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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROBERT PRATT FOUNTAIN

Robert Fountain, an internationally acclaimed choral director and beloved member of the School of Music faculty for 23 years, died on May 19, 1996 in Oberlin, Ohio following a long illness. Professor Fountain had been the UW-Madison Director of Choral Activities and conductor of the Concert Choir and Choral Union until his retirement in 1994. Under his leadership the choral program has been recognized as one of the country’s finest; the New York Times once characterized Professor Fountain as “one of the best college choral directors” in the country.

Through his work with the Choral Union, Professor Fountain’s local musical influence extended beyond the university and into the community. Highly respected as a consummate musician and teacher, and beloved as a true gentleman, mentor and friend, Robert Fountain will be sorely missed by all who knew him.

Robert Fountain was born in Buffalo, New York on December 26, 1917. He held a Bachelor of Music degree in Voice as well as a Master of Music degree in Vocal Literature and the Performer’s Certificate from the prestigious Eastman School of Music. During a sabbatical leave in 1954-55 he studied at the Vienna Academy of Music and Performing Arts and coached at the Vienna State Opera. After serving on the faculties of Mount Union College (Alliance, Ohio) from 1942 to 1946 and The Ohio State University from 1946 to 1948, Professor Fountain accepted a position at the Oberlin College Conservatory of Music where he held the title of Professor of Singing and Director of Choral Activities. During his 22 years at Oberlin, he taught voice and choral conducting, and directed choral groups including the Oberlin College Choir. He was appointed Dean of the Oberlin Conservatory in 1965, a position which he held for five years. During his tenure at Oberlin, Professor Fountain was active at other institutions as well; he taught summer courses at the University of Michigan and the School of Sacred Music at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. He also served as choral consultant at the University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica. During a leave from Oberlin in 1970-71, Professor Fountain held a visiting Distinguished Professorship at Brooklyn College.

In 1971 Professor Fountain accepted the position of Director of Choral Activities at the UW-Madison School of Music. In addition to conducting the Concert Choir and the 250 voice Choral Union, he headed the graduate program in choral conducting, a program which has produced many of this country’s finest college and professional choral directors. Following a one year leave in 1973-74, during which he taught at the Yale University School of Music, Professor Fountain returned to Madison where he directed the choral program for the next 20 years. It was under his guidance that the UW-Madison first developed and offered graduate degrees in choral conducting. During his tenure in Madison, the Concert Choir toured on an annual basis, including trips throughout the midwest, engagements with the Minnesota Orchestra and highly successful tour to Venezuela in 1973 at that country’s invitation. In the spring of 1977, the Concert Choir’s east coast tour culminated in a performance in New York City at Lincoln Center’s Alice Tully Hall - a performance praised by the New York Times. In March of 1985, the Concert Choir performed at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C.

Professor Fountain was the recipient of many honors throughout his distinguished career. He received the degree Doctor of Music, honoris causa, from Mount Union College in 1964 and from Wooster College in 1987. In 1982 he received the alumni Medal from Oberlin College for distinguished service to that

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institution, and in 1988 the Eastman School of Music awarded him the Alumni Achievement award. In 1983 the American Choral Directors Association honored him at its National Convention with an award for his lifelong contributions to choral music. Professor Fountain was also presented with the Morris Hayes Award by the Wisconsin Choral Directors Association and, most recently, the Weston Noble Award by the North Central Division of the ACDA at its convention in Lincoln, Nebraska in March of 1996. He received a number of awards at the University of Wisconsin-Madison including the Distinguished Teaching Award in 1983 and the Chancellor’s Award. In 1984 he was named a Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation Senior Distinguished Research Professor by the Board of Regents. For five years he served on the choral panel for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Robert Fountain’s knowledge and command of the choral repertoire was remarkable. His Concert Choir performances showed a great care for programming repertoire from all musical periods, often encompassing master works from the Renaissance through very challenging works by contemporary composers. These concerts always culminated in stirring renditions of American spirituals and other traditional works which “brought the house down” with thundering applause and standing ovations. Equally inspiring were his concerts with the Choral Union, which featured the trained and untrained voices of students, faculty, and community members from all walks of life. Whether the performance was of the Verdi Requiem in the Stock Pavilion or Bach’s Mass in b minor in Mills Hall, the musical result was always spectacularly emotional, passionate and dramatic. Professor Fountain had a unique gift for drawing the very best out of everyone, providing the greatest musical experience possible for those who sang and played for him. His style and manner as a conductor, and the power and nuance of his interpretations will remain unforgettable to all who performed under his leadership or attended his concerts. For those who knew him, he will also be remembered for his sense of humor, unimpeachable integrity, and warm friendship. The School of Music, University of Wisconsin and the community of Madison have all been fortunate beneficiaries of his musical and personal contributions.

Professor Fountain is survived by his wife, Clara Cox Fountain (accompanist for the Choral Union and organist for the Unitarian Society throughout their years in Madison), and his son Robert H. Fountain. Memorial gifts may be made to the University of Wisconsin Foundation for the Robert and Clara Fountain Concert Choir Fund at the School of Music.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Bruce Benward, Chair
Joseph Elder
Marc Fink
John Stevens

UW-Madison Fae Doc 1215 -7 October 96
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE 
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR JAMES R. GREENLEY

Professor James R. Greenley of the Departments of Sociology and Psychiatry died on December 21, 1995 of a brain hemorrhage, at the age of fifty-one.

Professor Greenley was born April 23, 1944, in Independence, Iowa. He earned his B.A. in 1966 from Stanford University and his Ph.D. in sociology in 1970 from Yale University in 1970. That year he began his association with the University of Wisconsin, where he was a distinguished medical sociologist and educator who demonstrated a career-long commitment to improving the quality of life of persons with severe mental illness.

Professor Greenley rapidly achieved a national and international reputation in mental health services research. A major focus of his work was investigating how families of people with severe mental illness provide support to enable their ill relative to live in the community, and how families cope with the stress of their loved one's illness. He also made major theoretical contributions to understanding help-seeking behavior in health and mental health. A stellar contribution was an eight volume series edited by Professor Greenley on Research in Community and Mental Health, which provided much needed integration to this diverse field. Further, in 1988 Professor Greenley founded and directed until his death one of the first NIMH funded national Mental Health Research Centers on the Organization and Financing of services for people with severe mental illness. Through this Center Jim brought together and led an interdisciplinary group of mental health researchers. The Center exemplified the Wisconsin Idea as Jim forged strong working relationships with State and county mental health officials as well as with advocacy groups of persons with mental illnesses and their families.

Jim took great pride and satisfaction in mentoring young scholars. He truly excelled at this. His respectful, supportive, unhurried, quiet and gentle manner enabled students to formulate and think through ideas in his presence; his insightful questions facilitated reformulation and precision. As a structure for his mentorship of young scholars Jim founded and for 10 years directed an NIMH funded interdisciplinary Postdoctoral Social Science Research Training Program. Many of his former postdoctoral fellows are providing leadership around the country in the areas of medical sociology and mental health services research. Jim’s mentorship of these students went well beyond creative scholarship to encompass critical themes of social justice. As one of his former students, Sue Estroff, wrote: "We held in common an abiding agony over the pace and harshness of the social fabric, and a wish for community -- a community of support, inclusion, and dignity."

Jim's life was rich far beyond the boundaries of the University. His family was his first priority and he most cherished the time spent with his wife Dianne and sons Luke and David. They shared a love of the outdoors; summer months often included fishing and wilderness canoe trips from their northern Minnesota cabin on the edge of the Boundary Waters area.

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Along with his family and friends, Jim also helped build a beloved cabin on the Mississippi River bluffs. Additionally, Jim was a poet and was very pleased to have several poems published in *Modern Haiku*. Samples reveal Jim's playful wit and his delight in the outdoors. For instance:

empty cabin
far away
anticipation

tangled line
God's gift
to fish

In a sauna's light
Snowflakes on a steaming nose
Grow limp and pale

Jim was a deeply spiritual person who was very active in the Religious Society of Friends. He served as Clerk of the Madison Monthly Meeting and the Northern Yearly Meeting, and was an active participant in youth programming for Friends General Conference.

Memorials since Jim's death manifest that his quiet, dignified, and balanced life powerfully touched and impacted many, including family and friends, colleagues and students, people with mental illness and their family members, mental health planners and policy makers, fellow poets, spiritual companions, and lovers of fishing and the outdoors. Jim Greenley will be widely and deeply missed.

**MEMORIAL COMMITTEE**
Odin Anderson
Joy Newmann
Bonnie Svarstad
Mary Ann Test, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR CHARLES WILLIAM “BILL” LOOMER

Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Economics Charles William "Bill" Loomer died December 13, 1995. Bill had roots deep in Wisconsin going back to his great great grandfather. However, he was born in 1914 in Calgary, Alberta, Canada while his father, a University of Wisconsin Civil Engineering graduate, was on assignment there. He grew up in Pierre, South Dakota. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1936 from South Dakota State University and a Master of Science in Agricultural Economics in 1937. That same year Bill came to the University of Wisconsin at Madison to begin work with Professor Ray Penn on his Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics. In 1940 he went to work for USDA in Washington. He left USDA in 1947 as Head of the land policy section of the Division of Land Economics. He served as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Navy in WWII.

Bill Loomer returned to the University of Wisconsin in 1947, accepting a position as Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics specializing in Land Economics. He became a full professor on the Agricultural Economics faculty in 1959. At the University of Wisconsin Bill’s early research centered on the socio-economic issues in the administration of Indian lands in South Dakota and Wisconsin. He did a series of reports for the Menominee Indian Study Committee of the Wisconsin Legislative Joint Council. His research interest shifted toward recreational land use and he served as coordinator for University research in recreation and as a consultant to the Outdoor Recreational Review Commission in Washington, D.C. Bill also worked on issues of property taxation including the tax effects of public land acquisition and payments in lieu of property taxes on state owned lands. He served the state as chair of a state-university public lands impact study.

During his career Bill engaged in several international assignments including reviewing the land and water resources of Libya for agricultural development and government investment and a US AID land settlement and agrarian reform program.

Bill had an extensive record of university service. In 1967 he was elected to the University Committee and became chair of the committee in 1968. During that time the University was challenged by many issues including, controversy over the Vietnam War, the status of minority students on campus, the appropriate role of students in governance, and the evolution of new campuses. The Faculty Senate had not yet been created and faculty meetings could have over 1400 in attendance. As Chair of the University Committee, Bill Loomer chaired the search and screen committee for a new Chancellor for UW-Madison following the resignation of Chancellor Sewell. In 1969 Bill was appointed Secretary of the Faculty and served in that role for eight years. At the time of his appointment the Secretary of the Faculty was responsible for a wide range of activities from faculty personnel records, work with the faculty divisional committees, work with the University Committee and work delegated by the Chancellor including the coordination of appointments and operations of over 120 university committees. During this period there was also a major revision of university rules and regulations, the creation of the Faculty Senate, and a number of other shifts in university governance.

Bill Loomer believed deeply in the capacity of the faculty to govern its affairs and to work with students, and university administration in creating effective solutions to the challenges of the day. During his tenure as Secretary of the Faculty he helped organize an Association of colleagues serving in similar capacities at Big Ten Universities so they might share their experiences.

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Bill Loomer returned to teaching and research in the department of Agricultural Economics in 1977. He taught the undergraduate course Outlines of Land Economics which was increasingly a course serving a broad constituency on the campus with more than half the students coming from outside the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences. Bill continued his interests in Land Economics issues, especially land records systems and worked with a university student/faculty study group on land records systems. Bill retired in 1984 and was named Emeritus Professor.

Bill traveled extensively in his retirement with much opportunity to engage his interests in painting and photography. His love of art led to his serving as a docent at Elvehjem Museum for several years.

For 37 years Bill Loomer contributed to the teaching, research, governance and administration of UW-Madison. He was a teacher who was personally concerned with his students and dedicated to improving his teaching. He served the state with his expertise in land economics issues. He served at the center of faculty governance at a time when the university was under pressure from many directions. As Secretary of the Faculty, Bill Loomer was a diligent and effective administrator assuring that the important details of a growing university’s governance structure with many participants worked well. For all these contributions and for his friendship, his colleagues and friends across the university and Madison communities will miss him.

Bill Loomer is survived by two sons, Scott of West Point, N.Y. and Michael of Scottsdale, Arizona.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Rueben Buse
Glen Pulver
William Saupe
Gerald Campbell, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR CLARENCE "CLAY" A. SCHOENFELD

Clarence A. "Clay" Schoenfeld, emeritus professor of Journalism and Mass Communication, died of a heart attack at his home February 24, 1996. He was a conservationist, author, administrator, military officer, and highly respected teacher.

Clay Schoenfeld had many passions - among them family, country, and university. One of the most important to him was his lifelong commitment to the environment. He had studied under Aldo Leopold and was an apostle of Leopold's land ethic and principles of sound game management. As an avid hunter and fisherman, Clay preached the gospel of conservation.

Born in 1918 in Mineral Point, Clay belonged to the remarkable generation of University of Wisconsin students who came of age during World War II. He graduated from the UW in 1941 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Journalism. He was an editor of the Daily Cardinal and was awarded the Phi Beta Kappa key.

He served with distinction during World War II, seeing action in the Pacific as an artillery sergeant and later in Europe as an infantry lieutenant at the Battle of Anzio. He served on General Mark Clark's staff during the Korean conflict and continued his military career in the Army reserve, retiring as a colonel in 1974.

Clay took a master of science degree in journalism and wildlife management in 1949. As a graduate student he became a teaching assistant in 1946, a lecturer in 1949, and continued through the ranks to full professor in 1964. In 1966 he was given a joint appointment as Professor of Wildlife Ecology. In 1969, anticipating the first Earth Day in 1970, he established the Center for Environmental Communications and Education Studies, which he chaired until his retirement in 1985. He continued to teach courses in writing and environmental communication even after retirement.

His writing career began at the age of 12, when he submitted an article on fishing to a boys' magazine and won a bicycle. He founded his high school newspaper and yearbook, and became editor of his community newspaper in Lake Mills a year after graduation from high school. At the UW, he continued to write prodigiously while serving as a teacher and administrator. He wrote an "outdoors" column for ten years for the Wisconsin State Journal.

He wrote some 500 popular articles and newspaper columns and published seventeen major communication research papers. He was author, co-author, or editor of fifteen books on environmental affairs, eight books on university administration, and five journalism textbooks. His final book, to be published in 1997, is a history of the environmental movement.

One of his administrative colleagues described him as "a compulsive communicator. Those on the receiving end of his memos, reports, and other written communique could not help but regard him as a kind of wondrous word machine."

His military service reinforced his sense of discipline and passion for order. These traits served him well as he began a career as an administrator in 1948. He was variously Assistant to the President of the University, Associate Director of the News Service, Chairman of the Extension Department of Journalism, Assistant to the Dean of Extension, and Assistant Chancellor of the University Center System.

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When he retired from administrative duties in 1984, he was director of the Office of Inter-College Programs, which included summer sessions and programs for special and guest students.

A national figure in the tumultuous environmental landscape of the 1960s and 1970s, Prof. Schoenfeld was a catalyst - both on campus and nationally - for environmental education, particularly in environmental journalism. He was involved in the early history of the UW-Madison's Institute for Environmental Studies in the 1960s and particularly helped to shape the Water Resources Management Program. In 1982, he was named Conservation Educator of the Year by the National Wildlife Federation and received the Walter E. Jeske Award from the National Association for Environmental Education. And in 1994, the UW-Madison School of Natural Resources presented him its Wisconsin Idea Award in Natural Resources.

Nationally, he was a charter board member of the Gordon MacQuarrie Foundation for Conservation Journalism, and of Dembar Educational Research Services, Inc.; founding chair of the American Summer Sessions Senate; and a founding member of the executive committee of the People/Natural Resources Research Council. He was consultant to several universities, including Harvard, Yale, and Michigan, as well as to the Carnegie Corporation, Army Corps of Engineers, and the National Park Service. He served on the boards of the American Forestry Association and National Wildlife Federation.

He is survived by his wife, Sheryl, three daughters, eight grandchildren, and a great-grandson. He is remembered with fondness and respect by countless former students, colleagues, and friends as an able administrator, fine teacher, insightful scholar, and champion of the environment.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
William B. Blankenburg
Sharon Dunwoody, Chair
William A. Hachten
John Ross
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR VERNER E. SUOMI

Our university lost an irreplaceable colleague when Verner E. Suomi, a giant among us for nearly a half century, died on 30 July 1995 at age 79. Suomi was an emeritus professor of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences (with appointments in Soil Science and the Institute for Environmental Studies) and founding director of the Space Science and Engineering Center (SSEC). He was internationally honored as the "father of weather satellite systems," and made numerous contributions to meteorology, space science and engineering. His dynamism, coupled with the skills of his friend and colleague Reid Bryson, helped to developed a fledgling meteorology department into one of the world's best.

Verner Suomi's accomplishments bore unique signatures of imaginative genius, bold simplicity, unlimited enthusiasm and will to succeed. These skills, together with the mid-century ascent of technology and maturation of meteorology as a science, made for the era of Suomi's success. Suomi was sometimes characterized as a theoretician without equations, who had a way of creating many dreams and making some of them come true. He always admitted that only a few succeeded, but he invited debate, accepted changes, and let others worry about the final details. The elegance of his ideas were simplicity, inspired by analogies to basic everyday practices, aimed directly toward practical objectives. Many days started by his reading the 1968 plaque which dedicated our building to "the understanding of man's physical environment and its use for the benefit of mankind." He loved to create "$5 solutions to $500,000 problems," especially if they circumvented bureaucracy or politics.

Professor Suomi's zest for life, ideas and applications was not lost on his students or university colleagues. He was provocateur, mentor, and friend -- often simultaneously. He was major professor and RA funder to 26 PhD and 63 MS students. Those that best imitated his "can do" attitude grew, achieved personal dreams, and entered the world where they left their own marks on our profession and new generations of PhDs. Although constantly busy, he was known for caring about students in distress, in one case, personally paying a student's tuition.

Verner Suomi loved classroom teaching of undergraduates, and many considered his classes unforgettable. He asked students for curiosity, common sense, and positive attitudes. In return they got spirited explanations of complex phenomena and simple ideas for applications. Ultimately, his ways of thinking took precedence over detailed content. His teaching was no product of fixed procedures; it was an unrepeatable process that was a window into a mind in constant motion. By his example, students learned to inquire more boldly and effectively.

Vern Suomi's skills as engineer/scientist were unique. His transition from PhD research on energy transfer in a cornfield near Picnic Point to leader in weather satellite technology took only a decade. His was the first radiation sensor on a weather satellite, and he invented and inspired the development of the geosynchronous satellite systems which produce the animated cloud patterns which are now viewed routinely in newscasts. The SSEC become internationally recognized as the home for many satellite innovations and applications, including the multi-purpose McIDAS computer analysis system now used globally. At the end, he returned to his roots to develop a floating sensor to measure energy transfer from ocean to air.

Verner Suomi's instincts to think big and act boldly made him influential in planning major scientific initiatives. They typically involved satellite observations and numerical prediction models developed by others, a marriage of the real world and theory which he deeply appreciated. These projects led to the (continued)
maturation of global atmospheric science and its coupling with the oceans. Suomi's persuasive leadership and technical ideas were repeatedly honored at the highest levels. Among them were the National Academy of Engineering, National Medal of Science (by President Carter), the Franklin Medal, the World Meteorological Organization's IMO Prize, and many others. Some peers consider him the most influential meteorologist of this century.

Verner Suomi's life theme was energy. To the end, he studied its paths in our atmosphere-ocean environment, he used its transfer for satellite measurements, and he exuded it in his interactions with others. His legacies are many, from memorable "one-liners" to the numerous activities in atmospheric, oceanic and space sciences which continue in our building.

He provoked and enriched the lives of many colleagues and students at this university which he dearly loved. His spirit will surely influence our community well into the next century, for which we are grateful.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
John A. Young, Chair
Donald R. Johnson
William L. Smith
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JEROME TAYLOR

On January 21, 1996 Professor Emeritus Jerome Taylor, one of the most distinguished medievalists of our time, died at his home in Beaver Dam after a long illness. He was born in Chicago on November 21, 1918 as Louis Jerry Krejci, changing his legal name to "Taylor" (the English meaning of Krejci) when he came of age. He was educated in Chicago public schools and the University of Chicago High School and University. He received his B.A. in Philosophy from the Catholic university of America in 1943, his M.A. from the University of Chicago in 1945, and his Ph.D. from Chicago in 1959. During his long and distinguished career, crowned by a Danforth-Habison Award for distinguished teaching in 1965 (among many other teaching awards), he taught at Dartmouth, Notre Dame, the University of Chicago and, from 1970, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, from which he retired in 1983.

Jerry Taylor had an uncommonly powerful mind, focused, forceful, and lucid. He was converted to Catholicism as an adult, his faith infusing his work and thought and giving all the more impetus and rationality to his vocation as a medievalist. He was sympathetic to all religions and disapproved only of cynical lack of belief and hence of various powerful strains in modernism. He was in a profound sense an idealist who felt deeply akin to the best of Western humanism from Plato on. Like many idealists, he aimed higher than the limits of budgets, colleagues, and his university; he always reminded his colleagues, in conversations, meetings, and professional forums, of the important purposes of learning and education in the modern university. His thinking was essentially dialectical: no idea he read or heard remained unchallenged by his powerful intellect; in any conversation or encounter he understood that there were two sides: hence sparks frequently flew when professional or scholarly matters were under discussion and he detected easy assumptions or lazy thinking. It was this very quality that also made his teaching so inspiring. While he could be severe when he felt a scholar or colleague who should know better was in the wrong or speaking in ignorance, he was an enormously kind man, who consistently showed the greatest personal consideration for others’ troubles and weaknesses in ordinary life.

Taylor was a naturally gifted teacher. He combined a powerful intellect, a tenacious memory, and an amazing range of knowledge with generosity and gentleness; he was much beloved (if often naturally somewhat feared) by his students. "He made Chaucer DANCE," a student once said, a double-edged comment which indicates both the forcefulness and charm, the energy and interest he always generated in his teaching, no matter how forbidding the topic. He was never dull or routine and he did not expect dullness or routine from his students either. Graduate students flocked to his seminars on Chaucer's translation of Boethius, hardly a promising subject except in the hands of a master medievalist and Latinist. His classes were always meticulously prepared and the materials he worked up for them were often more original and significant than many a publication. Yet Taylor never forgot for a moment that his purpose was his students’ improvement, not his own self-aggrandizement or personal agendas. For him, teaching the Middle Ages was not just his business but a passionate cause. He was a Christian humanist who believed in the power of the idea of the past to temper and improve the present. He put tremendous energy and thought into his teaching at all levels, and was occasionally impatient with colleagues who did not take it as seriously as he did. He showed his commitment to teaching not just as expected, by his superb graduate seminars and upper-division classes on medieval topics, but by his voluntary devotion to the different large lecture freshman class, English 208, and to the teaching of expository writing at a time when few other English professors would touch it. Moreover, he was one of the moving spirits behind the establishment of the Medieval Studies Program at Madison in the mid-seventies.

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Besides many articles and invited lectures around the world, he produced six books, including his influential and much admired _The Didascalicon of Hugh of St. Victor: A Medieval Guide to the Arts_ (1961), which was not only a translation of a major text but a virtual map of the intellectual landscape of the early high Middle Ages. At the time of his death he was working on a critical edition of Chaucer’s translation of Boethius. His scholarship was recognized by an ACLS Fellowship (1952-53), a Danforth Presidential Fellowship (1960-61), a Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship (1965), an NEH Senior Fellowship (1974-75), and a Newberry Library Senior Fellowship (1980-81), to mention only the most prestigious.

He was a gifted linguist, though not formally a teacher of language, and had a mastery not only of all stages of English, but of French, German and Latin in all their stages as well. He could speak Latin fluently.

In 1965 he suffered a serious setback when he was struck by a car in front of the British Museum in London. He suffered near fatal injuries, including a paralysis of the right side of his face which he never entirely overcame and which probably was the harbinger of a series of later strokes. His career and fame were at their height at the time: he was working on a book on medieval drama, translating a major work by Chenu, and preparing for a lecture tour of Poland. He characteristically did not allow himself to be slowed down by this accident and returned to teaching as soon as possible, probably to the permanent detriment of his health.

One of his later interests was detective stories, do a new translation of Hugh of St. Victor’s _De sacramentis_ and to follow Chaucer’s trail in Italy, though these plans were hampered by continued poor health. In addition to his devotion to teaching and scholarship, Professor Taylor also had a deep love of gardening and architecture. Among many other projects, in June 1972 he purchased and began operating a farm in the Baraboo Hills. With his first wife, Carol Duthie Taylor (who died in 1988), and his children he renovated the farm, making one of his life-long dreams a reality.

Jerry Taylor was the devoted head of a large and loving family. He is survived by his second wife, Rosemarie Parpart Kleinschmidt Taylor, nine children from his first marriage, and fourteen grandchildren.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Alger Doane, Chair
Sherry Reames
Richard N. Ringler

UW-Madison Fac Doc 1219 -7 October 96
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ BARBUDO

Emeritus Professor Antonio Sánchez Barbudo died of heart failure at his home in West Palm Beach, Florida, on August 19, 1995.

Antonio Sánchez Barbudo was born in Barcelona, Spain, in 1910, where he spent his early years until he moved to Madrid where he studied science and engineering. He soon discovered a stronger interest in literature, and began to contribute articles to prestigious newspapers and magazines, such as El Sol, Literatura and Hoja literaria. Because of the excellence of his writings, he was invited in 1931 to participate in the “Pedagogical Missions”, which were aimed at educating rural people in remote areas of Spain. This experience proved to be crucial in shaping his future as teacher and writer.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1936 he established, together with other prominent intellectuals, one of the most influential journals of the period, Hora de España. He became its director and sought the collaboration of some of the most prestigious poets and authors of the time: Antonio Machado, Neruda, Cernuda, Stephen Spender. During the war he joined the Republican army, where he met and married Angela Selke, a German emigrée who had gone to Spain to volunteer her services for the Republic as an interpreter and translator. She also made significant contributions to the study of Spanish Jews. In very difficult circumstances, their first daughter Virginia was born in 1938. In the same year Sánchez Barbudo was awarded the National Prize in Literature. With the collapse of the Republican army in 1939, the family fled to France. Then with the aid of French intellectuals working on behalf of Spanish refugees, the Sánchez Barbudos were able to leave for Mexico in June, 1939.

Antonio’s friendship with the writer Octavio Paz provided crucial contacts with Mexican intellectuals thus enabling both Antonio and Angela to earn a living through translations and contributions to Mexican journals and dailies such as Letras de México, Novedades, El Nacional. While in Mexico, Antonio founded two journals, Romance and El hijo pródigo.

In 1945 he came to the United States with an appointment at the University of Texas in Austin. 1946 was an important year for the family: another daughter, Laura, was born, and the family moved to Madison, where Antonio was appointed as an Assistant Professor, thus beginning a brilliant teaching career that lasted until his retirement in 1980.

He won many distinctions during his tenure in Madison. He was awarded two Guggenheim Fellowships, in 1947 and 1961, was a Visiting Professor at Yale University, the University of California-Berkeley, and the University of Florida. In 1965 he became a Vilas Professor.

He was born a creative writer and a leading authority in the field of modern Spanish literature. Many of his studies have become landmarks in the field, particularly his books on Antonio Machado, Unamuno, Juan Ramón Jiménez and Galdós. As a recognition of the impact of his writing, the journal Anthropos of Madrid dedicated in 1994 a whole issue to Antonio’s life and work. Likewise, a Festschrift for him was published in Madison in 1981.

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In his 35 years of teaching he inspired scores of students who occupy at present important positions in universities of the United States, Europe and Latin America. Furthermore, he contributed pre-eminently to the Department’s international reputation. He was a most generous colleague and friend, whose warmth, wit and originality of mind made any conversation with him a memorable experience.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR HAL LOTTERMAN

Hal Lotterman, Professor of Art, died on April 8, 1995 in Madison. He was born in Chicago, Illinois on September 20, 1920.

Professor Lotterman received the Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from the University of Illinois at Champaign in 1945 and the Master of Fine Arts degree in painting from the University of Iowa, Iowa City, in 1946.

Before coming to the University of Wisconsin-Madison, he held teaching posts at Texas Christian, the State University of Iowa, and the Toledo Museum of Art. In 1956 he established a studio in New York City. During the seven years in New York he was affiliated with the Harry Salpeter Gallery and also exhibited his paintings regularly in juried art shows.

He joined the faculty of the Department of Art, University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1963 where he taught painting and drawing until his retirement in 1987.

His reputation as an artist is national in scope. Exhibitions include national shows, the Carnegie International, Corcoran Biennial, Pennsylvania Academy, Metropolitan Museum and many others. He received numerous awards including the prestigious Tiffany Foundation Grant. His paintings and photographs are included in numerous public and private collections.

He became interested in using video tape as a personal artistic medium in the early 1970s, when the first "portable" black and white, reel to reel, recorders became available. Works in this medium were shown at the Elvehjem Art Center 125th Anniversary Faculty Exhibition, and in St Cloud, Minnesota. Because the early versions of the personal video recorder did not use color, and display of the completed work was difficult, he turned to color photography.

He was one of the early artists to utilize large format Polaroid process photography. Many of his abstract works were derived form color slides superimposed and printed on Polaroid color film. Several of these photographic works, displayed as 30 by 40 inch color enlargements, were included in the 1994/95 University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Art exhibition at the Elvehjem Museum.

Hal conducted extensive research toward obtaining information on possible hazardous materials unknowingly used by artists. As a member of the department he conducted many seminars on the subject. He had personal interest in the area because of his own health problems that resulted from his long-term exposure to the lacquer-based artist's pigments and solvents he used in his paintings. As early as 1961 he experienced symptoms he later learned were the consequences of this exposure, when other artists using similar chemicals published warnings not offered by the manufacturers of these materials.

Hal valued the department and especially the hundreds of students with whom he worked. His caring generosity belied his sometimes gruff mannerisms. As resources for support of students diminished, he resolved to help remedy that need. His final gift, which will benefit both the department and students, is a substantial endowment, more than $300,000, to establish the Hal Lotterman Fellowship Fund.

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He led a rather solitary life despite the multitude of friends and acquaintances that spanned the country. His contribution to the education of his students is evidenced by the durability of their friendships with him. He was a devoted Chicago Cubs fan who never missed a game if he could help it. He played clarinet in a jazz band in his early years, and collected tape recordings and records all of his life. During the Wisconsin years he found a friend in the late Don Anderson, also a professor in the Art Department, with whom he regularly exchanged tape cassettes of rare jazz. A quiet involvement few of us knew about was his stamp collection. More than 125 binders contained a collection valued at almost $40,000.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR KENNETH L. DULIN

Professor Kenneth L. Dulin of the Department of Curriculum and Instruction died in surgery May 24, 1996, the year of his retirement from 28 years of service to his department and university.

Professor Dulin was born October 24, 1928 in Gig Harbor, Washington. A man with wide-ranging interests and skills, he possessed majors in music, psychology and education. In 1968 he received his doctorate in education from the University of Washington.

Professor Dulin joined the faculty of Curriculum and Instruction in 1968. He soon developed a national reputation in the complex and vital field of reading education. Widely published as a scholar, he was most noted for his explication of the role of attitudinal factors in reading competence. While cognitive and skill components were understood as crucial to the achievement of high levels of reading ability, Professor Dulin showed that affective elements were vital as well. In his research he attempted to work through the multifaceted complexity of reading development.

Although his scholarship probed poorly-understood areas of reading development, perhaps his greatest satisfaction came from teaching to and communicating with generations of beginning and experienced teachers. By one estimate, the lives of 3,500 students were affected by his university course work and the scores of teaching workshops he conducted throughout Wisconsin and the nation. He often spoke with pride of the achievement of his graduate students as they developed positions of leadership in universities and public schools.

Away from the University, Professor Dulin was exceptionally active in local music groups and organizations. He performed with many popular area bands and was the founder of the Lost Century Jazz Band, a regular attraction at Madison-area celebrations. He worked tirelessly to promote high quality traditional jazz throughout the region.

Professor Dulin is survived by his wife, Maryanne and a large and loving family. His influence will long survive his passing.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR HAROLD L. "BUD" NELSON

Harold L. Nelson -- or "Bud" as he was known to his many friends -- died on February 8, 1996, following a battle with cancer. He was 78.

Professor Nelson achieved distinction as one of the nation’s most influential journalism educators and leading historians of communication law and the First Amendment. Bud arrived on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus in the fall of 1955, as an assistant professor in the School of Journalism. He found Madison to his liking and spent the remaining 26 years of his professional career here, retiring in 1981.

As a protégé of the journalism professor Ralph Nafziger, Nelson succeeded Nafziger as director of the School in 1966. He held that position for the next nine years—through certainly the most tumultuous, and in many ways one of the most important periods in the history of the University.

Professor Nelson was among journalism education’s most prominent and effective leaders. He chaired a committee that restructured the field’s primary academic organization, the Association for Education in Journalism, and served as AEJ’s president in 1967. He also chaired a committee that rewrote the constitution and bylaws shaping the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, another of journalism education’s most influential organizations. He was AASDJ president in 1973-74.

Raised in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, Bud had originally planned to follow in his father’s footsteps and become a dentist. He graduated from high school at age 16 during the middle of the Great Depression. Because money was tight and two older sisters were already in college, Bud had to wait for two years to enroll at the University of Minnesota. While he waited, he spent a great deal of time in the Fergus Falls Public Library where he read widely in American and English literature and poetry. Throughout his life he was noted for being able to quote lengthy passages from many poems and works of literature. It was also during this period that Bud gained from his parents a deep love of nature and a strong commitment to preserving the environment—a commitment he honored through his professional life and in retirement, when he became engaged in prairie restoration.

At the University of Minnesota, Bud fell under the influence of journalism professor Mitchell Vaughn Charnley, a strict taskmaster of written English. It was in Charnley’s class that Bud was instructed to report on the great Minnesota First Amendment case, Near v. Minnesota (1931). It was Charnley’s habit to mark heavily in red ink each student paper he read. But on Bud’s report on the Near case there was only one mark: “Excellent,” it said. It was from that assignment, Bud later recalled, that his interest in journalism and issues of press freedom began to emerge. The once-anticipated career in dentistry was never to be pursued.

Bud graduated from Minnesota in 1941 and worked briefly in public relations for Time, Inc. Then, after the attack on Pearl Harbor, he enlisted in the navy where later he was commissioned an ensign. After the war, he returned to Minneapolis to work for United Press as a reporter and editor.

Bud began graduate study at the University of Minnesota in 1948. There he encountered J. Edward Gerald, who taught the press and the constitution, and Ernest Osgood, the historian of the American West, who turned Bud’s interest toward the study of history. But at Minnesota, it was undoubtedly Ralph Nafziger (continued)
and Nafziger’s commitment to scholarly research in the context of professional education, who had the most lasting influence on Bud. Nafziger moved to the University of Wisconsin in 1949 to become the School of Journalism’s director. Nafziger recruited Nelson to Madison in 1955.

Bud Nelson’s first teaching job, though, came in 1950 at Texas Tech, where evidence of his character became apparent to his students and colleagues. As the faculty member responsible for the college’s paper, “The Toreador,” Bud took a stand against discrimination. When two student reporters discovered that the university had a policy of automatically rejecting black applicants, the university’s president told the students to suppress the story. Bud, however, saw to it that the story broke in “The Toreador.” He later quit over the incident. Fortunately, a position at the University of Iowa opened and then in 1954, a one-year appointment at Berkeley. He never felt at home in Berkeley’s urban setting, and therefore was delighted when Nafziger offered a three-year appointment at UW.

As an historian and legal scholar, Bud’s interest in communication law, the First Amendment, and journalism history led to several well-known and highly regarded works. His first book, Libel in News of Congressional Investigating Committees (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1961), grew out of his doctoral thesis at the University of Minnesota. It originated during the McCarthy era and from Bud’s interest in protecting journalists who reported official government proceedings. In 1967, he edited Freedom of the Press from Hamilton to the Warren Court (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1967). He also coauthored (with one of his students, Dwight Teeter) a widely-used text, Law of Mass Communication: Freedom and Control of Print and Broadcast Media (Mineola, NY: Foundation Press, [1969]), a work that has gone through eight editions. Bud directed 13 doctoral theses, and many of his students became important figures in areas of communication law and journalism history at major universities. When he retired in 1981, the AEJMC presented him the Paul J. Deutschmann Award for Excellence in Research.

But it is not only Bud’s writings or his classroom manner that his many friends will remember and surely miss. It is also his unfailingly good humor, modesty and optimism. He was a person utterly without guile—a wonderful friend and colleague.

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UW-Madison Fac Doc 1234 - 2 December 96
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOHN E. WILLARD

John Willard, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry since 1979, died of cancer on June 14, 1996. He was born 88 years earlier in Oak Park, IL, as John liked to point out, just five years after the maiden voyage of the Wright brothers. The son of a Congregational minister, John had an extraordinarily diverse upbringing, including attendance at nine grade schools and three colleges before completing undergraduate work at Harvard and coming to Wisconsin in 1930 for his graduate degrees. John married Adelaide Ela in 1937 and is survived by her and by four children and two grandchildren.

John was a pioneer in radiation chemistry and achieved a research career of national and international distinction. After taking his Ph.D. at Wisconsin with Farrington Daniels, he taught for two years at Haverford and returned to the University in 1937 to begin making his mark in the fledgling field of radiation chemistry. At Wisconsin, John used recoiling fragments of nuclear decay, the so-called “hot atoms”, to unravel profound questions concerning energy disposal and reaction pathways in fundamental chemical reactions, including a pioneering study of H+H₂, the simplest of all chemical reactions. During World War II he took a 4-year leave of absence to work on the Manhattan Project, first at the University of Chicago and later at Hanford, Washington, where he was supervisor of the chemistry groups associated with plutonium separation. After his return to the University in 1946, he continued to play a leading role in scientific advisory committees to the Atomic Energy Commission, the Wisconsin Committee on Atomic Energy, visiting committees of the Brookhaven and Argonne National Laboratories, and scientific panels of the President’s Science Advisory Committee and the National Academy of Sciences, in addition to national chairmanship of the Division of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry of the American Chemical Society. His research led to more than 200 publications in radiation chemistry, photochemistry, and related subjects. He received the prestigious national award for Nuclear Applications in Chemistry from the American Chemical Society in 1959.

John was dedicated to the University of Wisconsin and contributed in numerous roles to its teaching, research, and administrative functions. During 38 years of active service on the UW faculty, John taught over 7000 undergraduate students in general chemistry and supervised 65 Ph.D. students and 47 postdoctoral fellows, in addition to more that 700 students trained in the graduate radiochemistry course he created. John served as Dean of the Graduate School from 1958 until 1963, and as Chair of the Chemistry Department from 1970 to 1972. In his biography for the 50th reunion of the Harvard class of 1930, John wrote that “No job that I can imagine would be more satisfying than that of a professor at the University of Wisconsin. It provides the freedom to carry on research wherever it leads, in collaboration with excellent graduate students and post-doctoral associates, the opportunity to interact with new students each year in the class room, the stimulus of being part of a great institution with able colleagues in every field, and a beautiful natural setting, with city and state governments noted for integrity and progressive policies. All these thing and many others make the job unparalleled - one in which it is fun to work 60 to 80 hours a week and eat bag lunches in the laboratory with my students.”

John touched many lives, always with warmth, grace, and humanity. He was a dedicated member of the Downtown Rotary Club of Madison, and his lively interest in community affairs extended to every aspect of Madison’s civic, political, and sporting landscape. John and Adelaide’s Christmas letter, in December of 1995, scarcely mentioned the myriad medical problems that both were confronting, but instead recalled the

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remarkable world transformations (both for good and ill) that their lifetimes had been privileged to witness, with the remark, “We wish we could drop in on the year 3000 to observe what has happened.” John shared with his colleagues and friends an enduring optimism for the future of the University and the civic community of Madison.

In order to honor John on this 70th birthday, his colleagues, friends, and former students gave him two gifts: 70 tennis balls, and the endowment of the John E. Willard Lectures, which brings a prominent physical chemist to the university each year for a two day visit. The award is recognized world-wide: the last two recipients have each won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry just one year after being invited to give the Willard Lectures!

Perhaps it is fitting to end with a tribute written to Adelaide form one of John’s former students: “John Willard is alive and with us. Men like him are always with those whose lives they touch. I treasure my years with you and him. My life would not be the same without him.”

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITA ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR EMILY CHERVENIK

Emily Chervenik, Director of Career Advising and Job Placement at the University of Wisconsin-Madison until her retirement as Professor Emerita in 1973, died June 15, 1996, in Santa Barbara, California at the age of 89.

Professor Chervenik graduated from Barnard College with a major in English Literature in 1932. She soon joined the staff of the Juilliard School of Music while completing a Master’s degree in Higher Education Administration at Columbia University. Always a ground-breaker, she encouraged Juilliard’s application for college accreditation, and became the first registrar of the new college where she remained for ten years.

In 1944, after two years of service in the War Department as a personnel officer, Professor Chervenik was recruited by the Dean of Women, Louise Troxell, to become Assistant Dean of Women in charge of occupational counseling and job placement at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the beginning of 29 years of active, creative and devoted service to this university and its students.

Her success in working with women students overcame traditional doubts about the effectiveness of a woman in dealing with all students and with the largely male corps of recruiters eager to tap the university’s pool of graduate and postgraduate talent. In 1956 she was placed in charge of all University Placement Services, and subsequently became the first director of the new office of Career Advising and Placement Services which continues today as Career Advising and Planning Services.

Her deep commitment to serving students was painfully tested during the Vietnam war years when serious protests in the form of block-outs and sit-ins focused on disrupting student recruitment interviews with war-related industry representatives. The explosive tension of those encounters remains a vivid memory for everyone involved. With typical determination, Director Chervenik, along with the University Police and Administration, managed to insure that most of these interviews were completed during that difficult period, often efforts that required Director Chervenik to step around the bodies of protesters in the hall outside her Bascom Hall office.

She was a personal friend to many people and when she hosted social events at her home it was always apparent that she was a superb cook as well.

After her retirement to Santa Barbara in 1974, this remarkable woman continued the work she loved with the students and staff of the University of California-Santa Barbara’s Counseling and Career Services for another eighteen years—probably setting yet another ground-breaking record. In her last years she was still receiving letters and visits from students whom she had helped to find their way to rewarding careers during their years at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

A former member and life-long supporter of St. Paul’s University Chapel, she is interred next to her mother, Augusta, at the Resurrection Catholic Cemetery here in Madison.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS PROFESSOR EDMOND E. HEIZER

Born and raised in Ohio, Edwin, "Ed," Heizer received the B.S., M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Animal Husbandry and Breeding from The Ohio State University. He was brought to Wisconsin by the Dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (CALS), Chris Christensen, to be the chair of the newly created Department of Dairy Husbandry (now Dairy Science). He continued to serve as chair for 25 years. Under his direction, the teaching, research and service activities of the Dairy Science Department matured and played a new role in serving the dairy industry of Wisconsin.

Heizer’s specialty, and the reason he was brought to Wisconsin, was animal breeding. He served as breeding specialist in charge of herd and sire analysis work for the Holstein-Friesian Association, and directed sire evaluation programs for the American Guernsey Cattle Club. Heizer was a strong advocate of Artificial Insemination (AI) of dairy cattle and traveled the state urging dairymen and women to adopt this practice.

Under Heizer’s leadership, the university produced a film detailing AI techniques, and organized meetings with dairy farmers statewide. Working with county extension agents, the dairy scientists helped to organize breeders’ cooperatives throughout Wisconsin. The first such co-op, founded in Rock County in 1939, inseminated about 1,000 cows that year. As veterinarians were called away to serve in World War II, and the original method of delivering semen by air became more difficult, the university, under Heizer’s direction, set about training AI technicians. By 1948, more than 250 technicians had been trained and were spread across the state. In 1949 the number of cows inseminated in Rock County rose to 7,000 helped materially by a technique for freezing semen to keep it fresh which was developed by other UW scientists.

In 1963, Heizer was appointed Associate Director of International Agriculture Programs within CALS. His immediate task was to develop the university’s response to the task of helping developing countries produce adequate food supplies for their populations by spreading the Land Grant philosophy of teaching, research, and service. In the following years Ed made use of his interpersonal skills and his broad knowledge of academic and agricultural development to establish Wisconsin as one of the leading US universities in the development of agricultural colleges abroad. In 1964 and 1965, he negotiated major contracts with USAID and the governments of Brazil and Nigeria. The first contract was to help develop graduate programs in agriculture at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, in Porto Alegre, R.S. Brazil. The second was to assist in establishing a College of Agriculture at the University of Ife, Ile Ife, Nigeria. As these projects were phased out, Wisconsin took the lead role in a MUCIA-USAID Higher Education Project in Indonesia. Dr. Heizer also negotiated a USAID contract to provide assistance to the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture in developing their programs of agricultural research.

In directing the work in international agriculture, Ed remained true to his conclusions, that the basic concept of integrated systems of instruction, research, and extension were most effective in supporting agricultural development; that interdisciplinary approaches to solving agricultural problems were essential, that only higher qualified faculty should be sent abroad (almost all those who went were tenured); that the UW faculty’s major role was to work with foreign nationals, preparing them to take responsibility for all programs as soon as possible; and that UW faculty working in international programs should hold the people with whom they worked and lived in highest esteem.

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Despite his work in the Dairy Science Department, and his extensive traveling as Associate Director of International Programs, Ed never lost his interest in the outdoors. He was the leader of a group of friends who embarked on many Canadian fishing and camping trips, and annual deer hunts in northern Wisconsin. Many of these trips came to include the sons of the original group.

Ed retired in 1974. He and his wife, Susan, who survives him, moved to a newly built house in Door County where he lived happily for more than 16 years. He died in May, 1996. He is also survived by two children, four grandchildren, and two sisters.

Ed's career at Wisconsin was long, distinguished, and varied in its nature. Through it all he never lost his faith in the university as an important agent of social change and development both in the US and abroad.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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David Wieckert
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR RAYMOND G. HERB

Raymond G. Herb, Emeritus Professor of Physics, founder and President of National Electrostatics Corporation, died October 1, 1996 after a several month illness (multiple myeloma).

Born December 22, 1908 in Navarino, Wisconsin, he took his education (undergraduate and graduate) at the University of Wisconsin (Ph.D. 1935). Subsequently, except for a WWII leave for radar research work at MIT, Ray served on the UW Physics faculty until, as the Charles Mendenhall Professor, he retired in 1972.

In the early 1930’s, while still a graduate student, Ray initiated nuclear physics at UW. His subsequent innovations in electrostatic accelerators (e.g. electrostatic gradient control, pressure insulation, ultra high vacuum accelerating tube, etc.) converted Van de Graaff’s devices into precision machines which became the work horses of nuclear science, and brought international fame to the department. Two such Wisconsin machines, on loan to Los Alamos in 1943, operated around the clock to provide needed nuclear data for the Manhattan Project.

After the war, one of the accelerators was returned to Wisconsin: Ray and coworkers then pioneered absolute energy measurements (by an electrostatic cylindrical analyzer) of sharp nuclear resonances and of neutron thresholds to give convenient calibration points for precise experimental studies e.g. of nuclear energy levels.

Ray and his students also developed practical negative ion sources which made feasible the tandem type accelerator which at least doubled the particle’s energy. The Atomic Energy Commission in 1958 sited the first such tandem accelerator in the U.S. at Wisconsin in an underground lab between Sterling and Birge Hall where it is still operational.

Ray’s contributions to vacuum science and technology include the titanium getter pump, Orbitron ion gauge, and metal ceramic bonding for insulating columns and acceleration tubes. The fabric charging belts were replaced by insulated “pellets” and his machines became “Pelletron Accelerators”.

By 1969 a spot check showed that 87% of all new results on the nucleus presented at current American Physical Society meetings had been obtained with electrostatic accelerators!

But Ray’s contributions were not limited to equipment and accelerators. He and his students (over 50 Ph.D. theses) did the early experiments demonstrating sharp resonances in (p,p) and (p,γ) reactions, and they also did the seminal experiments on precise p-p scattering necessary for the charge independence hypothesis of nuclear forces.

Professional recognition of Ray Herb included election to the National Academy of Sciences, the APS Bonner Prize in nuclear physics, and honorary degrees from universities: Basel, Switzerland; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Wisconsin; Lund Institute of Technology, Sweden.

In addition to his scientific stature, Ray demonstrated exceptional talents in dealing with people. His optimism and common sense were no small factor in the building up and holding together of the Wisconsin physics department and also, of course, in the subsequent success of the company (National Electrostatics Corporation) which, with the help of two students, he founded (1965) before he retired from the faculty (1972).

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The company (NEC) has since prospered (now 94 employees) and has installed Pelletron Accelerators worldwide. The one at Oak Ridge is the highest operating voltage electrostatic accelerator in the world (25.5 MV). Besides accelerators for nuclear research, the company manufactures MeV ion implanters for materials modification, and other accelerators for materials analysis (e.g. Rutherford backscattering analysis; PIXE, Particle Induced X-ray Emission; and AMS, Accelerator Mass Spectrometry). Two of NEC's 5 MeV electron accelerators currently X-ray trains in the tunnel beneath the English channel. Another NEC accelerator is used in Paris at the Louvre Museum to detect forged artwork. Currently the UW Medical Physics Department has one on order for its Positron Electron Tomography research studies.

Not only was Ray a 100% Wisconsin product, he had a great loyalty to the state and University. Two anecdotes illustrate this: In recounting his wartime experiences at MIT in radar research, he told one of us (HTR) that there were two things which most impressed him about MIT's wartime Radiation Lab: The first was the unbelievable quality of the local technicians which the lab could hire; the second was the fact that most of the scientists and engineers there were from the Midwest. Ray said it took him a while to see there was a connection: If those bright technicians had been born in the middle west instead of New England, they could have become scientists and engineers; hence Ray desired to return here to the university which had given him his opportunity. The other story related to a major reason why he started his high tech company (NEC) in 1965: He deplored the fact that our talented students were leaving for jobs on each coast because there were no local high tech jobs available. The co-founding of the company with two of his students was an attempt to repay the state for the opportunities it had given him.

Besides his professional and business interests, Ray led an active family life taking especial pleasure in canoeing trips on the Wisconsin River. In recent years he enjoyed cutting and stacking firewood for their rural home, and in keeping track of the abundant local wildlife.

Finally, without Ray Herb's contribution to nuclear physics and to our Physics Department, few (if any) members of this memorial committee would have become University of Wisconsin faculty.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Willy Haeberli
Lynn Knutson
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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR WALTER L. VANDERVEST

Walter L. Vandervest, Assistant Professor of the Agronomy Department, died Saturday October 21, 1995 in Madison, Wisconsin. He was born July 17, 1898 in Menominee, Michigan. He received a teaching degree from the Door-Kewaunee County Normal School in 1916, a Bachelor of Science degree in 1926 and a Master of Science degree in 1927, the latter two in Agronomy from the University of Wisconsin. While at the University of Wisconsin he was drafted into military service in October 1918, trained on the campus as a student and was discharged December 1918 at the close of the war.

Walter Vandervest had a dedicated career in the field of Agriculture in both public and private employment. Prior to attending the University of Wisconsin he taught rural school for one year and worked at the Spooner and Ashland UW Branch Experiment Stations. After ½ years at the Spooner station, where he was involved with crop research and production, he became dairy herdsman at the Ashland Experiment Station and personally milked the cows that were on official breed production tests four times a day.

Following completion of the master’s degree he was employed by the NVK Potash Export Co. of Amsterdam, Holland. He called on fertilizer dealers throughout Wisconsin and sold them potash to mix with the nitrates and phosphate ingredients to produce fertilizer combinations that enhanced crop production throughout Wisconsin.

In 1928 he became a fieldman for the Friday Canning Co. in New Richmond, Wisconsin. He was responsible for contracting and production of canning peas, green beans, lima beans, beets and sweet corn. In March 1935, he became County Agricultural Agent, in St. Croix County for the Cooperative Extension Service. This was a joint appointment with the county, University of Wisconsin and U.S. Department of Agriculture. He was involved with feed and seed production problems, 4-H club work and emergency government agricultural programs.

In early 1936 he returned to the canning industry with the Larsen Canning Co. at Green Bay. On March 1, 1994 Walter became an Assistant Professor of Agronomy. His responsibility was to produce Foundation Seed Stocks for the University of Wisconsin. He contracted with farmers and supervised the planting, growing and harvesting of Foundation Seed of new varieties of oats, barley, wheat, and hybrid corn. His production goals were to maximize yield, purify the new varieties and harvest high quality seed for delivery to the Agronomy Department’s seed processing plant located on the West Hill Farm at Madison.

During the fall and winter Mr. Vandervest assisted Professor H. L. Shands in teaching “Grain Production” – Agronomy 104-- and served as the laboratory assistant. He also taught the “Grain Production” course for the College of Agriculture Short Course. He performed his duties with skill and enthusiasm. After 25 years and at the age of 70 he retired on July 1, 1968. After retirement he was involved with a U.S. Government A.I.D. project in Tanzania. He later was employed by the Rennebohm Drug Store organization for another 15 years, until 1985.

Walter was very meticulous. There was only one way of doing something and that is the “correct way.” Throughout his entire working career he occupied positions where precision was essential. This carried over into his classroom teaching where he trained students to key out different species of plants in very precise ways.

(continued)
His ability to take a few pounds of seed of a new variety and multiply it to thousands of bushels was an enormous contribution to the department, college and state. Throughout the Foundation Seed program he maintained varietal identity, removed off-type plants and produced high quality Foundation Seed. This seed was then sold to Certified Seed Growers who further multiplied seed of the new variety under the Seed Certification Program of the Wisconsin Crop Improvement Association. Certified seed of the new variety was then available for large acreage planting by farmers throughout Wisconsin and the Midwest.

Walter’s legacy of precise, accurate work during all phases of seed production and handling within established seed quality standards, have benefited Wisconsin’s seed industry, farmers, and consumers. He did this with dedication, vigor, good humor and a quick mind. We are indebted to him for his high personal and professional standards.

Walter married Elizabeth Margaret O’Dea on October 22, 1928. She preceded him in death on April 10, 1978. The Vandervest’s had four children--Elizabeth Margaret, Walter Richard, David Patrick and Janet Eileen. Walter and his family were devout Christians. He enjoyed gardening, growing gladioli and roses. He was an avid Badger football fan, fisherman, reader and card player.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Elwood A. Brickbauer
Robert A. Forsberg
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS PROFESSOR JAMES R. VILLEMONTE

James R. Villemonte, Professor Emeritus of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died unexpectedly at his home in Madison on August 16, 1996 at the age of 84. He was a member of the faculty for 32 years, and upon his retirement continued to be actively engaged in a variety of university, professional, community, civic, and international activities. Jim was a model of effective teaching, research, university citizenship and professional practice.

Born on May 11, 1912 in Fennimore, Wisconsin, Jim received his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees from the UW-Madison in 1935, 1941, and 1949, respectively. During World War II he served as a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy in Casablanca with an anti-submarine warfare unit. After two years as an Instructor and Assistant Professor in hydraulics at Pennsylvania State College, he returned to Madison where he became an Instructor, and in 1947, an Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering. His dissertation research resulted in a formula for submerged weir flow computation that is referenced and used in hydraulics textbooks.

His personal military experience and his consequent feelings about the brutality and futility of war left Jim with a strong commitment to engage in peaceful activities, especially on the international level. In 1954 he took time out from his University of Wisconsin engineering teaching and research activities to spend four years setting up a new hydraulics laboratory and developing a graduate program in hydraulic engineering for the Bengal Engineering College at Howrah, near Calcutta, India. As a consequence of his efforts, many young engineers were trained both in India and in the United States to lead the next generation of Indian water resources specialists. Subsequent international activities also included assistance to Nigeria in developing an engineering education program in 1977 and participation in 1976-80 in the UW-Madison College of Engineering's program to help the Surabaya Institute of Technology in Indonesia become an engineering college in the Wisconsin tradition. In 1978 and 1979 he was the on-site director of the Surabaya program.

In his research, Jim was the consummate experimentalist. His desire to understand and to explain led him to spend many hours in the hydraulics laboratory. The focus of his research began with model studies of hydraulic facilities, carried over into hydraulic instrumentation, and extended to the hydraulic characteristics of branching pipe lines, hydraulic turbine reaeration, and mixing zones for effluent discharges into rivers and lakes. He was particularly active in the development of probes to measure mean and turbulent velocities in water flows using electromagnetic induction. Jim's research experience often translated into direct assistance to industry through his consulting work.

Jim's university service in the mid-sixties as chair of the UW System Faculty Council and subsequently as member and chair of the University Committee helped the campus to weather a turbulent time in its history. From 1972-76 Jim served as chair of the UW-Madison Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering. He felt particular satisfaction when his leadership, over many years, to establish an interdisciplinary water research facility culminated in the remodeling of the old lakeshore hydraulics laboratory into the current Water Science and Engineering Building.

In 1969 he received the Polygon Engineering Council Outstanding Instructor Award in Civil Engineering, and in 1978 he received the distinguished service award from the Wisconsin Section of ASCE. He was honored as an Outstanding Civil Engineer in 1994 by the Madison branch of ASCE.

(continued)
Jim contributed leadership to his professional organizations. For the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) he served on and chaired the Hydraulics Division Executive Committee and was a member of various national committees of the Society and technical and task committees of the Hydraulics Division. Jim was also active in the International Association for Hydraulic Research. He was an active member of the American Society for Engineering Education and the Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers and was president of the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors. Jim was a registered professional engineer in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

These are, however, just the basic facts of his career. They do not speak to Jim's passion for restoring old Hudsons, for example, nor do they speak of his devotion to his family, his wonderful sense of humor, his commitment to teaching and to his students, his carefully crafted explanations of fluid and mechanical systems through simple or sophisticated experiments and measurement technologies, the sense of fairness, organization and participation he brought to department and university governance, his vigilant and concerned mentoring of young colleagues, and the courage that made him challenge authority when the faculty's role in governance was threatened. We fondly remember the story of how Jim firmly expelled an FBI agent from his office because the agent wanted to bypass students waiting to see Jim for registration advising, how he dealt with students that fell asleep in his class, how he loved to take things apart and put them back together, or how he loved to regale us with humorous anecdotes and experiences. None of the students and colleagues who participated in what they thought were purely recreational end-of-semester canoe trips will forget his running commentary on the dynamics of canoe travel and the hydraulic principles of successful negotiation through imminently approaching river rapids.

Jim is survived by Helen, his wife for 57 years and active partner throughout his career, his three children Mary V. Mikalson, J. Richard Villemonte, and John K. Villemonte, and four grandchildren.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
John A. Hoopes
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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS PROFESSOR FRANK J. WORZALA

Emeritus Professor Frank J. Worzala died unexpectedly and tragically of a heart attack on August 15, 1996, while jogging -- his favorite exercise -- at Picnic Point. Frank was born on November 13, 1933, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Frank and Martha Worzala. After attending Milwaukee public schools, he studied Metallurgical Engineering at UW-Madison, graduating with a B.S. degree in 1956. Frank worked at Hanford Atomic Energy Development Laboratories, Richland, Washington in 1956-57, and served as second lieutenant in the U.S. Army before returning to UW-Madison for graduate study. He obtained his M.S. in 1958 and served as a senior engineer at Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania where he was awarded a Westinghouse-AEC Doctoral Fellowship for study at the then Carnegie Institute of Technology. He received a second M.S. and his Ph.D. degrees in 1961 and 1964. He held a National Science Foundation Fellowship at the Centre D’Études Nucleaires, Grenoble, France during 1965-66 and was subsequently a Fellow Engineer at Bettis before joining the faculty of the Department of Metallurgical and Mining Engineering at UW Madison in the fall of 1967. Frank remained in that department for the remainder of his professional career, and was department chairperson from 1990 to 1996. He retired from the University in July, 1996.

Frank was a multidimensional person, with an unquenchable enthusiasm for whatever he turned his attention to, which was wide ranging. He lived life to the fullest. On the academic scene, he was passionate in his desire for excellence in undergraduate teaching and had an unsurpassed rapport with undergraduate students. Of his many awards, he was proudest of being awarded the Polygon Teaching Award three times during his career. He enthusiastically promoted the teaching of the principles of the science of engineering materials to non-engineers as an alternative to more conventional science courses. He planned to spend the spring of 1997 in France re-writing the text, “Materials for Non-Engineers”, that he had co-authored earlier with his colleagues.

During his six-year tenure as department chairman Frank worked tirelessly at recruiting high-caliber students for his department, and it was during this same period that he was a principal architect behind two important college initiatives. These were working towards unification of the Interdisciplinary Graduate Program in Materials Science and the activities of the Department of Materials Science and Engineering, and overseeing a major renovation to the Materials Science and Engineering building and facilities. Despite these extensive demands on his time, Frank continued to be active in research, and authored or co-authored over 120 research publications in materials processing, structure/property relationships, and surface modification of materials. He used his expertise in the last of these areas to help Wisconsin companies develop improved technologies, assisting, among others, Trek Bicycle Company of Waterloo, Fisher-Barton Corp of Watertown and Thermal Spray Technologies of Sun Prairie. Frank also was a consultant to Resource Management Associates.

Frank was a life-long enthusiastic participant in athletic and outdoor activities. During his undergraduate years at the UW he was captain of the cheerleading squad and remained a Badger Booster throughout his life. He was an accomplished downhill and cross-country skier, and completed ten Birkebeiners, always placing highly in his age group. He competed as a runner in innumerable events, including the Boston Marathon. His last race was the 1996 Madison triathlon in which he won a silver medal. He loved the outdoors, and just the week before his untimely death he had backpacked in Colorado.

(continued)
Frank was a member of the Queen of Peace community and -- never one to be a bystander -- played the guitar in their more informal liturgies, or the “underground Church” as he called it. He was active in community affairs and received the Onstad award from the College of Engineering for service to the non-academic community. Frank will be remembered by his colleagues and friends for his unquenchable optimism, his enthusiasm for the event of the moment, and his love of life. He will be especially missed by his loving family, his wife Diane, nine children and seven grandchildren. Frank enjoyed an evening cappuccino or beer on the Memorial Union terrace overlooking Lake Mendota, and his children have lovingly provided a bench in this spot in memory of their dad.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
R. Arthur Dodd
Wes Foell
Eric Hellstrom, Chair
Carl Loper, Jr.
Richard Moll
James Stoltman
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR DONALD M. ANDERSON

Donald M. Anderson, age 79, passed away Tuesday, September 5, 1995, at the Middleton Village Nursing & Rehabilitation Center. An accomplished artist, well-known author, and highly regarded educator, he was born in Bridgewater, South Dakota, on December 13, 1915, the sixth of eight children born to John Howard and Gertrude Anderson. On June 18, 1939, he married Marjorie Elizabeth Miller, who preceded him in death in 1986.

Emeritus Professor Anderson earned undergraduate and graduate degrees at the University of Iowa (1940, 1941) and taught briefly at Duluth State College before moving to Washington, D.C. There, he worked as an illustrator for the Ordnance Department of the Pentagon and later in the art unit at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Following discharge from the Army in 1946, he became a book designer for the Adjutant General’s Office and subsequently a designer for the Civil Aeronautics Bureau.

In the fall of 1947 Donald accepted a position at the University of Wisconsin-Madison where he instructed until retiring in December, 1982. For over thirty-five years he taught popular watercolor, lettering, and graphic design courses in the Department of Art. During this period he also pursued his own creative work and received over fifty awards for drawings and paintings, including a 1951 Gimbels purchase award for a painting later reproduced as a two-page spread in Life magazine.

Professor Anderson became a familiar name to generations of artists and designers through his widely acclaimed textbooks and other writings. Elements of Design [1961], for example, sold over 85,000 copies and The Art of Written Forms [1969] was reissued in 1992 by Dover Publications, Inc. He contributed an essay on calligraphy in the Encyclopedia Britannica and collaborated with academic colleagues on two limited edition books: Il Perfetto Scrittore, Parte Seconda, by Giovan Francesco Cresci, subsequently issued by the University of Wisconsin Press as A Renaissance Alphabet, and The Trojan Letters, De Caratteri Di Leopardi Antonozzi, Libro Primo, both of which received national awards, as did Have Wrench Will Monkey, a whimsical book illustrated with drawings of tools in unusual positions.

Donald’s personal interests and professional expertise earned him widespread recognition throughout a broad spectrum of the Art world. A long-time jazz enthusiast, he produced sets of prints featuring famous jazz musicians; the original drawings were featured in a 1992 exhibition at the Grace Chosy Gallery. His personal papers and manuscripts were acquired by the Newberry Library, Chicago, because he was a respected authority as well as a highly regarded practitioner in the fields of typography and calligraphy. During the 1970’s and 80’s, Anderson also was a familiar figure to countless Madison residents who purchased modestly priced copies of his calligraphic works at a stand on State Street.

In a preserved letter to a colleague, Donald expressed his personal regard for the university. “It seems,” he said, “I had heard of the University of Wisconsin all of my life. I never dreamed I would be lucky enough to be associated with such a great place.” Acknowledging his admiration for the contributions of such illustrious former members of the faculty as Frederick Jackson Turner, William Ellery Leonard, and George C. Sellery, Anderson described former UW President E.B. Fred’s amazement that the young art professor knew the Virginian’s father had raised Robert E. Lee’s horse, Traveller. “So you see what I think of this place,” he continued, “because I knew something of the fine scholars who made the University important in the world, I think that when I was doing The Art of Written Forms I was clearly performing way over my natural level. I wanted to belong too.”

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An inspiration to his many students and colleagues alike, Donald initiated many unacknowledged acts of generosity. By far the largest and most exemplary gesture was to bequeath his entire estate to a foundation established in his name, the beneficiary of which will be the Department of Art at his beloved university.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Philip Hamilton, Chair
Jim Escalante
Dean Meeker
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR PETER ANTHONY SCHREIBER

Peter Anthony Schreiber, Professor of English and Linguistics, died too soon on May 27, 1996 at age 56. He is survived by his wife Melinda, his daughters Margaret and Elizabeth, and his mother Trude Schreiber. Professor Schreiber was an active member of the University of Wisconsin-Madison faculty for 28 years, having joined the Department of English as an assistant professor in 1968. He was promoted to associate professor in 1972 and to full professor in 1984. In 1976, he was jointly appointed in the Department of Linguistics, served as Chair of the department from 1982-1986, and continued to hold this dual appointment up to his untimely death.

Peter took his undergraduate degree, magna cum laude, in English literature from Harvard University, his M.A. degree in English language and literature from Cornell University, and his Ph.D. degree in English language and literature from New York University where he wrote his dissertation on a generative-transformational analysis of English sentence adverbs, thus situating himself in the center of Noam Chomsky’s rapidly emerging paradigm for syntactic analysis and the theory of language structure which has since dominated linguistic inquiry world-wide. In the Department of English, he joined colleagues in the department’s Programs in English Linguistics, taking primary responsibility for courses in English syntax. Within a few years, he was recognized by most language students on the Madison campus as the resident specialist in generative-transformational theory. His earliest publications appeared in several of the most influential linguistics journals: Language, Linguistic Inquiry, and Lingua.

Though never ceasing his teaching and research on English syntax, Peter’s research interests broadened to include psycholinguistic studies of child language acquisition, the role of prosody in syntactic processing, and its further application to fluency in reading skill. His collaboration with Charles Read in these areas was fruitful; together and individually, their research was reported in several major papers and book chapters. Peter’s study of prosody and structure in children’s syntactic processing was widely recognized as a significant contribution to an understanding of how reading fluency develops successfully. Most recently, he had turned his attention to features of English segmental phonology, and also, with intense personal involvement, to the study of affective aspects of language use, particularly the sociolinguistics of derogatory and ‘hate’ speech. Indeed, his death occurred just two weeks before he was to offer a new course on English in society, one component of which was to examine various forms of hurtful language.

His teaching interests also broadened, especially after his appointment in the Department of Linguistics, where he regularly taught several of the introductory courses on human language and on descriptive linguistics. These latter courses heightened his interest in teaching undergraduate students, particularly in exploring ways of piquing their curiosity about language structure and language use. He initiated a proposal to develop a broad-ranging course on the history and structure of words, a course intended for undergraduates.

In 1976, as part of a significant restructuring of the Department of Linguistics, Dean Cronon approved Peter’s joint appointment in that department and in the Department of English. Peter’s contributions to revising the Linguistics Department curriculum and to search committees for new faculty, as well as the broadening of his teaching activities, were essential to the department in its period of recovery. From 1982-1986, he served as Chair of the department, and then as Vice-Chair from 1986 to his death. In addition to this important service to the Linguistics Department, as well as his continuing responsibilities to the Programs in English Linguistics in the Department of English, Peter was also a researcher in the Wisconsin
Center for Education Research from 1981-1985. In short, he was a fully engaged and fully contributing faculty member in the university community, carrying out his responsibilities for teaching, research, and service with quiet dignity and conscientiousness.

Current and former students, and faculty colleagues, who knew Peter Schreiber miss him now. He had a broad-ranging knowledge of linguistics, especially its theoretical foundations, but he was well versed too in certain applied areas, particularly in psycholinguistics. He was of immense help to graduate students as they developed and carried out their research projects. He had a keen mind for identifying interesting research questions about language structure and language use. He was a patient and kindly teacher and a thoughtful contributor to discussions of curriculum and academic requirements. In his public persona, he was perceived as a gentle man, quiet and self-effacing, a man of warm humor, with a ready smile, signaling pleasure in the company of others. But few knew the private man, the man whose inner sensibilities roiled in his interior confrontations with personal and professional disappointments, and most especially, as a child of Holocaust survivors, the man whose inner torment of family memory darkened his vision and drove his expectations of both himself and his students. But, paradoxically and wonderfully, his private persona also knew the joy and peace that came with the love of his second wife Melinda and her family, and the abiding affection of his daughters Margaret and Elizabeth.

Unknown also to most of Peter’s colleagues was a special adeptness with language, which, combined with a powerful torrent of emotion, found expression in the writing of poetry, none of which reached the public eye, but which now, found in personal effects, offers eloquent testimony to an inner passion that contrasts sharply with the outwardly placid demeanor that he projected to those of us who thought we knew him well. One short selection from the pages he has left behind seems a fitting way to close this recollection of a colleague whose sincerity of purpose, acuity of mind, and grace of humanity we have been fortunate to know and will continue to miss.

Freude

Vilna, I never walked your streets.  
Warsaw, I never lived among 
your yiddish songs, your poetic, 
ironic dissonances, your 
bravery, your fear and torments.  
I lived in Wiesbaden, in Oelde, 
in the sheltered rivers of Hesse.  
Not on the Vistula, the Oder, 
the Dnieper; I worshiped Heine, 
Goethe, Schiller. I believed in 
harmony, enlightenment, truth.  
I believed in das Ideal. 
I cry for you now, for us all, 
for the song from the tomb of the world.

-----Peter Anthony Schreiber

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Marian Bean
Charles Read
Charles Scott
Andrew Sihler
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR HENRY HERMAN BARSCHALL

Henry H. Barschall, Emeritus Professor of Physics, Medical Physics, and Nuclear Engineering and Engineering Physics (NEEP), died at home on February 4, 1997, after a short bout with cancer.

Born April 29, 1915, in Berlin, Germany, he attended the University of Berlin, and the University of Marburg. But in 1937 he fled Nazi Germany to complete his physics studies at Princeton (M.A. 1939; Ph.D. 1940). He was at Princeton when Neils Bohr brought the news of fission to this country, and Barschall participated in the earliest U.S. verification of the fission process. His thesis research involved the scattering of fast neutrons by helium, and interpretation of the data suggested a large spin-orbit force in nuclear interactions. He stayed on as an instructor at Princeton for a year before going to the University of Kansas as an instructor (1943-44).

Barschall became a U.S. citizen July 3, 1943, and in the fall of 1943 he moved to Los Alamos. His major effort there involved fast neutron scattering studies. For the first A-bomb test, July 16, 1945, he was alternate group leader for the measurement of air blast and earth shock. He subsequently served as a consultant to Los Alamos and for one year (1951-52) was an Associate Division Leader.

Impressed by UW Prof. Herb's electrostatic accelerators (which had been on loan to Los Alamos), Barschall was easily persuaded after the war to join the UW Physics Dept. (Assistant Professor 1946, Associate Professor 1947, Professor 1950) and to exploit such accelerators for neutron studies. He attracted first rate students. Their studies on the total neutron scattering cross sections as a function of neutron energy became world famous. The systematics of these “Barschall Maxima” were interpreted by theorists in terms of a “Cloudy Crystal Ball Model” of the nucleus. His group subsequently exploited time-of-flight techniques for further detailed measurements of fast neutron interactions, spectra, and polarizations.

The results earned him the first T.W. Bonner Prize of the American Physical Society (1965) and subsequently (1972) election to the National Academy of Science. He was also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1982 he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Marburg.

Unfortunately, in August 1970 his Sterling Hall lab was destroyed by a bomb targeted for the Army Math Research Center in the same building. The bomb protested the military involvement in the Vietnam war. Having seen mob violence in Nazi Germany, Barschall was so perturbed by the campus unrest that he took leave of absence (1971-3) to serve as Associate Division Leader at the Lawrence-Livermore Lab and as a Visiting Professor at University of California Davis. He returned to UW as a Bascom Professor. But instead of rebuilding his nuclear physics program, he moved his major appointment to the NEEP Dept. He also accepted a joint appointment in Medical Physics. His participation, teaching, and advice were deeply valued by these departments. Building upon a high intensity neutron source developed while at Livermore, his contributions to applied nuclear physics included new measurement techniques and/or major new programs e.g. fast neutron dosimetry and therapy.

However, he still made important contributions to basic nuclear physics as editor of Physical Review C from 1972-87. (He earlier had been Associate Editor of the Reviews of Modern Physics, 1951-53, and of Nuclear Physics A, 1959-72).

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His sound judgment and administrative skills were exploited by many groups: e.g., the UW Physics Department chose him as chair for several short terms prior to 1964; in 1968 he served as Chair of the Nuclear Physics Division of the American Physical Society. Later, 1983-88, he was on the governing board of the American Institute of Physics; then the Forum on Physics and Society elected him Secretary-Treasurer, 1988-1992. He served as a respected elder statesman in the NEEP department. Recently the American Association of Physicists in Medicine asked him to help reorganize their editorial office.

Barschall was an effective and dedicated teacher of both graduate and undergraduate courses. When teaching an elementary course, he always also took a quiz-lab section himself! Some 41 physics graduate students completed their Ph.D. theses with him, and many of these went on to quite distinguished careers. In addition he provided substantial help for several thesis students in medical physics.

He became Emeritus Professor in 1987 but remained actively involved in academic affairs. While on the Physics Library Committee, he had become concerned with the rising costs of science journals. After carefully researching the problem, he published an article in PHYSICS TODAY, 1988, which detailed the per-word costs (weighted by frequency of citation) of various publishers. The range of variation was large. The most costly publisher tried to get a retraction and apology, but when this was not forthcoming, sued Barschall and the American Physical Society.

This legal case has been in several courts, first in France, Switzerland, and Germany; then finally in the U.S. Though the publisher has yet to win a judgment, the legal appeals and harassment have continued. Fighting these absorbed much of Barschall's time, travel, effort, and money. However, he became a hero to the research librarians, and in 1990 the Association of Research Libraries gave him a special citation for his efforts.

He married Eleanor Folsom in 1955, and they have two children, Anne and Peter.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Hugh T. Richards, Chair
Willy Haeberli
Max Carbon
Paul DeLuca
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR HARTLEY E. HOWE

Emeritus Associate Professor Hartley E. Howe of the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, who inspired and taught generations of student writers and editors, died of a stroke at the age of 85 in Westport, Massachusetts, December 17, 1996.

He brought to his classes broad experience in reporting, editing, advertising, and public relations. He was a role model his students tried to emulate. He insisted that they learn to dig out facts, report them thoroughly and honestly, explain them clearly and concisely. His classrooms were informal, relaxed. But his standards were the highest. He was a leader in the School’s curriculum development, conceived and taught its first courses in Science and Technology Journalism, and Mass Media and Minorities.

Born November 22, 1911, in Westport, Massachusetts, where he spent his vacations and where he died, Hartley was graduated cum laude from Harvard in 1933, and chose to enter journalism, the field in which his father, Louis McHenry Howe, had distinguished himself before he became aide and advisor to Franklin D. Roosevelt. Hartley started as a United Press cub reporter, became assistant picture editor on Life Magazine, senior editor of Popular Science Monthly, contributing editor to Atlantic Monthly. In World War II he served in Naval public relations, writing speeches for the Secretary of the Navy.

He also had public relations experience with Freedom House and with Steve Hanagan, Inc. where he was an account executive. He did research and copy writing in the advertising department of International Business Machines and with Geer DuBois Inc.

He was the author of four books and many articles in a wide variety of publications.

He taught at the New School for Social Research before coming to Wisconsin in 1969, first as a lecturer, then, for ten years, as associate professor.

On his retirement in 1980 after a decade at the University, one Wisconsin editor wrote:

... Everyone’s basic competence centers in the use of words. But the best words are only vain sounds unless we make them understood. As strongly as from any person I ever saw teach, you, Hartley, compelled, persuaded, inspired your students into making their words understood and so they took the foundation steps toward the art of making words communicate . . . .

Then-Chancellor Irving Shain wrote:

... Your leadership in the areas of science and technology journalism and your efforts to broaden the opportunities for minorities in mass communication have been invaluable contributions to the University . . . .

A former student wrote:

... He had a sort of grandfather way of teaching. He had a grandfather way of sharing, too. He lent magazines, books, and his telephone to students . . . .

(continued)
Hartley is survived by his wife, Rosella, four children, twelve grandchildren, by hundreds of the students he taught and guided, and by faculty colleagues who miss him very much.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Professor Emeritus Robert Taylor
Professor Sharon Dunwoody
Professor James Hoyt
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITA PROFESSOR LOUISE O. KLOEPPER

Louise Kloepper, former Chairperson of Dance and Professor Emerita at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, passed away on December 15, 1996 in Madison, Wisconsin at the age of 86.

Professor Kloepper graduated from the Wigman School in Dresden, Germany in 1931 with the first diploma awarded to an American student. She opened a studio in Tacoma, Washington in 1931. From 1932 until 1942, Louise Kloepper taught at the Hanya Holm Dance Studio in New York City. Between 1936 and 1942, she also studied and performed with the Hanya Holm Dance Company. Louise Kloepper was admired by professional dancers, critics, students and audience members for her brilliant dancing, her remarkable leaps, jumps and dance falls.

In 1942, Louise Kloepper came to Madison where she enrolled as an undergraduate student in dance at the University of Wisconsin. She also taught classes during her years as an undergraduate in the Dance Program. She received the Bachelor of Science in dance in 1946 and joined the staff as an Assistant Professor in the same year.

From 1946 through the spring of 1954, Louise Kloepper taught classes in Dance Technique and Composition. She also taught Movement and Its Rhythmic Structure, Dance Accompaniment, Dance History and other courses. Together with American modern dance pioneer Margaret H'Doubler, Chairperson of the Dance Program, she directed Orchesis, the student performance group, from 1946 to 1954. During this period of time Professor Kloepper brought the dimension of professional performance to the program.

Louise Kloepper was promoted to Associate Professor in 1952. From 1954 through 1962, she served as Co-Chairperson of the University of Wisconsin Dance Division with Professor Mary Fee. In 1962, she was appointed Chairperson of Dance. She was promoted to full Professor in 1969. She continued to teach a graduate seminar in Dance Composition with emphasis on a study of the emotions. Graduate students enjoyed working with her in this capacity. She remained as Chairperson of the Dance Division until her retirement in 1975. Upon retirement, Louise Kloepper was awarded Professor Emerita status.

Louise Kloepper worked very carefully in the early 1960's to bring in the emphasis on performance and the applied major in dance for undergraduate students. Graduate students and professionals enjoyed sharing her wisdom and wit and eye for the unusual and unique in dance composition sessions. Throughout her career, Louise Kloepper was committed to serving the students and to facilitating the work of faculty and graduate students.

Louise Kloepper was steadfast during the turbulent times of the late 1960s and early 1970s when dance students like other students on the Madison Campus were in revolt against the war in Vietnam and other social issues. During this period of time, she supported staff members who developed areas of performance and choreography, dance therapy, dance education and dance composition.

Professor Kloepper opened her home to faculty, students and guest artists for social occasions and after dance concerts. During her retirement, Louise Kloepper led a quiet existence in an atmosphere of beauty. She continued to give support to dance organizations nation-wide.

(continued)
Louise Kloeppep continued to be recognized for her early training with Mary Wigman and for her knowledge of German modern dance as it was transported to the United States in the early 1930s and for her ground breaking teaching and performance with the Hanya Holm School and Dance Company during the 1930s and early 1940s. Kloeppep also received several awards and recognition for her work in dance education within the state of Wisconsin.

Louise Kloeppep was a person of kindness, great charm and humor. Throughout her life, she continued to help others. She remained a generous and strong person until the time of her death. Louise Kloeppep was an advocate for human rights and a supporter of a healthy and clean environment. She enjoyed and loved nature.

A memorial concert of music and dance was presented at the First Unitarian Universalist Society on University Bay Drive, Madison, Wisconsin on January 19, 1997 on the occasion of her 87th birthday with tributes by friends, colleagues and former students.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Anna Nassif, Chair
Mary Alice Brennan
Joseph Koykkar
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR HAROLD A. SENN

Dr. Harold A. Senn, Emeritus Professor of Botany, died on January 22, 1997 in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada at the age of 85.

Dr. Senn was born January 12, 1912 in Caledonia, Ontario and attended primary and high school in Caledonia. He enrolled in McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario and obtained an Honors B.A. in Science and Biology in 1932 and continued study at McMaster to obtain a M.A. degree in Botany in 1934. He then went to the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, VA and obtained a Ph.D. in Genetics and Economic Plants in 1937.

After graduation in 1937, Dr. Senn accepted a National Research Council Fellowship in Botany for a year at the Harvard Arnold Arboretum in Boston with periods of research at their Atkins Institute in Soledad, Cuba. In 1938, he joined the Canadian Department of Agriculture as an Agricultural Scientist in the Division of Botany and Plant Pathology at Ottawa and in 1940 became a Senior Botanist in the Division of Botany and Plant Pathology. From 1951 to 1959, he was head of the Botany Unit and in 1959 became Head of the Plant Research Institute for the Canadian Department of Agriculture. During this period, with the Botany Unit and the Plant Research Institute, he became deeply involved in the study of the response of plants under controlled environmental conditions and initiated the development of facilities for undertaking careful and precise environmental research.

In 1960, Dr. Senn was recruited to come to the University of Wisconsin to direct the development of the Biotron, a controlled environment facility for plants and animals that was supported by the National Science Foundation. He was appointed Professor of Botany, and Director of the Biotron, which was administered by the Graduate School. Dr. Senn was responsible for obtaining substantial additional support for the Biotron from the National Institute of Health and the Ford Foundation. A total of $6.1 million dollars was made available to build a facility with capabilities for environmental control that remain unique in the world. He early recognized the need for control of humidity, carbon dioxide levels, and atmospheric contaminants for effective research with plants and animals. In addition, the Biotron incorporated unique facilities to control wind speed, atmospheric pressure, electromagnetic fields, and provide high intensity lighting. A crossed-gradient room with light intensity varied in one direction and temperature varied at right angles to light, offered a wide variety of conditions and proved very popular with investigators. Anechoic chambers provided sound and vibration control. This facility continues today to provide the rigorous controls necessary to conduct quality research in many disciplines.

The construction of this facility required the development of many new and different technologies that made exacting demands on Dr. Senn. He supervised the construction carefully, and during the early 'shake-down' period of the operation of the Biotron, Dr. Senn often slept through the nights in the Biotron to insure that the systems kept operating so that no research projects were lost.

His basic research interest was in plant geography and particularly the study of native plants that had economic usefulness. He published many notes and articles on the cytotaomony of these plants during his early professional career. While the Biotron was being planned, Dr. Senn taught Economic Botany to undergraduate students.

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Dr. Senn continued as Director of the Biotron, until his retirement from the University of Wisconsin in 1978. He was awarded Emeritus Professor status and retired to Victoria, B. C. In Victoria he pursued his life-long love of gardening, developed a special interest in Rhododendrons, and acquired a large collection from around the world. The Rhododendrons were transplanted to the University of Victoria’s Finnerty Gardens when he left his home in 1993.

Dr. Senn was a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, served as Vice President of the Ninth International Botanical Congress in Montreal in 1959, was President of the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada in 1952 to 1954, served as Editor of the Canadian Field-Naturalist from 1942 to 1956, and served as Editor for the Bibliography of Canadian Plant Geography.

Dr. Senn will be long remembered for his contributions to controlled environmental research facilities and for making these facilities truly responsive to the needs of plant and animal scientists.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

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Robert H. Burris
Theodore W. Tibbits, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ARTHUR MALCOLM STROMMEN

Emeritus Professor of Agronomy Arthur Malcolm Strommen died October 31, 1978. Son of Martin and Clara Strommen, he was born on a farm at Blanchardville, Wisconsin on November 18, 1904. The family moved to Greenwood when Art was eight years old.

After graduation from Greenwood High School in 1923, Art enrolled in the agricultural college at Madison. He was a protege of and assistant to Professor E.J. Delwiche who pioneered the agricultural development of northern Wisconsin and who was the first director of the extensive system of Branch Experiment Stations throughout the state. Art was graduated with a B.S. degree in 1928 from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He received the M.S. degree in 1938. He successively held the ranks of Assistant (1935-39), Instructor (1940-43), Assistant Professor (1944-46), Associate Professor (1947-49) of Agronomy and since 1950, Professor of Agronomy. He became Superintendent of the Branch Station at Spooner in 1944. Professor Strommen devoted his whole professional career to the betterment of agriculture in northern Wisconsin. He retired in 1969 as Emeritus Professor.

Arty was married in 1930 to Minerva Mason, a nurse at Marshfield Hospital. They lived at Ashland where he divided his time between agronomy work at Ashland and corn breeding at Spooner. They moved to the Experiment Station at Spooner in 1935.

Arthur Strommen’s great contribution had been the breeding of early maturing strains of hybrid corn. These have been responsible for making corn a more significant crop in northern areas, not only in Wisconsin but also in other states, Canada, and more recently in northwestern Europe. Instead of merely a silage crop subject to major hazards, corn has become increasingly important as a grain crop in these areas. The Corn Belt has moved northward as a result of the breeding of early hybrids and the increases in acreages of corn have been highly significant. In an attempt to devise a more satisfactory basis for maturity classification than previously existed, Professor Strommen was a leader in a series of international investigations studying the factors, especially thermal units, influencing maturity in corn.

Professor Strommen’s other accomplishments include early maturing varieties of soybeans and the selection of oats and other crops suitable for northern latitudes. He has been active in promoting overhead irrigation in light soil areas of Wisconsin as a means of enhancing agricultural security. As superintendent, Art was responsible for the management of the station which serves many departments of the College of Agriculture. He and Minerva were interested in the station as if it were their own personal farm, including flowers and the large vegetable garden and orchard surrounding the house. The Spooner community also enjoyed produce grown on the station such as sweet corn and potatoes and the personal services provided by Art such as arranging seed supplies as well as counsel.

Along with his duties as superintendent, Professor Strommen was prominent in community activities, assuming important responsibilities in the school system, the selective service board, his church, and as president of the Kiwanis Club.

Professor Strommen had been a member of the American Society of Agronomy since 1932 where he was active in the deliberations of the Corn Breeding Technical Committee of the North Central Region for many years. Though he made his significant contributions as a “doer of things”, he has co-authored numerous bulletins and circulars related to corn breeding and corn culture.

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The Strommens have two children. Gene, a Lt. Com. in the Navy, is teaching at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He and his wife have two children. Carole is married to Bill Bonesho and has two children. Bill is with the Honeywell company in St. Paul.

Arthur Strommen was deeply devoted to his work. He radiated confidence, sincerity and kindliness. His mission was dedicated to helping others help themselves.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Robert E. Rand
Hazel L. Shands
Robert H. Andrew, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITA PROFESSOR BURDEAN E. STRUCKMEYER

Dr. Burdean E. Struckmeyer, Emerita Professor of Horticulture, died on September 30, 1996 at home in Madison at the age of 84.

Dr. Struckmeyer was born May 25, 1912 at Cottage Grove, Wisconsin. She received her elementary and high school education in Madison graduating from East High School in 1931. In that same year she entered the University of Wisconsin-Madison and received a B.A. degree in botany in 1935. Through further graduate study she earned an M.A. degree in 1936 and a Ph.D. degree in Botany-Horticulture in 1939, both at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Dr. Struckmeyer became a member of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Horticulture in 1939. She was appointed an assistant Instructor in 1939, Instructor in 1943, Assistant Professor in 1947, Associate Professor in 1950, and Professor of Horticulture in 1965. Burdean retired from the University faculty in 1981 and was named an Emeritus Professor in 1982. She was the first female on the faculty in the history of the Department of Horticulture.

Dr. Struckmeyer's faculty appointment was unique for its time, being principally in research as a plant anatomist and morphologist in the Department of Horticulture. This appointment opened up many opportunities for special contributions in different areas of plant science. She cooperated in active projects with almost everyone on the staff in the Department of Horticulture and was also a notable contributor in research projects across department lines. Cooperative projects of special note include the efforts of boron in corn ear development with the Department of Soil Science, winter hardiness of alfalfa with the Department of Agronomy and oak wilt and Dutch Elm disease research with the Departments of Plant Pathology and Entomology. The cooperative activities led to her research work being recognized locally, nationally and internationally.

Professor Struckmeyer published extensively in plant science research. Seventy-four research papers and articles are documented to her credit. The American Society for Horticultural Science elected her a fellow in 1972 and she was recognized as the first woman so honored by this society.

Dr. Struckmeyer had a strong commitment to training students and contributed long hours to insuring their understanding and accurate interpretation of plant anatomy and morphology. Her contributions to graduate student training and her meticulous style of manuscript review was widely recognized and highly valued in her Department, the University and by national societies. Burdean had a special desire to encourage undergraduate students to pursue studies in Horticulture. This interest in students is now evidenced by a substantial legacy in her will which establishes undergraduate scholarships in Horticulture.

Nationally Dr. Struckmeyer was active in the American Society for Horticultural Science and the American Society of Plant Physiologists. She was also a member of the Botanical Society of American and the International Society of Plant Morphologists. Membership in honorary societies included, Sigma Xi, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Phi Delta Gamma and Phi Alpha Xi.

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Dr. Struckmeyer will be long remembered as one deeply committed to her profession and for her serious attitude toward careful detailed research. She will also be remembered for her many years of service as a loyal and dedicated staff member of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, and the Department of Horticulture.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Brent McCown
Lloyd Peterson
Theodore W. Tibbitts
John A. Schoenemann, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR HAROLD E. "BUD" FOSTER

Harold E. "Bud" Foster, who served his alma mater as head men’s basketball coach for 25 years -- from 1934 to 1959 -- died in Madison on July 16, 1996 at the age of 90.

Foster was born in Newton, Kansas and his family moved to Mason City, Iowa where he participated in athletics, becoming especially proficient in basketball. Following high school graduation, he worked in Chicago to earn money to attend college. He enrolled at Wisconsin in 1926 to study economics and began his long association with the university.

Bud played three years of varsity basketball -- from 1927 to 1930 -- under the coaching of Dr. Walter E. Meanwell. The 1927-28 team tied for third place in the Big Ten Conference with a 9-3 record. The 1928-29 team had a 10-2 conference record and tied with Michigan for the conference championship. Bud captained the 1929-30 team which finished second in the conference with an 8-2 record. The Badgers’ record during his three years of play was 27-7 in the conference and 43-8 overall.

Following his junior and senior years, Bud was accorded all-Big Ten honors and at the conclusion of his senior year he was named an All-American. After graduation in 1930, Foster played professionally with the Chicago Bruins and the Oshkosh All-Stars of the National Basketball League until 1933, when he was appointed Wisconsin’s freshman basketball coach.

In 1934, Bud was named head basketball coach at Wisconsin, replacing Dr. Meanwell, who had resigned. Bud’s first Wisconsin team, in 1934-35, shared the Big Ten title with Purdue and Illinois -- all were 9-3 in the conference. Overall the Badgers were 17-3. Two players -- Guibert McDonald and Rolf Poser -- were named to the all-Big Ten first team for their outstanding play that season.

Throughout his career as Wisconsin’s coach, Foster was a stickler for defense and a patterned, controlled offense. He taught a methodical, disciplined brand of basketball that relied on deft passing, tight screens, and sharp cuts. Foster’s teams reflected his personality -- reserved, yet efficient. Nevertheless, he was able to coach through to a faster, more offensive game.

The highlight of Bud’s coaching career at Wisconsin came in 1940-41. That season the Badgers were 5-2 in non-conference games and in their first Big Ten game, against Minnesota, they absorbed a 44-27 drubbing. But, under Foster, Wisconsin rallied to win its final eleven conference games -- including a 38-30 victory at Indiana, which had won the Big Ten and NCAA championships the previous season. As a result of their 11-1 conference record, the Badgers claimed the conference championship and qualified for the NCAA Eastern Regional.

Hosting the Eastern Regional, the Badgers defeated Dartmouth and Pittsburgh before crowds of 14,000 in the Field House and gained the NCAA Finals in Kansas City. The Badgers won the NCAA title, defeating Washington State, 39-34, in the championship game, with senior captain Gene Englund and sophomore Most Valuable Player John Kotz leading the way. Both were named all-Big Ten selections and Englund was named an All-American for his senior season. The team’s overall record for 1940-41 was 20-3, with the Badgers winning their final 15 games.

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Wisconsin’s third Big Ten championship came in the 1946-47 season, with a 9-3 conference record. Bobby Cook, the Big Ten’s top scorer from his forward position, and guards Gene Selbo and Walt Lautenbach were all-Big Ten first team choices. The Badgers went to the NCAA Eastern Regional at Madison Square Garden in New York City, losing to CCNY, 70-56, and defeating Navy, 50-49, for third place.

Eight other Foster-coached teams finished in the Big Ten’s first division with the 1942, 1944, and 1950 teams placing second; the 1948 team sharing third place; the 1943 and 1951 teams tying for fourth; and the 1953 and 1954 teams placing fifth.

Coach Bud Foster resigned after the 1958-59 season, concluding his 25-year head coaching career with an overall record of 265-267. Bud served his alma mater as Director of Athletic Grants-in-Aid for 17 years until his retirement in 1976. In 1964 Foster was enshrined in the national basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Upon his death, his friend and long-time colleague, Fred Wegner commented: “He was an exceptional coach, as good as there was in the business. One thing I’ll always remember about him -- you never worked for him, you always worked with him.

Bud Foster is survived by his wife of 64 years, Eleanor; a daughter, Stephanie; a son, Brian; and two grandchildren.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
James Hoyt, Chair
James Mott
William G. Reddan
Fred Wegner
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR BENJAMIN GLOVER

Dr. Benjamin Glover, associate professor of psychiatry until his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1981, died of complications resulting from Alzheimer’s disease on March 5, 1995 at a Madison area nursing home at the age of 78.

Born in Chicago, Illinois on April 29, 1916 Benjamin H. Glover, Jr. pursued his higher education in Illinois. Professor Glover graduated from Northwestern University receiving a Bachelor of Science degree (Phi Beta Kappa) in 1937. He went on to receive his M.S. degree in 1939 and M.D. in 1943 also from Northwestern University. He soon was commissioned to the Medical Corps of the United States Navy in 1943. His training began in surgery moving to psychiatry at naval hospitals in Washington, Florida, and Virginia. During WWII, he served a tour on the USS Phelps as fleet surgeon on Atlantic convoys.

After leaving the Navy in 1947 as a lieutenant commander, he moved to Madison to begin a 35 year career with the UW Medical School Psychiatry Department. In the first years he worked with students at the UW Health Service, later moving to UW Hospitals.

Professor Glover’s career with the UW Medical School was multi-faceted showing his long standing dedication to his career and the UW. While working with the Medical School, he worked in many areas, doing research concerning the sport of boxing, serving as advisor to foreign medical students and to the UW Flying Club. He was an active mentor to the independent study program of the Medical School, and was involved in research and programs in psychotherapy, geriatric medicine, and continuing medical training, including a nine year program of teaching psychiatry to family physicians.

His efforts and dedication were also very valuable to the hospital. He served as Chief of Staff at the University Hospital from 1967-1969 and Vice Chief of Staff from 1965-1967. Throughout his career he wrote numerous publications. He also gave many lectures and presentations on his work and research. This was a man who loved his work and had the respect of his colleagues.

He retired as an associate professor of psychiatry in 1981 and was awarded emeritus status. During his career he served as a consultant to the VA hospitals and, after his retirement, became Chief of Psychiatric Services at the VA Medical Center, Tomah, Wisconsin, where he served for six years.

In addition to psychiatry, Professor Glover had many other interests. He was a student and observer of nature and its many facets, and enjoyed rock collecting and nature photography. He also loved sketching and drawing and was a licensed pilot. He was a determined man, with boundless energy, always eager to learn, always with a ready smile to lend a helping hand to friends.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Dr. Ned Kalin
Dr. John Marshall
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITA PROFESSOR E. LIDA KIRCHBERGER

Lida Kirchberger, Professor Emerita of German, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, on July 1, 1907, and died in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on January 13, 1997. Her life spanned most of the twentieth century and bore the stamp of major events of the times. As a young woman she married Hans Kirchberger, a noted attorney, member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the German Reich, and professor of business at the University of Leipzig. In the late 1930s they came to the United States as refugees from Nazi Germany. She completed a Ph.D. degree in German at the University of Wisconsin in 1949 with a dissertation on the German epic of the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. She joined the staff of the department of German and taught language and literature, advancing through the ranks of Instructor (1952-1956) and Assistant Professor (1956-1960) to become the first woman in the department promoted to a tenured position as Associate Professor (1960) and the first woman to hold a full professorship (beginning in 1965). She continued to teach German language and literature here until her retirement in 1971.

Professor Kirchberger served from 1961 through 1971 on the editorial board of the Department of German’s journal Monatshefte. She published articles on modern German authors including Clemens Brentano, Friedrich Dürrenmatt, Robert Musil, and Thomas Mann, as well as on the medieval period on which she had concentrated on as a graduate student. In addition, she frequently contributed book reviews which were invariably straight to the point and always accurate in their assessments. She was a meticulous worker, known for her careful scholarship and polished style. Younger colleagues were well advised not to make even the smallest alterations to the texts she had prepared.

Students in Professor Kirchberger’s classes were always treated to a serious course of study and subjected to rigorous academic discipline and high standards. They found in her a helpful critic and a good friend. They remember Mrs. K -- as she was known to many -- as a lively, enthusiastic teacher with a strong sense of humor and a hearty laugh. Her thorough knowledge of European intellectual culture and traditions made her an excellent interpreter of German literature to American students, who delighted in comparisons of life in Britain, Germany, and the United States, that laced her information-rich lectures.

After her retirement, Professor Kirchberger remained active. She held guest professorships in both Norway and New Zealand. She moved back to Germany and lived a number of years in Karlsruhe, where she and her husband had spent extensive periods in the postwar years after his appointment in 1951 to the bar of the West German Supreme Court. She traveled widely, visiting family and friends in Europe and in the United States. She remained in touch with friends in Madison, even though, after many years, not many of her former associates were here. In 1981 she settled in Albuquerque. Just before her eightieth birthday, she published a book-length study entitled Franz Kafka’s Use of Law in Fiction (Peter Lang, 1986), which had occupied her for some time.

With Professor Kirchberger’s death, the Department of German at the University of Wisconsin has lost a scholar, a teacher, a colleague, and a friend. Her work and accomplishments paved the way for many women who followed her in the field of German Literature. She is survived by her sons Walter Kirchberger of Birmingham, Michigan, and Robert Kirchberger of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and by many family members and friends.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Charlotte L. Brancaforte
Cora Lee Nollendorfs
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROY E. NICHOLS

Roy Elwyn Nichols was born on the family farm in Leonardville, NY on July 10th, 1909. Building upon his boyhood interest in animals, he pursued his academic training by receiving a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from Ontario Veterinary College of Toronto, from which he received the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1933. He received the Masters Degree in 1934 and a PhD in 1941 in Veterinary Science from Ohio State University. He also was accorded a Doctor of Veterinary Science (in absentia) from the University of Toronto in 1943. His appointment as Assistant Professor of Veterinary Science at Purdue University (1941-1947) was interrupted by his service as Captain in the Veterinary Corps, Army of the United States from 1942-1945. In 1947 he was appointed the country’s youngest Dean of Veterinary Medicine at Washington State University at 38 years of age. In 1951, he accepted a position as Professor of Veterinary Science in the Department of Veterinary Science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. This new position was part of the great expansion in the Department during the 1950s.

During the next 10 years, he developed an undergraduate course in physiology for the animal science students in the College of Agriculture. He also taught in the Short Course from which he received the “Little Badger Award” in 1972. His research was concentrated around nutrition and metabolism in cattle with particular emphasis on the manifestations of stress as reflected in digestive disorders. He authored more than 85 scientific publications and co-authored two books.

Dr. Nichols received many professional honors including the Ohio State University Alumnus Award in 1972, the Meritorious Award from the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association in 1974, and the Borden Award from the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1976. He was a member of many professional organizations and an officer in several including the American and Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Associations, the American Association of Veterinary Nutrition where he served as president in 1961. Professor Nichols and Professor Glenn Pound conducted a study of African agricultural research needs and infrastructure for the Rockefeller Foundation and co-authored a report entitled, “Observations on Instructional and Research Needs and Developments in West and East Africa.” Dr. Nichols was an early advocate for a School of Veterinary Medicine in the State of Wisconsin and worked diligently to further its approval by the Legislature.

He was also active in civic affairs and received many awards for contributions to the community. He received awards as a Boy Scout leader and from the Kiwanis Club. He served as an officer in the National Council of Boy Scouts, the University Club where he was Secretary from 1975-78, the City Farmers president 1967 and 1968 and in numerous other honorary and service fraternities and organizations. He was featured as a “Know Your Madisonian” in the Wisconsin State Journal on June 9th of 1974. Scouting, horsemanship and hunting and fishing were Dr. Nichols’ hobbies. His real hobby was raising beef cattle. When meeting Roy, it was not unusual to have him proudly pull out a tattered bit of paper from his wallet to give you the latest statistics about his raising and marketing successes from his herd of Hereford and cross-bred beef cattle.
Professor Roy E. Nichols died of multiple myeloma on May 9, 1996 at the age of 86. He was predeceased by his wife Carrie. He is survived by his son, Bruce Nichols of Madison and a daughter, Janice of Kailua, Hawaii and five grandchildren.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
David T. Berman
Oliver J. Ginther, Chair
James A. Will
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR LESTER WILHELM JULIUS (SMOKY) SEIFERT

On September 3, 1996, Lester ("Smoky") Seifert, Emeritus Professor of German, passed away at his Madison home after a long battle with cancer. His passing brought an end not only to one of the most important careers in German American studies, but also to a long and distinguished career of scholarship, teaching and service to the University and the State. His passing took from our midst one of the most positive and energetic voices in the field and one of the University’s most loyal servants.

Smoky was born on August 15, 1915, on a farm near Juneau, Wisconsin, a community founded in 1843 by immigrants from the Oderbruch in northeast Germany; the Low German of that region was his mother tongue. He received his A.B. in 1937 from Northwestern College in Watertown, his M.A. in 1938 from the University of Wisconsin, and his Ph.D. in 1941 from Brown University. His doctoral dissertation entitled “The Pennsylvania German dialect spoken in the counties of Lehigh and Berks” was a work that laid the foundation for modern Pennsylvania German studies. Two volumes grew out of this dissertation, and arrangements are underway to insure a posthumous publication of a final derivative of that research: Seifert’s long-awaited Word Atlas of Pennsylvania German.

Upon completion of his doctorate, he was offered an instructorship at Brown which he held until March 1942, when he enlisted in the army. He served in the Signal Intelligence Corps, primarily in Africa and Europe, until the end of the war, using his linguistic skills to decipher Nazi intelligence. In 1946, he came to the University’s Department of German. In the 40 years he served the University, he also led the University Extension Division’s and the Center System’s German instructional program. In the true sense of the Wisconsin Idea, he brought his expertise on German language, literature and culture to many communities of the state. While expanding the correspondence instructional program, he also was a pioneer in televised language instruction and brought through that medium, a “Conversational German” class to thousands of non-traditional students throughout the state as well as developing a program for children called, “Kinder lernen Deutsch,” that responded to German ethnic groups throughout the state. In 1985 he retired from the University, yet continued in the last eleven years of his life to remain in close contact with the Max Kade Institute for German American Studies, which he was instrumental in bringing to the University. Even in times of adversity, he could still be found doing his research there and providing public service by advising the State citizens on genealogical, German immigration, and cultural matters.

Various articles on Pennsylvania German and groundbreaking work on Wisconsin German reflect Seifert’s lifelong interest in the fate of the German language in America. At the same time, the graduate courses he taught and the eighteen doctoral dissertations he directed revealed him to be an unusually versatile scholar who was as knowledgeable in medieval literature, historical Germanic grammar, and classical languages, as he was in modern linguistics. He was more than a director of dissertations; he was a mentor and Doktorvater of his dissertators, and commanded the love and respect of these people throughout their careers. In spite of his astonishing command of a wide range of fields, he did not flaunt his erudition and he was valued by colleagues and students alike for his openness to new ideas.

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His scholarship, teaching, and service to the profession earned him a number of awards and honors, including a visiting professor at the University of Marburg 1966-67, the Distinguished German Educator Award of the Wisconsin chapter of the American Association of Teachers of German (1985), Distinguished Service Award of the Society for German-American Studies (1987), and the Bundesverdienstkreuz erster Klasse by the President of Germany (1989). In 1991 the volume arising from “The German Language in America, 1683-1991” was dedicated to him, as was a special issue of the journal Monatshefte.

Smoky was a man of great warmth, gentleness, and humanity whose friendships were wide spread among the University and Madison community. He was a most considerate man, loved and admired by all who knew him. He is survived by a daughter, Suzanne; her husband, Bill; and four grandchildren. He will be sorely missed by, not only his family, but a multitude of friends, colleagues, and his Doktorkinder.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Donald A. Becker
Howard Martin
Joseph C. Salmons
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOE BRANSFORD WILSON

Professor Emeritus Joe Bransford Wilson died at his home in Wimberley, Texas on September 7, 1996. He had served the University long and well since he joined the faculty of the Bacteriology Department as an instructor in 1946, immediately after completing his military service in World War II. He served as Chairman of the department from 1968 to 1973.

Joe Wilson was one of several Texans who came to Wisconsin for Ph.D. training in bacteriology. At one time, in fact, three members of the Bacteriology Department faculty were Texans--O.N. Allen, E.M. Foster and J.B. Wilson. Even now the department's chairman, Glenn Chambliss, a senior lecturer, Kenneth Todar, and the administrative director, Judy Peterson, are Texas-trained bacteriologists. Clearly, Wisconsin's Texas connection has been a long and strong one.

When he joined the Bacteriology Department in 1946 Joe Wilson's role was to study pathogenic microorganisms and infectious disease, particularly as they relate to the research and teaching needs of the department and college. This brought him in close association with both the Department of Veterinary Science and the Department of Medical Microbiology. In fact, he held a joint appointment in, and served as chairman of, the Department of Medical Microbiology from 1976 to 1980.

Through his teaching and mentoring, Joe touched the lives of thousands of students. He taught several microbiology courses over the years to a large variety of students including pre-med, pre-pharmacy and bacteriology majors. In 1975 he received the College Teaching Award in recognition of his teaching excellence. Joe had a special place in his heart for foreign and minority students and he wanted them to have equal access to a quality doctoral program. Former students remember him as extra special because of his encouragement, honesty and fairness. Few professors have surpassed him as a role model.

When Joe Wilson became Chairman of Bacteriology he set out to remedy a number of problems, primarily in the instructional laboratories and graduate program, but also involving allocation of departmental resources, merit distribution of salary money, distribution of teaching loads among faculty, and a plan for remodeling and modernizing E.B. Fred Hall. Recognizing where new research funding was likely to come from, he also embraced the swing toward more basic research within the department and thus insured its future leadership in research.

Joe Wilson recognized, probably more than any individual in department history, the need for, and the potential of, an outstanding undergraduate degree program in bacteriology. He built within the department an infra structure of faculty and staff with 100 per cent teaching appointments to develop and maintain such a B.S. degree program. Today's B.S. degree program in Bacteriology, put in place by Joe Wilson, has grown to over 250 majors and is consistently ranked as the best in the nation.

The campus administration soon recognized Joe Wilson's administrative skills and called on him more and more for contributions outside the classroom and research laboratory. He served as the Graduate School's Associate Dean for the Biological Sciences from 1965 to 1969; as the Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Planning from 1979 to 1980; as a member of the Graduate School's Research Committee from 1965 to 1969; and on several other Graduate School programs involving biological sciences.

(continued)
As busy as he was, Professor Wilson found time to contribute to outside professional and scientific organizations. He was a long-time member—was elected Honorary Member—of the American Society for Microbiology; he was a Fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology; he served on the Bacteriology and Mycology Study Section of the National Institutes of Health; and he served for three years on the selection Committee for Fulbright Fellowships.

One project that was always central to Joe Wilson’s interests started very soon after he joined the U.W. faculty in 1946. At that time he and fellow Texans, Mike Foster of the Bacteriology Department and Gordon Worley of the Medical School, decided to involve some of their like-minded friends and colleagues in a regular bi-weekly exercise aimed at sharing the wealth while beating the laws of chance with decks of 52 cards. They enlisted several of their friends in this enterprise including G.A. Rohlich of Engineering, A. Fred Rasmussen of Medical Microbiology, J. LeRoy Sims of the Department of Medicine, and Floyd Andre of the Ag School Administration. Each took his turn as host for the evening. The size of the group was limited by the number that could sit around the host’s dining table.

As vacancies occurred the group added replacements. Over the years these included Folke Skoog and Ken Keegstra, Botany; Frank Strong, Biochemistry; Joe Lalich, Pathology; John Juhl, Radiology; Peter Eichman and Ray Chun, Neurology; Phil Cohen, Physiological Chemistry; Gil Ramirez, Medicine; J.D. Kabler, Student Health; Ralph Hawley, Medical School; and Glenn Chambliss, Bacteriology. These men comprise the “(in)famous Friday night poker coterie” referred to recently in Wisconsin Medical Alumni Magazine.

It is always sad to lose a dear friend and colleague like Joe Wilson; but he leaves many pleasant memories for us to enjoy.

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UW-Madison Fac Doc 1285 - 5 May 1997
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITA PROFESSOR MADELEINE K. DORAN
Ruth C. Wallerstein Professor of English Emerita
1905-1996

Educated at Stanford University (BA 1927, PhD 1930), and the University of Iowa (MA 1928), Professor Doran was an internationally renowned scholar-critic of Shakespeare and of the English drama, 1550-1640.

Her most influential book, *Endeavors of Art. A Study of Form in Elizabethan Drama* (1954), was regarded as the indispensable work of criticism and historical scholarship of the time. Drawing on Continental as well as English sources which theorized about dramatic form, she shows, in her words, how native playwrights had to “subdue narrative and verbal copiousness to dramatic form” so as to make the drama artistically successful. The range of her learning was prodigious; it was matched by her thoughtful, sensitive readings of the dramatic and non-dramatic texts she drew on.

Her work as a graduate student—one may notice how rapidly she accumulated her degrees—was in the emerging discipline of analytic bibliography, the study of early printed versions of plays to discover what forces—of transmission in manuscript, playhouse revisions, setting into type, and the like—might account for the vagaries those printed texts display. She concentrated on the so-called “bad quartos,” those which seem not to derive from the author’s pen but from other, unknown sources. Her Ph.D. dissertation was on the relationship among the three printed versions of *King Lear*, as difficult a problem as there is in this field of study, and one not satisfactorily settled to this day. She anticipated by fifty years the influence of the second quarto on the printing of the folio; her observations were neglected until the 1980s, since when her pioneering work has received new interest and confirmation.

Professor Doran came to Madison in 1935 after a brief stint at Wellesley College, joining Helen C. White, Ruth C. Wallerstein, and Julia Grace Wales in a department unusually hospitable to women scholars. Here she taught, chiefly, Shakespeare, and the Bible as Literature to 40 years of admiring, devoted students. Her graduate students went on to distinguished careers of their own in major universities, and in one instance, the directorship of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C. She took particular care with the junior faculty members who assisted in teaching her Shakespeare courses, showing them by precept and example the values of generous yet demanding pedagogy.

She worked hard as an academic citizen. Probably the finest monument to this aspect of her career is the Institute for Research in the Humanities, which she helped plan and where she served as one of its permanent members. Her appointment to the Wallerstein Professorship, the first named professorship granted to anyone in the Division of the Humanities on this campus, in 1967 marked the esteem her colleagues held for her. Other honors came from the outside: three honorary doctorates, election to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, the Banta Prize for her book of poetry, *Time’s Foot*; and, in 1974-1975, the presidency of the Shakespeare Association of America.

Miss Doran—as she preferred to be called—had another talent, unusual in an academic: creative writing, in the forms of poetry and the familiar essay. This talent she used to express her delicate and detailed observation of nature, for she was a skilled and passionate naturalist. But she wrote of other matters as well.

(continued)
Something About Swans—the title announces her interest—contains, in an essay called “Listening,” a plea that we listen to Shakespeare rather than impose theories on him: “We may, if we wish, have a Marxist Romeo and Juliet, a Kottian Midsummer Night’s Dream, a fascist (or anti-fascist) Julius Caesar, a Freudian Hamlet, an existentialist Lear. But if we use them in these ways, their essence will escape us, though we may be too ignorant or insensitive to realize that it is doing so.” That same desire to listen to Shakespeare helped her listen to and watch her swans, sparrows, even the fog. In 1974, her book of poetry, Time’s Foot, appeared, containing in the title poem, the lines, “When I am old, let me be old. / Let me not with undeceiving renovations / Exhibit shoddy, nor ape a graceless nowness.”

She retired in 1975, and published the next year Shakespeare’s Dramatic Language, a collection of essays on the great tragedies. For many years she remained physically and mentally vigorous, but at last time’s foot had its implacable effect, and her last years were sadly unaware.

Let me grow old.
Let time’s foot mark its path, nor falsely say
It has not trod this road: let trample earth
Show struggle at the crossroads; along the lane
The long slow march of evening hooves
From field to byre; and just here, where
The margin grass treasures a first fritillary
The faint morning print of startled hare.

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ON THE DEATH OF CLINICAL EMERITUS PROFESSOR PETER A. DUEHR

Peter Duehr, Emeritus Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, died on December 2, 1994. Peter was born on a farm near Hayward, Wisconsin, on February 16, 1903. He received B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Wisconsin and subsequently, in 1929, the M.D. degree from Rush Medical College. After an internship at Wisconsin General Hospital and two years in the Student Health Department, he completed what was then our combined residency in ophthalmology and otolaryngology.

Peter then joined Drs. Frederick A. Davis and Eugene Neff, both as a part-time faculty member at the University and in their practice of ophthalmology at the Davis-Neff Clinic. Peter rose from Clinical Instructor in 1934 to Clinical Professor in 1954, when he became chair of the Ophthalmology Division of the Department of Surgery. He was granted faculty status in 1961-62. Peter served in this position until 1970, when ophthalmology was reorganized as a department with a full-time chairman. He became Emeritus in 1973, retired from practice in 1978, and received the Emeritus Faculty Award from our Medical Alumni Association in 1980. Subsequently funds were raised, primarily from ophthalmology residents trained by Peter, to endow the Peter A. Duehr Chair in Ophthalmology, occupied initially by Matthew Davis and currently by Richard Dorzbach.

Peter was the compleat physician, an astute diagnostician who missed nothing on the clinical examination and had an amazing memory for the unusual case seen many years ago, a gifted surgeon whose touch was likened by his students to that of a feather, and a gentle, attentive counselor who was never too rushed to answer all of his devoted patients’ questions. Peter taught by example and by thoughtfully answering the questions of his trainees, which often continued long after his rounds or clinic sessions were over. Peter’s humility, honesty, and clinical excellence endeared him to his residents and to ophthalmologists throughout the state, and to his colleagues at the Medical School. He was an effective advocate for the emergence of ophthalmology as an independent Department. Ophthalmology at the University of Wisconsin owes a great deal to Peter Duehr.

Peter and his beloved and devoted wife, Vera, maintained a large rose garden for many years. In 1951 they were founders of the Madison Rose Society and Peter was the first rose judge in Wisconsin.

Peter was preceded in death by Vera and is survived by their two daughters, Dohna and Mary, and their families.

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR GEORGE H. DURY

George H. Dury, Professor Emeritus of Geography and Geology since 1979, passed away in England on October 4, 1996, at the age of 80.

Professor Dury was born September 11, 1916, in Hellidon, Northants, England. He earned his B.A. (in 1937) and M.A. (in 1944) in Geography from the University of London. Between December 1940 and March 1946, he served in the Royal Air Force in photo intelligence. In 1951, he received his Ph.D. in Geography/Geomorphology from the University of London. His research and teaching career began in 1949 and was to span three continents.

George’s academic career was largely associated with three institutions. He was Lecturer in Geography at Birkbeck College, University of London, from January 1949 to July 1962. From August 1962 to August 1969, he was Professor and Head of the Department of Geography at the University of Sydney, Australia. While at Sydney, he became Pro-Dean of the Faculty of Science during 1966-67, and then Dean of the Faculty of Science during 1968-69. In August 1969, he joined the University of Wisconsin-Madison where he held joint appointments in Geography and Geology. He was chair of the Geography Department from 1971 to 1974.

George’s scholarly contributions to Geography, Geology, and Geomorphology are numerous. He studied glacial modifications of the landscapes of Britain and Sweden; the effects of climate change on the discharge of rivers in France, Wisconsin, and New South Wales; and duricrusts, pediplains and deep weathering in Australia and Wisconsin. But his contributions to scholarship go much beyond that which may be deduced from his research papers: He was a key contributor to the introduction of quantitative, process-oriented methodology in the U.K. The high esteem in which he was held by the world community of geographers/geomorphologists is evidenced in the honors he received. These include a Doctor of Science Degree which the University of London awarded George in 1971 on the basis of his published work from 1945-70; the McCaughey Professorship from the University of Sydney; the Meritorious Contribution Award from the Association of American Geographers; and the Nevin Fenneman Professorship from the University of Wisconsin. The University of Sydney named its coastal research vessel “The George Dury”.

While George researched and published on a wide range of topics, two in particular stand out. These are ‘underfit streams’ and duricrust’. His work on underfit streams, showing that paleo stream morphologies record the effects of past climate changes, represented pioneering quantitative paleohydrologic investigations. His early research on underfit streams led to his appointment as a Division Staff Scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey from July 1960 to June 1961. This appointment resulted in the publications of his three well-known U.S. Geological Survey Professional Papers on the topic of underfit streams. George’s other favorite topic, duricrust weathering profiles, began while he was at the University of Sydney and continued at Wisconsin. Whether it was duricrust, underfit streams, or other subjects of enquiry, much of George’s research contained his strong interest in understanding geomorphic responses to climate changes.

George was a brilliant scholar, a person of tremendous drive and infectious enthusiasm; he had an amazing capacity for hard work. At the time of this retirement, he had published more that 50 full-length research
papers, three college texts in a total of 11 editions, and four elementary texts, a very well-known general science book (*The Face of the Earth*), a widely adopted text on the regional geography of the British Isles, and over 100 technical reports, commentaries, review articles, symposia contributions, and other miscellaneous papers.

He is survived by his wife Muriel who lives in England.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS VILAS PROFESSOR JAMES WILLARD HURST

Vilas Professor of Law Emeritus, James Willard Hurst, indubitably Wisconsin’s greatest and most renowned professor of law, died in his home in Madison on June 18th 1997 in his 87th year. No man contributed more to the reputation of Wisconsin’s Law School in his teaching, his research, and his influence upon students, colleagues and historians. “He created the social history of American law,” observes Professor Hendrik Hartog of Princeton.

Willard rejected the conventional notion that law stands as a self-contained abstraction learned through a study of judicial decisions. Understanding law requires an examination of law in its larger societal context and requires a meticulous examination of facts. Willard encapsulated his vision of law in a 1953 letter to Wisconsin’s President E.B. Fred:

“Social control by law has developed in our past largely by trial and error. Some of the errors have been very costly; some might have been avoided had policy decisions been made on the basis of a more adequate understanding of what had gone before, and of a general social situation then existing. Legal research won’t produce the millennium, but it is a necessary part of the total effort for a more humane and decent way of life to which our society is committed.”

His published works include nineteen books, all of which enjoy permanent value. His most ambitious work, the culmination of 20 years research, showed how the timber industry’s exploitation of Wisconsin’s primitivistic forests related to social and economic forces which shaped laws of contracts, banking and property, and was titled broadly and appropriately “Law and Economic Growth” (1964). American legal historians found inspiration in “Law and the Conditions of Freedom in the 19th Century” (1956) which remains in print and justifies the attention of non-specialists seeking understanding of American law. With Dean Lloyd Garrison, and then with Professors Samuel Mermin and Carl Auerbach he pioneered the study of law in society by means of a casebook, “The Legal Process,” which in its three editions furnished the groundwork for first year law students at Wisconsin and elsewhere. “The Growth of American Law - the Law Makers,” published in 1950, constituted a path breaking institutional history of the role of law in American society. On the 40th anniversary of its publication the American Society of Legal History honored Willard “for this and countless other contributions to the field of American legal history, and for the inspiration which his work, his personality, and his deep humanity have given to so many in the world of legal and historical scholarship.” To honor him the Board of Regents this year established the J. Willard Hurst chair of law.

Born and raised in Rockford, Illinois, he graduated from Williams College in 1932 and from the Harvard Law School in 1935 where he finished at the top of his class and as Note Editor of the Law Review. Thereafter he served Professor Felix Frankfurter as a research fellow, and sole clerk for United States Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis. Dean Lloyd Garrison recruited him to Wisconsin in 1937, and except for wartime service in the Board of Economic Warfare (1942 - 1943), and as a Lieutenant, U.S. Navy Reserve (1943 - 1946), he illuminated our faculty even after taking emeritus status in 1981. During his Navy service he assisted Professor (Admiral) Samuel Morrison in writing the history of United States naval operations in World War II. On the recommendation of Justice Frankfurter the Navy assigned him to the Supreme Court to research the law of treason. The Supreme Court adopted Willard’s historical reasoning explicitly in

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Willard generously offered insights to peers and especially to younger colleagues. A lunch with Willard produced ideas and research plans demanding the labor of the recipient for months if not years. Grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation and the Social Science Research Council attest to his national impact and reputation. He presented his scholarship so vividly that students engulfed his difficult, and entirely elective, classes.

He persistently rejected the blandishments and wooing of other schools. Justice Brandeis in May 1940 wrote about Willard:

“Dean Acheson ... told me ... that Willard had again (the third time) declined the offer of the Yale Law School - this declination - and Bob Bunn’s refusal of Harvard should give us a great Law School in Madison ....”

Subsequently he turned down further offers of Yale Law School’s deanship, and among other offers, a chair at Harvard. His visiting appointments included service as Pitt Professor of American History at Cambridge University (1967 - 1968). He did not relish travel but preferred the independence, environment and support found in Wisconsin where he inspired scholars throughout the nation.

He received the James Barr Ames award from Harvard, the Triennial Book Award of the Order of the Coif, the Phillips Prize of the American Philosophical Society, honorary degrees from Williams and the University of Florida, and an M.A. from Cambridge University (England). Among his many committee assignments he served a four year term as a director of the Social Science Research Council. His influence upon former students lead them to form the Law and Society Association where Willard’s work endures as a continuing legacy.

Willard’s work deeply depended upon the support, care and understanding of his beloved wife, Frances, who continues to adorn Madison. His son, Thomas Hurst, serves on the law faculty of the University of Florida, and his daughter Dr. Deborah Hurst Senter practices medicine in Piedmont, California.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOHN EDSEL “ED” KENDRICK

Professor Emeritus John Edsel “Ed” Kendrick died at Madison Meriter Hospital on Monday, April 7, 1997 at the age of 68.

Ed was born on December 23, 1928 in Scott City, Kansas. After graduation from high school he served in the United States Navy from 1946-1948. After leaving the Navy he returned to Kansas to pursue his higher education. Ed graduated from the University of Kansas with an A.B. degree in Physiology in 1952 and a Ph.D. degree in 1957 specializing in cardiovascular physiology. In 1969 he was awarded an NIH Special Research Fellowship which enabled him to spend a year at Goteborg University, Sweden in the laboratory of Professor Bjorn Folkow.

Following the receipt of his doctoral degree Ed joined the faculty of the Department of Physiology in the U.W. Medical School. His career in the Department of Physiology was multifaceted. From the time of his arrival in Madison until the time of his retirement in 1993, Professor Kendrick taught a lecture and laboratory course in Human Physiology to about 600 undergraduate students per year. In addition he also taught cardiovascular physiology to both graduate and medical students.

Ed was a very dedicated teacher who spent considerable time refining his presentations to make certain his subject matter was both current and would stimulate the interest of his students. Equally important to all those who came in contact with him was Ed’s wonderful dry sense of humor which enabled him establish warm relationships with his students and his colleagues, and provided much character to the Physiology department.

In research Ed investigated the control of the peripheral vascular system. To this end, and in keeping with his talent in mechanics, he developed and built a pump, to replace the heart in experimental animals, which permitted him to study the effects of drugs on the vascular system without the complicating effects of the drugs on the heart. This very innovative research, carried out in the late 1950’s, was the forerunner to later work on the regulation of blood pressure. Ed investigated the interactions between the various stimuli that control blood pressure. This work was done along with his colleague Jerry Matson and some talented graduate students whom he attracted to his laboratory. In this work Ed asked the very important question of what the blood pressure regulation system would do, and how it would do it, when presented with competing stimuli, one of which (elevated blood pressure) normally lowers blood pressure dramatically and the other of which (hypoxia) should raise blood pressure to aid survival of the animal. In a series of elegant papers he showed that the hypoxia effectively countered the normal reduction in blood pressure that was produced by elevated blood pressure, proving that the immediate need for survival dominated over prolonged homeostatic mechanisms. In addition he localized the source of the suppression to the brain-stem. These were very important findings and while he himself was very unassuming about his research, his work demonstrates the high quality and originality of his science.

Aside from Physiology Ed had many interests: gardening, music from Beethoven and Brahms to Jazz, reading novels, especially historical novels and those dealing with espionage, photography, (an area in which he was most talented) and sports, particularly basketball and golf. He was a devoted family person and in his later years derived great enjoyment from his grandchildren.

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Ed Kendrick is survived by his wife, Sue; two sons Christopher and Matthew; a daughter, Leslie and three grandchildren.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR HANS JAKOB KUBLER

Professor Hans J. Kubler died on Monday, March 10, 1997 at the age of 74.

Dr. Kubler was a wood scientist in the Department of Forestry and an authority on drying and thermal disintegration of wood. His work, which spanned over 40 years, emphasized ways to decrease losses of timber after harvesting. In this fundamental research, mechanisms of stress development were evaluated in terms of moisture and temperature regimens. His work has led to important and lasting contributions to our understanding of wood properties and reduction of wood losses.

Hans was born on a small, subsistence farm in Oestelsheim, Germany on September 11, 1922. He persevered through great difficulties related to injury and disease during and after World War II, which in most cases, required long periods of convalescence. He completed both his Bachelor of Science (1950) and Ph.D. (1957) degrees at the University of Hamburg, Germany in wood technology and physics. Hans began publishing important papers on wood drying immediately after completion of his B.S. degree, his first publication in 1951, for a total of 14 publications by the time he completed his doctorate.

In 1957-58 Dr. Kubler was financed as a project leader by the German Research Council to carry out research on wood drying. Dr. Kubler then came to America in 1959 as a Fulbright Scholar to work at the U.S.D.A. Forest Products Laboratory on drying stresses and stress relief in wood. After the one year stipend, he returned to Germany to serve as a project leader for the Federal German Research Lab in Reinbeck. During this period (1960-67) he published 35 papers on the effects of wood drying, with topics ranging from discoloration to steam stress relaxation. He also had the opportunity to spend one year at the Kirov Academy in St. Petersburg, Russia, where he continued his work in wood science. Hans learned to read and speak Russian during his stay at the Russian Academy and he documented his experience in more popular outlets under the titles of “Exchange Scientist in Leningrad” and “The State of Soviet Science.”

Dr. Kubler returned to the United States in 1967 to begin a position as a tenured professor in the Department of Forestry. He primarily taught two courses while at Wisconsin, “Wood Science” for the forestry majors and the more popular “Wood as a Building Material” which served a broader campus-wide student clientele. He is remembered affectionately by many undergraduate students who appreciated his willingness to hold class sessions in his home to promote a more relaxed and open discussion on wood related topics. In 1980 Dr. Kubler published his very appealing and readable book on “Wood as Building and Hobby Material” (John Wiley & Sons). The book, as well as a later modified edition (1991), served as the course text until his retirement.

Dr. Kubler continued and expanded his research program while at the University of Wisconsin. He studied such topics as mechanisms of check and crack formation in wood from both heating and freezing, self-heating of wood and mechanisms of shrinking and swelling of wood. His work has resulted in a compendium of 100 publications greatly advancing the field of wood science. In 1995 he published his final book with Dr. Claus Mattheck entitled “Wood-The Internal Optimization of Trees” (Springer).

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Hans was a highly valued scientist, who will be very dearly missed by his colleagues in the Department of Forestry, his wife, Ann Kubler White, and his two sons in Germany. We remember Hans with much respect and affection.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR KENNETH R. KUEMMERLEIN

Kenneth R. Kumermelein, Emeritus Professor in the Department of Continuing Education in the Arts (DCEA) passed away on Thursday, March 20, 1997, at the age of 81. During his years with the University, Professor Kumermelein developed and conducted many art workshops and classes for adults, amateur artists and teachers. A true proponent of the “Wisconsin Idea”, Professor Kumermelein was tireless in his efforts to bring arts opportunities to interested persons in every corner of the state.

Professor Kumermelein graduated from Milwaukee State College with a B.S. degree. While at Milwaukee State College, he was a record holder in Track. He was inducted in the Athletic Hall of Fame at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. He received his M.S. degree from UW-Madison and continued postgraduate studies at the University of Michigan and the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Kumermelein started his career teaching art in the Wisconsin public school system as an art teacher in high school and supervisor of art in Appleton, Wisconsin. He moved on to teach at the following institutions: University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, Michigan State University, University of Michigan-Flint Branch and Flint Community College where he also served as Curator of DeWaters Art Center at Flint Institute of the Arts.

In 1964, Professor Kumermelein accepted a position with the Visual Arts Department, Extension Arts, University of Wisconsin, Madison. In addition to teaching a variety of workshops and classes to adults, he coordinated the Wisconsin Regional Artists Program (WRAP) and served as the State Extension Art Specialist for the University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension Services. He authored and illustrated several publications for youth enrolled in 4-H arts, including Exploring Ideas in Art, Block Printing, Adventures in Leather Craft, Design, Metal Enameling, and Drawing and Painting. Many of the workshops he taught were to the volunteer adults working with the 4-H youth.

He served as chair and Professor of Art in the Visual Art Department Extension Arts, retiring in 1982. In 1983 he was awarded the rank of Professor Emeritus, after which he continued teaching independent study courses in creative design and drawing. As stated by Professor Kumermelein, “It was a pleasure to encourage and guide students in developing their skills and creative abilities for either personal improvement or professional advancement.”

During his lifetime, Professor Kumermelein initiated four awards for excellence in painting presented to members of the Wisconsin Regional Artists Association at their annual State Exhibit. Mrs. Kumermelein will continue this practice as the Kenneth and Marie Kumermelein Awards. Several memorials in Professor Kumermelein’s name have been received by the Wisconsin Regional Artists Association. They are being used to start an endowment fund to support the workshops and exhibits of this statewide organization of non-professional artists; a fitting tribute to Kumermelein who will be remembered by artists throughout Wisconsin.

Surviving are his wife, Marie, former Madison educator; his daughter, Karol Kumermelein Lee of Milwaukee; and his son, Jon Kenneth of Madison.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR SIEGHARDT M. RIEGEL

Emeritus Professor of German Sieghardt M. Riegel died in Madison on November 18, 1995.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio on March 13, 1909 into an ethnic German immigrant family from Hungary, Riegel experienced World War I as a child in Europe, for the family had - in an unusual sequence of events - returned to the homeland in 1911. When that area of Hungary became part of the newly created Yugoslavia under the post-war treaties, the family emigrated to the United States once more in 1922 and settled in Cleveland permanently.

Riegel attended public schools in Cleveland and then the Ohio State University, where he earned the B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. With doctorate in hand he came to Wisconsin as an Instructor in the Department of German in 1937 and remained at this university for his entire professional career. He taught a wide variety of language and literature courses and is remembered in the department as a pioneer in the area of German culture studies. He merited a reputation among students as an effective and enthusiastic teacher.

During the final days of World War II Riegel became part of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey team, whose task it was to evaluate the effects of Allied strategic bombardment in Germany. He returned to Madison and resumed his teaching duties in Fall, 1945.

Riegel combined his teaching with numerous service and administrative activities. For many years he directed the annual plays presented by the German Department; he was an Assistant Editor of the journal Monatshefte for a time, he was charged for several years with supervision of language instruction in the Department; for a number of years he hosted a “German Hour” on WHA radio. From 1949 to 1962 he served as an Assistant Dean in the College of Letters and Science, where he advised literally thousands of students in South Hall. He was also Director of the Orientation Programs for foreign students from 1951 to 1955. The years 1961-63 saw Riegel as Director of the federally funded summer NDEA Language Institutes for Teachers of German and Spanish. In 1964 Riegel played a key role in establishing the Junior Year in Freiburg program, with the University of Michigan and Wayne State joining Wisconsin in a consortium. That same year he helped initiate the Junior Year in Aix-en-Provence program in a partnership with the University of Michigan. He served as the first Resident Director of the Freiburg program in 1964-65.

Appointment as Assistant Dean for Study Abroad in the Office of International Studies and Programs ensued in 1967 and Riegel continued combining teaching with administration and counseling until his retirement in 1979, 42 years after first joining the faculty. In his role as Assistant Dean he acted as a catalyst in establishing a number of overseas study and fellowship programs and counseling with hundreds of students, many of whom stayed in touch with him long after they completed their studies.

Sieghardt was preceded in death by his wife, Virginia. He is survived by his son, Michael, and brother Reinhold and sister-in-law Ilse. In the Department his colleagues remember Sieghardt with affection and with gratitude for his many contributions to the Department and the University.

Memorial Resolution Committee
Henry Geitz, Chair
Valters Nollendorfs
Lester W. J. Siefert
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR STANLEY D. BECK

Stanley D. Beck, Emeritus Professor of Entomology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison died July 8, 1997 at a local hospital. Cause of death related to complications of polio following a 45 year struggle with that disease. As a youngster Stan, while born in Portland, Oregon, grew up in several small towns in Washington State near Mt. Rainier. It was in an early biology course that he became fascinated with insects; an ambition that directed him to Washington State University, but first he worked at a lumber mill for a year to earn money to attend that school. He graduated from WSU in 1942 with a Phi Beta Kappa Key. He then served as a Lieutenant in the Navy from 1942-1945 (on a mine sweeper). From 1945-50, Stan Beck was a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, gaining a Ph.D. in Zoology. For a two year period, thereafter (1948-1950) he was an instructor of Entomology here. In 1950 Stan started his professional career as an Assistant Professor and in 1964 was elevated to Professor. Five years later he was honored as the W. A. Henry Distinguished Professor, a post he held until retirement.

Stan’s teaching largely concerned his courses in insect physiology and prosemear where he was known as a witty, cogent, and fluent speaker. He had numerous graduate students. His research was multifaceted with major interests in host plant resistance relative to the European corn borer. With this species (and using another lepidopteran species, Agrotis ipsilon) he also studied the photoperiodic determination of insect development and diapause; a long term inquiry that focused on particular circadian rhythms of the corn borer. Largely from the latter work came Beck’s major literary contributions: Animal Photoperiodism in 1963, then Insect Photoperiodism, Academic Press, 1968; with a second edition in 1980. For the totality of his scientific accomplishments Stanley Beck was elected to the National Academy of Science in 1988. Earlier, in 1972, Stan received an honorary doctorate from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. In 1981 his alma mater (Washington State University) honored him with its Distinguished Achievement award. Additionally, he served as President of the Entomological Society of America and on the governing board and executive committee. Space constraints here do not permit the listing of all the numerous committees, panels and other service forums of which he partook. These stellar achievements (documented in 138 papers and several books) occurred largely while confined thereafter to a wheel chair for 45 years. In 1952 he became essentially paralyzed by polio. In the ensuing four decades he struggled valiantly and mightily against this scourge. He was ultimately able to hold a pencil in one hand and write and type with one finger. His mental processes remained unimpaired and with his wide ranging intellect he wrote and had published two books on theology as well as articles for general scientific magazines. Two works of fiction were written during his retirement years.

His family life was notable. The extreme value of his wife Isabel as a help mate should be noted. His children include his son Bruce, and three daughters, Diana, Marianne and Karen (deceased). The Entomological Society of America has established in his honor "The Stanley D. Beck Fellowship," a fund for disabled students. Throughout Stan Beck’s career and battle with polio he was always positive and retained an indomitable spirit.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Stanley D. Carlson, Chair
Wendell E. Burkholder
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR GLEN G. EYE

Glen G. Eye, the Arvil S. Barr Emeritus Professor of Educational Administration, died on April 15, 1997, at the age of ninety-two.

In a career in education that spanned nearly fifty years, Professor Eye achieved a national reputation as an outstanding scholar in the supervision of instruction, inspired generations of graduate students many of whom later became leaders in education, and exercised his courageous administrative leadership repeatedly during a long career of significant educational leadership responsibilities in Wisconsin and the nation.

Professor Eye had extraordinary personal qualities that endeared him to his colleagues and his students. He possessed an abundance of energy, a commitment to his strong, well-conceived convictions, and the capacity and tenacity to act on them. Not only a man of ideas, he was also an implementer of those ideas: he had an artist’s sense for what is and what is not workable. Still, despite his willingness to grasp the nettle on contentious issues, he remained a man of exceptional good humor, widely regarded for his integrity and personal warmth.

Born in Miltonvale, Kansas on October 19, 1904, Glen Eye earned a bachelor’s degree from Kansas Wesleyan University in 1925, a Master’s (Ph.M.) degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1930, and a Ph.D. in educational administration from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1942.

Glen began his teaching career in Big Timber, Montana, in 1927, moving to Miles City, Montana, the following year. From 1929-1937, he was superintendent of schools in Miles City, Montana. Later, he held the position of principal of the Ogden, Utah, senior high school from 1937-1941.

Professor Eye’s long-time professional association with the University of Wisconsin-Madison began in 1941 when he was appointed principal of Wisconsin High School, the University’s famed laboratory school. Here he helped to fashion a premier demonstration school seen by many as a model for teacher training nationally. Visitors from school systems and colleges and universities within and outside the state flocked to Wisconsin High to observe and learn from its experimental teaching and curricular activities. From 1948 to 1956, he served as Director of Student Teaching at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

When the now University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, previously a teacher’s college, attained full university status, Professor Eye was appointed Acting Dean of its School of Education during its initial year in 1956. He successfully launched this new enterprise with his customary panache. He spent the remainder of his professional career as Professor in the Department of Educational Administration where he further enhanced his distinguished reputation as teacher and scholar.

Recognized by all for his superb leadership talents, Professor Eye served terms as Chairman of the Department of Education and of the Department of Educational Administration. In 1969, he was designated Wisconsin’s Outstanding Educator by the Wisconsin Association of School District Administrators.

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Glen Eye was an innovative educator and a prolific writer. He and his wife, Lanore Netzer, co-authored the definitive text in educational supervision, along with numerous other books and articles, and jointly sponsored the Lanore A. Netzer and Glen G. Eye Scholarship, given annually to a graduate student in the Department of Educational Administration. Renowned as a public speaker, Glen was always in great demand on the rostrum. During his retirement year, 1974-75, Glen gave a series of published lectures, each different and tailored to the interests of twelve major Wisconsin educational organizations, an epiphany unlikely to be duplicated.

Professor Glen Eye was a man for all seasons. He was beloved by his students for his breadth of knowledge and concern for their welfare. His love for the University of Wisconsin-Madison was unparalleled in an era of careerism. A provocative thinker, particularly among those with whom he was closely associated, he was constantly asked to undertake important administrative responsibilities over the years. He did so willingly and vigorously. Researching and writing about the intricacies of helping teachers improve their work, a task Glen Eye saw as the key to better educational institutions, occupied his full attention long after his retirement.

Glen is to be remembered too for his social attributes. A devoted fan of Badger football, he followed the team religiously no matter what the outcome. A versatile and highly engaging man, Glen found much personal enjoyment in his love of operatic music, fishing, correspondence with former students, and conversing with friends.

He is survived by his wife, Dr. Lanore Netzer, and two daughters by his deceased first wife, Lucille Terry, ten grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Dean Bowles
Lloyd Frohreich
Donald McCarthy, Chair
Richard Rossmiller
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR HAROLD EDWARD KUBLY

Professor Emeritus of Business Harold E. Kubly died June 10, 1996 at the age of 90.

Harold earned three degrees from our university, a B.A. in Economics, an M.A. in Philosophy, and a Ph.D. in Philosophy and German. He also did graduate work at Cornell University and the University of Munich.

Dr. Kubly served our university for 37 years, primarily as a Professor of Management in the School of Business. However, in his earlier years with the university he also held positions in the Philosophy Department and was an assistant in the Dean’s Office in Letters and Science. His service to the School of Business started as an assistant to Professor Philip Fox in teaching business ethics and statistics to Business students. Harold and Phil became lifelong friends even though Harold never saw statistics with the same enthusiasm as Phil did. Harold went on to develop the course “Industrial Management” -- the seed that germinated into extensive course offerings in organization, personnel management and business strategy that now exist in the School of Business. Harold Kubly was one of a handful of key professors who had the foresight to broaden as well as expand the business curriculum at the University of Wisconsin. His service to our university was interrupted by three years of service as a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve during World War II.

During his tenure he authored both journal articles and books. However, Professor Kubly was primarily dedicated to teaching and being of service to students and the community. He possessed the true humility of a great teacher. He took personal interest in all students. His memory for names and faces was legendary. He would remember details of class participation long after a student was a member of his class. To Harold, the individual student was the proper focus. Long after retirement he treasured his “grade book,” not for the grades, but because it was his link to the many students in whose lives he had participated. He had taken the time to personally get to know them all.

Harold’s background in German and Philosophy was perhaps somewhat unusual for a Professor of Management, but that background in the Humanities created in him a concern for general education. He wanted to pass along that concern to business students and help them to appreciate study in the liberal arts as a broadening experience and a source of personal satisfaction. To that end, he and his wife Teddy endowed the Kubly Award which is given annually to a business student “who best demonstrates a breadth of education beyond appropriate business concepts and requirements.”

Harold Kubly gave generously of his time, talents and financial resources to dozens of student, community and arts organizations. For example, he and his wife Teddy endowed other student awards which encourage and reward excellence. For over 20 years he served as campus liaison for the Brittingham Viking Scholarships. Off campus he was President of the Madison Art Center, Chairman of the Elvehjem Art Center Council, and President of the Madison Opera Guild, to name just a few of the positions and the many organizations he served. In his retirement he found time to serve as a volunteer at University Hospital.

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Professor Kubly retired in 1972. During his long career he made a significant contribution to the development of our School of Business and to the lives of many of its students. He will be fondly remembered by all who knew him.

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION COMMITTEE
Alan C. Filley
Donald R. Schuette
Howard E. Thompson
Jon G. Udell, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROBERT J. LAMPMAN

Robert J. Lampman, Emeritus Professor in the Department of Economics, died on March 4, 1997 at age 76. He was born in Plover, Wisconsin and received a B.A. in 1942 from the University of Wisconsin. From 1942 to 1945 he was in the Naval Air Reserve and received two medals for his wartime service. Upon returning to civilian life, he entered the graduate program in economics at the University of Wisconsin, receiving his Ph.D. in 1950. After a one-year appointment at the University of California at Berkeley, he taught for seven years at the University of Washington. He returned to the University of Wisconsin as a full professor in 1958 and served until his retirement in 1987. He remained active in our department until his death.

Bob’s contributions to the University were enormous and varied. They are reflected in his appointments as the John Bascom Professor for excellence in teaching in 1967 and as a William F. Vilas Research Professor in 1972. He served as Chairman of the University Committee and twice as Chairman of the Department of Economics. In 1993 he wrote and edited a history of the Department of Economics in celebration of the Department’s centennial anniversary.

Bob achieved prominence within the economics profession as an expert on the distribution of income and wealth in the United States with his book on the subject in 1962. As with most of his research, the book reflected his belief that the primary goal of economics is to inform public policies to improve the economic well-being of people.

From 1964 on, his fame extended to a much wider audience of political and intellectual leaders, beginning with his work in 1962 and 1963 at the President’s Council of Economic Advisors on the problem of poverty in America. James Tobin, a member of that Council and later a recipient of the Nobel prize in economics, praised Bob as “the intellectual architect” of the commitment in Lyndon Johnson’s administration to establish the Office of Economic Opportunity, which initiated federal programs in the “war on poverty.”

In 1966 the University of Wisconsin was chosen by the Office of Economic Opportunity to be a national center for the study of poverty. This choice was based on the University’s qualified faculty, among which Bob was the acknowledged leader in poverty research, and its long tradition of research on public policies. Indeed, Bob embodied this tradition. His academic mentor in his graduate studies was Edwin Witte, who was a principal author of the Social Security Act of 1935. The tradition is being maintained through many of Bob’s Ph.D. students who are active in public and academic positions involving economic and social policy. The Institute for Research on Poverty, which continues today in its mission, was assisted and inspired by Bob throughout its history. A lecture series in Bob’s honor is being established by the Institute and the Department of Economics.

For those of us fortunate to know Bob as friend and colleague, his eminent achievements were virtually eclipsed by his affable, modest demeanor, and by the intensely personal way in which he engaged you in mutual exchanges of ideas. He had a gift for seeing and expressing humor, ironies, and paradoxes in the arguments of debate. His willingness to be self-critical made it easy to accept, indeed to welcome, his challenges to your opinions -- challenges which, we can all attest, were legion! Your own intellectual capacities were expanded. Even more valuable, you were

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drawn in to his perspective on life, which held that one’s integrity of character, love of family, and affirmation toward others took precedence over one’s scholarly and public accomplishments. You enjoyed his company, and you learned from him. In this, his private life mirrored his public life. In every way, he was an excellent teacher.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Glen Cain, Chair
Leon Epstein
Lee Hansen
Bob Haveman
Dave Johnson
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ARTHUR M. SWANSON

Arthur M. Swanson, Emeritus Professor of Food Science, passed away on 2 May 1997 in Madison, Wisconsin. He is survived by two sons and four grandchildren.

Professor Swanson was born 30 January 1911 in Rockford, Illinois, the son of Swedish immigrants. He earned the B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in Food Science and Biochemistry from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1935, 1936 and 1938. He served as an Instructor in the Department of Dairy Husbandry of New Mexico State University and as Professor of Chemistry at Westmont College in Los Angeles and worked as research chemist for the Borden Company before joining the UW-Madison faculty as an Assistant Professor in 1946. He served the university with distinction until his retirement as Professor of Food Science on June 30, 1977. During his retirement he traveled extensively as a consultant to food manufacturing companies in the United States, Mexico, Venezuela, Columbia, Ireland, France, and Korea.

During his years as a faculty member he devoted the major portion of his career to dairy foods research. His scientific contributions have been many and varied. His work encompassed the effect of heat on milk constituents, particular milk proteins, and the interaction between milk proteins brought about by heating. He was one of the first research workers to recognize that one of the effects of heating milk was the formation of a complex between β-lactoglobulin and a casein fraction. The results of this fundamental research work led to the development of sterilized, aseptically canned dairy products. Other interests included the action of the enzyme, chymosin; reactivation of enzymes by heat; nutritional composition of milk; instantizing of a number of food products; improving the physical properties of nonfat dry milk and the utilization of dry milk products in baking.

Professor Swanson was involved in numerous interdisciplinary research projects with the Departments of Biochemistry and Chemical Engineering. One major cooperative program with Dean Robert Marshall (deceased) on principles of milk dehydration by spray-drying led to the installation of a large pilot-plant spray drier in Babcock Hall. This “state of the art” drier permitted evaluation of basic principles of food dehydration at a scale which could be easily transferred to industrial usage. This example of research epitomizes Professor Swanson’s ability to balance basic and applied research and to maintain a close contact with industry in planning research and putting research results into practice. The latter is best illustrated by the 37 patents which were awarded to Professor Swanson. His dedication to the Wisconsin and US food industries also was evident from extensive extension activities.

For his research efforts he was awarded the Borden Award in Dairy Manufacturing form the American Dairy Science Association in 1965. He was the author of over 100 scientific publications and was awarded 37 US and foreign patents. He was inducted into the honor societies of Alpha Zeta and Sigma Xi and was a member of many professional associations, including the American Dairy Science Association, American Chemical Society, American Association of Cereal Scientists and the Institute of Food Technologists.

Professor Swanson was extremely dedicated to his family and friends. He enjoyed gardening and received a fair bit of notoriety for his roses. Each Christmas, Professor Swanson’s lighting display was a focal point in the neighborhood.

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Professor Arthur M. Swanson will be remembered and missed by his colleagues, students and friends for his scientific contributions and his dedication to the dairy industry.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Norman F. Olson, Chair
J.H. von Elbe
Robert L. Bradley
Myron Dean
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR HOWARD S. WHITNEY

Howard S. Whitney, age 73, died December 30, 1996. He is survived by his wife Betty, two daughters, a son, and six grandchildren.

Howard was born on April 6, 1923, in Alva, Oklahoma, to James and Norma Whitney. He married Betty Jean Newlin in Quantico, Virginia, in December, 1944.

During World War II he served as an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps in the Pacific Theater and in North China.

Howard received a B.S. degree, and an M.S. degree, with a major in agricultural economics, from Oklahoma State University in 1943 and 1948, respectively. He pursued graduate work at the University of Chicago in 1952-53, and received a PhD degree with a major in agricultural economics from Texas A and M University in 1962.

He served forty years as a university professor in several institutions: seven years at Oklahoma State University, eight years at Texas A & M, and twenty-five years at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He retired in 1987.

Professor Whitney came to the UW-Madison in 1962 to assist in establishing the International Cooperative Training Center (ICTC), now the University of Wisconsin Center for Cooperatives (UWCC). He served as assistant director of ICTC for several years. He was also a member of the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences.

While at UW-Madison, Howard made many trips overseas to teach and work in different research and education programs with cooperative businesses in developing countries. He spent two years in Thailand evaluating their agricultural cooperatives and recommending changes in their methods of operation. Howard taught and did research on agricultural cooperatives for another year in Trinidad and Tobago.

As a staff member of ICTC and UWCC, Howard was involved with administering and teaching in different educational seminars for students from over 100 different countries. It was not unusual for Howard to be involved in teaching in foreign countries for USAID, Cooperative League of the USA, Agricultural Cooperative Development, Inc., and the Peace Corp.

Howard loved to teach and was a natural teacher. Students responded to him and respected his advice and guidance. Every year he looked forward to a new group of foreign students interested in learning about U.S. cooperative businesses. He delighted in guiding them through their cultural and weather adjustments while teaching them what they came here to learn. He was able to establish a rapport with the students each year whether they were from Asia, Africa, Europe, or South America. His extensive experience overseas enabled him to bridge the cultural gap and establish a link between the students' backgrounds and U.S. cooperative business.

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Every year Howard organized field training tailored for each foreign student. This training involved learning situations in different communities, cultural as well as business. The students were also exposed to U. S. cooperative organizations at the national level. Howard and Betty enjoyed entertaining foreign students in their home and including these students in holiday festivities.

Howard also taught courses on cooperative organizations for the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics on the Madison campus. His was considered an outstanding teacher by domestic as well as foreign students.

Howard’s teaching ability was recognized many times during his career. At Oklahoma A & M College (now Oklahoma State University), and Texas A & M, he was honored as an outstanding teacher. His students at UW-Madison consistently gave him high marks as a teacher.

The University of Wisconsin Center for Cooperatives (UWCC) is an embodiment of the Wisconsin Idea, extending the boundaries of the University to the boundaries of the world. Howard was a strong supporter of the Wisconsin Idea and a respected and active member of the UWCC faculty. He was always willing to participate in committees and work on different projects. His tenure at UW-Madison was a positive influence on students from other countries and the U. S.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Cropp
Gerald Campbell
Truman Graf
Frank Groves, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON AND COOPERATIVE EXTENSION ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR C. WAYNE BURCH

C. Wayne Burch, Emeritus Professor of Veterinary Science, in the Department of Animal Health and Biomedical Sciences, (formerly Veterinary Science), was born in Harrisonville, Missouri, on September 8, 1907, and died at his home in Leawood, Kansas, on July 24, 1997. He was preceded in death by his wife, Drucellia Shurtz and a brother, Jack. He is survived by a brother, Vance.

C. Wayne Burch received both the B.S. (1932) and D.V.M. (1937) from Kansas State University. He was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Veterinary Science in 1952, Associate Professor in 1956, Professor in 1960, and Emeritus Professor upon his retirement in 1973. During that time he established a reputation as one of the leading Extension Veterinarians in this country.

Professor Burch began his veterinary career in 1937 as a Field Veterinarian for the Animal Health Division, of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection. He began a private general practice in Platteville, Wisconsin in 1938. Dr. Burch continued his practice until 1952, except for a four-year tour of active duty with the Veterinary Corps of the United States Army from 1942 to 1946. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Veterinary Corps, U.S. Army Reserves, retiring in 1969. These experiences were called on many times in his teaching and Extension activities and gave him credibility with the audiences he served.

Professor Burch was one of the cohort of new faculty recruited to build up the Department of Veterinary Science in the post World War II period. He played an important part in relaying the results of contemporary research in the Department to practicing veterinarians in the State. He edited the "Veterinary Science News" which was distributed to all Wisconsin veterinarians. He organized an annual "Short Course For Veterinarians" which was an annual summer event, and a major continuing education opportunity for Wisconsin's practicing veterinarians at the time. He was one of the organizers of the Southwest Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association during his practice years in Platteville. This organization served an important role in practitioner education on a regional level. He was a recipient of the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association (WVMA) "Meritorious Service Award" in 1973 for his continuing education contributions to the profession.

On campus, Professor Burch assisted in the teaching of an undergraduate course, a short course for agricultural students, and advised several graduate students.

Professor Burch was an author of many Extension publications relating to his specialty, and a co-author of several research publications relating to bovine mastitis.

Professor Burch's teaching and Extension activities were directed toward improvement of the health of Wisconsin's food animals by encouraging programs of disease prevention, control, or eradication. He played an important role in reducing the prevalence of such diseases as bovine mastitis, and brucellosis.

He was active at the national level in problems associated with the interstate shipment of milk. Dr. Burch worked closely with the National Mastitis Council, having served on its Board of Directors, and as Chairman of its Program and Procedures Committee. Dr. Burch was a speaker at several American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) conventions on his favorite subjects of mastitis control, and improving milk quality. Since Wisconsin exports most of its milk, these activities were of particular value to the economy of the State.

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Dr. Burch served as both Secretary and President of the American Association of Extension Veterinarians. They honored him in 1972 by naming him the "Extension Veterinarian of the Year." He was also honored for his contributions to the youth of the livestock industry by the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association in 1973.

Dr. Burch was a member of the Dane County, Wisconsin, and American Veterinary Medical Associations.

He will be missed by his family, friends, and colleagues.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
David T. Berman
Myron Dean
Robert E. Hall, Chair
Evert Wallenfeldt
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR PHILIP F. BUTLER

Professor Emeritus of French Philip Butler died on June 20, 1997, in his native London (England), not far from where he had been born on May 1, 1913, in South Kensington. Almost immediately his family moved to Lausanne, Switzerland, where he received his education, first at the Collège and Gymnase Classiques and then at the University of Lausanne, where he completed two degrees in French and classical studies (Licence ès Lettres, 1935; Lauréat, 1937). His mentors at Lausanne were André Bonnard for Greek and René Bray and Paul Aebischer for French. The thesis for the Lauréat was titled "Religious Experience in the Iliad," a subject that he was enlarging for a doctoral dissertation when the Second World War began. He also spent two years (1935-37) in Paris, following courses in Greek and Latin textual criticism at the Sorbonne and the École des Hautes Études.

Philip served in the Intelligence Corps of the British Forces in the Second World War, during which he saw action in the Middle East and in Italy, where he parachuted behind the German lines to work with the partisans. After the war, he began his teaching career at the University of Wales, in Cardiff, as Assistant Lecturer in 1947. He was named Full Lecturer in 1949 and Senior Lecturer in 1956. In the period 1950-55 he was engaged in research on a thesis on Racine, for which he was awarded the Ph.D. by the University of Wales in 1955. In 1966 Philip Butler became Professor of French and Chair of his Department at Cardiff. Among his other university appointments, he served as visiting professor at the University of Ibadan in 1968 and as External Examiner at the University of Manchester (1959) and at the Universities of Ife and Ibadan in Nigeria (1970-71).

Philip joined the faculty of the Department of French and Italian at the UW-Madison as a Visiting Professor in the fall semester of 1971-72. His arrival in Madison was not accomplished with the ease that our Department would have liked. Indeed, the prolonged struggle to obtain a visa for this distinguished professor of 17th-century French Studies was aggravated by a supercilious functionary at the American Embassy in London who was concerned by Philip's "political activities"—i.e., his brief membership in the "Welsh Peace Committee" and his signing of a petition of British academics urging Her Majesty's government to use their good offices to put an end to the Vietnam war. However, thanks to the personal intervention of Representative Robert Kastenmeier and the generally favorable countenance of Dame Fortune the drama of the visa reached a successful denouement, and Philip was able to take up residence in Madison and assume his teaching responsibilities in our program. His regular tenured faculty appointment as Professor of French was approved in 1973. During his time in our Department, he taught a variety of courses and seminars in the theater and novel of 17th-century France; moreover, in line with his theatrical interests, he directed several full-scale departmental productions of 17th-century comedies by Molière. Through these theatrical productions Philip established an especially good rapport with our graduate students, several of whom eventually wrote their dissertations under his direction. He enjoyed teaching the valuable course "Explication de textes," as well as advanced undergraduate literature and language classes. However, he was not especially pleased to be assigned, at least once, to teach a first-year French language course, for he himself had never studied grammar, having been raised in Switzerland in a bilingual household. He retired from the University at the end of the spring semester, 1978-79, and moved with his wife, Elena d'Ancona, to Siena, Italy.

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Philip Butler was an internationally known expert in 17th-century French literature. His study, Classicisme et baroque dans l’œuvre de Racine (1959), remains still today one of the finest critical works on Racine. Philip was awarded the "Prix Racine" in 1957 and the "Palmes Académiques" in 1961 by the French government. His other scholarly contributions include a well-respected edition of Racine's play, Britannicus (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1967), and the very useful companion volumes, A Student’s Guide to Jean Racine (London: Heinemann, 1973) and Racine: A Study (London: Heinemann, 1974), in addition to numerous articles, reviews, and lectures. Late in life, he returned to his studies in ancient Greek literature and civilization and revised his 1937 thesis on the Iliad, which he published in a limited edition in 1987: Expériences religieuses dans l’Iliade (London, Hillside Press).

During their years in Madison, Philip and Elena Butler were enthusiastic supporters of the arts. Their home was a warm and welcoming place for their many friends whose diverse interests and backgrounds made for a very cosmopolitan gathering. They were particularly fond of the Elvehjem Museum of Art and were great supporters of its activities. They were looking forward to their retirement years in Italy, but life there, and particularly in Siena, did not measure up to their expectations. While enjoying greater proximity to Elena’s children (from a previous marriage) and grandchildren in Italy, they missed their friends in Madison and the pleasures that the city on the lakes held for them*even in the dreaded 20-degree-below-zero days that Philip came to relish. We recall how he would perform his exercise routines on even the snowiest and iciest of days and appear enthusiastically in the halls of Van Hise, unrecognizable in his frost-covered arctic parka with the hood zipped all the way up. We also recall his great pleasure at swimming*almost a daily regimen*either at the Natatorium (which he would call the "country club" because of its comfortably tepid waters) or, preferably, in the Red Gym, where he relished the invigorating frigid acque that apparently appealed to his distinctly Spartan sensibility. They had decided to leave provincial Siena for metropolitan London when Elena became ill and died in 1984. Philip returned to London soon thereafter and took up residence in a comfortable flat not far from his place of birth. Those colleagues who visited him in London in recent years were pleased to see that he still retained the same energy and vigorous spirit that had characterized his time in Madison. We will always remember him as a gracious colleague, a generous teacher, and an engaging scholar.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Marc Hanrez
Christopher Kleinhenz, Chair
Robert J. Rodini

UW-Madison Fac Doc 1320 - 1 December 97
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITA ASSISTANT PROFESSOR ETHEL M. LYNKAUGH

Ethel M. Lynaugh, Emerita Assistant Professor and Head, Circulation Department, Memorial Library, University Libraries, University of Wisconsin, died in Sun City Center, Florida on February 24, 1995.

Ethyl Lynaugh (nee Malec) was born in Madison, Wisconsin on October 7, 1905. She received her Master of Arts in Library Science from the University of Wisconsin in 1927 and was a member of the Delta Zeta Sorority. After graduation, Professor Lynaugh worked in a high school library for a few years before returning on June 5, 1951 to the University of Wisconsin as the Circulation Librarian, heading up the flagship Memorial Library’s Circulation Department.

During the 17 years Professor Lynaugh managed the Memorial Library Circulation Department, several dramatic and far-reaching changes occurred. Her first challenge was to plan, organize, and implement the move of the University Library’s collection from their former quarters in the Wisconsin State Historical Society building to the newly built Memorial Library (“a memorial to the men and women of Wisconsin who served in World War II”). The transfer operation went very smoothly considering the size of the library holdings that had to be moved. Everyday during the summer of 1953 one would see library staff and volunteers pushing loaded book trucks across the mall between the two buildings.

Professor Lynaugh was also instrumental in planning for the purchase of the IBM punch card circulation system which was used in the department of 25 years. She reorganized space to accommodate the two machines needed to operate the system: one punched holes in IBM cards representing due dates of items borrowed and other sorted the cards by due date so that overdue notices could be prepared. After installation, she patiently trained circulation staff to do both tasks. This was an important first step in developing the online circulation system which came later.

Another improvement in service that Professor Lynaugh planned, recommended and implemented for Memorial Library was a change in the paging system. Previously students (called pages) were stationed at the circulation desk, and they would take turns running into the book stacks to retrieve items wanted by patrons. There were ten levels of stacks, two levels per floor. She replaced this system with pneumatic tubes and pulley-operated dumb waiters. In this system the students were assigned to three or four floors. A request would be put into a carrier and sent up the tubes to the appropriate student station for searching. The student would put the item(s) collected into the dumb waiter for return to the circulation desk. This also enabled the students to reshelved books on their assigned floors between requests which saved the library money in the student budget.

Professor Lynaugh was a member of the American Library Association, the Wisconsin Library Association, and the American Association of University Professors.

In her personal life Ethel Lynaugh and her husband, Peter, were very devout. They were founding members of Prince of Peace Catholic Church, and she was a lifetime member of the Prince of Peace Women’s Guild. The couple enjoyed traveling and considered their trip to Ireland to visit Mr. Lynaugh’s relatives as the highlight of their life.

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Professor Lynaugh was a forward-looking, innovative, and extremely able administrator and supervisor. She had no children of her own, but she took the students who worked for her under her wing and proved to be a pleasant, caring, and approachable mentor and advisor.

Survivors include a niece, Jeanne Pelletter, and a nephew, John Malec, both of Verona, Wisconsin.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Ken Frazier
Dolores Nemec, Chair
Sandra Pfahler
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR J. FRANK WILKINSON

Professor Emeritus J. Frank Wilkinson died on Friday, August 16, 1996. He was born on March 29, 1902, on a Lafayette County 240 acre farm near Benton, Wisconsin. Upon graduation from high school, he attended the Wisconsin State College at Platteville and subsequently graduated from the University of Wisconsin, Madison with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1924, majoring in Agricultural Education with a minor in Animal Husbandry.

Professor Wilkinson started his career during the summer of 1924 engaged in 4-H Club work at Seneca, Wisconsin in Crawford County. Subsequently, he started a new Department of Vocational Agriculture at Hampshire, Illinois in 1924. In 1927, he moved to Milton Union Free High School, teaching agriculture there until 1930. From 1930 to June 1943, he taught agriculture at Oshkosh, Wisconsin where he instructed not only high school students but organized classes for his Young Farmer Group on a year-round basis. In 1943 through 1945, he served as County Extension Agent of Winnebago County, Wisconsin. In 1945, he accepted a position in Public Relations with the Oscar Mayer & Co., remaining there until 1946 when he was selected to serve as Director of The Short Course Program for the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences. He served in this capacity with distinction until his retirement on September 30, 1968, after 22 years of administering a highly successful educational program.

During the time he served as Director of The Short Course Program and as a member of the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, he was instrumental in organizing a well-rounded program to provide learning experiences for farm and rural youth, not only in agricultural courses, but also in music, intramural recreational sports, public speaking, mathematics, band and combos, and by having students publish their “Little Badger Annual.” During his tenure, he directed the education of 4,638 students. He was known widely throughout the state and nation, as well as internationally, as a leader who championed agricultural education for farm youth. He was instrumental in establishing a German Student Exchange Program with the Carl Duesberg Society. During his administrative years, students came from several countries, including Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and Cuba to receive instruction in the Short Course Program.

While his principal duties related to directing the Short Course Program, Professor Wilkinson’s administrative duties also included conducting a State FFA Judging Contest annually, coordinating a Short Course Alumni Organization, operating two dormitories--Humphrey and Jorns Halls, serving on such college committees as Scholarship and Loans and State Fair Exhibits, participating in Wisconsin Field Days, Farm Progress Days, Materials Handling Exposition, and overseeing continuous placement of Short Course Program graduates. He also published a wide variety of catalogs, scholarship materials, graduation programs, and a Short Course Newspaper.

Throughout his life, Professor Wilkinson was highly respected and admired by colleagues, friends, and his students as a man with a fine personality, a high character, a reputation with industry, and an accomplisher of high quality work at everything he directed his efforts. He discharged his duties and responsibilities most efficiently and without fanfare.

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During his lifetime, he was involved not only with his professional agricultural education responsibilities but was quite active in community and church activities. He was an active member of the First United Methodist Church of Madison and served for several years on the Board of the Methodist Hospital and Retirement Center. He was the recipient of numerous honors from the field of agriculture. Upon his retirement, he remained active with the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences in various capacities, including helping edit the Wisconsin Agricultural and Life Sciences Alumni Association Newsletter.

He was married to Marita Turnbull in 1924, and she preceded him in death in 1960. He married Viola Hunt in 1963 and is survived by her. Other survivors include two children, Marilyn Gibson and Kenneth Wilkinson, nine grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren.

An endowment fund, "J. Frank Wilkinson Short Course Fund," has been established to memorialize his life’s devotion to educating youth and as a fitting tribute to him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
George W. Sledge, Chair
Richard Daluge
Mohammad Douglah
Chere Gibson
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR VALDIS JURIS ZEPS, SR.

Valdis Jūris Zeps died on 25 July, 1996, in Rīga, Latvia, his native land. He was in the city for the summer, working with archival materials by way of continuing his lifelong research on place-names. There is a sad significance to these circumstances, given his deep, indeed passionate, personal and scholarly devotion to Latvia, its history, culture, and language, and given the fact that for 52 of his 64 years he had lived in exile. For some 45 of those years he was unable even to visit the country, since he was one of the 'counter-revolutionary intelligentsia' whom the Soviet occupiers would have gladly added to the 150,000 or so of his compatriots they had liquidated upon regaining control of Latvia in 1944. Then, in the early 90’s, as the Soviet Union was disintegrating, Valdis was elected Fellow of the Latvian Academy of Sciences and invited to Rīga, where praise was lavished on his life’s work. He was not vain about honors, or about anything else, but Valdis’s translation from State Criminal to State Luminary was highly significant for him; and, characteristically, it amused him almost as much as it gratified him.

Valdis was born in 1932 in Daugavpils, in southeastern Latvia, the second son of Jāzeps and Anna Alida Zeps, both schoolteachers. In 1944 the four fled their native land, winding up in a refugee camp near Lübeck, in the British Sector of Occupied Germany. Sponsored by a Lutheran church, the family came to Nebraska in 1950. Before long the family moved again, and finally, to Milwaukee, where his brother Aivars still lives.

Valdis attended Miami University (Oxford, Ohio), on a scholarship, double-majoring in French and Sociology. After he graduated, a stab at study for the ministry and enlistment in the Army both proved abortive. After leaving the Army he had intended to go to Edinburgh to continue his studies in sociology, but he was advised, accurately it seems, that Thomas Sebeok, in the Department of Linguistics at Indiana University, had substantial grant monies in his gift. He received his PhD in Linguistics from Indiana in 1960.

During the following year, he and his young wife (Betty Reel Shuford of North Carolina) sojourned in Palo Alto, while Valdis was on a post-doctoral fellowship at the Behavioral Sciences center. The experience was an exceptionally rich one, owing to the presence there at the same time of several major players in the development of late 20th century linguistics, notably Roman Jakobson and Morris Halle.

Next, after a period working for the Board of Geographic Names, he came to Madison in the fall of 1962 as a visiting professor in Slavic. He was hired by the Department of Linguistics in a tenure-track appointment starting the following year.

Valdis’s articles and reviews, some 150 in number, and countless talks and papers, treated subjects in Uralic, Baltic, and Slavic linguistics, both historical and descriptive. He published on metrics and ‘folk poetry’ in Latvian and Lithuanian, and on place names. He even published a fraction of what he knew about terms for horse-colors. He collected and edited lexical materials on Chereenis (a Uralic language), Latvian, Latgalian, and Winnebago. The last two were very large collaborative enterprises (he doubted that he personally would be able to complete editorial work on more than about 1,000 pages of the Latgalian project, which he estimated at 30,000 pages of material; the Winnebago dictionary lists and defines some 8,000 items, a huge increase over the material he started with).

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They remain unpublished. His published magnum opus is a 700-page treatment of the place names of Latgola, one of the provinces of Latvia.

He wrote two novels (in Latvian; one published, one largely lost), and was active in founding an emigré Latvian Writers’ Guild; and he vigorously supported other such guilds, of artists as well as writers. He tirelessly encouraged and supported Baltic studies of all kinds throughout the state and the whole country. For many years he taught summer school in a Latvian middle and high school in Michigan—taught Northern European history, significantly, not language. He was instrumental in founding the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies, and in putting its journal on a solid scholarly footing.

Valdis Zeps was a skillful and acute scholar, remarkably knowledgeable in a remarkably large number of areas. He was equally remarkable for what he wasn’t: stuffy or self-important. But for all his great modesty, he wasn’t a shy man; and owing to his openness, quietly droll manner, and sweet disposition, a remarkably varied roster of men and women found his company delightful, whether the encounter lasted ten seconds or a weekend. His fund of knowledge about linguistics (and his analytic acuteness) made him a kind of institutional resource, whose absence continues to be keenly felt.

In sum, Valdis Zeps was a man of authentically original intellect and personality, both of which are sorely missed by a large and diverse population of his countrymen, colleagues, students, and friends.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Timothy Browning
Harlan Marquess
Andrew Sihler, Chair
Manindra Verma
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROGER JAMES ALTPETER

Roger James Altpeter, Emeritus Professor of Chemical Engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died on July 18, 1997, in Madison. He was born February 26, 1909, in Baraboo. All of his college degrees were received in Chemical Engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Madison: the B.S. in 1931, the M.S. in 1932 and the Ph.D. in 1934. As an undergraduate, Roger was elected to Tau Beta Pi Honorary Engineering Society.

Roger began his academic career in 1934 as an instructor of chemical engineering at Case School of Applied Science (now a part of Case-Western Reserve University) in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1936, Gamma Chapter of Alpha Chi Sigma (the Chemistry and Chemical Engineering Professional Fraternity) elected him as a member. In 1937 he was appointed an Assistant Professor of Chemical Engineering at the University of Wisconsin. He was to remain at Wisconsin until his retirement as professor in 1977.

Throughout his career Professor Altpeter was active in the undergraduate and graduate programs of the Chemical Engineering Department. One of his chief contributions was the development of an undergraduate process control course, including an exceptionally fine laboratory. This course was one of the first of its kind in chemical engineering education. In a letter of support for Professor Altpeter’s nomination for the College of Engineering’s Benjamin Smith Reynolds Award for excellence in teaching future engineers, which he received in 1968, one of his former students wrote: “He knew well that it was the reasoning process which would be of lasting value to the student, and he took care to avoid the sometimes subtle emphasis on rote use of formulas which characterizes many courses. ... Professor Altpeter had a knack for devising experiments which would fix the theory in the student’s mind.”

After a one-year leave of absence in 1960-61 in the DuPont Year-in-Industry program, Professor Altpeter returned to the University of Wisconsin convinced that chemical engineering students needed more exposure to computers. He obtained a National Science Foundation grant to purchase a state-of-the-art analog computer for his process control course and his graduate research program. His research emphasis then shifted from process kinetics and heat transfer to process control and optimization. He served as adviser to many students who have made significant contributions in academic and industrial careers.

Professor Altpeter and his colleague, Professor Wayne Neill, served as co-directors of the department’s Operations and Process Laboratory every summer from 1938 to 1977, and more frequently in 1943-46 when the Navy V-12 program required our faculty to teach three semesters per year. This intensive course of formal and informal experiments is widely regarded by our alumni as their most valuable educational experience. Roger, an avid photographer, took a group picture at the end of each session, an activity which he volunteered to continue after his retirement.

Professor Altpeter participated in many department, college and university activities. He chaired the departmental planning of a major undergraduate curriculum revision in 1957. Roger was a member of the College of Engineering Public Relations Committee and served three terms on the Executive Committee of the Physical Sciences Division.

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Professor Altpeter was also active in his profession and in the community. He was a consultant to several companies in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin and was a Registered Professional Engineer in Ohio and Wisconsin. Professional organizations of which he was a member included the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Chemical Society, American Society for Engineering Education, Instrument Society of America and American Association of University Professors. Roger served for five years on the Village Board of Shorewood Hills, a community in which he lived for 45 years. He and his wife were members of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association, the Bascom Hill Society of the University of Wisconsin Foundation and the Blackhawk Country Club.

In 1938 Professor Altpeter married Lillian Horton, whom he had met in his student days when he saw her perfecting her diving skills off the pier at Elizabeth Waters Hall. They had two sons: Franz, who lives with his wife and two sons in Prescott, Wisconsin, and Philip, who lives with his wife in Palm Desert, California. Both sons received B.S. Degrees in Chemical Engineering from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Lillian preceded Roger in death in 1995.

Following his retirement from the University, Roger continued his life-long love affair with Baraboo and the Baraboo Hills area. He and Lillian had a summer home at Bluffview, a small residential area south of Baraboo. There he had a modest-sized garden and maintained many feeders for a variety of birds that frequent the area. Incidentally, Roger was a charter member of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology.

In addition to the residence at Bluffview, Roger owned a small plot of land near Devils Lake State Park. This land, located near property which Roger's grandfather homesteaded in the mid-1800's, had an old log cabin known affectionately as “Podunk.” The family's “get-away”, it was quite primitive with no electricity or telephone.

Professor Altpeter kept intellectually active until a few weeks before his death. He regularly enrolled in German courses at the University and took piano classes at MATC. Following Lillian's death, he moved into the Attic Angels facility on Madison's west side. He lived a full life and will be missed by his many friends at the University and in the community.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
R. Byron Bird
Glenn A. Sather, Chair
Warren E. Stewart

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR RICHARD F. MARSH

Richard F. Marsh passed away Sunday, March 23, 1997, at his home in Middleton, Wisconsin after a long fight with cancer. His wife, Helene, their five children, Kathryn, Jeanette, Timothy, Christine and Deanna and three grandchildren, Christian, Nicole and Andrea survive him. It was this family along with his golf, fishing, and hunting that were his greatest pleasures and rewards. Professor Marsh was born on March 3, 1939 in Portland, Oregon. He grew up on his father’s mink farm in Gresham, Oregon and spent most of his research career investigating diseases of mink, primarily transmissible mink encephalopathy and other related diseases.

Professor Marsh earned his Doctorate in Veterinary Medicine from Washington State University in 1963. He was a Research Veterinarian for the Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Michigan for two years. Professor Marsh then returned to school, receiving his M.S. in 1966 and his Ph.D. in 1968 from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He was with the United States Public Health Service from 1968-1970. In 1970, he returned to UW-Madison where he spent the rest of his research career. Between 1970 and 1979, he held the positions of Research Associate and Associate Scientist in the Department of Veterinary Science at UW-Madison. He became an associate professor in 1979 and a full professor in 1984. Professor Marsh was the chair of the Department of Veterinary Science from 1984-1989.

Professor Marsh had a long and distinguished career as a veterinary virologist in the Veterinary Science/Animal Health and Biomedical Sciences Department. A hallmark of his career has been the study of the transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, commonly referred to as “slow virus” diseases. This group of diseases that affect both animals and humans have a characteristically long incubation period. In the 1970’s Professor Marsh developed a hamster-adapted model, which having a short incubation period, has become the standard animal model in scrapie research. His recent studies demonstrated, for the first time, that protein structure differences in the prion protein were associated with strain differences. This discovery provides strong support for the protein-only hypothesis (prion hypothesis) that the etiologic agent responsible for these diseases consists of a modified form of a normal brain protein. His seminal studies have led to a clearer understanding of the etiology, diversity, and transmission of these diseases as well as their potential human health implications. He published approximately 100 research papers and book chapters.

Professor Marsh guided the early scientific careers of several graduate students and post-doctoral fellows. He was active in teaching both undergraduate and graduate courses for many years.

Professor Marsh’s legacy includes teaching us all to persevere regardless of the barriers that need to be overcome. In his research, Professor Marsh found that the most likely source of infection for mink with transmissible mink encephalopathy was a food made from cattle products. This led him to suspect that feeding of cattle byproducts back to cattle would only enhance the likelihood of disease transmission between cattle by this route. He was a staunch supporter of regulations that would prohibit the feeding of cattle byproducts to cattle. This view was not popular. His views were challenged by the cattle and cattle byproducts industries as well as local and national authorities. His unwavering commitment to seeing such regulations being enacted into law were rewarded when, in June of this year, the United States Food and Drug Administration enacted new regulations banning feeding of mammalian byproducts to ruminants.

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During the last few years of his life, Professor Marsh spent most of his time both advising and educating others about these fatal neurodegenerative diseases.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Thomas German
James Will
Thomas Yuill
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROBERT P. MEYER

Emeritus Professor Robert P. (Bob) Meyer died on April 9, 1997. Born in Milwaukee, he attended the University of Wisconsin to obtain all three of his degrees -- a B.S. and an M.S. in Physics and a Ph.D. in Geophysics awarded in 1957. He had already been an Acting Instructor for two years when he received his doctorate; he then became in succession Instructor (1959-61), Assistant Professor (1961-63), Associate Professor (1963-68), and Professor (1968-96).

Bob Meyer was a seismologist throughout his career. He had the imagination and foresight to build, with electrical engineer Lee Powell, seismological instruments that advanced the state of the art. In this way, and in many others as well, he contributed heavily to both ‘‘passive’’ seismology, which uses earthquakes as the energy sources for seismic waves, and ‘‘active’’ seismology, in which the energy sources are humanly generated. His first work concentrated on explosion studies of continental structure in the Lake Superior region (extending down the ‘‘Mid-Continent Gravity High’’ into Iowa), North Dakota and Montana, and the Mississippi Embayment; he and his colleagues at the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the University of Wisconsin (notably former Geophysics Professor John Steinhart) were pioneers in this type of work.

Because explosions generated under water couple more energy into the earth, Meyer conducted a lengthy series of highly successful experiments in the Great Lakes and offshore -- in the Atlantic east of the United States and in the Pacific west of Central and South America -- and near Hawaii. Most of his offshore work was extended onto land -- into regions as remote as the altiplano of Peru and Bolivia -- to provide full cross-sections of the subduction zones in those areas. Between his far-flung experiments he somehow found the time to carry out work in Green Bay, where his echo-sounding revealed accelerated sedimentation rates in its southern parts.

Meyer’s interest in passive seismology as another way to study the structure of tectonically active areas developed in mid-career. It started with studies of microearthquakes associated with the subduction zones beneath Colombia and Mexico, expanded to the examination of local tremors in Hawaii and around Mt. Vesuvius, and then extended to the use of waves from distant earthquakes in the rift zones of Kenya and Lake Baikal, in eastern Russia. In his last decade he worked extensively on studies of “shear-wave splitting” and associated phenomena, a line of investigation, in the forefront of present-day seismology, in which the anisotropy of rocks in the Earth is examined by determining the different speeds with which waves of different polarizations travel along the same paths.

His research endeavors led to about one hundred publications, but Bob Meyer’s largest contributions to his science do not show up in his publication list. Throughout his career he was a man who delighted most in planning and carrying out field work, in discussing the latest research findings with his many colleagues around the world, and in helping his students advance their careers. He would never publish a research paper under his own name if there was a student to whom it could be attributed.

His efforts and expertise in instrumentation constitute another example of his extensive service to the seismological community. He was heavily involved in the early days of the Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology (IRIS) as the first IRIS Instrumentation Officer. Recognizing the necessity for both high-quality, reproducible seismic records and practicability for field use, he and the Department’s engineering staff designed and built new, easily portable digital seismographs that have

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served as models for the instruments that are now the linchpins of seismological field research by U.S. institutions.

Earlier, his instrumentation skills had been put to use in his installation and supervision of a seismograph station in an abandoned testing tunnel at the Badger Ordnance Works in Baraboo. This was one of the most sensitive stations of the World-Wide Standardized Seismograph Network, a particular purpose of which was to develop techniques for distinguishing between earthquakes and underground nuclear explosions. Unfortunately, the resumption of testing at the site during the Vietnam War forced the shutdown of the station, but Meyer continued to participate in the nuclear discrimination work including, in 1988, the provision of the instruments (and himself) to monitor an underground nuclear blast in the USSR as part of a joint Soviet-American experiment. The development of definitive distinguishing criteria, in which he so actively participated, were a *sine qua non* in the 1996 signing of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

A particular contribution that he made, which shows only subtly in the record, was the extensive help he gave to scientists from Central and South America. Not only were they closely involved in the experiments he carried out there, they were extensively and generously supported to work with him here in Madison. The seismological programs in Mexico, Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, in particular, have been sharply advanced by his sharing of knowledge and research dollars with his students, postdoctoral associates, and other colleagues from those countries. In recent years, particularly since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, he extended his cooperative support to the expert but underfunded geophysicists of Russia.

Bob Meyer was always a good departmental citizen. More than once he graciously volunteered, with ability and good humor, to take on some vital but thankless chore that other members of the department assiduously avoided. He also served as chairman of the interdepartmental Oceanography and Limnology Graduate Program Committee. In his 37 years as a member of our faculty he guided about 40 graduate students to advanced degrees; about two-thirds of them received Ph.D.’s. Virtually all of his former students have gone on to careers in the earth sciences, many of them as faculty members in the U.S. and abroad. Bob took particular pleasure two years ago in presenting the George P. Woollard Award of the Geological Society of America’s Geophysics Division, named after his major professor and mentor at the University of Wisconsin, to Walter Mooney, Bob’s former student.

Bob is survived by his wife of 46 years, Marion and four children -- Martha, Betsy, Rob, and Dewey. One lasting sorrow in his later life was that his son, Hans, died in 1989 in a survey vehicle accident. Hans was working as a field technician on a seismological research project examining the structure of the Kenya rift. His family and his colleagues alike will miss his huge energy and boyish enthusiasm, his generosity and inveterate good humor, and his eternal optimism.

**MEMORIAL COMMITTEE**
Charles Bentley, Chair
Nikolas Christensen
Clarence Clay
Clifford Thurber
Herbert Wang
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR CARL A. WHITAKER

Carl A. Whitaker, Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry, passed away at his home in Nashotah, Wisconsin in April of 1995 at the age of 83.

Professor Whitaker was born on a dairy farm in Raymondville, New York, on February 20, 1912. Originally intending to be a medical doctor, he earned his M.D. in 1936 from Syracuse University. But after completing his residency in Obstetrics and Gynecology at New York City Hospital, he switched to psychiatry. Carl returned to Syracuse University in 1938 to earn his M.A. (in 1941) in Psychology and complete the Psychiatric Residency Program at Syracuse University Psychopathic Hospital. He was awarded the Child Guidance Fellowship in 1940, allowing him to continue his residency at Louisville until 1941.

Carl’s teaching career began in 1939 with instructing positions at Syracuse University College of Medicine and the University of Louisville. In 1946 he was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at Emory University where he stayed until 1955. Carl came to the University of Wisconsin Medical School in 1965, and taught there until his retirement in 1982. It was during his tenure at Wisconsin that he made his most significant impact on the family therapy movement.

Carl often said that he was “not trying to create a new style of therapy, but to formulate a common understanding of the processes of therapy which were common to many existing forms”. However, many of Carl’s’s views on basic principals were not broadly accepted by other theorists, and in that he did unintentionally help to found the school of Experiential Psychotherapy.

In the 1950s and early 1960’s Carl did individual work and cotherapy with schizophrenics. He found this work exhilarating. But, after he began to work with families in the 1960’s, he vowed never to return, and eventually refused to see individuals in his practice. It was his work with family therapy that inspired him to develop the “Symbolic-Experiential Family Therapy”. This style of therapy focused on five unique elements: the family as a “single person”; involvement of the therapist; insistence on cotherapy; formulation of the Battles for Structure and Initiative; and ways to speak to sexual and violent feelings.

In 1974 Dr. Whitaker was nominated by his first year class for Outstanding Teacher. He was nominated due to his common sense, level of insight, incredible grasp of ontology, and respect for his student’s views, even when they were at odds with his own. He was an original thinker and energetic worker. Because of his many unconventional ideas and technical procedures, his presence in the department was always very stimulating. Carl will be remembered by peers, patients, and students as a warm, brilliantly eccentric, and personally vital therapist and thinker, who transformed worlds of thought.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Ned H. Kalin, Chair
John Marshall
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOHN GURLAND

John Gurland, Emeritus Professor of Statistics, was born on January 6, 1917 in Ottawa, Canada and died November 19, 1997, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He obtained a BA in Mathematics & Physics in 1939 and an MS in Mathematics and Statistics in 1942, both from the University of Toronto. He went on to complete a Ph.D. in Mathematical Statistics at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1948 under the supervision of Jerzy Neyman. John held faculty positions at Harvard University (1948-49), University of Chicago (1949-52), Iowa State University (1952-60), and was visiting (1960-63) at the Mathematics Research Center, University of Wisconsin when he was appointed to a full professorship in the Department of Statistics in 1963. John retired at age 71 in 1988.

In his career, John published about 85 papers in leading statistical journals. His research in statistical theory was highlighted by significant contributions in distribution theory, estimation and tests of fit, particularly for discrete distributions such as the binomial, Poisson, negative binomial, and generalizations of these. Several of his works also focused on testing equality of means under certain nonstandard conditions, such as variance heterogeneity, presence of correlation, and missing data. Common characteristics in all of John's scientific work were his very high standards, with his emphasis on mathematical rigor and careful attention to details in his derivations and proofs. As a result of his achievements, John was honored by being elected a Fellow in the leading professional societies of his field: the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the American Statistical Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was known as a careful and caring teacher at all levels of undergraduate and graduate instruction, including his supervision of Ph.D. students. John further served his department as Chair of Statistics during 1979-81.

After retirement, as Professor Emeritus in the Statistics Department, John continued to be active in the profession; he published several research papers, refereed manuscripts for various journals, and was actively involved on the editorial board of the journal Statistica Sinica as Consulting Editor. In addition, he continued to be active in supporting the department and participating in its functions.

John had a warm, friendly personality combined with a subtle and upbeat sense of humor. He was also an extremely modest man -- for example, many of his colleagues were unaware that he was an accomplished violinist, and had received many awards for his playing in his earlier years. John was a regular churchgoer and practiced his faith in his daily life. He never entered into arguments, no matter what provocation was given. He would simply smile and say that his opinion was other than the one that had been expressed and leave it at that.

John is survived by Vera, his beloved wife of 49 years; his daughters and sons-in-law, Marsha and Jim Chamberlain of Edina, Minnesota, and Iva and Steve Gier of Grand Rapids, Michigan; his grandchildren, Jonathan, Zachary, Seth and Jeremy Chamberlain and Emily Gier; and his sisters, Frances O'Leary, Mona Allister and Ruth Wolochow.

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR GEORGE W. HARTUNG

George Hartung, Emeritus Professor of English, died at age 75 on November 29, 1997 in Madison, Wisconsin.

He was born on June 23, 1922, in Westhampton Beach, Long Island, New York. During World War II, he was a sergeant, 379th Field Artillery in the US Army. Professor Hartung’s first degree was in Engineering and then he obtained the MA and Ph.D. in English here at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. His dissertation was on James Fenimore Cooper.

In 1955 Professor Hartung joined the faculty of the Marathon County University Center in Wausau as professor of English. Subsequently he accepted an appointment with the then University Extension in Madison in 1964. He will be remembered for his contributions to continuing education and outreach both in classroom teaching and Independent (Correspondence) Study. The courses he taught included English and American literature and expository and creative writing. In Independent Study courses alone, he and his colleagues instructed over 1,000 students annually.

Students, colleagues, and friends enjoyed his wit and described him as a very kind, considerate and caring person, and as an individual with many different interests reflected in his diverse retirement activities. His leadership in organizations such as the “National Bison Association” and “Trout Unlimited” demonstrated his commitment to wildlife conservation and preservation that would result in a richer natural environment for future generations. He published many newsletters for such organizations as well as one to improve communications among his neighbors in Maple Bluff.

He is survived by his wife, Elaine, a son George, a daughter Kathleen and a large extended family.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR WILLIAM HENRY HAY

William H. Hay, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy, died 13 October 1997, after a long illness. In the last few years of his life he had trouble walking and in his last year had to be in a wheelchair. Even so, he managed to get to nearly all meetings of the American Philosophical Association in this period -- as he had done all his professional life.

Professor Hay was born in Washington, D.C., 9 June 1917. He attended the Philadelphia public schools and then William Penn Charter School, where he received a Diploma with Honor in 1934. He majored in philosophy at Haverford College, also studying Greek, Latin, French, and English, graduating June 1938. In 1938-40 he did graduate work in philosophy at Brown University (A.M. 1939), and in 1940-42 at the University of Illinois (Ph.D. January 1943). From November 1942 to March 1946 he was an officer in the United States Navy, stationed in Washington, D.C., engaged in Communications Research; he remained an officer in the United States Naval Reserve for some years after the war.

In spring semester 1946 Hay was appointed Instructor in Philosophy at the University of Illinois, and in 1946-47 at the University of Iowa. In 1947 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1952 and Professor in 1959. He chaired the Philosophy Department for five years, 1958-63, in that period serving as the first chair of the Graduate Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Wisconsin; he felt forced to retire in 1984 by the need for brain surgery. In 1965-66 he was Research Professor at the Institute for Research in the Humanities; he held an appointment as Lecturer in Education 1958-60, and from 1960 on as Professor of Educational Policy Studies. In 1957-58 he was awarded a fellowship by the Committee to Advance Original Work in Philosophy of the Western Division of the American Philosophical Association, for work on the problem of freedom and choice.

Professor Hay was instrumental in the development of graduate studies in philosophy, and had a considerable number of graduate students. He supervised twenty-three students through to their Ph.Ds -- more than anyone else so far in the history of the department -- served as major professor for a number of others, and for still others as informal mentor and adviser. All over the country he is remembered with affection, respect, and devotion. Several of his students have gone on to distinguished careers in academia, in business, and in university administration. Donald Crawford, formerly Dean of the College of Letters and Science, and presently Vice President for Academic Affairs at the University of California at Santa Barbara, expressed the feelings of many when he wrote: “Bill was a true mentor to me, in that he demonstrated by his own example standards of honesty in intellectual pursuits that I have tried to live by all these years since I first met him in 1962. From his early advising me as a new graduate student at Wisconsin, through the wonderful bi-weekly meetings he scheduled with me while I was completing my PhD thesis ... and through his continued interests in the classical figures in philosophy, Bill always inspired me to keep thinking philosophically, even as I committed more and more of my time to academic administration over the years ... Bill was for me a true philosopher, teacher, friend, and colleague who set standards for all of us in each of these categories.” There is no doubt Professor Hay’s devotion to teaching. He taught a great variety of courses and introduced a considerable number of new ones. For most of his career he taught three courses a semester, even in his first year as department chair. In addition to his service as department chair, he served on an immense number of committees, including UW Press Committee, 1959-69; Committee on Religion, 1966-79; Humanities Division Executive Committee, 1961-64 and 1967-69; and Letters and Science Honors Committee, 1976-78. He served in the Faculty Senate 1971-75 and 1982, and as President of the University Club, 1976-77.

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In addition to co-editing two philosophical works, Hay published over forty articles and reviews, including articles in *The Encyclopedia of Philosophy* and in the *Encyclopedia Americana*. His published work ranged over the history of philosophy to philosophy of science, ethical theory, the philosophy of induction, the philosophy of logic, probability theory, teaching theory, and history of science. He always regarded himself as not a specialist but as a “general practitioner”, in the grand tradition, and his interests and expertise extended over nearly the whole of philosophy. His last paper was published at the end of 1997. He kept reading philosophy until the end, and in the last year or so of his life he was enjoying rereading Josiah Royce. While still an undergraduate, in 1938, he translated the *Tractatus de Immortalitate Animae* of Petrus Pompanatus; his translation has been reprinted several times. Three other essays of his have also been reprinted in anthologies.

Professor Hay was a very active member of the American Philosophical Association, probably attended more meetings of that association than anyone else. He served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Western (now Central) Division of the APA in 1951-53 and National Secretary-Treasurer 1954-57, was elected Vice President of the Western Division for 1973-74, and President 1974-75. His presidential address, published in 1975, is scheduled to be reprinted.

Professor Hay had many friends in Madison and throughout the country, was very active in the University Club and in musical activities, e.g., the Madison Civic Music Association and the Madison Civic Chorus. He and his wife, Helen, organized a number of amateur musicians in a group called the Bagley Court Orchestra. A number of newcomers to town, who had not played their instruments in years, had their interests and skills rejuvenated by their membership in the Bagley Court Orchestra; some went on to become members of the Madison Symphony Orchestra, and all testify to how much they enjoyed their attempts at making music at the Hays’ home in Bagley Court. Bill himself played the piano and worked hard at playing the cello. Widowed in 1961, he is survived by his second wife, Helen C. Hay, a daughter, Miranda Hay, by a sister and two brothers, a stepson, and two step-grandchildren.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOSEPH JOHN LALICH

Dr. Joseph John Lalich was a member of the Department of Pathology of the University of Wisconsin from 1946 until his retirement in July 1980. He was eighty-seven years old at the time of his death from Alzheimer's disease on September 27, 1997.

Dr. Lalich was born in Slunj, Croatia (formerly Yugoslavia) on November 23, 1909. He was the only son of Joseph J. and Agnes Lalich. He emigrated with his parents to the United States and grew up in Hurley, Wisconsin, where he graduated from high school. He became a naturalized citizen in 1927 and received a B.S. and an M.S. in Physiology from the University of Wisconsin, and an M.D. in 1937, also from the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Lalich was a nationally and internationally recognized experimental pathologist, who began his scientific career under the tutelage of Dr. Meek, an eminent physiologist, studying the influence of the parasympathetic nervous system on gastric and intestinal motility. Dr. Lalich served his internship at the University of Kansas Medical School, where he continued as a Research Fellow for three years with Dr. Ralph Major. The various research projects undertaken by Dr. Lalich during this time were probably influenced by the start of World War II. Lalich was one of the first investigators who did a serious study on the bleeding time in mice after treatment with Hydroxycoumarin, which he obtained from Professor K.P. Link at the University of Wisconsin.

The next chapter in Dr. Lalich's career was his U.S. Army service as a Captain during World War II. He received five commendations and medals and a Commandant recognition for his medical service in combat during the landing in Anzio, and battles in Naples, Foggia and Rome-Arno. His combat experience in North Africa and Italy resulted in a publication on the study of resuscitation in over 1,500 severely wounded battle casualties.

After the war, Dr. Lalich joined the Department of Pathology at the University of Wisconsin, where he excelled as a teacher and investigator for more than three decades. His research for several years centered on hemoglobinuric nephrosis, showing that hemolysis was responsible for renal failure similar to the crush syndrome seen in war victims.

As a pathologist, Dr. Lalich observed the ravages of arteriosclerosis during autopsies, and his research shifted to arterial diseases. He found that the feeding of Lathyrus odoratus meal to rats would produce aortic aneurysms, which ruptured causing lethal hemorrhages. By collaborating with Dr. Frank Strong in the Department of Biochemistry, the active principle was purified and characterized as beta amino propionic nitrile, BAPN. Dr. Lalich's greatest contributions came in the field of arterial disease where he collaborated with a great number of investigators in biochemistry, nutrition, genetics, and poultry and animal sciences at the University of Wisconsin. As other chemically related compounds were investigated, it turned out that one of them, iminodiproprionitrile, IDPN, had a marked effect on the nervous system. The lesions produced in the motor nerve system bear considerable resemblance to the ones found in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, ALS. It has therefore been studied by many investigators in the United States and Europe interested in axonal flow and other basic mechanisms that are important for the well-being of nerve cells. Dr. Lalich also studied many other chemicals that are toxic to the blood vessels. With one of them, Monocrotalin, he found lesions in the arteries of lung and liver.

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Innumerable graduate and medical students and pathology residents benefited from the research they participated in Dr. Lalich’s laboratory. Dr. Lalich was a most dedicated teacher and a true friend to sophomore medical students in their study of Pathology. He felt very strongly that each student should participate in laboratory experiments to foster keen observation and critical evaluation of results in preparation for clinical years.

With his stentorian voice, stern mien and craggy visage, Dr. Lalich commanded attention, respect and a degree of trepidation from students. However, with a frequent broad smile and a reassuring pat on the shoulder, Dr. Lalich endeared himself to students and colleagues alike. An amusing poem in the junior skits of 1978 was dedicated solely to Dr. Lalich’s face, in loving appreciation.

Dr. Lalich’s kindness and concern for his fellow man was apparent daily. Whenever someone entered his lab, he would ask - in a most endearing way- “What can I do for you, my friend and severe critic?” Dr. Lalich’s generosity toward others was evident in every aspect of his life. Every year, Dr. Lalich and his mother roasted a lamb the Croatian way on an open fire outside his house and invited the entire Pathology Department to the event.

Dr. Lalich’s good health and longevity were a tribute to his wife Margaret’s sound dietary regime. Raw carrots and celery sticks predominated in Dr. Lalich’s lunch box over the decades, and on his own initiative, he never passed up a flight of stairs for an elevator ride. The Lalich’s final bequest was of considerable size, benefiting both the University of Wisconsin and Northland College in Ashland. At his funeral, a simple private ceremony, a large number of people who had all been touched by his kindness paid their last respects in silence, holding hands and remembering the generous human being that Dr. Lalich was.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR E. PAUL LICHTENSTEIN

Professor E. Paul Lichtenstein died in Madison on November 25, 1997, from complications of Alzheimer’s Disease. He was born in Selters, Germany on February 24, 1915. His was an amazing odyssey as he emigrated from Nazi Germany to Palestine and then on to post-war U.S.A. and ultimately to the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Following his high school studies at the Realgymnasium in Dietz, Germany, Paul prudently left Germany for Palestine where he studied for two years in Haifa Technical Institute before concluding his studies at Hebrew University, Jerusalem with M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in 1941 and 1948, respectively. Majors in Entomology and Biochemistry were accomplished. He was the last Ph.D. candidate under the British Mandate. By 1949 he was at Columbia University, New York, as a post-doctoral student. His marriage to Judith came about in 1951, and after the wedding they went back to the newly formed State of Israel. In a reverse exodus Judith, Paul and two year old son Michael journeyed to Madison in February 1954 where Paul was hired as a Project Associate in the Department of Entomology. Within a decade Paul had attained faculty rank, tenure and, in 1965 a full Professorship. In that fruitful period he became a founding father of the Center for Environmental Toxicology, which just celebrated its 25th anniversary here. He served as its Chairman from 1968-72 and thereafter as Associate Director (72-74); then Chairman of its Executive Committee (79-82).

It was a splendid coincidence that Paul's expertise and early research interests corresponded with the Rachel Carson era and this nation's (and the world's) initial sensitivity to the ecological dilemmas wrought by a host of chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides. Paul set his academic mark in becoming the international authority in Environmental Toxicology. His research involved three basic themes: (1) factors affecting the fate of pesticides in the environment; (2) interaction of agricultural chemicals in biological systems; and (3) naturally occurring toxicants and synergism phenomena with synthetic pesticides. Paul's laboratory on the eighth floor of Russell Laboratories was an especially busy and productive sector as over 20 graduate students attained 27 graduate degrees. Many of these have gone on to extremely responsible positions in academia and industry. As a teacher of these and many other students, Paul developed and taught two courses in his specialty.

Paul travelled extensively and was cosmopolitan in all his interests. He incurred numerous responsibilities and honors, among which was the J. Everett Bussart Award from the Entomological Society of America in 1970. He was honored in 1983 by Current Contents in a "This Week's Citation citation classics" for a paper he wrote that was cited in over 110 publications. An NIH award came his way for his work on the Toxicology Study Section. The Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry placed him on their Advisory Board. The University of Munich offered him a Visiting Research Professorship which spanned 1974 and 1975, and earlier he had been a Visiting Research Toxicologist for Bayer in Germany in 1962.

As a true family man, Paul went on (with Judith) to have a daughter Susan. Judith, with Susan and Michael, and four grandchildren survive Paul. Paul retired in September 1986 and as might be suspected, had a fruitful retirement until the onset of Alzheimers Disease. As to Paul's human summation, Rabbi Brahms's eulogy stated that Paul "...was loved and respected, admired and treasured for his intelligence, conscientiousness, adaptability, kindness, sweet manners and the goodness of his heart." One should also ponder and savor the thirty-two years of intellectual vigor he provided this University.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ARNOLD STRICKON

Emeritus Professor of Anthropology, Arnold Strickon, lost a 3 month battle with cancer on July 20th, the day after his 67th birthday. Arnie (as he always introduced himself) came to Madison as an associate professor in 1965 and served here until his retirement in 1990. During these 25 years he earned an enviable reputation as an imaginative and innovative anthropologist, a mentor to graduate students, a gracious and reliable colleague, and a coolheaded chair in stressful times.

Arnie was born and raised in the Bronx, New York, and received his A.B. from City College in 1952. After an interruption of his graduate work for two years of military service in Korea, he completed his PhD in anthropology at Columbia University in 1960. His dissertation, “The Grandsons of the Gauchos,” was a study of a ranching community in Argentina, in which he examined such topics as social class, the ranching industry, and patron-client networks. After gaining his degree, he taught at the University of Nevada for one year, and at Brandeis University for four, before coming to Madison.

Among his early papers are several that are highly esteemed in the fields of Argentine and Latin American social science: “Hacienda and Plantation in Yucatan: A Historical and Ecological Consideration of the Folk-Urban Continuum in Yucatan” (America Indigena, 1965); “The Euro-American Ranching Complex” (in Leeds and Vayda, Man, Culture, and Animals, 1965); and “Class and Kinship in Argentina” (Ethnology, 1962). From the 1970s he concentrated on the dynamics of patronage, entrepreneurship and investment behavior in cultural context, ethnicity, and theories of cultural evolution and change. He was especially active in working with colleagues on projects that called for more knowledge than one scholar working alone could master and that often spanned more than one academic discipline. Sharing ideas and knowledge with economists, he co-authored the seminal paper “Investment Behavior and Elite Social Structures in Latin America” (Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs, 1974), with Robert Aubey and John Kyle of the School of Business. This paper was the inspiration for The School of American Research conference that resulted in the volume Entrepreneurship in Cultural Context, edited with Sidney M. Greenfield and Robert Aubey. He was central to the development of two other innovative volumes, Structure and Process in Latin America: Studies in Patronage, Clientage and Power Systems (1972), and Entrepreneurship and Social Change (1986), also edited with S. Greenfield. Arnie Strickon’s thinking and leadership was important to the success of all these projects.

In the 1970s he also turned to the study of ethnicity and agriculture in Vernon County, Wisconsin. From 1974 to 1976 he lived much of the time in Viroqua, the base for his research into the ways identity and culture derived from Europe continues to inform aspects of life in rural Wisconsin. He published several papers on Norwegian-American ethnicity as a result of this field and archival research. Two of these, on Norwegian-Americans and tobacco farming, were written in collaboration with his student, Robert Ibarra, whose doctoral research was conducted in conjunction with Arnie’s.

Arnold Strickon was an independent thinker who had no patience for cant or academic game-playing. He had a passionate interest in the relationship between evolution and history, and in how the scientific method was applied in the biological and sociocultural domains. He generously shared his reading and thinking on these topics with colleagues and students, many of whom were influenced considerably by his rigorous thinking.

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Arnie served as chair of the department of anthropology during the exciting but troubled years from 1968-71. The problems of dealing with protesting students, faculty colleagues, and administrators, took a toll on him but he came through with his honor and the department's intact. Above all, his success as a teacher of graduate students was notable. He had the ability to inspire both intellectual development and life-long friendship and to guide many students successfully to degrees and employment.

Aside from his professional concerns, Arnie Strickon had a wide range of interests (including natural history, military history, aviation, and classical music) that made him a particularly stimulating colleague, teacher, and friend. In addition to a fine sense of humor he was an excellent craftsman and aircraft model builder, and served at one time as president of the Madison Area Radio Control Society.

Arnold Strickon is survived by his second wife, Phyllis Sweet, by his children from his first marriage, David, Karen, and Elliott Strickon, and by his sister, Zelda Strickon of New York City.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Herbert S. Lewis, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR EARL K. WADE

Earl K. Wade, age 83, died unexpectedly on Saturday, November 1, 1997 at a local hospital due to complications from hip surgery. Earl was Professor Emeritus with the University of Madison Department of Plant Pathology. His appointment was joint with the Cooperative Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin-Extension, with a title of Extension Plant Pathologist. He is survived by his wife, Iris, whom he married in 1946, his three sons, Randall (Marilyn), Byron (Theresa) and Kenneth, and three grandchildren.

Professor Wade was born on July 13, 1914 in Toledo, Iowa. He grew up on a small farm near Marshfield, Wisconsin and graduated from high school there. He received a B.S. degree in Agricultural Education from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1938. After teaching vocational agriculture for four years in Clear Lake, Wisconsin, Earl enlisted in the US Army Air Corps, was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant after attending officers training school at Yale University, and served overseas with the 12th Air Corps Division in Italy. He was honorably discharged in 1946.

It was at this time that Professor Wade made the initial steps that led to his academic appointment and active participation in the rapid advances of the Department of Plant Pathology and Wisconsin agriculture that followed WWII. From 1946 to 1950 he worked for the Wisconsin Seed Potato Certification Program, administered by the Department of Plant Pathology, during which time he completed his Masters Degree with the department in 1950.

At that time it was necessary to replace retiring Professor R.E. Vaughan, who had served for nearly 40 years as the nation’s first extension plant pathologist. Wade’s strong scholastic achievements, extensive and successful experience in teaching agriculture and working with farmers in the potato program during those four years, prompted his selection as the second extension plant pathologist in the history of the department.

From 1950 until 1963 he remained Wisconsin’s only extension plant pathologist, and it is well to point out that he was the only specialist covering the disease control aspects of all of Wisconsin’s economic crops during that time. This required an unusual degree of tact, patience, energy and good judgment in keeping in touch with over 20 full-time research workers within the department, as well as collaborating closely with the programs of other extension personnel at the state and county level. These were the trademarks of Professor Wade’s very successful career.

Professor Wade worked with Wisconsin’s farm community during a period of significant change, as intensive production systems became increasingly important to the state’s farm economy. He worked closely with Wisconsin’s potato growers, especially in the Central Sands area as it was transformed to one of the nation’s premier potato growing areas. He was active in developing plant disease control programs through applied research, field diagnoses, and educational programs for growers throughout the state. During his tenure he did much to strengthen the role of the extension plant pathologist in field investigations and he also developed strong bonds between the department and county extension personnel. Many of his summer hours were spent in growers’ fields, often with the county agent, helping to solve the problem of the day. His was also a familiar voice over radio station WHA and other state radio stations providing regular tips and advice regarding plant disease prevention.

Wade published more than 100 extension disease control publications and was co-author of approximately 25 research publications during his tenure of 39 years. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the (continued)
Potato Association of America, and the American Phytopathological Society. He was also responsible for the Department's Extension Plant Disease Short Course, which he taught diligently each winter for several decades.

Professor Wade was recognized by grower organizations upon his retirement in 1979 for his years of dedicated and dependable contributions to their educational needs. He will be remembered by all who knew him for his kind-hearted, innovative, hard-working efforts on behalf of those he served.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Gayle L. Worf, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAM ANDEREGG

Emeritus Professor John William Anderegg, 74, died in Meriter Hospital in Madison on February 2, 1998 after a short illness. In his last decade he had suffered several major operations and illnesses that gradually sapped his strength. Professor Anderegg was born in White Lake, Wisconsin on November 12, 1923 and graduated from high school there in 1941. He served in the United States armed forces from 1943-46 attaining the rank of First Lieutenant and specializing in tropical meteorology. He obtained his B.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1947 and his Ph.D. in Physics in 1952 under the direction of Professor William W. Beeman. He was a Fulbright Scholar at the Royal Institution, London, England in 1953. He joined the McArde Laboratory in 1954 as a post-doctoral fellow under the direction of Professor Van R. Potter. He joined the U. W. Department of Physics as Assistant Professor in 1957. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1962 and to Professor in 1969.

Professor Anderegg joined the Biophysics Laboratory (later to become the Institute for Molecular Virology) upon its creation in 1962 and retained a joint appointment with Physics until his retirement in 1987. Throughout this period he was a popular and dedicated teacher of undergraduate physics and of his graduate course in biophysics. He was world renowned for his development of the technique of x-ray scattering for the determination of the macromolecular structure of viruses. His work was the first direct evidence that spherical viruses consist of an outer protective coat of protein surrounding a centrally located core of nucleic acid serving as the viral genome. He had life-long, close relationships with his thesis students and their families and was a frequent and much sought guest at their homes.

John was an avid student of nature and a birdwatcher. He was an expert canoeist and led many summer expeditions to the north woods of Wisconsin, to Minnesota and to Canada. He was an outdoor chef par excellence, a staunch portager and his snoring scared away many a bear and wolf. He was an excellent cinematographer. His friends and many community groups enjoyed his documentaries, the most notable being his “Canoeing in the Arctic Tundra”. John was a marvelous host. Until his declining years his annual New Year’s Eve party was eagerly awaited. He was a gourmet-class cook, a skilled classical pianist and an enthusiastic non-classical singer. Most of all he was genial, even-tempered, generous, and ready, at a moment’s notice, to pitch in where help was needed. His students and many friends will miss him and will treasure his memory.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Paul Kaesberg, Chair
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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR THOMAS C. BARRETT

Thomas C. Barrett passed away on October 15, 1996 at St. Mary’s Hospital, Madison, Wisconsin following a brief battle with cancer. Professor Barrett is survived by his wife, Mary Ann; his two sons, Scott (Susan) of Aurora, Illinois and Peter (Diane) of Madison; two daughters, Dawn (Daniel) Hearn of Madison and Susan (Brian) Anderson of Janesville; and nine grandchildren, Casey, Kyle, and Connor Barrett; Kiley, Morgan and Sheridan Hearn; and Evan, Ben and Holly Anderson.

Thomas Barrett was born on December 25, 1932 to Irving and Mildred (Tigue) Barrett in Anoka, Minnesota. He attended Anoka schools, graduating from Anoka High School. Following high school graduation, Professor Barrett enrolled at the University of Minnesota where he earned a bachelor’s degree in education in 1954. He returned to his hometown to teach elementary school. Then, he served two years in the United States Air Force in Montgomery, Alabama. Returning to Minnesota after his military service, Thomas Barrett enrolled in graduate school, earning a master’s degree in educational psychology in 1959, and a doctorate in educational psychology in 1962. During this time, he worked as a substitute teacher.

Professor Barrett held positions of instructor in elementary education at the University of Minnesota and assistant professor in elementary education at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana. He was appointed an assistant professor in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1962. He was awarded tenure and promoted to associate professor in 1966. He was promoted to professor in 1969.

Throughout his career, Thomas Barrett was concerned with the preparation of excellent teachers of reading and his research, teaching, and service were aimed towards that goal. For thirty-four years—until his retirement in the fall of 1996, Professor Barrett served the Department of Curriculum and Instruction in many capacities, including chair of Elementary Education. Professor Barrett also was active in many professional organizations. He served on the Board of Directors of the International Reading Association from 1969-1971 and was President-Elect of that group in 1974-75. He served as President of the International Reading Association in 1975-76. He also served a number of other organizations in varying offices including the Madison Area Reading Council, the Wisconsin State Reading Association, and the National Council of Teachers of English.

Among his dozens of publications are juried journal articles, books, and monographs advocating excellent practices in the teaching of reading, and a series of reading assessment materials used throughout the United States for diagnosing children’s reading difficulties. In addition to his publications, teaching and service, Thomas Barrett was a good friend to many assistant professors in whose careers he took great interest.

While invested in scholarly pursuits, Professor Barrett also was a talented vocalist, an avid gardener, and a sports fan. He played high school, college, and minor league baseball in his youth and continued to enjoy baseball as a spectator.

Tom Barrett’s ready smile, gracious heart, and careful approach to teacher education are greatly missed by his colleagues.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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John M. Kean
Susan I. McMahon
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR EMERITUS R. CREIGHTON BUCK

Emeritus Professor R. Creighton Buck, an internationally prominent mathematician and scholar, died Sunday, February 1, 1998 at the Skaalen Sunset Home in Stoughton. He was a member of the Mathematics Department for 47 years.

Professor Buck was born August 30, 1920 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was unusually gifted in several areas but it was his talent in mathematics which brought him to Harvard University in 1942 as a member of the Society of Fellows after receiving bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Cincinnati. As a Junior Fellow, Creighton completed several substantial research papers which comprise his 1947 Ph.D. Thesis. After a three-year appointment as an Assistant Professor at Brown University, Creighton joined our Mathematics Department in 1950 as an Associate Professor and achieved the rank of Professor in 1954. In 1980 he was named Hilldale Professor of Mathematics.

His research in mathematics (over 70 published papers) was amazing for its depth and breadth. He produced notable work (much of it of a seminal nature) in four areas: approximation theory, complex analysis, operations research, and topological algebra. Perhaps equally important was his ability to bring his vast amount of knowledge of many different areas and his penetrating insight to bear upon problems being studied by others. His willingness to help graduate students and faculty with their research is legendary. He also made significant contributions during his six-year association with the Institute for Defense Analysis and also during a long affiliation with the Center for Mathematical Sciences (formerly the Mathematics Research Center).

Creighton was passionately interested in the teaching of mathematics and this interest was reflected in his own teaching. He enjoyed a high reputation as a teacher among students and faculty. One of his most popular classes was his course in Advanced Calculus. When he began teaching it, the course needed to be modernized so Creighton wrote his own notes for the course. These notes later became one of the most popular books on the subject. Two quotations from one of the many articles Creighton wrote stressing the need for better teaching in mathematics give us some indication of how he felt. The first relates to the teaching of mathematics to undergraduates.

"We must give clear evidence of our willingness to teach those who will not themselves be mathematicians, as well as communicating our overview of that growing entity to those who will."

The second is self explanatory.

"Merit alone should be the criterion - ideally, merit in both teaching and research."

His interest in the teaching of mathematics broadened quickly to both the national and international level and the focus also enlarged to include science in general. One of his most important (and probably best known) contributions at the national level was serving as the chair of the Committee on the Undergraduate Program in Mathematics (CUPM) for the Mathematical Association of America (MAA) during the period 1959-63. He got the program started and set directions for more than 10 years of fruitful work. Creighton also edited the first book in the MAA series Studies in Mathematics which became a model for later books in this important series. Closer to home, Creighton instituted the present Wisconsin High School Mathematics Contest which continues to be very successful.
While Creighton preferred to count himself as a "friend of mathematics education", there is no doubt that he was a mathematics educator in the fullest sense.

There is still another facet to Creighton's role as a scholar. In his early days at Brown University, he began a lifelong interest in the History of Mathematics influenced by a seminar given by the prominent historian of mathematics Otto Neugebauer. After coming to Madison, Creighton realized that a course in the History of Mathematics had not been taught for many years even though it had been listed in the catalogue for decades. He revived the course (with his own material) and subsequently enlisted other faculty members to teach it by convincing them of its importance and that you didn't need to be an expert in the subject to handle the material. Also, in this connection, one of his 14 Ph.D. students wrote his dissertation in the History of Mathematics (which received international attention) and in 1981 Creighton received the L.R. Ford Award for his paper "Sherlock Holmes in Babylon" which is a historical analysis of the sexagesimal system of ancient Babylon.

Creighton had many talents outside of mathematics. He was an accomplished pianist and at the age of 18 won a prize in composition for piano. He has also had published several of his science fiction stories.

Beyond mathematics, teaching, and scholarship, Creighton exemplifies our faculty's tradition of drawing on many of its most distinguished scholars to serve our University by assuming governing responsibilities. Creighton Buck was up to any task which required intelligence, good judgment, hard work and responsibility. He had high standards for himself and for the University. Examples of his service are too numerous to list and we mention only a representative number. He served as chair of the Mathematics Department, director of the Mathematics Research Center, chair of the committee that revised the University's grading system, and chair of the Building Committee for Van Vleck Hall; he served on the Executive Committee of the Division of Physical Sciences, the Cooperative Committee on Negro Universities (CCNU), and the Letters and Science Internal Study Committee. To name a few at the national level, Creighton was Vice President of both the Mathematical Association of America and the American Mathematical Society and served on the National Research Council, the National Advisory Council on Educational and Professional Development (by presidential appointment), and the National Science Foundation Mathematics Panel.

Creighton married his wife Ellen (Fedder) during the period he was at Harvard where Ellen was also studying mathematics. They collaborated on a third edition of Advanced Calculus as well as a text on Differential Equations. Ellen, his children Nancy and Donald, and six grandchildren survive him.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR RICHARD F. DALY

Richard F. Daly, M.D., Emeritus Associate Professor of Neurology died on October 1, 1996 in Madison. He was born in Little Falls, New York on October 23, 1923. Dick, as he was known to his friends, was awarded his undergraduate degree at the Catholic University of America in 1944 and his medical degree in 1948 from George Washington University. Following his internship at the Providence Hospital in Washington and five years in general practice in La Plata Maryland, Dick returned to academia, completing a neurology residence at Georgetown University Hospital in 1957 and then serving as an instructor in Neurology for the next two years. Dick sought out more specialized training through post-residency study in Neuroradiology and Neuropathology at National Hospital, Queen Square London (1957-59) followed by a two year Neuropathology training program at the University of Texas. He then joined the Neurology faculty at the University of Tennessee in 1961 as an Assistant Professor and in 1964 he began his twenty years of service at the University of Wisconsin; first in a post-residency program in cytogenetics, followed by his appointment as Assistant and then Associate Professor in the Department of Neurology until ill health forced his retirement in 1985. He is survived by his three sisters, Sister Emily Joseph, Sister Catherine and Sister Ruth Daly of St. Joseph’s Provincial House in Latham, New York.

His extraordinarily wide range of specialized competence made him an invaluable member of the department not only in its formal instruction and research missions but especially as a master teacher-clinician. His calm assuring manner of interacting with patients, his well deserved reputation as an unusually astute clinician both with respect to differential diagnosis and treatment and to the very high standard of performance he set for himself and for the medical students and residents represented a major training resource for those fortunate enough to learn clinical medicine from him. He provided the same clinical teaching model of excellence in the Adult Neurology and Multiple Sclerosis Clinics he directed for so many years.

His specialized training in cytogenetics and neuropathology directed his clinical research activities to the study of the genetics of disease of the nervous system. He published an important series of papers on neurologic abnormalities in XYY adults and children, followed by a methodologically elegant comparative cytogenetics blind study of patients with mental retardation versus normal controls. A systematic series of studies on other genetic conditions was then completed including XYY studies of impaired motor function and myotonia dystrophica. Other genetic based neurological conditions investigated ranged from tic douloureux to inheritance patterns associated with reading epilepsy and photogenic epilepsy.

Dick was fervently Irish and fervently Roman Catholic. The Irish part was easy enough to find in his quick flashes of humor, his infectious laugh and his exquisite sense for all that is ridiculous and transitory in so much of our lives. Only with great reluctance could he be encouraged to demonstrate his professional level of skill as a jazz pianist or reveal his life long study of philosophy and literature. The importance of the religious dimension of his life was even harder to discern. His volunteer work as medical staff on the hospital ship Hope and as medical director to pilgrims going to Lourdes and Fatima is known to very few, and that is exactly the way Dick wanted it. He fully embraced the admonition of the British writer C.S. Lewis to keep religious display to the absolute minimum since true piety is so hard to diagnose and is so easily faked.

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Despite his last years of illness he endured his misfortunes with quiet acceptance and with little complaint. His friends will remember his generosity, courage, modesty and unshakable faith, virtues captured in part by Robert Nathan in *The Green Leaf*.

**Security**

Men nobler than myself
Have set me like a tree,
My roots are in their dust.
Let the wind blow;
What is that to me?
My roots are deep, I trust.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR STERLING FISHMAN

Sterling Fishman, Emeritus Professor of Educational Policy Studies and of History, died on October 30, 1997, in a local hospital. With his passing our University lost a distinguished colleague and friend to many who shared his passion for humanistic study and scholarship.

Born in St. Louis, Sterling received an undergraduate degree from Washington University in 1952 and a master’s degree in History from the University of Wisconsin two years later, followed by a Ph.D. in History in 1960. After teaching at Harpur College and then Douglass College, he returned to Madison as an assistant professor in 1964, rising through the ranks in the Departments of Educational Policy Studies and of History, becoming a full professor in 1969. His service to the University was long and distinguished: as department chair of Educational Policy Studies (1967-69), Summer Chair of History (1971), Executive Chair of the Social Studies Division (1975-76), and Chair of West European Area Studies (1986-1990).

In addition to publishing a number of articles and book reviews, Sterling wrote, co-authored, and edited several books. Perhaps his most important books include The Struggle for German Youth: The Search for Educational Reform in Imperial Germany, 1890-1914 (1974) and his co-authored volume, Estranged Twins: Education and Society in the Two Germanys (1987). As an alumnus of the University, he honored the Wisconsin Idea in practice, enthusiastically teaching courses on the Wisconsin Educational Radio Network and appearing as a guest on call-in shows, the latter as recently as the summer before his death.

Sterling’s commitment to humanistic scholarship was lifelong. A dedicated and inspiring teacher, he was a Fulbright lecturer in West Germany in 1979. Across the course of his career he lectured in several other countries, most recently in Lisbon, Portugal. His passion was the history of childhood and European cultural and intellectual history. Given his reputation as a scholar and teacher, he was not surprisingly asked to give the keynote address at the First International Congress for the History of Childhood in Bamberg, West Germany, in 1984. His popular courses in the history of childhood and European cultural history drew upon his vast reservoir of knowledge about the past. One of the best read scholars on our campus, he also spent an inordinate amount of time on his teaching, organizing a collection of thousands of slides and images on the history of childhood and adolescence, all used creatively in the classroom. Only a few days before he died, he gave a masterful lecture on the history of child labor to his undergraduates and also a virtuoso performance before his peers at the annual meeting of the History of Education Society.

When Sterling died, notes of condolence poured in from colleagues and friends around the world, who realized that the academic community had lost a special voice. Last December, friends, colleagues, and family gathered at a special memorial observance at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and a special fund has been created in his memory to advance the cause of learning among graduate students. Sterling consistently defended the highest academic standards, civilized discourse, and humanistic ideals. To do so often required not only conviction but courage. We will long mourn Sterling Fishman’s passing but may gain comfort from remembering the high example he set for us as friend, colleague, and scholar.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR EMERITUS F. HERBERT ATTIX

Emeritus Professor of Medical Physics, Frank Herbert Attix unexpectedly died on July 25, 1997. Herb joined the Departments of Radiology and Human Oncology in 1976. Quickly taking a leadership role, Herb worked with Professor John Cameron in shepherding the creation of the Department of Medical Physics in 1981, thereby establishing the only self-standing such academic unit in the United States and placing a strong physical science presence in the Medical School. Following Cameron’s retirement, Herb Attix served as Chair of Medical Physics from 1985-1987 and was instrumental in solidifying the graduate and research programs that are now widely acclaimed throughout the University and United States.

Professor Attix was acknowledged as one of the world’s experts in radiation dosimetry. His publications on measurement and interpretation of absorbed dose are considered seminal to this field. This thirty year effort culminated in Attix’s text “Introduction to Radiological Physics” (Wiley, New York), which is routinely used throughout the world as a text and reference book and is recognized as the “bible” of radiation physics. Attix also served as senior editor for the three volume set “Radiation Dosimetry” and the recent following compendium “The Dosimetry of Ionizing Radiation” ( Academic Press). These six volumes and text form the foundations of theory and measurement for the field of ionizing radiation interactions with matter. Herb was awarded the Distinguished Scientific Achievement Award from the Health Physics Society in 1987 and the prestigious William D. Coolidge Award by the American Association of Physicists in Medicine in 1994.

Born in Portland, Oregon in April 1925, Herb received an A.B. in Physics from the University of California, Berkeley, and an M.S. in Physics from the University of Maryland, College Park. During World War II, Attix served as a Lieutenant of the U.S. Navy. Subsequently, Herb joined Lauriston Taylor at the National Bureau of Standards where he invented and brought to routine use the “Attix” free air ionization chamber which still serves as the basis for x-ray dose determinations throughout the world. Joining the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) in 1958, Herb continued a leadership role in dosimetry measurements, serving as Head of the Dosimetry Branch, and collaborating with Professor Cameron and co-workers to make thermoluminescent dosimetry the world standard for personnel absorbed dose monitoring. At this time he developed the fundamental theory of radiation dose metrology, that has become known as the Spencer-Attix cavity theory, and forms the basis for the calibration of dosimeters by the National Institutes of Science and Technology and all other measurement standards institutions throughout the world. Moving from electrons and photons, Attix lead the use of fast neutrons as an effective treatment of cancer, originally at NRL and eventually at Wisconsin.

Perhaps the abiding memory of Herb for any who knew him is his depth of integrity and friendship. He was a living embodiment of the gentleman and scholar. These traits made Herb a beloved colleague and friend. Herb is survived by his daughter Shelly, son and daughter-in-law Richard and Kathy, as well as their children Connor and Fiona. The devotion of his children and friends was a great pleasure to Herb and mitigated the terrible loss of his beloved wife Shirley, who died in 1993.

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ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR EMERITUS LEE W. CRANDALL

Professor Emeritus Lee W. Crandall died on Monday, December 15, 1997. He was born on July 26, 1913 in Hartford, Wisconsin. After receiving degrees in civil engineering from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, a B.S. in 1936 and an M.S. in 1937, he was awarded the Ph.D. in 1952 from Stanford University.

Prof. Crandall’s teaching career began at the University of Colorado-Boulder in 1938 as an Instructor. He served as an assistant structural engineer at the United States Bureau of Reclamation in Denver during World War II. After returning to the University of Colorado-Boulder as an Assistant Professor in 1943, he was promoted to Associate Professor in 1947.

In 1948, Prof. Crandall returned to the University of Wisconsin-Madison as a faculty member in the Department of Civil Engineering, embarking on what would be a 32-year teaching career at this university. He was promoted to Full Professor in 1957. In the later years of his career he served as an Associate Chairman for the Department, and as Associate Director of the University-Industry Research Program of the Graduate School. His many service roles included a term on the Board of Directors of the Engineering Economy Section of the American Society of Engineering Education. He also played a key advisory role in the formation of the College of Engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

In 1953 Professor Crandall was awarded a Fulbright Research Scholarship at the State Institute for Technical Research in Helsinki, Finland. Under the aegis of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, he served as Senior Advisor to the Forest Products Research Society of the Philippines in Los Banos, Laguna in 1961-62.

Prof. Crandall’s activities were focused on the analysis and design of wood structures. He was nationally known for his expertise on the failure of wooden ladders; a subject in which he had gathered perhaps all that had been written. His carefully detailed methods of analysis were widely accepted and applied. He was responsible for the development and publication of important industry standards related to ladder safety and provided recommendations to ladder manufacturers.

Lee introduced courses in construction methods to civil engineering students at Wisconsin early in his career and well before the practice was widely adopted by leading schools. During his career he developed nine new courses and taught 18 different courses dealing with structural engineering and construction methods. Lee prepared for his courses very carefully, one could say meticulously, which resulted in lectures that students enjoyed. He was quiet and serious, dedicated to his teaching. Yet, he had a very unique and entertaining lecture style complemented by a low-key sense of humor that his students remember fondly.

Lee’s legacy includes the countless students who still recall the individualized instruction and counseling that he generously offered to them at critical points in their developing careers. In his soft spoken, unpretentious manner, students found a mentor that was easy to approach and engage for advice. He will be missed by his colleagues who knew his gentleness and personal interest in their lives, and appreciated his commitment to the mission and students of this department.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR EMERITUS HARLAN L. GOERING

Harlan Goering, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, died on Oct 28, 1997 in an automobile accident outside of Albuquerque, New Mexico. His passing brought an end to a distinguished career in research, teaching and service to the University of Wisconsin.

Harlan was born on July 13, 1921 in Newton, Kansas, and received his AB degree from Bethel College in 1943. He then started graduate school at the University of Colorado, Boulder. His studies were interrupted when he served in the US Army doing military research at U. S. Radium Corporation as part of the Manhattan Project. At the end of the war he returned to Colorado to resume graduate work and received his Ph.D. in 1948. This was followed by two years of postdoctoral work at UCLA where the new area of Physical Organic Chemistry was flourishing. In 1950 Harlan joined the Department of Chemistry at Wisconsin as an instructor, and was promoted through the ranks of Assistant (1952), Associate (1956) and Full Professor (1959), and finally was appointed McElvain Professor of Chemistry in 1972. He received a senior Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Award in 1974 for study at the University of Saarbrücken, and became Professor Emeritus in 1989.

At Wisconsin Harlan established a distinguished international reputation as one of the preeminent physical organic chemists of his time. His research pioneered the use of stereochemical and isotopic labels for the detailed study of organic reaction mechanisms, initially concentrated on ion pair phenomena, but subsequently extended to various organometallic reactions. In addition to a large body of work on allylic rearrangements, Harlan has published on the stereochemistry and regioselectivity of copper catalyzed cross-coupling reactions, and much fundamental work on addition, substitution and elimination reactions. He pioneered the use of 18O and deuterium labeling for the detection of otherwise invisible reactions, and developed tools for the measurement of optical activity that are still in wide use today. In all these studies Harlan used well-thought out and elegant approaches to establish fundamental features of many organic reaction mechanisms.

Harlan's high standards for experimental precision and for careful interpretation of data made him an outstanding role model for graduate students and young faculty. After a scientific discussion with Harlan one always came away with a clearer perception of what was known and what was still to be learned. More importantly, one often came away with useful insights for further incisive experiments.

Harlan directed the thesis work of 50 Ph.D. students and 22 postdoctoral associates, and published 117 research articles. He was well-liked by his coworkers, supported them generously, and valued their intellectual input. His teaching was mostly in the area of organic chemistry, both at the graduate and undergraduate level. His students say his lectures were models of organization and precision, and that he had a real knack for crystal-clear explanations of complex concepts.

Harlan played a vital role in maintaining and enhancing the quality and status of the Department of Chemistry. His personal skills of diplomacy and analysis as well as his scientific judgement helped to select and attract to the Department the excellent graduate students and faculty who have maintained and improved its position as one of the top ten chemistry departments in the country. During his tenure as Chair of the Division of Organic Chemistry (1960-1972) there was established a regular Visiting Professor position in organic chemistry which brought "threshold of eminence" scholars to Madison to spend a semester as a member of the faculty. These visitors, over 50 altogether, of which about half were from

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Germany, also included American, Austrian, Swiss, British, Canadian, and Yugoslavian chemists. They have greatly enriched the life of the Department, and have provided Wisconsin an extraordinary international visibility. Since many of the foreign chemists returned to eventually lead Institutes abroad, the insights they obtained, participating in a thriving American chemistry department like the one at Wisconsin, influenced the way they structured their operations and provided an international educational contribution of an especially significant type.

In addition to his service to the University, Harlan was also active at the national level, having served on the Editorial Board of the Journal of Organic Chemistry, on review panels for the National Science Foundation, as an organizer of the Conference on Reaction Mechanisms, and as Councilor for the American Chemical Society.

Harlan is survived by his wife, Margaret, a son Richard and his wife, Ellen. It is sad to lose a friend and colleague who contributed so much to his family, friends, and profession.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR EMERITUS JANET RYAN NUSINOFF

A champion for the humane care of the mentally ill, Janet Ryan Nusinoff was a leader in psychiatric nursing when the significance of the role of the nurse in this care was identified and expanded.

Nusinoff was born May 22, 1909, in Fergus Falls, Minnesota. She graduated from the Kohler Hospital School of Nursing, Rochester, Minnesota, in 1932. She received her B.S. from Teachers College, Columbia University in 1937, and was later awarded a Master’s degree from the same institution.

Nusinoff began her nursing career as a private duty nurse, as did most nurses at the time. She did this for two years, and then left Minnesota for Middletown, Connecticut, where she was appointed night supervisor at Middlesex Hospital. A year later she was named its assistant director of nursing education. From 1941 to 1943 she served as an inspector of welfare institutions for the Connecticut Public Welfare Council. Next, she was appointed assistant director, and later director of nursing at Connecticut State Hospital. During this time, she married Max Nusinoff. They had no children.

In 1951, Nusinoff came to Wisconsin as director of nursing at Mendota State Hospital (now Mendota Mental Health Institute), Madison. It was a time of much needed change in psychiatric hospitals. Books such as "The Snake Pit" and later "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," described the horror of confinement in these institutions. Patients were housed in overcrowded wards, with little or no treatment, in ragged, shapeless clothing, poor food and no mental stimulation. As the public became aware of these conditions they demanded more humane care, and there was a recognition that nurses could provide that care.

Change was already underway at Mendota when Nusinoff arrived. Some new treatments had been initiated. More nurses were hired and placed in charge of units that previously had been managed by untrained aides. This caused considerable institutional disarray, but resulted in better patient care. Nusinoff always credited her predecessor, Violet Wiota, with making the way easier for her to bring Mendota into the modern world. Through Nusinoff's efforts, Mendota was approved for clinical practice for students from several Wisconsin nursing schools.

She was described by one of her head nurses, the late Nell Noonan, as "warm, friendly and encouraging," with a "knack for making people feel important, and great tact in helping people improve themselves without offending them." Noonan also called her "the world's greatest diplomat" in dealing with employees who had worked at Mendota for years and were unwilling to try new methods.

She later worked as inservice education coordinator at Winnebago State Hospital until 1964, when she was appointed to the faculty of the Department of Nursing, University of Wisconsin-Extension. Her primary responsibility was teaching psychiatric nursing. General hospitals were beginning to add psychiatric units, so the demand for nurses with special skills in caring for these patients was real. Nurses licensed to practice in the state had a general knowledge of the field, but needed updating on newer concepts. She died in August 1996.

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