rejected, the ridiculed human being, as subject matter. At first this interest was encouraged by the deep concern for social criticism which was characteristic of the artist in the Depression. But he soon discovered that political, cartoon-like comments limited full development of his visual forms. He preferred to express by pictorial means an attitude of compassion and rueful familiarity with adversity in his drawings and paintings of isolated figures and of small groups of people. With this fundamental theme he satisfied himself through most of his life as an artist. In the later years he added to it the gnarled-tree forms and the still-life groupings which appeared both in paintings and in the beautifully executed color reduction wood blocks.

When the government art programs closed, he worked at a variety of occupations, and, with the help of his wife Lillian, turned to the completion of academic and art studies, earning the B.S. degree in Art Education at Milwaukee and the M.S. at Madison by 1945. His maturity of purpose and the intellectual promise of his youth led to a level of attainment seldom realized in the related fields of the history of art, art education, and the practice of the arts.

He joined the faculty as a full-time member in 1945. As it turned out, this gave him eighteen more years to perfect his expressive and technical art achievements. His works in painting and graphic arts attest to the quality

and the magnitude of his effort. Sessler pieces are included in important personal and gallery collections throughout the country. During his productive career he was recognized by an extraordinarily large number of prizes and awards.

Sessler the faculty member was intensely loyal to department and university. He was never one to deplore committee meetings on problems concerning students and faculty, bringing to each such gathering an interest and enthusiasm mystifying to associates not as emotionally involved as he was. His intensity could not be ignored and was a source of strength to the whole department. It also produced some of his more amusing personal quirks. He was unable to imagine why anyone would choose to leave Wisconsin. Such occasional departures as did occur among the faculty shocked him.

In pursuit of his wish to perfect departmental procedures, he took pride in preparing rather complex charts and diagrams to facilitate student guidance or to check properly on studio equipment. Only reluctantly would he finally agree that the ends he had sought dictated some changes in these remarkable documents.

All of his immediate family survive him, his wife Lillian, his daughter Karen, now Mrs. Leonard Stein, and his son Gregory. His first grandchild Laura Ann Stein, was born October 29, 1962.

Because he reached his goal in the arts in spite of undirected and balky starts--beginning the teaching and painting he found so rewarding only in his middle thirties--he was better able to understand the uncertainties experienced by students. The interweaving of the aesthetic and the philosophical elements of his teaching influenced the student in not only discovering himself, but discovering as well his powers of expression in art.

Al Sessler never gave up his own search. His students and colleagues were impelled by his precepts and personality to journey beside him, enjoying his help at every step, and sharing his intense pleasure in the world of people and of art.

Alfred Sessler has left a rich heritage to the University of Wisconsin, to his academic colleagues, to his students, and to the art of the nation.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Aaron Bohrod  
D. Gibson Byrd  
Philip P. Cohen  
David Fellman  
Robert L. Grilley  
Frederick M. Logan  
Santos Zingale, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1617 - February 3, 1964

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILLIAM BEST HESSELTINE

1902-1963

William Best Hesseltine will be remembered as a distinguished scholar, the author of nearly a dozen books and many more articles and reviews. These brought him a well-deserved reputation as one of the two or three leading "revisionists" in the historiography of the American Civil War. He was honored by election to the presidency of the Southern Historical Association. He was invited to present his views, in person, to widely scattered audiences, academic and non-academic, not only in the United States but also in Western Europe, Central America, and South Asia.

Distinguished scholar though he was, he will probably be remembered even better as a teacher. For fully a generation he stirred Wisconsin students, graduates and undergraduates alike, to an awareness of the reality and relevance of history. He often taught by indirection, saying the opposite of what he really meant and thus shocking his hearers into thinking for themselves. His taste for paradox, his sense of the dramatic, his rumbling, Websterian basso profundo made him an unforgettable lecturer.

A great scholar, an even greater teacher, he nevertheless will be remembered above all as a man, a human being. He was a man of peace who always was at war—at war with sham and stuffiness and pretense. An accomplished story-teller, he loved a good joke. Sometimes, as he sat with a quizzical look, his curved-stem pipe in his hand, it was hard, even for those who thought they knew him well, to be sure whether he was joking or in earnest. He used to put on a show of gruffness and cynicism, especially in his earlier years, but his twinkling eyes or his deep-throated chuckle would give away his essential qualities of kindness and gentleness and humanity. Unnumbered friends he had, and to each of them he was an irreplaceable friend.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Richard N. Current  
Merle Curti (Chairman)  
Charles F. Edson  
Fred Harvey Harrington  
Merrill M. Jensen





DOCUMENT 1621 - April 6, 1964

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR FLORA MAY HANNING

1899-1964

Professor Flora Hanning was a member of the faculty of the Department of Foods and Nutrition in the School of Home Economics from 1944 to 1962. Early in her life she developed an interest in the field of chemistry. She was granted a Bachelor of Science degree by Evansville College, an institution which was later to confer upon her an honorary Doctor of Science degree. Her advanced study was done at the University of Wisconsin and the Iowa State University. The latter institution conferred the Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Miss Hanning sought to apply her knowledge of chemistry and biochemistry to the area of nutrition and foods. Her early research studies, carried on at Michigan State University, dealt with the nutritive value of canned strained infant food, then a new technological development. Her later research work endeavored to solve problems associated with maintenance of food quality. She contributed a number of scientific publications in each of these areas.

Perhaps Miss Hanning's outstanding contribution at the University of Wisconsin was her leadership in establishing both an undergraduate and a graduate curriculum for those students who wish to pursue study giving emphasis to food science. She further used her broad knowledge concerning food in service to the citizenry of the state by accepting an appointment to Wisconsin's Advisory Committee on Food Standards.

Under Miss Hanning's poised gracious manner lay a firm persistence with which she pursued carefully laid plans.

She was known to her co-workers for her responsiveness to the needs, problems and abilities of her students, her loyalty to her family and friends and her enjoyment of nature and her garden. She was for many years a member of her church choir.

Death came February 3, 1964, at Davis, California, where she had accepted a visiting lectureship after retiring from the University of Wisconsin.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Maxine McDivitt, Chairman  
Dorothy Pringle  
Dorothy Strong



DOCUMENT 1622 - April 6, 1964

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR EDWIN R. SHOREY

August 10, 1884 - February 19, 1964

A long life of service and devotion to teaching and to the mining industry he loved so well ended with the death of Edwin R. Shorey. He was 80 years old. One of his legacies that will remain for years is the large number of former students in prominent positions in the mining industry who continued their friendship with him long after graduation. Many affectionately referred to him as "Pop" Shorey.

Beyond his technical ability, Professor Shorey had outstanding personal traits that should be recorded. He had a prodigious memory for names, places, and dates which he fully used as a raconteur. He was a man of indomitable spirit and strong convictions, ready to fight for any cause that he believed in; yet he was kindly, thoughtful and tolerant of those who needed help. Shorey always had something good to say about others when the popular mood was hostile or unduly critical.

Professor Shorey was one of the first students to participate in track while at the University, specializing in the quarter mile. He received his degree in Civil Engineering in 1908 and began his career in mining with the Oliver Iron Company in Minnesota. In 1909 he started work for the Vinegar Hill Zinc Company in south-western Wisconsin where he spent ten years surveying, drilling and blocking out the zinc and lead ore bodies which were actively mined at that time.

His associations with the University began in 1919 following service with the Engineering Corps during World War I. A long time project of his was the development of a successful flotation process to separate the zinc and lead ores from the waste rock.

During this time he received his Engineer of Mines degree in 1923, and a promotion to full professor in 1938 and an appointment as department chairman in 1952, which position he held until his retirement in 1955.

Another of Shorey's contributions to Wisconsin industry was in fostering long-range cooperation between the foundry industry of the state and the University which has continued to the present time. An off-shoot of this effort was the establishment in the late 1920's of a graduate program in Milwaukee to serve metallurgical engineers working in industry. This program has since been expanded to include other fields of engineering as well.

Professor Edwin Roy Shorey brought to the classroom an unusually wide range of interests and experiences far beyond the narrow scope of a textbook. These interests and experiences covered the entire range of social responsibilities associated with mining engineering as in economics, labor relations, patents, licensing, conservation of resources, and federal legislation related thereto.

His professional practice brought him in contact with legislation for mine safety and conservation of mineral resources. In these matters as well as in the classroom and faculty meetings Shorey was an eloquent spokesman, with superior talent in impromptu debate, discussions, and was noted for his clarity of expression. As a student counselor Shorey was firm and demanding in setting a high standard of integrity and moral conduct. He was most helpful in starting the inexperienced beginning instructors in teaching careers. As a faculty member he was most articulate in problems relating to public relations, professional standards, scholastic achievements, and curricular changes. In the training of engineers he preserved a good balance between engineering sciences and engineering responsibilities, the latter demanding judgement in safety practices, economic considerations, labor relations, and public welfare.

Roy traveled tirelessly about Wisconsin in giving vocational guidance to high school students. As a car driver he kept at the upper limits of speed laws. No time was lost on the highway. His fellow passengers marveled at his skill in safe and fast driving even at his age of retirement.

Roy Shorey was active in the work of his church. He participated in the organization of the Blessed Sacrament parish and was active in the great building expansion of that parish from its beginning. He will be long remembered for his versatility, eloquence, friendship, counsel and professional competence.

He is survived by his wife, the former Anna Dunn, a Madison native, and two children, Mrs. Mary Scott and Robert, an engineering executive with Shell Oil Company in Houston, Texas.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Olaf Haugen  
R. W. Heine  
Philip C. Rosenthal, Chairman

DOCUMENT 1625 - May 4, 1964

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR O. SIDNEY ORTH

1906-1964

"We salute Dr. Orth as a significant force in the progress of anesthesiology, as a versatile and dedicated teacher and as a cherished and generous friend." So concluded a tribute to Dr. O. Sidney Orth in the Journal of the International Anesthesia Research Society a year before his untimely death on February 2, 1964. And such was his professional achievement, his teaching at high school through postdoctoral levels, his good humor and kindness to countless persons.

He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1906, and received his elementary and secondary education in the south. Graduation with a B.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1929 was followed by a year of high school teaching and athletic coaching. Twelve years of advanced graduate study in the basic and clinical medical sciences are evidenced by the M.S. degree in physiology from the University of Illinois in 1932, the Ph.D. degree in physiology from the University of Wisconsin in 1939 and the M.D. degree also from the University of Wisconsin in 1942.

The summer of 1936 was a propitious moment for the arrival of a young man at the University of Wisconsin Medical School who was destined for a career as teacher, investigator and practitioner of anesthesiology. Two masters, Drs. W. J. Meek and Ralph M. Waters, were at work in the laboratory and in the operating room on the fundamental properties and actions of anesthetic gases, particularly the new agent cyclopropane. Sidney Orth, the graduate student, soon became a colleague and participated fully in the significant contribution of the Wisconsin group to the emerging science of anesthesiology. The concept of better and safer anesthesia for the patient through research in physiology and pharmacology characterized the interdisciplinary program and also the academic career of Dr. Orth. He served as instructor in physiology (1937-42), assistant professor of pharmacology (1942-45), associate professor (1945-48) and professor (1948-52). Following the retirement of Dr. Waters in 1949 and the resignation of Dr. MacKay in 1952 departmental status was given to the section of anesthesiology of the Department of Surgery and Dr. Orth was appointed Professor of Anesthesiology and Chairman of the Department. The clinical competence, teaching and training program, research contribution and international reputation of the department under Dr. Orth's leadership are products of his dedication, energy and broad academic training.

Dr. Orth enjoyed national and international recognition in his speciality. He was a founder and at the time of death president of the Association of University Anesthetists. He served on the Board of Governors of the American College of Anesthesiology, was a member of the American Society of Anesthesiologists, American Physiological Society, American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics and many other professional and academic groups. He made a major contribution to new knowledge publishing alone or jointly with colleagues and students more than a hundred scientific papers or articles.

Sidney Orth was by nature a happy person. The ready smile, the sympathetic and genuine interest in human problems affected an immediate personal

relationship with patients and students. This is not to imply that Dr. Orth was without conviction on important questions or without the courage to espouse them. His participation in medical school affairs as a member of the executive committee, as chief of the medical staff and as a member of important ad hoc committees was active, frank and direct.

In 1931 he and Ottilia Caroline Blodau of Madison were married. Many friends and particularly foreign students and colleagues enjoyed warm, genuine hospitality in their attractive home. Dr. Orth had many non-professional interests and hobbies among which was a beautiful rose garden. He and Mrs. Orth grew and exhibited roses expertly. Active participation in the activities of the Badger Kennel Club reflected their love of animals and the responsibility Dr. Orth felt for good animal care in the laboratory. His Rotary Club membership provided weekly contact with community leaders and civic projects and world wide travels with Rotarians and their wives brought enrichment and pleasure to the Orths in recent years.

It is difficult to adjust to the sudden passing of Dr. O. Sidney Orth. Appreciation of his contribution to the work of the university, to the life of the community and to the growth of the profession of medicine will be enhanced by the perspective of time.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:

Betty J. Bamforth  
Karl L. Siebecker  
William B. Youmans  
Otto A. Mortensen, Chairman