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

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR WARREN G. MOON

Warren G. Moon, Chairman of the Department of Art History, was found dead of an accidental fall on the staircase of his Middleton home on June 23, 1992. Professor Moon, who held joint professorships in the departments of Art History and Classics, was one of UW-Madison's best-known scholars and most popular teachers. He is especially remembered for his innovative seminar on art fakes and forgeries—one of very few such courses offered in the United States—as well as for his popular lectures on Greek, Hellenistic and Roman art. One of the highlights of the academic year was the annual performance of Roman comedies staged by his students each spring, and the Lucullan parties that he gave for both cast and audience afterward. In recent years, each play had featured a prominent character costumed as Warren himself—a joke at which he laughed more heartily than anyone. Indeed, his laughter was so infectious that students invented ingenious schemes to provoke it: one Ceramics major once made a full-size replica of an Athenian amphora, and a set of dinner plates to match, decorated with the full-length image of Professor Moon in business suit and classical stance, leaning on the classroom pointer he habitually used.

Warren was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, on March 2, 1945, and received the B.A. in French and English from Assumption College, with four years of Latin as well as introductory Greek acquired partially in summer study at Harvard. He received the M.A. from Tufts University in Latin and Greek in 1967, and the Ph.D. in Classical Art and Archaeology from the University of Chicago in 1975 with a dissertation on Athenian black-figure vase painting of the early sixth century B.C.

Moon was invited to join the Madison faculty with a joint appointment in the departments of Art History and Classics in 1970, when he was twenty-five years old. He was the author of many articles on ancient Greek and Etruscan art and coinage, and was responsible for making possible nearly all of the Elvehjem Museum's acquisitions in the area of ancient art.

He was consultant in the Getty Museum, the St. Louis Art Museum, the Chicago Art Institute and the Minneapolis Institute of Art, and had been guest curator of an important exhibition of Greek vase paintings held in Chicago in 1980. The catalogue of this exhibition received several awards as a model of its genre. He had also organized two major international symposia: Ancient Greek Art and Iconography (1983), which brought to Madison scholars from Oxford, Basel and Amsterdam as well as prominent American classicists from both coasts; and similarly important international gathering for Polykleitos: The Doryphoros and Its Influences (Minneapolis Institute of Art, 1989). Each of these also resulted in an important publication: Ancient Greek Iconography (1983) has become essential reading for every student of ancient art. The volume on Polykleitos' Doryphoros will soon be published by the University of Wisconsin Press. Warren served as book review editor of the prestigious American Journal of Archaeology from 1982 to 1986, and was co-general editor of the series "Wisconsin Studies in the Classics" which has so enhanced Wisconsin’s reputation in the fields of Classics and History.

Warren Moon was frequently called upon to give expert testimony in court cases involving art fraud, and was called by then Attorney General Donald Hanaway to assist with the drafting of Chapter Ag. 135 (1990) of the Wisconsin Administrative Code regulating the sale of art prints and other works of multiple art—one of the best regulations of its kind in the United States, which calls for full disclosure of the facts of manufacture to be provided by each art dealer for every print sale.

(continued)
Warren was Corresponding Fellow of the Societe Suisse de Numismatique and the Vereinigung der Freunde Antike Kunst, and was a member of the College Art Association and the Midwest Art History Society. He was Visiting Researcher of the Ashmolean Museum (Oxford) in 1982, and had lectured at Oxford, Princeton, Berkeley, Brown, Bryn Mawr and the University of Chicago, among other places; his guest lectures were on a wide variety of topics, including forgery and the art market; the antiquities collected by Sigmund Freud; Roman influences in the art of early Judaism, and artistic representations of physical deformity in ancient times. The substance of his lecture on early Judaism appeared as "Nudity and Narrative: Classical Sources of the Synagogue Frescoes and Dura-Europas," *Journal of the American Academy of Religion* (Fall 1991).

Burial services were held on July 8 at Forest Hills Cemetery in Madison, followed by a reception at the University Club. A formal memorial service is scheduled for Sunday, September 13, 5:00 p.m. at the Elvehjem Museum of Art, with a reception to follow.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Jane C. Hutchison  
Barry B. Powell  
Fannie J. Lemoine
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JACK L. PATE

Emeritus Professor Jack L. Pate, age 56, died of cancer on February 22, 1992, after a lengthy illness. He obtained a B.A. degree from Eastern Washington State College and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Washington, Seattle, WA. Following a brief period of postdoctoral training at the University of Washington, he joined the Department of Bacteriology, University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1967 as an Assistant Professor. He rose through the ranks to become full professor in 1978. Declining health forced Dr. Pate to take early retirement in 1991, much to the regret of the entire department.

Professor Jack Pate will be remembered by his students, friends and colleagues as being among the most unselfish individuals ever encountered. He was one of those people who rarely said "no." He always seemed eager to teach a new course, participate in a journal club, or serve on research committees although he was very much in demand for teaching and advising. Students were deeply affected by his caring and concern for them and his genuine love of biology. Even during his debilitating illness, he was enthusiastic about discussing new research results, encouraging students and colleagues, or sharing a triumph or defeat in research. Jack’s spirit and humor will always be remembered by his friends, students, and colleagues.

Professor Pate joined the Department of Bacteriology about the time electron microscopy became a wonderful and exciting new investigative tool in microbiology. He took on the task of building a first-class teaching and research laboratory in electron microscopy. He selected the scopes, garnered funds, helped to design the facilities and trained both technicians and students to use the new electron microscopes and associated preparative equipment. The new laboratory became a focal point in the department as faculty and students alike scrambled to use the new scopes to investigate a variety of problems for which electron microscopy provided new insight.

In addition to this activity, Professor Pate carved out a unique role for himself within the department as he became an expert on bacterial structure and function. He developed a new course, which he taught for many years, and did original research on several types of unusual and fascinating bacteria. He trained eight Ph.D. and six M.S. students. He and his students worked productively in two areas. Early on, they investigated the fine structure and functions of an unusual stalked bacteria, Asticcacaulis. Later, he developed the use of an important bacterium, Cytophaga, for analyzing gliding motility. He and several students showed that latex beads attached to the surface of Cytophaga either spin or move laterally at rates approaching 600 μm/min. This led to an inference that gliding motility was controlled by motion of the cell surface sheath. He showed that the inner membrane contained ringlike structures resembling the rotary motors in the basal body of flagella of Escherichia coli. He was considered a world authority on this type of motility. In other studies, he and his students isolated phage capable of infecting Cytophaga and worked to develop transducing phage as a means for genetic manipulation of the organism.

Professor Pate's research was highly regarded as evidenced by the fact that he authored many research papers and had solid competitive grants funding throughout his entire scientific career. He was a Visiting Professor at the University of California-San Francisco in 1975. He also served as Director of the Cell Biology Program at the National Science Foundation, 1981-82. Professor Pate served on nearly every committee imaginable within the department at one time or another, did extensive advising and was for many years the Director of Instructional Laboratories. He was an exemplary professor in every sense.

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He is survived by his stepmother, Joan Pate; two sisters, Evelyn Pate Alcalde, and Keri Pate Garcia; two brothers, Nick Adams and Kevin Pate; a nephew, Armando Alcalde; and a niece, Carmen Alcalde-Hilmer.

To commemorate Professor Pate's many contributions to higher education, his family, former students and the Department of Bacteriology have established a memorial fund in his memory.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Ronald D. Hinsdill, Chair
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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR R. WAYNE ROBINSON

Professor R. Wayne Robinson and his wife, Lois, were killed in a tragic auto accident while visiting family members in Idaho August 27, 1991. He served as a Professor for the Department of Agricultural Economics and the University Center for Cooperatives from 1968 until his retirement in 1986.

Professor Robinson was born November 24, 1923 in Tonkawa, Oklahoma. He earned a B.S. degree (1947) and M.S. degree (1949) from Oklahoma State University. He completed a Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1957. All three degrees were in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

He divided his Extension service for the University of Wisconsin between domestic and international programs. Within the U.S., Wayne worked extensively to provide cooperative leaders and attorneys serving cooperatives the most current status of legal issues facing cooperatives. He organized and coordinated six National Symposia on Cooperatives and the Law from 1974 to 1980. The proceedings he published following each of the symposiums provided valuable documentation of the legislative and regulatory developments for all cooperatives during that period.

He was primarily responsible for cooperative development projects for low-income and minority groups for the Center for Cooperatives. Students in his Department of Agricultural Economics credit courses in agricultural marketing and cooperative business management benefited from his lifelong experiences with cooperative organizations.

Professor Robinson provided valuable international teaching and research for cooperatives in emerging economies. He anchored the cooperative management sections of the 16 week International Seminar on Cooperative Development for students each Fall. He reached over 2,000 students from some 80 countries in these programs.

In addition to instructing international students on the Madison campus, he traveled overseas to consult and assist with research projects throughout his 18 year UW career. Included among international assignments were projects in West Cameroon and Kenya, Africa; Turkey, Jamaica, and Thailand.

His compassionate attention to assisting international students gain from the experiences of U.S. cooperatives provided these leaders of emerging economies the inspiration to improve organizational structure and marketing practices for their cooperatives.

Prior to joining the University of Wisconsin in 1968, Professor Robinson served several other Universities. These included Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama (1948-1952) as an Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics; Kansas State University (1954-1956), Assistant Professor and Extension Specialist in Marketing Information; and University of Idaho (1957-1967) as Extension Economist and Secretary for the Idaho Cooperative Council.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Peter Helmberger
Thomas Schomisch, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR PETER V. WILLOUGHBY

Professor Emeritus Peter V. Willoughby lost a 16-year battle against cancer on May 3, 1992. He provided a unique educational service to the University during his 32 years as Extension Exhibits Specialist in the Department of Agricultural Journalism working closely with faculty members in all parts of CALS to present scientific and technical information in easily understood visual form. He designed and constructed untold thousands of feet of sterling quality educational exhibits for agricultural events and fairs throughout the state.

Professor Willoughby was born December 28, 1930, in Madison. His mother was Betty Cass, a long-time radio personality in the area. A veteran of the Korean conflict, Willoughby earned the BFA degree in commercial design from the Chicago Art Institute in 1957, and an MS in commercial design from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1964.

He first came to the University as a project assistant in 1959 to produce exhibits for that year's state fair. The next year, he was named Instructor in the Department of Agricultural Journalism and was promoted to Assistant Professor three years later. He retired April 30, 1991.

From the beginning of his career, Willoughby demonstrated unusual creativity in designing educational exhibits for diverse audiences in a wide range of settings. He worked closely with researchers, extension specialists and administrators to help them translate complex research findings into simple, memorable visual images with a minimum of verbal support. He was a master of this specialized mode of education.

He was also a pioneer in developing multi-media exhibits incorporating real objects, life-size photos, music and other sound effects, slide-tape presentations, films and videos. He was an early proponent of interactive exhibits, enticing viewers to ask or answer questions, handle objects, operate equipment and otherwise "get involved." Again this demonstrated the high level of his innovation in this educational endeavor.

Always conscious of cost, Willoughby developed a knack for invention and adaptation, often recycling used materials and devising creative, low-cost alternatives to expensive equipment and paraphernalia. For example, he developed and constructed velcro display panels long before they were available commercially.

The giant sphere which had become the trademark of the World Dairy Expo at the Dane County Coliseum is another Willoughby "invention." In 1966 he and Professor Claron Burnett solved the problem of making a durable and inexpensive world globe by bolting together two standard galvanized silo tops.

Willoughby's exhibits have been mainstays at the Wisconsin State Fair, Dairy Expo, UW field days and Farm Progress Days. To extend the university's information base more widely throughout the state, he developed and managed a service which continues to provide educational exhibits at county fairs, and also devised a lending program of "self-serve" exhibits that is heavily used by elementary and secondary schools, county extension offices, vocational/technical schools, commercial fairs and shows and shopping malls. These creative contributions made the UW-Madison a living presence in communities all over the state. They will be sorely missed and cannot be replaced.

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

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROBERT CLINTON STAUFFER

Robert C. Stauffer, a member of the History of Science faculty since 1947, died on April 30, 1992 in Madison. He had been retired since 1978. He was born on May 26, 1913, in Cleveland, Ohio, the only child of Raymond Clinton Stauffer, who had a long and distinguished career as a geologist at the University of Minnesota, and Eva Grace Webb Stauffer. Robert received his B.A. in biology at Dartmouth College in 1934, his M.A. at Harvard in 1939, and his Ph.D. in history at Harvard in 1948, after service in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Robert Stauffer is survived by his former wife, Velma Mekeel Stauffer of Madison.

Stauffer joined the Wisconsin faculty in January 1947 to reactivate the history of science department which had been created in 1941, but had remained unstaffed throughout most of World War II. Stauffer was joined in January 1948 by Marshall Clagett and together they proceeded to make Wisconsin a leading center for study of history of science, Stauffer focusing on the biological sciences, Clagett on the physical sciences.

During the University of Wisconsin Centennial Year (1949), Stauffer chaired a committee which brought to Madison a symposium which included a panel of leaders who focused their attention on the role of science in modern civilization. The papers presented at the symposium were edited by Stauffer and published as Science and Civilizations by the UW Press in 1952.

The climax of Stauffer's career was the publication in 1975 of Charles Darwin's Natural Selection. This work was Darwin's uncompleted draft of a much larger version of what became the famous Origin of the Species, published in 1859. The existence of this larger manuscript was well known and its editing and publication had long been a desideratum of Darwinian scholars, but the size and complexity of the task daunting scholars for more than a century. The successful completion of this work attests Stauffer's characteristic qualities of patience, deliberate thoroughness, and meticulous attention to detail. One reviewer labeled the book as "probably the publishing event of the decade in the history of science."

Robert Stauffer's dedication to the history of science will continue to be felt through the annual purchase of distinguished books and manuscripts in that field for the University Library, thanks to his substantial bequest to the University Foundation for that purpose.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Aaron J. Ihde, Chair
John Neu
Robert Siegfried
Glenn Sonnedecker
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR RAYMOND MUNTS

Raymond Munts, Professor Emeritus at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died of congestive heart failure at age 69 on Sunday morning, April 26, 1992, at his home, 6102 Hammersley Road, Madison. Professor Munts was born in 1923, in Ottawa, Illinois, and was reared in Morris, Illinois. He was educated at Deep Springs Junior College, The University of Chicago, and the University of Paris Ecole des Sciences Politiques. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin in 1959. His career began in the labor movement where he developed educational and officer training programs for the CIO Textile Workers Union, then later taught in the School for Workers, University of Wisconsin-Extension, from 1953 to 1957. The next ten years he worked at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington, D.C. on legislation pertaining to social security, public assistance, and health and pension bargaining. He served as Assistant Director and Acting Director of the AFL-CIO's Department of Social Security and helped to organize the staff union in the AFL-CIO headquarters, serving as its first president. He returned to Madison in 1966 as a researcher in the first year of the UW's Institute for Research on Poverty, later serving as its Assistant Director. He was appointed Professor in the School of Social Work in 1967, and served as its Director from 1973 to 1976. Professor Munts published numerous articles on health, social insurance, and income maintenance subjects, and was the author of "Bargaining for Health," published by the UW Press. In 1977, Munts served as a visiting scholar in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Income Security Policy of the department of Health, Education and Welfare. From 1978 to 1980, he served as Director of Research and Evaluation of the Nations Commission on Unemployment Compensation. He retired from the faculty of the School of Social Work in 1989. His community activities in Madison were particularly related to health care. He helped organize the Health Planning Council for southwest Wisconsin, and served on its Facilities Review Committee. He helped organize Group Health Cooperative of South Central Wisconsin, and served as its first President from 1974 to 1977. Munts had many passions, including flying, which began when he was a pilot during World War II. Other interests included kayaking and travel, especially to France, his mother's birthplace. He loved the out-of-doors, and designed and built, with his son, most of his family's log cabin on an island in the Quetico area of Ontario. His family, friends and colleagues will always treasure that part of his life Ray Munts shared with them. He was a kind and gentle man.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Sheldon Rose, Chair
Norris Tibbetts
Mona Wasow
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROBERT H. SKILTON

Emeritus Professor Robert H. Skilton died on August 15, 1992 at the age of 83. In the 23 years of his tenure at Wisconsin, he served as the mainstay of the Law School's commercial law curriculum.

Bob Skilton was born in 1909 and raised in Philadelphia. He earned four degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, including a law degree in 1934 and a Ph.D. in Political Science in 1943. In 1936 he married his wife, Margaret (Peggy), who survives him along with a daughter, three sons (all lawyers) and nine grandchildren. Before attending law school he served as an instructor in English at Swarthmore.

Upon graduation from law school, Bob practiced law for three years with a Philadelphia law firm, but the teaching profession beckoned, and from 1937 to 1953 he taught business law at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. His teaching was interrupted by commissioned service in the Navy from 1943 to 1946. Wisconsin offered him a research grant in 1951. He joined the Law School faculty in 1953.

Bob decided to retire in 1976, but he continued to teach as a visiting professor at other law schools for a number of years after his official retirement at Wisconsin. These included teaching stints at Southern Illinois University School of Law, McGeorge School of Law at University of the Pacific, Wayne State University School of Law and Willamette University College of Law. He ended his teaching career at Wisconsin by responding to our emergency need for a commercial law teacher during the 1983-84 academic year.

Bob Skilton was a prolific scholar and a nationally recognized expert in commercial law. During 1978-80, for example, he served as chairman of the American Bar Association's Uniform Commercial Code Subcommittee on General Provisions, Sales, Bulk Transfers and Documents of Title. His many law review articles dealing with various aspects of secured transactions under Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code are of particular significance and, in the aggregate, constitute a comprehensive treatment and analysis of that subject area. His deep knowledge in criminal law, securities law, and constitutional law enriched his ability to convey the topical importance of the ordinary commercial transaction.

Professor Skilton was a popular classroom teacher, notwithstanding the fact that he taught courses at first regarded by students as unexciting—subjects such as Commercial Law, Insurance Law, International Business Transactions, Contracts and Restitution. Students and colleagues respected his vast knowledge of business law, his keen analytical skills and his habit of enlivening the class by reciting poetry from memory to illustrate points of law. From time to time, he also taught Constitutional Law and, in later years, Sports Law. The latter subject was a natural outgrowth of his long-time interest in sports, and particularly, devotion to the too often hapless Philadelphia Athletics. He also enjoyed bowling as a member of the U.W. Faculty Bowling League.

Bob Skilton's positive contributions as a scholar and teacher will be felt for a long time to come, and those of us who knew him well will cherish the memory of his great sense of humor, his congeniality, his scrupulous honesty and his love of the law.

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In 1947 a little volume of his poetry was published containing both the serious and the irreverent. Among the latter—

A's collarbone was cracked when he
Was bettered by a drunken driver.
Ungenerously, his lawyer, B,
Took half the settlement as fee.

So A, without much more ado,
Broke B's own collarbone in two.
"Since you have split the claim," he said,
"I'll share my injuries with you."

We mourn Bob's passing.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Gordon Baldwin
Stuart Gullickson
Orrin Helstad, Chair
Jim MacDonald
Margo Melli
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JERZY E. ROSE

Dr. Jerzy E. Rose, Emeritus Professor of Neurophysiology at the University of Wisconsin, died in his sleep on June 1, 1992 after a prolonged illness. A memorial service for family, friends and colleagues was held at the First Unitarian Society Meeting House in Madison on July 12, 1992. At this service, colleagues from around the nation shared their reminiscences attesting to Dr. Rose’s powerful influence on twentieth century neuroscience, and to the extraordinary impact of his forceful intellect, delightful personality and warm friendship.

Born in Buczac, Poland on March 5, 1909, Jerzy grew up in a challenging intellectual environment throughout his youth at home as well as in school; his father taught literature, Latin and Polish and instilled the discipline and habits of scholarship at an early age. He obtained his medical training in Cracow and postgraduate training in psychiatry and neuroanatomy under the tutelage of his uncle, Maximilian Rose, the director of the Brain Research Institute in Vilno, Poland. He also obtained neuroanatomical training with Oskar Vogt, Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute Für Hirnforschung and Allgemeine Biologie in Berlin. As the clouds of war rose rapidly in 1939, Dr. Rose emigrated to the USA, taking a position as Associate in Neuropathology in the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic with Prof. Adolf Meyer of the Johns Hopkins University, where he was able to complete his early masterful publications, including a classic description of the hypothalamus, the seminal description of the architecture of the sheep thalamus and cortex, as well as a description of the ontogenetic sequence of nuclear differentiation of the rabbit diencephalon. The need to analyze hypotheses about connectivity and function of these brain nuclei led to a collaboration with Clinton Woolsey, also a recent medical graduate working in the Physiology Department, thus beginning a richly rewarding lifetime friendship. When World War II erupted, Jerzy joined the U.S. Army, serving as a psychiatrist, principally in the Philippines. He returned to Hopkins with full responsibility for the anatomical laboratory in Psychiatry and joined the Department of Physiology where he and Woolsey continued with a series of papers to provide an experimental basis for validating cytoarchitectural subdivisions of the cerebral cortex. The Physiology Department of Hopkins in that era was at the center of electrophysiological mapping of the central nervous system using evoked potentials. Microelectrodes were beginning to be used and Jerzy, in collaboration with R.M. Dowben, a physical chemist, developed low impedance microelectrodes, thereby introducing a new era of electrophysiology which set new standards of excellence and enabled, for the first time, long-term study of the neuromotor activity of single neurons. Jerzy Rose (in collaboration with L.I. Malis and L. Kruger) performed the first study to demonstrate neural sprouting in the adult central nervous system by using laminar ionizing radiation of the cerebral cortex.

In 1960 Jerzy left Baltimore to rejoin Clinton Woolsey at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where he was appointed Professor of Neurophysiology devoting the remainder of his career to studies of the auditory system. He was a driving force in a series of brilliant analyses of the mechanisms of binaural processing of neurons of the inferior colliculus. He also became an expert in programming the first generation of laboratory computers to accomplish the first systematic analysis of the temporal discharge properties of single fibers of the auditory nerve and cochlear nucleus in response to pure tones. Early on, he intuitively understood the important significance of precise temporal discharges in the auditory system for (1) localization of a sound source in space (by means of interaural time differences), (2) perception of pitch, and (3) why certain musical intervals are consonant. When success was eventually achieved in precisely measuring the timing patterns of neural discharges to pure tones, it was found that auditory neurons are indeed precisely timed, thus bearing out Jerzy’s earlier predictions. The 1960's was a period when Jerzy’s charm and intellectual influence were most pervasive, resulting in productive interactions with numerous colleagues and trainees in the expanding Department of Neurophysiology. Together with his wife, Hanna Sobkowicz, he promoted and used tissue culture techniques to elucidate the innervation and development of the inner ear. This involved an exhaustive morphological analysis of synaptic patterns, in which he mastered the techniques of electron microscopy. More than most investigators, he was quick to embrace,

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and thoroughly master relevant new research methods as they became available. Yet, he maintained a healthy skepticism regarding the strengths and weaknesses of such new techniques.

Jerzy’s published output was prodigious. His use of language was always exact and unpretentious. The care and attention that he gave to writing resulted in a series of detailed, comprehensive and interesting papers that remain important reading to this day. Jerzy worked with few hypotheses when confronting new data, but he had an uncanny ability to fathom important relations buried within the bewildering array of findings. He was a careful and thoughtful scientist, and encouraged his colleagues to think deeply about their subject matter, as well as be personally responsible for the ideas expressed in their publications.

During the course of his long career, he received many honors, including election to The National Academy of Sciences in 1972. He was a member of the American Neurological Association, the American Association of Anatomists and the American Physiological Society. He received awards from the Beltone Institute (1973), the Association For Research in Otolaryngology (1987), and the Ralph W. Gerard Prize in Neuroscience from the Society for Neuroscience (1982). In 1980 he was honored by the International Conference on Anatomy of the Central Nervous System at Florida State University. His appointment as Emeritus Professor of Neurophsychology at the University of Wisconsin was commemorated by a special issue of the Journal of Comparative Neurology (1980) for which he served as a long-time member of the editorial board.

Jerzy was a great sparring partner in discussions. He always had a healthy skepticism for ideas, both new and old. He loved to explore ideas and argue issues in almost any field of thought. Stories about Jerzy’s incisive thinking and reasoning talents are legendary. He was a compendium of anecdotes, jokes and wise aphorisms. He was an extremely likeable and hospitable person. He was uniquely humble and retiring. His genius, wit, good humor and the delightful twinkle in his eye as his brilliant mind played with ideas and meanings, will be sorely missed.

Jerzy Rose is survived by his wife, Dr. Hanna M. Sobkowicz Rose, and his niece, Marisha Rowse, and her family. Memorial contributions may be sent to the Jerzy E. Rose Award in Neuroscience, c/o the Department of Neurophysiology, University of Wisconsin, Medical Sciences Center, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Wally Welker, Chair
Joseph E. Hind, Jr.
Hanna M. Sobkowicz

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

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR MARLYS RICHERT

Marlys R. Richert, Professor Emeritus, School of Family Resources and Consumer Sciences, died at a Middleton nursing home on October 28, 1992 at the age of 79. Professor Richert was formerly State Program Leader for Family Living Education, University of Wisconsin-Extension.

Marlys Richert was born on March 30, 1913 in Wilmot, South Dakota. After the death of her father, Marlys, her mother and two brothers moved to Menomonie, Wisconsin. Following high school graduation, Marlys attended Stout State University where she earned a B.S. degree in Home Economics in 1935. She received her M.S. degree in Extension Education in 1957 and Ph.D. degree in Extension Administration in 1961 at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

She began her professional career by teaching high school Home Economics at Mt. Hope, Wisconsin (1935-37). In 1937, she began what was to be a 40-year career as a University of Wisconsin faculty member by accepting a position as Green County Extension Home Economist. In later years, she recalled the generous annual salary of $1900 as having been one of the incentives for changing her career track. Her work in Green County was followed by a similar position in Waukesha County, and District Home Economics program leader (1953-59).

In 1961, she left extension responsibilities to become a member of the resident instruction and research faculty in the UW-Madison National Extension Center for Advanced Study where her specialization was supervision and management in extension. In 1963, she returned to Cooperative Extension as Assistant Director, Home Economics. With the joining of Cooperative Extension and General Extension, and the later merger of the University of Wisconsin System, the position became that of Statewide Program Leader for Family Living Education, University of Wisconsin-Extension. She remained in that position until retirement in 1977.

As a leader and innovator in extension education, Marlys served on many local, state, and national Extension committees. One of the major national efforts in which she played a major leadership role was a committee formed by the National Extension Committee on Organization and Policy to reorganize Extension home economics traditional discipline orientation to better address societal concerns. Two reports for home economics extension program direction, called FOCUS, were produced. The first, in 1966, identified family stability, consumer competence, family health, family housing, and community and resource development as areas of national concern. This report, and its update in 1974, were used throughout the United States for redirection of Cooperative Extension programs for families and communities. During this same period of time, the Wisconsin Family Living Program was expanded to reach clientele with special needs, such as low income families, young adults, newly married couples and minorities.

Some of the more significant awards received by Marlys Richert include a Meritorious Service award by the Wisconsin Cooperative Extension Service, Distinguished Service awards by the National Association of Extension Home Economists, the Wisconsin Extension Workers Association, and by the Stout State University Alumni. She also had the distinction of being listed in Community Leaders of America and Who’s Who of American Women.

Her family and friends remember Marlys as a caring, loving person throughout her life. After the death of her father, she helped support her mother, and later raised a niece and nephew in her home as her own children. She always found time to take little great-nieces or nephews on "adventures" and to play the role of a counselor/listener for her friends.

Professional colleagues recognize her far-sightedness in emphasizing the role of community-based data to identify programming needs and measuring behavioral change to evaluate program effectiveness. A long-time member and leader in the Wisconsin Extension Homemaker organization made the following statement about Marlys Richert:

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"Women in Wisconsin have become better mothers, wives, and citizens through her understanding of their needs, the program development that she has guided, and the personal inspiration she has given through her interest and concern for the continuing education of women."

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Frank Campbell
Mary Mennes
Rosemary Stare
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ARNO T. LENZ

Upon his death on August 8, 1992, the university community lost an esteemed colleague and friend, Dr. Arno T. Lenz, Emeritus Professor of Civil & Environmental Engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Arno Lenz was born on September 22, 1906 in Fond du Lac. All of his university degrees were earned in Civil Engineering and were awarded by the University of Wisconsin-Madison: the B.S. in 1928, the M.S. in 1930, and the Ph.D. in 1940. He became an Instructor in the Civil Engineering Department in 1928 and remained an active faculty member in hydrology and hydraulics for 46 years until his retirement in 1974. Subsequent to his promotion to Professor in 1948, he was appointed Director of the Hydraulics and Sanitary Engineering Laboratory from 1949 to 1958. From 1958 to 1972 he served as chairman of the Department of Civil Engineering, renamed Civil and Environmental Engineering that year.

Arno’s loyalties to the university and community were deep and his contributions manifold. Among his services to the University were membership on the University Committee, Chairman of the University of Wisconsin Credit Union and Secretary of its Credit Committee, and Board Chairman of the University Club. And, of course, inspired by loyalty to the various Badger teams, many will remember his committed service as Chairman of the UW Athletic Board. This loyalty was no doubt nurtured during his undergraduate years, when he and friends often spent hours playing cribbage as they waited outside the field house for boxing tickets. Arno’s community service included being a Trustee of the Village of Shorewood Hills, an Elder of Christ Presbyterian Church, a Board Member of the Presbyterian Student Center Foundation, and long-time Secretary and President of the Technical Club of Madison.

Summer jobs with the Tennessee Valley Authority early in his career influenced his professional life. The experience helped him to frame the 1936 Wisconsin Water Plan Report for the National Resource Commission, for which he gained recognition. It also prepared him to undertake the hydraulic model studies of spillways on the Petenwell and Castle Rock Dams on the Wisconsin River and to provide consulting services on hydrologic and hydraulic problems for many companies in Wisconsin and elsewhere. His research publications dealing with surface tension effects on weir coefficients and the design and operation of hydraulic facilities appeared in a variety of engineering journals. Among the courses he initiated were Hydrologic Investigations and a graduate seminar in River Basin Planning.

A sustaining legacy to the Madison Campus, spawned in part through the perspectives gained at the TVA, is the Water Resources Management (WRM) graduate program in the UW Institute for Environmental Studies. Arno was an advocate of the notion that issues in the environment needed more than technical background for intelligent resolution. A proposal he and faculty colleagues from Civil Engineering, Political Science and Economics prepared led to the creation in 1965 of the interdisciplinary WRM Master of Science committee degree program. Since its inception it has produced 480 graduates, approximately one fourth of whom now populate pivotal natural resources positions in Wisconsin agencies, with most of the remainder found in public and private sector environmental positions all over the U.S. and the world.

At the state level, Arno Lenz was a member of the Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers and served as President of the Wisconsin Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE). Arno’s professional reach, however, went far beyond the borders of Wisconsin. He was an important figure in the national organization of ASCE, serving as Chairman of the Committees on Hydrology and Flood Control, Chairman of the Hydraulics Division of ASCE, and National Director representing District 7 (which includes the Wisconsin Section) on the ASCE Board of Direction from 1971 to 1973. In addition he was an active member of the American Society for Engineering Education, serving as Chairman of the North Midwest Section. He was a member of the American Geophysical Union, American Waterworks Association, American Association of University Professors, American Meteorological Society, International Association for Hydraulic Research, and U.S. Committee on Large Dams.

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Professional recognition came through selection by students in Civil and Environmental Engineering for the Outstanding Instructor Award in 1974, the UWU's College of Engineering highest teaching honor - the Benjamin Smith Reynolds Award for excellence in teaching of students in engineering, and, in 1975, from the Southwest Chapter of the Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers the Professional Engineer in Education Award. He was a member of the scientific honor society Sigma Xi, the engineering honor society Tau Beta Pi, and the civil engineering honor society Chi Epsilon. Having been a member of Chi Epsilon since his student initiation in 1926, he felt a special kinship to this group. Through his editorship of Chi Epsilon's national journal he was instrumental in sustaining it as a cohesive national organization through the war years when travel restrictions caused cancellation of biennial national meetings in 1942, 1944, and 1946. Chi Epsilon honored him with its first Harold T. Larson Award in 1977, and the local student chapter elevated him to Chapter Honor Member in 1982.

Arno Lenz was a thoughtful, warm and compassionate person. A hallmark of his style was an open door, a willingness to listen, and pragmatic compromise. He combined high standards with practical solutions. Arno will be missed by his family and by all of us who were lucky enough to have been his students, colleagues and friends.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Lee W. Crandall
John A. Hoopes
Erhard F. Joeres (chair)
James R. Villemonte
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR EDWARD KAMARCK

Edward L. Kamarck, Emeritus Professor of Theatre at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died on September 30, 1992 at Yale New Haven Hospital, after a brief illness. Born in Newton Falls, New York on October 1, 1919, he had served in the U.S. Army as a combat infantryman in World War II, receiving a Purple Heart for injuries in action. Before and after the War he attended Cornell University where he received undergraduate and graduate degrees in dramatic literature and playwriting.

Kamarck joined the faculty of University of Wisconsin Extension in 1948, working with the founder of the Wisconsin Idea Theatre, the late Emeritus Professor Robert E. Gard. In the 1940's and 1950's he wrote numerous one act and full length plays which were produced and published in both New York and Wisconsin. Beginning in the 1960's, he assumed roles of leadership in the arts on the national and state scenes, including the presidency of the American Council of the Arts in Education, and chairmanship of the University of Wisconsin Arts Council. He chaired a number of national conferences on the arts, among them the 1962 Wingspread Conference at Racine, which played a major role in the creation of the National Endowment for the Arts. Most recently, he co-chaired the 2nd National Conference on Women and Arts, held in Madison in 1985.

Throughout the 1960's, Kamarck was the editor of the prestigious journal, Arts in Society. He served as President of the Wisconsin Dance Council from 1972-1979, and he was the executive director of the Midwest Playwrights Laboratory working closely with Dale Wasserman, author of Man Of LaMancha and other broadway and hollywood scripts. He was named Emeritus Professor in 1987 following his retirement from the Department of Continuing Education in the Arts, a unit of the UW-Madison Division of University Outreach. He returned to Ithaca, New York where he and his wife Mary enjoyed a more leisurely life in a beautiful lakeside home in the Finger Lakes region. He continued to be active in theatre education and recently helped develop a conference on regional playwriting at Cornell, which included a performance of one of his plays.

Edward Kamarck’s lasting legacy as an educator is found in the work of the many writers he guided, as well as the growth of Arts Education in Wisconsin and nationwide.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Karen Cowan
Joan Lazarus
David Peterson, Chair
Harv Thompson
Fred A. Wileman
Richard Wolf
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR CHARLES SZABO

Charles Szabo was born on June 12, 1914, in Debrecen, Hungary, and died on August 27, 1992, in Madison, Wisconsin, where he and his wife Veronica had lived since 1967. He received his undergraduate training in History at Calvin Reformed College in Debrecen (1932) and earned the Doctor of Law degree in 1936 at the University of Debrecen. In 1937 he received the Diploma of Theology at the Theological Seminary in Debrecen. From 1940 to 1943 he was an instructor at the National Law School in Hungary. He served as a Major in the Hungarian Army and was wounded in action on the Russian front.

Following the Second World War Charles left Hungary as a displaced person rather than remain under the Soviet regime and made his way through Switzerland and France (Paris) to Argentina (Buenos Aires). From 1945 until 1959 he gained experience in a variety of fields (banking and import/export). In 1948 he married Veronica Gyarmati (who survives him), and in 1959 they emigrated from South America to Toronto, Canada, where he attended Emmanuel College and served as Lay Chaplain to Hungarian refugees for the United Church of Canada. In 1962 he moved to Whiting, Indiana, where, as Minister of the United Church of Christ, he served the members of the congregation in both Hungarian and English. During this period he also attended the University of Chicago and earned his M. A. degree in Library Science in 1964.

Charles began his career as a librarian with an appointment as Foreign Serials Cataloger at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. (1964-1965). In the two-year period 1965-1967, he was Senior Serials Cataloger at the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York. On July 4, 1967, Charles and Veronica arrived in Madison, where he assumed his duties as Assistant Professor and Bibliographer for Western European Languages and Literatures in the Memorial Library of the University of Wisconsin, a position he held until his retirement on July 1, 1985. During his tenure at the University of Wisconsin, Charles was also Assistant Professor-Affiliate of the Department of French and Italian; he regularly lectured in the School of Library and Information Studies and served on several doctoral dissertation committees in the Department of History. In addition, he was a Faculty Senator of the Memorial Library. During his time in Madison, Charles continued his active participation in the life of the church as a part-time minister, serving congregations in Indiana (Gary and Hammond), Ohio (Akron and Cleveland), Connecticut (Bridgeport), and Michigan (Kalamazoo).

Charles’ familiarity with many languages, his love of travel and people, and his enthusiasm for a wide array of subjects are characteristics that his friends and acquaintances will always remember. He regularly went on book-buying trips to Europe in the late 1960s and 1970s—when such trips were still possible—and the fruits of these important expeditions greatly enhanced the collections of Memorial Library. Charles’ particular love of things Italian drew him to collaborate on two important projects: an annotated bibliography of studies relating to the life and works of Giovanni Boccaccio (Ravenna, 1976) and a guide to reference resources on Italian language and literature available in the Memorial Library (Madison, 1978). His research collaboration with Lloyd Griffin resulted in the awarding of a major grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for an annotated bibliography of articles on humanistic subjects in Festschriften.

Charles’ interests and talents extended well beyond the walls of the library and the church. He particularly delighted in recalling his youthful exploits in the areas of music and sport. While a university student, Charles was a crooner, performing popular songs in night clubs in Hungary, and played for two seasons on the professional soccer team in Bologna, Italy—two activities that elicited strong disapproval from his father. Some measure of Charles’ athletic prowess may be observed in the story that he liked to recount: During one of his return visits to Italy as the distinguished UW bibliographer, Charles was greeted on the major street in Bologna by an elderly soccer fan who remembered him vividly from the glory years of the 1930s

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and who enthusiastically welcomed him with the resounding salute "Szabo campione!" [Szabo the champion!]. In a quite different manner, Charles was equally pleased to note that during his athletic sojourn in Bologna he frequently traveled to Basel, Switzerland, to attend lectures by the famous theologian Karl Barth. Perhaps these two inter-related moments of his youth may be best summarized in the phrase "athleta Christi" ["athlete of Christ"], which aptly characterizes his diverse callings.

Charles always had a ready smile and a warm handshake for his friends and professional colleagues. He was very proud of his American citizenship, yet he never forgot his homeland and his native language; indeed, he tutored numerous students in the intricacies of Hungarian. Before his health began to fail, he would return to Hungary at least once a year to visit with family and old friends and to engage in that most European of activities: relaxing at a medicinal spa. For his many virtues as an energetic and cultured human being, Charles Szabo will continue to live in and to enrich the memory of those who knew him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Christopher Kleinhenz, Chair
Gerhard B. Naeseth
John Neu
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR EDMUND ZAWACKI

Edmund Zawacki, Emeritus Associate Professor of Slavic Languages at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died from cancer on January 17, 1993, in Wausau, Wisconsin. Ed was born in Easthampton, Massachusetts, in 1908, the younger son of Polish immigrants, Andrew and Kazimiera (Albertowicz) Zawacki. He graduated cum laude from Williston Academy in Easthampton in 1925 and went on to Harvard University for his B.S. in 1929, his M.A. in 1930, and his Ph.D. in 1942. It was the first Ph.D. in Slavic Literatures ever granted at Harvard University. From 1930-35, Ed lived in Poland where he studied at the University of Warsaw and taught English at the English Language College in Warsaw. It was there in October of 1934 that he married his first wife, Maria Akst (deceased 1949). Together they had a son, Ian, born in 1941. He later married Helen Baycar of Chicago in 1950 with whom he had two children, Janice, born in 1951, and Andrew, born in 1954.

Ed returned to America in 1939, boarding the last ocean liner to leave Poland for the U.S. before World War II broke out. The same year Ed joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Once here, he established the Department of Slavic Languages and began teaching Russian, Polish, and the History of Russian Literature in translation until his retirement in 1978. He served as Chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages from 1943 to 1959. He was well liked and well respected by his students and colleagues for his enthusiastic approach to teaching and for his unique political perspective on the Iron Curtain countries and the workings of their governments. Throughout his distinguished teaching career, Ed was active with many committees and professional organizations. He was a Trustee and Recording Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Kościuszko Foundation (New York) for over twenty years. He was president of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages; was twice Chairman of the Slavic Section of the Modern Language Association of America; a member of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America; and Chairman of the Interdepartmental Course in Modern Humanities. His textbook, written with Professor Z. Polejewski, Intermediate Russian, was published by Prentice-Hall, Inc. in 1962, and is still in use.

Ed Zawacki was a man of ideas whose profound interest in his social and political environment prompted him to write numerous articles and letters to the editor—thoughtful, concise, and intelligent pieces—welcomed by the editorial staff of both Madison papers. His interest in Soviet/American political relations gave birth to one of his favorite causes, his "Open Cities" Idea, a grassroots exchange program on a people-to-people, city-to-city basis between the United States and the Soviet Union designed to energize peace between the two nations by activating peaceful hospitality between their people. He worked tirelessly to this end for almost forty years of his life, lecturing around the country and corresponding regularly with interested senators, congressmen, and the White House. His articles on the "Open Cities" idea, "The Idea of Peace in the War of Ideas," appeared in newspapers and professional journals across the country.

Ed was a past president of the American Business Club of Madison, and a member of the Madison Mushroom Club. He enthusiastically shared his knowledge of mushrooms and his love of the mushroom hunt with his family and friends alike. Ed will be missed by his family and by all of us who were lucky enough to have been his colleagues and friends.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
James Bailey
Lydia Kalaida
Harlan E. Marquess, Chair
Gary Rosenschild
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR BENJAMIN GEORGE ELLIOTT

Benjamin George Elliott, Emeritus Professor in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison, died in Madison, Wisconsin, on February 24, 1993, at the age of 104.

Ben Elliott, the son of Fred and Susan Elliott, was born in North Platte, Nebraska on February 17, 1889. Ben said that, as a boy, he, together with his neighbor Buffalo Bill Cody, watched wagon trains pass through town along the Oregon Trail. After spending time as a cowboy and an apprentice machinist on the expanding Union Pacific Railroad, he obtained his B.S. degree in 1910 from Rose Polytechnic Institute (Now Rose-Hulman) in Terre Haute, Indiana and his M.S. degree from the same institution in 1911. He then worked as an engineer at Allis Chalmers in Milwaukee and then at McKeen Motor Car Company in Omaha, Nebraska. There was no doctoral program in Mechanical Engineering at Wisconsin in 1912. Consequently, Ben pursued his professional Mechanical Engineering degree receiving it in 1913. From 1913 to 1915, he was a Field Instructor in the University of Wisconsin Extension, specializing in internal combustion engines. In 1915 he returned to Nebraska, serving as an Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Nebraska. In 1917 he returned to Wisconsin as an Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering. In 1919 he was advanced to Full Professor status. He served as Chairman of the Mechanical Engineering Department from 1947 to 1959 when he retired. During his entire career he was an influential member of the University faculty, the faculty of the College of Engineering, and the department of Mechanical Engineering; he provided wise guidance and counsel to the Department during its formative years.

During his career Ben served his Department, his University, his profession and his community. His pioneering books in automotive engineering, the first textbooks in this emerging field, helped to invigorate the Department. His book The Gasoline Automobile, went into five printings and was used as a text by the Army in World War I. This book helped to mold a generation of mechanical engineers who took the automobile from a curiosity to a predominant force in America. He published three companion volumes: Automobile Power Plants; The Automobile Chassis; and Automobile Repairing. He counseled Henry Ford at his Dearborn factory.

From 1924 until 1953 Ben was a member of the Wisconsin Retirement Association Board and from, 1953 to 1965, a representative of the University to, and secretary of, the State Teachers Retirement Board.

In his profession he was a Fellow, Life Member, and Past Vice-President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was a founding member of the American Power Conference held annually in Chicago serving this group actively until his death. Because of his many contributions they named the "Ben G. Elliott Sponsored Student/Faculty Program" in his honor. He was a past National Director of the Society of Professional Engineers. In 1956 he was appointed to the Engineers' Joint Council, the top-level governing body of America's Engineers representing national engineering organizations with a membership of more than 200,000 engineers. He was a life member of four different engineering societies.

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His service to society was extensive and varied. He was District Representative of the Education and Training Section of the U.S. Shipping Board during World War I. He was active in Kiwanis serving as President of the Madison Club and Governor of the Wisconsin and Upper Michigan Districts. He was an active Mason; an honorary member - Supreme Council 33rd Degree.

HOWEVER A MERE RECITAL OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS DOES NOT CAPTURE THE HUMAN SPIRIT OF BENJAMIN GEORGE ELLIOTT. Ben was a story teller extraordinaire who could draw on his rich background of experience in the West as a friend and neighbor of Buffalo Bill Cody, and used his sense of humor and understanding of human nature to bring past history to life. His energy and enthusiasm were boundless. For example, on his 95th birthday he attended a Departmental lunch in his honor, spent several hours visiting with friends and colleagues, and then presented an hour-long lecture on his favorite topic, Buffalo Bill Cody.

In 1982, Ben was preceded in death by his wife, Georgia Mae Buchanan, an accomplished concert pianist, who he married on December 22, 1915. He is survived by two daughters, Dorothy Mae (Mrs. Robert Sneed) and Georgia Ann (Mrs. Paul Handt), as well as three grandchildren. He will be missed by his Department, his University, his Profession and the Madison community.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
M. M. El Wakil
Paul J. Grogan
Robert D. Lorenz
Phillip S. Myers, Chair
Edward F. Obert*
David R. Otis

*Professor Obert was instrumental in preparation of this Memorial Resolution but died unexpectedly during its preparation.
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR HENRYK A. KUBINSKI

Professor Henryk A. Kubinski, 59, accidentally drowned during a fishing trip in Northern Wisconsin on September 11, 1992. He had been a Professor in the Department of Neurological Surgery since 1964.

Dr. Kubinski was born in Warsaw, Poland, on January 15, 1933. In 1955, he received his medical degree from the Medical Academy in Warsaw, Poland. He worked at the Medical Academy in the Department of Medical Microbiology as a Research Assistant and Research Associate from 1955 until 1960.

Dr. Kubinski was married to Zofia Opara in 1959. From 1960-1964, he worked in Hamburg-Eppendorf Germany at the Heinrich-Pette Institut with Dr. Gebhard Koch. Dr. Kubinski came to the United States in 1964 as a Visiting Scientist in the laboratory of Dr. Waclaw Szybalski at McArdis Memorial Laboratories.

In collaboration with his wife and Dr. Szybalski, Dr. Kubinski made important contributions to understanding the physical chemistry and biology of DNA. They discovered the interaction between strands of DNA and guanine-rich synthetic polynucleotides which permitted them to: separate complementary DNA strands of viruses and bacteria, fractionate single-stranded fragments of human and other eukaryotic DNA using density gradients, and identify deoxyguanosine; deoxycytosine clusters and propose a regulatory role for such purine:pyrimidine sequences. Kubinski's pioneering studies during the early sixties opened at least two new fields: transcriptional mapping of viral and virus-carried cellular genes, and studies of the regulatory role of purine:pyrimidine clusters. These studies are presently at the forefront of research in molecular biology of eukaryotic cells. This phase of Dr. Kubinski's work resulted in publications in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, the Journal of Molecular Biology, and the Cold Spring Harbor Symposia of Quantitative Biology.

In 1965, Dr. Kubinski was appointed the Euretta Mary Kimball-Davis Assistant Professor of Neurosurgery at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Medical School, where he continued to work for nearly 27 years.

Dr. Kubinski's later research included work with human, animal, and bacterial viruses, as well as the study of molecular mechanisms of host-virus interactions. He published several papers in this area of research. Since 1965, Dr. Kubinski has also been involved in cancer research, with a primary emphasis on brain tumors. He developed a useful and convenient DNA-cell binding assay for carcinogens and mutagens, which permitted one to test for the presence of carcinogens in the environment. This assay was based on the production of a complex between DNA and other macromolecules exposed to the carcinogens. The nature of these complexes was an additional major area of Dr. Kubinski's research interest.

Dr. Kubinski had a quiet but incisive sense of humor. He enjoyed translating Polish literature into English; much of which was done for the benefit of projects sponsored by the Polish Heritage Club. His devoted friends found him to be kind and ready to help them or even complete strangers. He was well liked by all who knew him.

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Dr. Kubinski was an avid outdoor enthusiast, spending his vacations each year canoeing in the Boundary Waters and in Quetico National Park in Canada, thus ensuring an opportunity for canoeing and fishing with his family and friends. He lost his life while canoeing and fishing on the St. Croix Flowage near Gordon, Wisconsin.

Dr. Kubinski is survived by his wife, Zofia, and three grown children, Eva, Margaret, and Richard. His death was untimely and very difficult for both his family and friends to accept.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
David D. Gilboe, Chair
Manucher Javid
Jan M. Rapacz, Sr.
Henry S. Schutta
Waclaw T. Szybalski
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROBERT S. Ellarson

Professor Emeritus Robert S. Ellarson, Extension Wildlife Specialist in the Department of Wildlife Ecology, died on March 17, 1993 at age 77. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he attended Bay View High School and was a child of the Great Depression. A depression experience where his father, uncle, and he attempted to mine gold along the tributaries of the south fork of the Salmon River in central Idaho made for a biological mindset. That unsuccessful effort, in beautiful wilderness country, made a lasting impression and a resolve to make natural resources the core of his educational pursuit. He matriculated at the University of Wisconsin and received a B.S. degree in Soils, a M.S. degree in Botany, and a Ph.D. in Wildlife Management and Botany.

Bob belonged to numerous professional groups, both local and national. Probably his finest hour or, better said, his finest hours were during his WHA School of the Air radio program called the Wonderful World of Nature. In that series, he explained in simple unencumbered language the wonders of wildlife ecology, natural history, and the meaning of conservation. These lessons were beamed to grade schools throughout the state. Thus, young minds were stimulated by this pied piper-like educator who influenced embryonic conservation thinking by his deliberate conversational demeanor.

A major contribution to the outstanding success of that radio program was Bob’s dulcet radio voice. It was soothing and riveting to his audiences which included both students and teachers and a very large lay following; some may be in this audience. He also produced a teaching guide that accompanied each lecture series and he alone accounted for the program’s success. The National Institute for Radio presented him with an award of merit on that achievement.

His love of botany was initiated by his mother and the love of plants never left him. He was a taxonomist, plant geographer, and an excellent plant ecologist. Needless to say, his vegetable garden was a cornucopia and his wildflower path on the Ellarson farm was a source of great pride, as well it might, for it had grown beyond his expectation. A nature trail at the Lancaster Experiment Station is named in his honor. He was also involved at the Peninsula Experiment Station’s woodlot restoration program including reestablishing native wildflowers.

Like most students, he was devoted to Aldo Leopold who had accepted him as his graduate student. Regrettably, he was Professor Leopold’s last student; and Bob painfully recorded that he was deprived, upon Leopold’s death in 1948, of "an opportunity to work closely with a person I deeply admired."

Bob was the first Extension Wildlife Specialist in Wisconsin where his presence was felt as the advocacy voice for wildlife conservation. He was an avid hunter and fisherman and had retired to his farm in Iowa County. One of his greatest pleasures as a rural landowner was the making of firewood from trees taken from his own woodlot. The ring of an axe splitting an oak section was music to his ears and his woodpile, awaiting winter, was the envy of his neighbors.

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In 1966, he was given a Conservation Education Award by the National Wildlife Federation. The essence of the citation read: "For outstanding contributions to the wise use and management of our natural resources." He was a member of at least five professional societies, including his professional group, The Wildlife Society. The latter honored Bob with their Conservation Education Award in 1967. On campus he served on the Arboretum committee and off campus on the Board of the Sand County Foundation that administers the Aldo Leopold Reserve where the Leopold "shack" is located.

Robert Ellarson is survived by his wife Jean, sons Scott and Bruce, five grandchildren, and a sister Marion of Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Members of the Department of Wildlife Ecology, along with the entire university community, mourn the loss of this outstanding soft-spoken colleague. The words integrity, intelligence, and tolerance best describe this servant of the public and this university.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Scott R. Craven
Robert A. McCabe, Chair
Robert L. Ruff

UW-Madison Fac Doc 1016 - 13 Sept 93
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR RICHARD HARTSHORNE

Richard Hartshorne, one of the world's foremost scholars in the fields of economic and political geography and philosophy of geography, and Emeritus Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin, died of colon cancer on Thursday, October 29, at his home in Madison, Wisconsin. He was 92 years old.

Born in Kittanning, Pennsylvania, in 1899, Professor Hartshorne moved in 1909 to Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. He received his B.S. in 1920 from Princeton University and took his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1924.

Professor Hartshorne came to Wisconsin after 16 years of work at the University of Minnesota, where he had built up an international reputation. In 1931-32 he spent a year in Europe, analyzing the problems of the German-Polish borderland as the most critical danger spot in the world. His was one of the first voices to expose Nazi-twisted German Geopolitik in the mid 1930's. In 1938-39 he was again studying in Central Europe, but since the tense situation precluded field work, he devoted his time to a study of the history of geographic thought. This volume, *The Nature of Geography*, is required reading at most American universities, and is still considered one of the most important methodological works by an American geographer. He wrote *Perspective on the Nature of Geography* in 1959.

At the outbreak of World War II, Professor Hartshorne was among the UW geography faculty to serve in the Office of Strategic Services. From 1941 to 1945 he served first as Chief of the Geographic Division, then as Assistant Chief of the Research and Analysis Branch of the OSS in Washington, D.C. In 1949 he was a member of the National War College faculty and a consultant to the Service Academy Board of the Office of Secretary of Defense.

A strong and steadfast champion of liberal causes and democratic student activities, Professor Hartshorne was a spokesman for the cause of academic freedom and academic responsibilities. He served on campus and departmental committees, served as President of the UW Chapter of the American Association of University Professors in 1948 and of the Association of American Geographers in 1949.

In 1960 Professor Hartshorne received the top award for scholarly achievement from the Association of American Geographers, and the Charles P. Daly Medal from the American Geographical Society. He was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws from Clark University in 1971, and the Victoria Medal of England's Royal Geographical Society in 1984.

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Professor Hartshorne was married to Lois Huntington Wilde from 1928 until her death in 1972. Surviving are three daughters of this marriage, Judith Ann (Penny) Jones Barbera and Marguerite Udell, both of New York City, and Harriet Strobel of Denver, Colorado; and four grandchildren, Geoffrey Jones, Benjamin and Edward Udell, and Laura Strobel. Also surviving are Donna Taylor Hartshorne, his wife since 1978, and five step children and eight step-grandchildren. His brother, Charles Hartshorne, Ashbel Smith Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at the University of Texas at Austin, also survives.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Mark Bassin
Daniel F. Doeppers
Robert D. Sack
David A. Woodward
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ASHER HOBSON

Emeritus Professor Asher Hobson, born in Quenemo, Kansas, in 1889, passed away at his home in Little Norway, Blue Mounds, WI, on February 29, 1992.

Asher Hobson was a giant in the field of Agricultural Economics for many years. He graduated from the University of Kansas with a B.A. degree in economics in 1913. He pursued graduate study at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and received an M.A. degree in agricultural economics in 1915. He liked to recount how he arrived in Madison, in 1913, with $60, just enough to cover out-of-state tuition.

His academic career started with a teaching position at the State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Pullman, Washington. After three years Asher left academia for a position as assistant chief of the Office of Farm Management in Washington, D.C. In that position he worked under H.C. Taylor, a past chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and a former teacher of Asher.

After two years, Asher returned to university life as an associate professor of agricultural economics at Columbia University. Two years later he was appointed American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, Italy. He held this position from 1922-29.

Asher returned to Washington in 1930 to head the Foreign Agricultural Service, a new unit created out of the former Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He held this position until 1931 when he returned to the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In 1931, he also received a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

In 1932 Asher was selected as chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics, a position he held for 16 years, the longest tenure of any department chair.

While at Wisconsin, Asher distinguished himself as an outstanding agricultural economist, teacher, advisor, author, and public servant. He was active in the American Farm Economics Association (now Agricultural Economics Association) for many years, serving as secretary-treasurer from 1932-1946, and as president in 1947. The society honored him in 1957 by electing him the first Fellow of the American Farm Economics Association.

The cooperative method of doing business interested Asher. He co-authored several books on agricultural cooperation and was the principal author of an early basic cooperative handbook, Cooperation-Principles and Practice. He served on the Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Cooperation, and was chairman for one year.

He was also affiliated with the American Economics Association and the Agricultural History Society.

(continued)
Asher retired from the University in 1953. In his retirement letter he anticipated becoming a--"country squire - not the horseback riding kind, but rather the fence-leaning, pipe-smoking type--". However, inactivity wasn't for him, and for 39 years he was active in the operation of "Little Norway", a pioneer museum near Mt. Horeb. He often said he would have liked to help out at the University after retirement, but could never find a parking place and finally gave up.

Asher left his mark on the agricultural economics profession, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, international agriculture, and his colleagues and students. Much of his work is still relevant.

His was a truly remarkable career.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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William D. Dobson
Kenneth H. Parsons
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR FREDERICK ALLISON WHITE

Frederick (Fritz) Allison White, Professor Emeritus of the Department of Curriculum and Instruction and Extension, died on January 18, 1993. During his career at Madison, Professor White served as the director of the Bureau of Audio Visual Instruction (BAVI) from 1957 to 1973 and as an educational technology faculty member in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction.

A national leader in the field of educational media, Professor White established an educational film collection at BAVI that was touted as the best collection in the Midwest. He was instrumental in the founding of the Consortium of University Film Centers (now the Consortium of College and University Media Centers), and was a president of the National Educational Film Library Association. He placed Wisconsin schools on the national educational media map by obtaining a grant to bring AV to the students of the state. With this grant money, he and a committed staff built two audio-visual trailers that they moved from district to district throughout the state. In these trailers, they taught teachers basic AV production and utilization.

Professor White established the first graduate audio visual courses in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction during a period when educational technology was forming as a field of study. His interest in instructional development took him to Korea in 1960 and 1961 where he worked to establish an instructional technology program for the nation's schools.

Professor White was born on June 2, 1907 in Washington, Iowa. He graduated from the University of Iowa in 1929 and received a Master's Degree from the University of Minnesota in 1941. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and was hired as an assistant professor of Extension in 1952. He was appointed jointly to the School of Education in 1969 and retired in 1975. Surviving him are his wife, Carel of Madison; his son, Frederick, Jr. of Portland Oregon; his daughter Mary Carel Verden of Elmhurst, Illinois; three grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

During his career Professor White influenced the lives and instructional practices of thousands of teachers throughout Wisconsin. To this day those recipients speak of him with admiration and respect. His dedication to serving the Madison faculty as director of BAVI is still noted and appreciated. His contributions will be remembered

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Bruce Dewey
Wayne Otto
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ABNER BRODIE

Emeritus Professor Abner Brodie died on April 9, 1993 at the age of 87. In the 26 years of his tenure at Wisconsin, he served as the backbone of the Law School’s constitutional and labor law curriculum. He ranked among the nation’s premier experts in labor law. His broad experience, however, allowed him, when called upon, to teach the broadest range of subjects.

Abner Brodie was born in 1905 in New York City. After three years at New York University he entered the New Jersey Law School (now Rutgers) and received his law degree in 1930. For nine years he practiced law in Newark, New Jersey, and entered government service in Washington, first in the Labor Department, then in the OPA. Abner never faltered in his loyalty to President Franklin Roosevelt and the American Civil Liberties Union. In 1942 he married Agnes Cope Foote of Cambridge Massachusetts. She and their daughter, Polly, survive.

The Army drafted Abner after Pearl Harbor, and he received a commission in the Judge Advocate General’s Corps in Atlanta, Georgia. After the war, and service in the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. and a few years of practice in Newark and Detroit, he came to Madison in 1949 under a research grant from the Carnegie Corporation. He studied industrial pension plans and joined the regular law faculty in 1950. He received promotion to full professor rank in 1958. For several years he also served as chief arbitrator for General Motors and the United Automobile Workers Union, a difficult but honored position. In this and other extensive service as a labor referee he held a reputation for fairness and objectivity.

Few colleagues excelled Abner’s skills in the lawyer’s craft; none could handle them any better than he. His questions slashed through statutory and doctrinal underbrush; his writing reflected precision in thought, and grace in expression. His formidable presence as a judge of student arguments terrified but enlightened. The Daily Cardinal once suggested that Abner Brodie’s classroom performance made him our version of Professor Kingsfield (from 'The Paper Chase'). His students, as they matured, came to appreciate and love him for his vision, for the warmth of his friendship, and for his passion for justice.

Outside the classroom Abner abandoned neutrality. He made it a particular hobby to puncture Presidential prevarications and pardons. He’d sit before his TV set making immediate and telling responses to President Nixon, and we doubt not that Agnes felt prompted to point out, "but Abner, he can’t hear you."

His colleagues heard Abner with invariable respect and affection. Like his hero, Justice Brandeis, beneath an iron control lay a fiery nature, indignation at injustice, and anger at pretense. His colleagues recognized him as a great man to have at one’s side. In 1975 he received the coveted Wisconsin Law Alumni Distinguished Faculty Award.

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His quiet university service included a large role in fashioning the first edition of our faculty rules and procedures; he served Wisconsin’s Supreme Court in a study of state appellate procedures and practices; and he co-edited a pioneering textbook on labor law.

After retiring in 1976 he taught for two years as Visiting Professor at the McGeorge Law School in Sacramento, California. On his return to Madison, he continued to work as a private labor arbitrator for several years.

Abner’s life exemplifies that of a top notch lawyer, first class teacher, a devoted public servant, and a first rate human being.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Gordon B. Baldwin
Arlen Christenson, Chair
James E. Jones, Jr.
Samuel Mermin
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR LOWELL R. LAUDON

Emeritus Professor Lowell R. Laudon died March 13, 1993 at the age of 88 in Waunakee, Wisconsin following several years of declining health. Lowell was born February 5, 1905 in Redwood Falls, Minnesota, where he gained a life-long love of fishing and hunting.

Laudon began his higher education at the University of Minnesota, but soon transferred to Iowa State Teachers College, where he met his wife-to-be, Florence Stanzel. In the summer of 1926, he was introduced to geology in the Black Hills by a University of Iowa professor, who convinced young Laudon to transfer to Iowa City. He received three Iowa degrees in rapid succession. While at Iowa, he began collecting every fossil shell in sight. Laudon was the consummate paleontologist, who, if set down blindfolded anywhere in the world where there were fossils, could quickly locate them within the geological time scale. Upon receiving the Ph.D. in 1930, Laudon and his new wife moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he began teaching at the University of Tulsa with a beginning salary of $3,000. He was thankful to have gotten a position at all in those depression days, but was only able to keep it by accepting a reduction in 1933 to $1,000 and adding the duties of Dean of Men and Assistant Registrar. In 1941 Laudon moved to the University of Kansas at Lawrence, where he established his dual reputation for paleontological research and for introductory teaching.

In 1948 Wisconsin lured "L.R." away from Kansas. Having been department chairman for six years, he put a proviso in his acceptance letter that he would never have to serve as chairman here. Professor Lewis Cline, who had been a student at Tulsa when Lowell arrived there, was delighted to have Laudon's paleontology expertise and help in guiding the post-war flood of graduate students. The rest of our faculty was more interested in his fame as a freshman geology lecturer. Laudon's legendary success in captivating beginning students is illustrated by a protege's observation that "He could convince students that it is actually fun to collect fossils in cold, pouring rain while lying in two inches of mud." His unique charisma made "Laudon" one of the best known names on the Madison campus for three decades. Even today, we meet people who ask about "Doc Laudon". It has been estimated that he taught at least 25,000 freshmen in his 27 years at the UW. During the 1960s enrollment crush, Laudon regularly had 500 students per class, and for a time he taught two such lecture sections each semester.

The Laudon mystique lured many a young student into geology, and a large number of them went on to distinguished careers either in industry or academia. L.R.'s lectures were liberally illustrated with memorable anecdotes and colored slides, which he took during his many summer field expeditions. These images fired the imaginations of students who craved outdoor adventure. Many accompanied Lowell on short fossil collecting trips in the Midwest, and some signed up for summer-long field excursions into the western mountains.

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Laudon's boundless energy and enthusiasm for geology were infectious, so practically all of those who went west were recruited to geology for their careers. During the 1950s, a dozen excellent students followed Lowell from Kansas to complete their graduate work here. Many of this group, together with new Wisconsin recruits, worked with him in the high country of the U.S. and western Canada to complete a total of 43 MS and 18 Ph.D. degrees. Lowell was never deterred by obstacles that would seem insurmountable to most people. For example, in 1947 he learned to fly, mortgaged his home, and bought a Republic Seabee flying boat to transport students and supplies to a remote camp in the Canadian Rockies.

In 1953 Laudon began a decade of summers as a consultant for EXXON; several fortunate graduate students gained once-in-a-lifetime experiences as his field assistants. The EXXON association brought Lowell back to the Arctic, where he had worked during the war years on the Canal Project to develop petroleum resources in the remote McKenzie River country of northwestern Canada. Lowell was always happiest either in the mountains or the Arctic, and thanks to EXXON he could be in both simultaneously. In the late sixties, Laudon created a new introductory field course, which he taught in the mountains of British Columbia and the Yukon until retirement. This course profoundly influenced all students who took it.

Lowell Laudon is remembered in different ways. Countless non-geology alumni remember freshman lectures laced with many "yarns" and slides of field adventures. Former graduate students remember L.R.'s incredible energy as he raced them up some mountain and later razzed them good-humoredly around the campfire "for finding so few fossils". Fishing and hunting buddies remember trying unsuccessfully to catch as many fish or shoot as many ducks as the "Old Man". Many also remember Laudon Manor on the northwest shore of Lake Mendota, where the latch string was always out and where Florence charmed all with her relaxed hospitality.

Professionally, Laudon is remembered for more than 40 publications on paleontology and stratigraphy. In 1958-1959 he was a Distinguished Lecturer for the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, which took him to 18 states and several provinces of Canada. In 1975 he received a Distinguished Teaching Award from the University and in 1982 the Department of Geology and Geophysics formally named its auditorium in Weeks Hall the "Laudon Lecture Hall" to honor Lowell's remarkable contributions to general education. In 1986 Laudon received the coveted Neil Miner Award from the National Association of Geology Teachers. Perhaps the ultimate testimony to his unparalleled success in spreading the gospel of geology is the fact that all four Laudon sons collectively earned eleven degrees in geology and six grandchildren have earned 12 more geology degrees. At Lowell's retirement party in 1975, son Dick reported that he was 30 years old before he realized that there might have been any other career option. Thus the Laudon legacy lives on through both genetic and intellectual descendants.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
David L. Clark
Robert H. Dott, Jr., Chair
Louis J. Maher, Jr.
L. Gordon Medaris, Jr.
Lloyd C. Pray

UW-Madison Fac Doc 1030 - 4 Oct 1993
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR CLINTON N. WOOLSEY

Clinton Nathan Woolsey died in a Madison Hospital on January 14, 1993 at the age of 88. He was born on November 30, 1904 in Brooklyn, New York, but spent his boyhood on farms near Newburgh, N.Y. In high school he exhibited unusual scholarship, which led a visiting physician to encourage him to move to Olean, N.Y. to finish high school at a larger school and thereafter to point him to a medical career. Dr. Woolsey attended Union College where he heard vivid descriptions of Sir Charles Sherrington’s pioneering physiological experiments, which kindled a lifelong interest in the nervous system.

In 1928 he enrolled in the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, where Dr. Marion Hines in the Department of Anatomy oversaw his first scientific work: defining the motor cortex. While at Hopkins he contracted tuberculosis which postponed his graduation from medical school until 1933. Though he intended to become a neurosurgeon and had been appointed an intern in surgery at Hopkins, he was advised for health reasons to delay his surgical training and, instead, to do research in the laboratory of Philip Bard, the young chairman of the Physiology Department. Dr. Woolsey’s success in the laboratory led him into a career of basic research in neuroscience.

With the introduction of the newly developed cathode ray oscilloscope, Woolsey exploited its capacity to "map" cortical somatosensory representations in monkeys by recording cortical potentials evoked by mechanical stimulation of the skin. His most sustained collaboration was with the renowned neuroanatomist Jerzy E. Rose, whom he first met at Hopkins in 1940. Together they defined the topographical relationships of all the major thalamic nuclei to different areas of the cerebral cortex, areas which Woolsey had first defined physiologically.

In 1948 Dr. Woolsey was named to the Charles Sumner Slichter Professorship of Neurophysiology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Although funding for the chair was provided by the Graduate School, the position was in the Department of Physiology in the Medical School. Dr. William Middleton, then Dean of the Medical School, gave Woolsey the broad charge to develop research on the nervous system. In so doing, he was urged to limit his teaching efforts to graduate student education and postdoctoral training. Professor Woolsey recruited Dr. John Barnard, later Dr. Konrad Akert, and subsequently Dr. Jerzy Rose as neuroanatomists. In 1954 Joseph Hind, Robert Benjamin and Wallace Welker, joined Woolsey’s neurophysiology group. With the continuing expansion of the group, in 1960 it was administratively separated from the Department of Physiology, becoming the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, with Dr. Woolsey serving as director, reporting directly to the medical school dean. With the completion in 1961 of the Medical Sciences Building, the laboratory moved into new quarters, custom designed by Dr. Woolsey.

In 1973 Professor Woolsey retired from the directorship of the Laboratory of Neurophysiology and recommended to the Medical School Administration that the Laboratory be constituted as a department. The Department of Neurophysiology became the first such unit by this name in the United States. Shortly thereafter, Woolsey, along with several other members of the neurophysiology faculty, moved into the newly completed
Waismann Center on Mental Retardation and Human Development, a facility for which Dr. Woolsey played a pivotal role in securing federal funding and in which he served as Biomedical Unit Coordinator from 1973 to 1978.

Dr. Woolsey made the University of Wisconsin a major center for basic research on the nervous system. Together with his students and colleagues he conducted a lifelong series of mapping experiments in which were defined detailed patterns of projections of the major receptors (touch, hearing, vision) to the cerebral cortex. In addition, motor cortex was defined in equally fine detail. These experiments were carried out in a variety of different mammals, thereby establishing basic principles of patterns of functional organization of sensory and motor areas in mammals. Woolsey was tireless in his efforts to point out the relevance of animal research to understanding the functional organization of the human brain. He contributed directly to such understanding in human subjects from data collected in operating rooms in Baltimore, and in Madison in collaboration with neurosurgeon Dr. Theodore Erickson.

Over 170 individuals from all parts of the world, from students to visiting professors, worked and trained with Dr. Woolsey and his colleagues. The published results of their pioneering explorations of the nervous system comprise an enormous corpus of scientific research, much of it with Woolsey as a silent author and editor. His publication record is extensive, including numerous journal reports and book chapters. His comparative reviews were comprehensive, and he developed pictorial and graphic means to represent the detailed and complex data obtained in his long experiments. In his publications he typically included all his students and colleagues as coauthors. Woolsey offered strong encouragement to all seeking a career in neuroscience, and he tirelessly sought support for trainees through research and training grants. He traveled extensively in Europe, giving lectures, participating in symposia and recruiting students and colleagues.

Clinton Woolsey was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American College of Physicians and Surgeons, The American Neurological Association, the American Association of Neurological Surgeons, The Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease, the American Physiological Society, the Society for Neuroscience, the American Philosophical Society, and the International Brain Research Organization. He was a member of the Council of the National Institutes of Health through the years of expanding extramural support for brain research. He helped guide the Editorial Board of the Journal of Neurophysiology through a difficult transition in the early 50's. He received the 50 year membership medal of the American Physiological Society and the Ralph Gerard Prize from the Society for Neuroscience. Throughout his tenure he was active in the affairs of Wisconsin's unique Graduate School. Union College awarded him an honorary degree, he was a charter member of the Johns Hopkins Society of Scholars, and was one of the first Fellows of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

Clinton Woolsey is survived by his wife, Harriet, and three sons, Thomas, of Clayton Missouri, John of Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, and Edward of Madison. The Woolsey family provided gracious hospitality to an endless series of distinguished visitors from all over the world as well as to colleagues and students from all segments of the Madison community of neuroscientists.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
John F. Brugge, Chair
Joseph E. Hind, Jr.
Wallace Welker

UW-Madison Fac Doc 1036 - 1 Nov 1993
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ARTHUR F. BECKNELL, JR.

Arthur F. Becknell, Jr. died on August 15, 1993 at his home following surgery. He was born February 16, 1927 in Plymouth, Indiana, the son of Arthur F. and Dina E. Becknell. Following high school he joined the U.S. Army, studied Japanese at Yale University and spent a year of service in Japan.

He received a Bachelor of Music degree from Oberlin College in 1951, a Master of Music degree in voice from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1957, and the degree of Doctor of Music Education from the University of Michigan in 1970.

Arthur Becknell began his teaching career as a public school music instructor in Marshfield, Wisconsin, a position he held for four years. He later taught at Wisconsin High School in Madison.

He joined the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Music faculty in 1957, directing the Men's Glee Club, teaching piano, accompanying and eurhythmics. Later he also served as Associate Director of the School and as Chair of the Piano area for a number of years. He personally developed and directed the graduate degree in accompanying. In addition to being a frequent clinician of Dalcroze Eurhythmics, he was also an accompanist and chamber-music performer in hundreds of recitals at the School of Music and around the country.

A member of Madison's Bethany United Methodist Church, he had directed the church choir since 1958, and the H.I.S. Christian Singers on campus for 15 years. A member of the Madison West Rotary for many years, he was most recently on the organization's board of directors.

Arthur Becknell was associate conductor and accompanist for the Madison Civic Chorus for many years, had recently performed as a member of the Opera Showcase Ensemble for Madison Opera, and served on the Madison Opera board. He was a volunteer songleader at Badger Prairie Home for 37 years. His other memberships included activities with the American Choral Directors Association, Music Educators National Conference, Music Teachers National Association, and the Dalcroze Society of America, of which he was a former national president.

Obviously Professor Becknell's career as a musician was marked by versatility, a wide range of activities and a desire to share his music with others. His accomplishments and contributions as a musician, teacher, colleague and friend will be greatly missed, not only by the School of Music, but by all whose lives he touched.

Never once did Arthur Becknell depart from his remarkably steady, buoyant and optimistic personality and character, which was always focused on the support and encouragement of others. Gifted in, and fascinated by, many areas of music, as pianist,

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harpsichordist, accompanist, chamber-music participant, singer, choral conductor, director of
eurhythmics, to name just a few, he brought a contagious enthusiasm and joy to his work,
revealing that being a dedicated musician is a task of the highest calling, honor and privilege.
The loss of Arthur Becknell leaves a gaping void at the University of Wisconsin, especially in
the School of Music. His sharing of himself - his support, good humor, his strong sense of
friendship and collegiality, surely exemplified the best of what any of us can strive for as
individuals.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy, two sons, Alan and Steven, and four grandchildren,
Nigel, Francis, Sarah and Marie Nancy.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
  John Aley
  Carroll Chilton
  David Hottmann
  Howard Karp, Chair
  William Richardson
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS VICE CHANCELLOR AND PROFESSOR BRYANT EASTHAM KEARL

Professor Bryant E. Kearl -- student, teacher, and administrator at the University of Wisconsin-Madison for 52 years -- died of leukemia at University Hospital September 28, 1993.

Professor Kearl, a professor of agricultural journalism and department chairman for 12 years, held a variety of other university administrative assignments, often being recruited to them during troubled times. He was associate dean of the Graduate School from 1963 to 1967, when Chancellor William Sewell drafted him to be vice chancellor. He served briefly as acting chancellor in 1968 and returned to the vice chancellor position when Edwin Young was named chancellor.

Professor Kearl, left Wisconsin in 1970 for Bangkok and Singapore to head the Asia office of the Agricultural Development Council. He returned to teaching here in 1974 but resumed university administrative duties in 1978, this time as vice chancellor for academic affairs under Chancellor Irving Shain.

Bernard H. Cohen, also an emeritus vice chancellor, recalled that "Bry's" enormous fund of knowledge about the university, and his extraordinary creativity in finding solutions to administrative problems, were drawn upon by three different chancellors as they asked him to serve as vice chancellor for academic affairs.

"Throughout this period, through his remarkable inventiveness, Bry guided the development of many of the written policies and procedures that mark the university today."

In 1983 Professor Kearl was asked to assume the newly-created post of dean of university outreach, with the charge of helping to integrate UW-Extension programs and staff into the UW-Madison and promote other extension activities by resident departments. In 1986 he returned to teaching and research in agricultural journalism. He retired in 1989, but spent the next semester and summer in charge of the Wausau Center.

As a writer and teacher Professor Kearl had a special interest in how to present scientific and technical information simply and clearly. As agricultural college editor from 1951 to 1963 he set a high standard for the publications through which the college provides timely information to Wisconsin people on farm, home and resource questions. He directed many of the department's studies of comprehension of written, visual, and graphic materials. During his period as chairman, the department expanded its research activities and launched an award-winning agricultural film program. In 1965 Professor Kearl served as president of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors.

As a university administrator Professor Kearl helped promote a number of important program innovations. Early in the 1950's he worked with colleagues in the School of Journalism and the Department of Sociology to establish the university's Ph.D. program in mass communications, viewed as one of the best in the country. He served on the College of Agriculture's committee that made a sweeping revision of the college's curriculum in the early 1960s. He was on the planning committees that created the Land Tenure Center, Institute for Research on Poverty, and National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study.

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"To some, experiencing Bryant Kearl was a little electric," said Emeritus Professor Harold L. Nelson, Professor Kearl’s longtime colleague in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication. "He was uniformly unobtrusive and low-key, but quick in analyzing and summing up complex questions."

Professor Kearl was on the boards of the Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce and the Wisconsin Newspaper Association Foundation. He was active in the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, the American Association of University Professors, and the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication.

For much of the past 25 years Professor Kearl was a board member and officer of the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities which now contracts to provide more than $20 million a year of technical assistance service to universities and other institutions in the developing countries.

Professor Kearl also served on the overseas liaison committee of the American Council on Education and advised on programs of the Rockefeller Foundation, U.S. Agency for International Development, and World Bank. His experiences in agricultural information work and university administration took him abroad on several occasions. In 1953 he taught principles of agricultural journalism to 25 graduate students from various West German universities, and returned in 1962 for a semester-long lecture series on agriculture communications at the Freidrich-Wilhelms University in Bonn. For his cooperation with scholars from abroad he received the German Cross of Merit First Class in 1986. He was also a visiting staff member at universities in East Africa, Germany, Thailand, and Australia.

A native of Idaho, Professor Kearl came to Wisconsin as a teaching assistant and graduate student in 1941. He was appointed to the faculty in 1943 but spent the next two years with the U.S. Navy in the Pacific. He earned a bachelor’s degree from Utah State University, an M.S. from Wisconsin, and a Ph.D. in political science and journalism from the University of Minnesota.

He is survived by his wife, Ruth, in Madison, daughters Susan of Palo Alto, California, and Kathryn of Carrolton, Maryland; and sons Richard of Portland, Oregon, and Robert of Phoenix, Arizona.

Marion Brown, chairman of the Department of Agricultural Journalism, eloquently expressed the thoughts of Professor Kearl’s many friends at memorial services October 2:

"To say Bry was beloved of his colleagues and students is to understake the depth of our affection and devotion. It is trite to say he is sorely missed, but it is also true. Who among us can deny the aching soreness of his absence. I am certain, however, that his memory will soon be a constant and welcome companion. We can honor him best by pausing only briefly to mourn and getting on with the lives and careers in which he invested so much of himself. We can never take full measure of this man -- he was -- he is -- quite simply beyond our comprehension. But I can tell you, we will never see his like again. And so be it."

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Fritz A. Albert
Lloyd R. Bostian
John H. Fett
Richard D. Powers, Chair
John E. Ross

UW-Madison Fac Doc 1039 - 6 Dec 1993
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR EDWARD F. OBERT

Edward F. Obert, Emeritus Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died in Madison, Wisconsin, on March 23, 1993. He is survived by his wife, Helen Whitman-Obert.

Professor Obert was born on January 18, 1910. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1933, his Bachelor of Science degree in engineering from Northwestern University in 1934 and his Master of Science degree from the University of Michigan in 1940. After three years in industry, he joined the Mechanical Engineering faculty at Northwestern, serving from 1937 to 1958. He was Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Madison from 1958 until his retirement in 1976.

While at Northwestern University, Professor Obert guided the first Masters and Doctoral theses in mechanical engineering and designed, built and administered their first state-of-the-art thermoscience laboratories. His innovative laboratory design concepts were ultimately adopted by the United States Air Force Academy and many manufactures throughout the world. Professor Obert’s research focused on mechanical power transmission, engines, fluid flow, heat transfer, and thermodynamics. He wrote three internationally acclaimed textbooks on these subjects: Internal Combustion Engines, Thermodynamics, and Elements of Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer. The 4th edition of Internal Combustion Engines remains a standard text and reference, 50 years after first being published.

At the University of Wisconsin, Professor Obert served as chairman of the Department of Mechanical Engineering from 1963 to 1967 and was instrumental in the hiring of twelve young faculty members leading to a resurgence of the prestige of the department that continues to this day. During his tenure at the University of Wisconsin, he also published the graduate text Concepts of Thermodynamics and he was the author of numerous published papers covering topics ranging from gear design, engines, thermodynamics and steam power plants. He was major professor to thirty-three Master of Science students and thirteen doctoral students. He created an off-campus graduate program to provide opportunities for engineers in Wisconsin, pioneered a teacher seminar for new faculty and personally aided many faculty in the development of their careers. Professor Obert possessed unusual integrity, ingenuity, and intelligence, to the benefit of the many students, colleagues, professionals, and friends who sought his guidance and was a willing mentor to many, regardless of the cost of his personal time.

Professor Obert was honored throughout his career for distinguished teaching and for his commitment to students. In 1953 he was awarded the George Westinghouse Award and in 1971 the G. Edwin Burks Award by the American Society of Engineering Education. He also was awarded the prestigious Benjamin Smith Reynolds Award for excellence in teaching by the University of Wisconsin in 1973 as well as the Polygon Teaching Award and the Departmental Pi Tau Sigma Teaching Award. For his contributions to engineering and to education, he was named a Fellow of the Society of Automotive Engineers and an Honorary Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, that society’s highest honor. The ASME recently announced that Professor Obert was the recipient of its 1993 Internal Combustion Engine Award "for his outstanding contribution to education of engineers in the classroom."

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Although formally educated as an engineer, Professor Obert was a modern-day Renaissance man. His outstanding contributions to the education of engineers through his research and teaching were enhanced by his diverse interests in ethics and social responsibility, car racing, psychology, finance, the stock market, architecture, poetry, politics, and gardening. He was awarded an original patent, and served as president of a company that designed and set up engineering road tests for automobiles. Professor Obert frequently peppered his engineering lectures with quotes combining the wisdom, wit, and humor of intellectual giants of the ages. Despite his reputation for being a hard taskmaster, it was not unusual to find students who had failed in his class re-enrolling and eventually excelling.

A teacher of morals and a man of uncompromising principles, Professor Obert was honest, fair, generous, logical, objective, loyal, forthright, and zealous. He practiced and expected ethical behavior from all, expressed his often controversial views openly and stood by them.

Professor Obert was a champion of his department, the university, and individuals. His behind-the-scenes efforts in nominating people for awards resulted in many honors that added to the prestige of the university.

Professor Obert believed that virtue is the only good and that it’s essence lies in self-control, independence and conformity to standard of morality. He wanted his colleagues and friends to remember him through his quote from Socrates, "When my sons grow up, I would ask you, my friends, to punish them if they care about anything more than virtue."

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

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR FREDERICK A. CLARENBACK

Emeritus Professor Frederick A. Clarenbach died unexpectedly and peacefully at his home in Madison on May 28, 1993.

He was born on April 27, 1909 in Jefferson City, Missouri. He married Laura McGaffey on August 28, 1930. Fred received his B.A. (1930) and M.S. (1932) at the University of Missouri and his Ph.D. in public finance from Cornell University in 1941.

He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He taught at Cornell and the University of Connecticut. He was an economist with the Division of Land Economics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1939-1945. He joined the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1945 as an Assistant Professor in Agricultural Economics and Political Science, and was promoted to Professor in Political Science in 1951.

Fred bridged the academic and governmental worlds by taking leave from the University and/or serving as a consultant on seven different occasions to the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Interior, the second Hoover Commission, the U.S. Public Health Service, Food and Agricultural Organization, the Wisconsin Department of Resource Development, and the Water Resources Center of the University of California (Berkeley and Los Angeles).

In 1962 he was appointed Professor of Regional Planning and during the next two decades of his career devoted his knowledge, skills, and insights into the difficult and oft times vexing task of building graduate inter-disciplinary programs on the Madison campus. Through his efforts and the efforts of others a Department of Urban and Regional Planning and the Water Resources Management Graduate Program were created. He also served on the university Committee on Water Resources which was concerned with research on water policies and programs. The firm foundations which Fred helped build are evident in the health and vigor of these two graduate programs today. Graduates are now making significant contributions to planning and natural resource programs throughout the United States and in many countries throughout the world.

His scholarly work focused on rural development, natural resource management, and water quality policies and planning. Many of the concepts which he advanced have become a part of improved decision making in local, state, and national natural resources management programs.

From an early date, long before such ideas became accepted, he believed that humans were placing excessive pressure upon natural environments and through his research and teaching these concerns influenced government officials at all levels.

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His students were his life. "The students make the professor's life worthwhile ... I've had a lot of very good ones, and I'm proud of them," he observed after his retirement. The high regard in which students held him are exemplified by one when he observed that Fred was a brilliant, thoughtful, quiet and dedicated teacher. Fred was a devotee of John Dewey and incorporated Dewey's thinking into his teaching; that of philosophical pragmatism and a broad based system of practical experience. His pedagogic approach has served his students well and his legacy continues with them.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

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

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR RICHARD CONRAD EMMONS

Emeritus Professor R.C. Emmons (known as Con) died September 4, 1993, just one week past his 95th birthday. He had retired in 1969 after a distinguished 45 year career as a member of the University of Wisconsin-Madison faculty.

Con was born August 28, 1898, in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He developed a love for the outdoors and mountain climbing in his early years. He made hundreds of climbs in the western Canadian mountains. Mountaineering was a physical challenge, which gave Con a strong constitution. The granitic cores of the mountains intrigued him as well and led him to take courses in geology at the University of British Columbia. Here he came under the influence of Professor W.L. Uglow, who had an inquisitive attitude that Con admired. Con decided to forego Greek classics and philosophy, to which he had been leaning, to major in geology. He received his B.A. in 1919 and M.A. in 1920. Professor Uglow had studied under C.K. Leith at the University of Wisconsin and urged Con to do the same. The Department of Geology & Geography at U.W. in 1920, when Con arrived, consisted of six geologists (Leith, Winchell, Twenhofel, Mead, Thwaites, and Steidmann) and four geographers (Whitbeck, Lobeck, Finch, and Frey). This well-balanced group produced many of America’s better geologists and geographers of the day. Con’s creative genius was recognized during his graduate study, and Leith offered him a faculty position upon his graduation in 1924.

Con loved field mapping and served on the Geological Survey of Canada during the summers from 1920 to 1928 and thereafter for the Wisconsin Geological Survey. In the laboratory Con had a knack for inventing ingenious laboratory equipment. He developed a method for separating submicroscopic clay particles by color gradation using an electrostatically charged plate and a radiometer. He built many furnaces of various types for studying minerals, ceramics, and metals at various temperatures. He built a gas extraction line to sample and analyze gases released from heated rocks. He would never buy if he could build.

Con is probably known best within geological circles for his inventiveness involving optical microscopic techniques for the study of minerals. He added a fifth axis of rotation to the conventional four-axis universal stage. This stage was applied to a double variation technique for determination of refractive indices, whereby both the wave length of the light and the temperature of the immersion liquid around the mineral grains could be varied. The method was especially effective when used with Con’s set of 30 high-dispersion immersion liquids. Those innovations were published as separate papers and later in book form as G.S.A. Memoir 8 (1943, "The Universal Stage"). Con was also very interested in petrology and the origin of igneous and metamorphic rocks. He espoused the view, unpopular at the time, that most granites were not igneous but metamorphic, formed by "granitization" of pre-existing rocks. Today this origin is generally accepted for a large class of granites. Con had a special theme—"structure is the key," around which he built both instruction and research. In this context "structure" refers to structural geology, tectonics, and deformation. Research along this line led to the publication of G.S.A. Memoir 52 in 1953 (Selected Petrogenic Relationships of Plagioclase) plus individual papers.

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Con taught courses in mineralogy, petrology, lithology, and, in later years, general geology. He developed new courses in immersion methods, universal stage, and gems and precious stones. The latter course proved very popular on campus, even to non-geologists despite the heavy dose of poetical theory included. Young men on a regular basis sought his approval before the big step of buying a diamond engagement ring. Con’s expertise in this field was recognized nationally, and he gave evening courses in the subject to local jewelers.

Con was an excellent teacher, who enhanced his courses with humor. This kept the students interested and thereby susceptible to learning. For mineral identification quizzes he might turn out the overhead lights in favor of candles in order to simulate conditions underground in a mine. He was also known to substitute home-made maple candy in the form of crystals for a specimen on the quiz. He was great at Xmas time for ribbing the students by making up new lyrics to popular songs, such as "All I want for Xmas is my Ph.D.," etc. But most students remember him best as teaching them how to think for themselves.

Con served as Chairman of the Department of Geology during the difficult post-war years 1945-50. After the war, unprecedented numbers of students enrolled on campus, but the departmental faculty had been decimated by retirements and resignations so that only Emmons, S.A. Tyler, and F.T. Thwaites were left. Thus, the future trend of the department was to be set by Con’s appointments. He made 12 appointments in that five-year period in the subfields of sedimentation, stratigraphy, paleontology, stratigraphic paleontology, economic geology, geophysics, general geology, geomorphology, mineralogy-petroleum, and X-ray crystallography. At this time also he was recognized on the national level by election as President of the Mineralogical Society of America in 1944 and as Vice President of the Geological Society of America in 1945.

Con married Pearl Elizabeth Hocking on June 8, 1926. She preceded him in death on March 19, 1985. They are survived by a daughter Nancy (Roland) Smith of Madison, a granddaughter Constance Elizabeth (Bruce) Johnson of Hayward, California, two great-grandchildren Tyler Conrad and Lauren Elizabeth Johnson, and by nieces and nephews in Canada. Con was a charter member of Heritage Congregational Church. He was a member of the Madison Downtown Rotary Club since 1945, serving as its President in 1952-1953, and was designated a Paul Harris Fellow in 1983. He was a devoted husband and a loving father and grandfather.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Sturges Bailey
J. Campbell Craddock
Robert Gates

UW-Madison Fac Doc 1044 - 7 Feb 1994
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOSEPH J. HICKEY

Emeritus Professor Joseph J. Hickey died 31 August 1993, at age 86. Joe, or often simply "J.J." to his graduate students and co-workers, served the Department of Wildlife Ecology from 1948 to 1977 as a distinguished scientist and teacher. He was a nationally recognized ornithologist, conservationist and editor.

Joe Hickey's rise to academic prominence began unprophetically. He was born in Harlem and grew up in the South Bronx. Following graduation from New York University in 1930 with a degree in History, Joe was assistant track coach at NYU for 3 years (he had been eastern intercollegiate champion miler in 1929). He next worked as a sales representative with Consolidated Edison. During the depression decade of the 1930's, Joe became increasingly active in New York's amateur ornithological circles, and his boyhood interest in bird watching and "list chasing" took on a more scientific orientation. This was primarily as a result of exposure to Ernst Mayr through Linnaean Society seminars at the American Museum of Natural History. During subway rides to and from work, Joe managed to read all 33 volumes of British Birds and 57 of The Auk. In 1940, he returned to NYU as a night student to earn a degree in biology. A fortuitous meeting with Aldo Leopold in 1941 brought Joe to the University of Wisconsin as a research assistant where he received an M.S. degree in 1943. He subsequently worked in Chicago, moved to Ann Arbor in 1944, received a Guggenheim fellowship in 1946 and obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1949. Joe had become assistant professor and chairman of the Department of Wildlife Management at Wisconsin following Leopold's death in 1948.

Although Joe Hickey's doctoral study of avian survival pioneered the use of North American bird banding data for life table analyses, he is best known for his later research on impacts of DDT on bird populations. This was triggered by reports of songbird deaths in urban areas following spraying to control Dutch Elm disease which appeared in Wisconsin in 1956. In the fall of 1958, he determined the LD-50 of DDT for robins; and the next spring, with graduate student Barry Hunt, began to monitor songbird numbers and reproductive success on sprayed and unsprayed sites. Almost 90% of the robins on the University of Wisconsin campus died immediately after spraying took place and nesting bird populations were depressed on other study areas by 31 to 90% depending on DDT application rates. Hickey documented the progressive concentration of this chlorinated hydrocarbon within food chains—in the case of robins, from just 10 ppm in soil to 700 ppm in brain and muscle.

During the 1950's, British ornithologists noted a marked reduction in clutch size of several raptorial species apparently due to egg breakage during laying or incubation. By the mid 1960's, they had related this phenomenon to an abrupt and persistent reduction in eggshell thickness that occurred in the late 1940's coincident with the onset of DDT's widespread use. The subsequent crash of peregrine falcon populations in Britain was made known to American ornithologists, including Joe Hickey in 1963. Alarmed, Hickey organized a systematic check of 133 traditional peregrine eyries in the eastern states; no peregrines were found. The evident extirpation of this regional population prompted Joe in 1965 to convene, chair, and edit an international conference on the biology and status of peregrine falcon populations. An outcome of this meeting was research by Hickey and others that demonstrated the pervasive distribution of DDT and its derivatives in natural ecosystems, the biological devastation attributable to this pesticide, and its biochemical relationship to calcium metabolism in birds. Such research led to a total ban in the United States, Canada, and much of Europe.

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Joe Hickey enjoyed teaching—and he was good at it. When during the mid 1970’s enrollment in his introductory course in wildlife ecology rose steadily to over 400—as much a consequence of innovative teaching as of growing student interest in the environment—Joe lectured 3 times each day to accommodate student schedules. He was inclined to regard a low student grade as his personal teaching failure and often counseled such individuals on a one-to-one basis. His effectiveness, dedication, and sensitivity were recognized in 1976 by the Chancellor’s Award for Distinguished Teaching. Of his many professional awards, he undoubtedly prized this most.

Joe Hickey edited Proceedings of the Linnaean Society (1940-41), 13th International Ornithological Conference (1962), and International Conference on Peregrine Falcon Populations (1969). He was editor of The Journal of Wildlife Management from 1956 through 1958. Joe was meticulous, and agonized over minor or even trivial editorial and printing errors. A “widowed line,” damaged letter, missing hyphen or, God forbid, a dangling participle in page proof or publication were deemed hallmarks of ineptitude and causes for self-recrimination. Fortunately, few such faux pas were committed thanks to Joe’s painstaking attention to detail and the invaluable assistance of his first wife, Margaret Brooks Hickey, a highly talented editor in her own right.

Joe was a founding member and first secretary of The Nature Conservancy. He served as treasurer from 1950 to 1956 and on the board of governors from 1963 to 1970. The Conservancy is a national organization, privately funded, whose primary goal is to preserve critical natural areas and, thus, biodiversity. Its first acquisition, Sunken Forest on one of New York’s barrier islands, took place in 1953 and cost $30,000. The Conservancy has subsequently protected over 13,000 ecologically significant properties totalling 7.8 million acres. In 1961, Joe catalyzed formation of the Wisconsin Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. National recognition of his many administrative and scientific contributions to conservation came from The Wildlife Society (Aldo Leopold Medal, 1972), the American Ornithologists’ Union (Elliott Coues Award, 1978), the National Audubon Society (Distinguished Service Medal, 1984), and the National Wildlife Federation (Special Conservation Award, 1984).

The enthusiasm and excitement with which Joe Hickey pursued birds when a schoolboy in the Bronx was a lifelong trait. He inevitably participated in the annual Christmas bird count with the competitive zeal of an athlete. His book, A Guide to Bird Watching, first published in 1943 and subsequently reprinted, encouraged a more utilitarian approach to the sport without impinging on the fun involved. The book sold 30,000 copies. Joe’s following as an advocate of bird watching will doubtless continue to rival his just notoriety as a scientist.

Joe is survived by his wife, Lola Gordon Hickey, his daughter Susi, five grandchildren, and many former students and colleagues who remember him with great affection.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Lloyd Keith
Robert McCabe
Robert Ruff
Stanley Temple

UW-Madison Fac Doc 1045 - 7 Feb 1994
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR IVA RANKIN MORTIMER

Iva Rankin Mortimer, Emeritus Professor of Foods and Nutrition, School of Home Economics, died on July 30, 1992. She was born on February 21, 1898 in Manito, Illinois, the daughter of John H. Rankin and Matilda Heyl Rankin. She is survived by her daughter, Mary M. Schar, two grandchildren, Susan Schar and Steven Schar, a sister-in law, Mrs. Harley Rankin, three nephews and two nieces. Her husband, George B. Mortimer, Professor of Agronomy, died in 1934.

Iva Rankin entered the University of Wisconsin in 1916 as a freshman and she was associated with the university most of her life. She received a B.S. in Botany in 1920 and taught high school first at River Falls, Wisconsin and then at Missoula, Montana and finally, at Madison, Wisconsin. She returned to the University of Wisconsin and earned a M.S. in Zoology in 1927, a B.S. in Home Economics in 1939, a M.S. in Home Economics in 1940 and a Ph.D. in Home Economics and Zoology in 1947. She was a faculty member of the School of Home Economics at the university until she retired in 1965.

For many years Dr. Mortimer taught courses in Foods and Meal Management to undergraduate students. Her background in Zoology and Botany contributed to the scientific aspects of her courses such as safe procedures for home food preservation. Dr. Mortimer had high food standards and she taught her students the art of food preparation, proper meal service and good management principles. All of these were important in the era when families always ate their meals together and they frequently entertained at home. She was an excellent teacher and her students especially appreciated her sense of humor.

Dr. Mortimer’s memberships included Sigma Kappa sorority, Sigma Xi, Omicron Nu, Daughters of Demeter (president in 1952), University League and the First Congregational Church. She had also been a member of the American Home Economics Association, the Institute of Food Technologists and the Madison Civics Club.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Beatrice David
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Dorothy Pringle, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR PHILIP P. COHEN

Emeritus Professor Philip Pacy Cohen died in Portland, Oregon on October 25, 1993 at the age of 85. He was born in Derry, New Hampshire, did undergraduate work at Tufts, and in 1930 began his association with the University of Wisconsin, where he earned both a Ph.D. and an M.D. degree. He also took admiring notice of a physiology lab worker, Rubyte Tepper, who routinely went about her day’s work with gastric sampling tubing emerging from her mouth. The tubing apparently did not prevent her from mumbling “I do”, and they were to spend the next 57 years together. She preceded him in death by a year. They are survived by their four children, Philip ("Pete"), Julie Cohen Anderson, David, and Milton, and by six grandchildren.

Phil Cohen left Wisconsin briefly for a stay in England in the laboratory of Hans Krebs, a formative year during which he started his seminal work in nitrogen metabolism, and following that, a year at Yale. He returned in 1941, and in 1948, he succeeded Harold Bradley as chair of Physiological Chemistry (now Biomolecular Chemistry) and in 1968 became the Harold Bradley Professor. He continued as Chair until 1975 and as an active faculty member until 1979. During this time, he became internationally known for his studies on the detoxification of the ammonia released from metabolism of amino acids, and young scientists came from all over the world to study in his laboratory.

Merely listing Phil Cohen’s services to the University of Wisconsin, to the country, and to the international science community would fill pages and most of them must go unnoted here. However, a few entries need special mention: his tenure as Acting Dean of the Medical School during a troubled time in 1961-1963, his membership on the University Committee and his chairmanship of it, and his activities in the National Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member. He was also Chair of the Committee on Growth of the National Research Council, and was on the Executive Committee of its Division of Medical Sciences. He was on the Research Advisory Council of the National Cancer Society, the National Advisory Cancer Council of NIH, Chair of the Advisory Committee on Biology and Medicine of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, member of the Advisory Committee to the Director of NIH, and a regular consultant to the U.S. Department of State on matters pertaining to biochemistry and international health. Locally, he was Chair of the Wisconsin Section, American Chemical Society and president of the Wisconsin Section of Sigma Xi. On the international scene, he was a tireless advocate and role model for younger scientists in Japan, Taiwan, Korea, and in virtually every country in Latin America. The Autonomous National University of Mexico named him Doctor Honoris Causa in recognition of his contributions to the scientific development of that country, and he was also given important honors in Chile, Argentina, and Great Britain.

Phil Cohen was well known for his deadpan and sometimes outrageous humor, his freedom from the burdens of modesty, and his ability to analyze contemporary issues incisively in broad brush strokes. These talents combined to make him much in demand as an after-dinner speaker. His love of good-natured combat, which had its outlet in wrestling during his youth, found its satisfaction in his mature years at Friday night poker sessions, in

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trout streams, and of course, in his work. A master of the extemporaneous speech, he
frequently rose from his seat at faculty meetings to his full five feet five inches to skewer his
adversaries, and he seemed to especially enjoy the rare occasion when he was bested.

Phil drew great pride and satisfaction from his loving family, and his children did much
to keep him from being lonely after Ruby's passing. He was in Julie's care when he died.
Phil was also fanatically loyal to his adopted state and to the flagship university he served so
long and well. He had expressed a hope that he might return to Wisconsin in March, but it
was not to be. We join in celebrating the life of this colorful, energetic man.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

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Leonard A. Fahien
Lowell E. Hokin
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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR KATHERINE L. CRONIN

Katherine Cronin, Emeritus Associate Professor, Department of Physical Education-Women, UW-Madison died on March 10, 1993 in a local nursing home at the age of 101+ years. With a keen dedication to serving the needs of students, she was involved in physical education curriculum development and teacher training in Wisconsin from 1928 until her retirement in 1961.

Born in Oconomowoc April 21, 1892, "Miss" Cronin received her B.A. degree from UW-Madison in 1914. Following graduation, she taught physical education at State Normal Schools at Albion, Idaho and Bowling Green, Kentucky before joining the physical education staff of the University of Chicago in 1915. After three years, she moved to Massachusetts where she organized programs in New England for the National Recreation Association. She subsequently taught for the State Normal School at Bridgewater and the Boston School of Physical Education. In 1928 she was invited to join the UW-Madison's women's physical education department under the direction of Professor Blanche M. Trilling.

Kay Cronin was dedicated to teacher preparation in the undergraduate program and developed certification requirements for the major in physical education. She also worked on certification requirements in physical education for the four-year major in elementary education and for the minor in physical education, both of which become part of the state certification requirements. Other professional contributions included a study conducted for the National Association of Physical Education for College Women for the purpose of delineating problems in pre-service education of teachers of physical education. She is co-author of a textbook, "Guiding Rhythm Experiences," and she served as a member of the editorial committee for the State of Wisconsin "Physical Education Curriculum Guide." She was active in many organizations including both the Wisconsin and America Alliances for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, both the Midwest and National Associations of Physical Education for College Women, Wisconsin Education Association, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, and the state and national associations for Student Teaching. In 1955, Professor Cronin was honored by the Wisconsin Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation for "leadership in physical education."

Despite her heavy professional responsibilities, Professor Cronin found time to serve the community. She helped to organize physical education clinics for madison, served as physical education consultant for West Dane County teachers, and served as consultant to the committee which planned physical education facilities for Monona Village-Blooming Grove High School.

During her years of teaching, Professor Cronin never stopped learning. She took advanced studies at the People's College at Ollerup, Denmark, earned a M.A. degree at Teacher's College of Columbia University in New York in 1929, and periodically took coursework at Columbia, UW-Madison, and New York University. Somehow she also found time to put into practice the ideal of lifelong physical activity as she truly enjoyed the pleasure of horseback riding in Colorado in the summer.

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The students of Professor Kay Cronin remember her with great fondness. She had a quick Irish wit, was always cheerful, optimistic, and friendly. As supervisor of student teaching, with her unassuming but firm manner, she taught well and expected no less of her students as future teachers and professionals in the field of physical education.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Julia M. Brown, Chair
Anna Nassif
Elizabeth M. Roberts
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR LOLAS E. HALVERSON

Lolas E. Halverson, Emeritus Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died at her home of cancer on September 2, 1993. Throughout her professional career, she provided leadership in the field of physical education with a research interest in motor development across the life span.

Born in Conde, South Dakota on May 23, 1923, Lolas attended public school in her hometown enjoying the variety of opportunities offered in a small school setting. Not only could she excel as a member of the diamond ball team, but she could be active in drama and play the violin in the orchestra. She began her college education at Northern State Teachers College in Aberdeen, South Dakota and completed a B.A. degree at Iowa State Teachers College in Cedar Falls in 1944. After three years of teaching physical education in the public schools of Bessemer, Michigan, Cherokee, Iowa, and Virginia, Minnesota, she went to Madison, Wisconsin to begin graduate study and teach in the Department of Physical Education for Women. She quickly adopted the university and the city as her new home earning her M.S. in 1949 and her Ph.D. in 1959. She was appointed as an assistant professor and rose through the ranks to become a full professor in 1965. An excellent administrator, Dr. Halverson coordinated the undergraduate major program and then served as chair of the department from 1963 to 1971. During this time, her skills as an inspirational leader and conciliator became apparent. She directed the department's Motor Development Laboratory from 1971 until her retirement in 1988.

Dr. Halverson's research involved the study of changes in movement patterns across the life span with her greatest attention focused on children. Her longitudinal studies helped to identify developmental sequences with implication for the improvement of movement education. She believed that movement experiences should be individualized and structured in such a way that a child will achieve success. Elementary physical education therefore, should be based on the developmental level of the child. The job of the teacher is to locate the child on the continuum of motor skill development and set the task appropriate to that level. The contributions of Dr. Halverson and her colleagues greatly influenced curriculum design and the teaching process in physical education.

As a result of publishing many scholarly articles and giving over 100 workshops and speeches to teachers, she was nationally known and respected for her research in motor development and for her efforts to improve children's physical education programs. She co-authored the progressive 1963 "Elementary School Curriculum Guide" for the state of Wisconsin and the textbook, Developing Children--Their Changing Movement: A guide for Teachers. She was a contributor to the publication of the National Association for the Education of Young Children, The Significance of the Young Child's Motor Development. She was also a consultant for the National Instructional Television curriculum series, "Ready! Set! Go!" She was a founder of the Motor Development Academy of the American Alliance of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance.

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Her honors are numerous and include: The University of Northern Iowa Alumni Distinguished Service Award; Active Fellowship in the American Academy of Physical Education; an Honor Award from the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance; the Joy of Effort Award from the National Association for Sport and Physical Education; and the recent establishment of the Lolas E. Halverson Young Investigator Award by the Motor Development Academy. She served as president of the Wisconsin Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance in 1965-66, and was honored by this body with an Award of Merit and a Life Membership. She was also active in the leadership of the University Catholic Center on campus, and was Chair of that Board of Directors. The Melvin Award from the Center was given to her in 1990 for distinguished service. Perhaps the greatest honor in her eyes would be the realization that her students are providing leadership in motor development in schools, colleges, and universities throughout the nation and abroad.

Known to her friends as "Hal," and to her students as "Miss Hal," she had a tremendous impact on the lives she touched. Whether she was working with 3-year old’s or doctoral students, she combined a passion for her content and a love for the learner. Whether she was playing defense on the hockey field or flying her airplane, she was exhilarated by the experience and wanted to share it with others. She unselfishly gave of her own resources. For over 25 years she was a dedicated "Childreach" sponsor giving financial and emotional support to serve needy children overseas. She taught by example; she lived a principled, unpretentious life with total integrity and faith in her God; she fought for what she understood to be right and fair; and above all, she listened to the troubles of others and affirmed their own self-worth. Hal lived in the spirit of her hero Amelia Earhart who wrote, "Please know I am quite aware of the hazards. I want to do it because I want to do it. Women must try to do things as men have tried. When they fail, their failure must be but a challenge to others."

She will be greatly missed by her family of friends and her colleagues.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Julia M. Brown, Chair
Anna Nassif
Mary Ann Robertson
Elizabeth Roberts
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR DONALD WILLIAM KERST

Donald William Kerst, E. M. Terry Professor Emeritus, died of a brain tumor in Madison, Wisconsin at age 81 on August 19, 1993. He was a Professor of Physics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison from 1962 to 1980.

Professor Kerst was born in Galena, Illinois on November 1, 1911. He received his B.A. (1934) and Ph.D. (1937) in Physics from the University of Wisconsin. After a year at the General Electric X-ray Corporation in Chicago, he accepted a position in the Physics Department at the University of Illinois, where he remained on the faculty until 1957. During that time, he spent three years at Los Alamos and five years as Technical Director of the Midwest Universities Research Association (MURA). From 1957 to 1962 he led the experimental group on the Thermonuclear Project at the General Atomic Division of the General Dynamics Corporation in San Diego. In 1962 he was lured back to the University of Wisconsin where he established and led a world-renowned program in plasma physics until his retirement in 1980.

Professor Kerst was one of this country’s most influential physicists with a remarkable breadth of interests. He made major contributions to the design of particle accelerators, to nuclear physics, to medical physics, and to plasma physics. In addition to these scientific and technical contributions, his deep understanding of physics, his know-how and his enthusiasm have been a source of education and inspiration both to his students and his colleagues. His many students and junior colleagues during the past forty years have continued to make their own contributions to these fields. He was an enthusiastic and effective mentor who worked hard and expected his students to do likewise, and they did. His students liked and admired him. Thirty-three students completed Ph.D. degrees in the betatron group at Illinois over a period of thirty years. Forty-two students completed their doctorates in the plasma group at the University of Wisconsin during the seventeen years that he led the group. Many of the leading scientists over the past forty years in the fields of accelerator physics, nuclear physics, medical physics and plasma physics received their degrees under his direction.

We have space here only to list briefly Professor Kerst’s most important accomplishments. He was the first to design and build a working betatron. His first betatron is now in the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C. This was the first new accelerator to be constructed on the basis of a careful scientific analysis and a completely engineered design. All later accelerators, including the newest high energy synchrotrons, have been influenced by this early work of Professor Kerst. He and his students used betatrons to carry out much of the first research in nuclear physics in the multi-MeV energy range and made a number of important discoveries. Professor Kerst was also responsible for the first use of megavoltage radiation in the treatment of cancer. As Technical Director of the Midwestern Universities Research Association in Madison, his deep understanding of the physics of electric and magnetic fields and of mechanics, and his vigorous leadership were responsible in large part for the many contributions to accelerator technology made by the MURA group during that period. He invented the spiral sector focussing principle used in nearly all modern

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cyclotrons. It was Professor Kerst who realized that MURA developments made it practical to achieve greatly increased effective energies through the utilization of colliding beams. The later successful use of storage rings for colliding electron and proton beams in high energy physics is a direct outgrowth of the MURA work. Together with T. Ohkawa, he invented the toroidal octupole plasma confinement concept; this was the first toroidal magnetic confinement device to achieve a quiet plasma, undisturbed by the instabilities which had plagued previous machines. In 1962, Kerst returned to the University of Wisconsin-Madison to establish a plasma physics program based on this concept and aimed at applications to fusion power. Professor Kerst was the patriarch of one of the first large university plasma and fusion programs which grew to encompass faculty, staff and graduate students from Electrical and Computer Engineering and Nuclear Engineering and Engineering Physics as well as the Physics department.

Professor Kerst held honorary degrees from Lawrence College (1942), the University of Sao Paulo (1953), the University of Wisconsin (1961) and the University of Illinois (1989). He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and was awarded its Comstock prize in 1945. He also received the John Scott Award of the City of Philadelphia in 1946, the John Price Wetherill Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1950, and from the American Physical Society the James Clerk Maxwell Prize in plasma physics in 1984, and the Robert R. Wilson Prize for accelerator physics in 1988. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an honorary member of the American Association of Physicists in Medicine, and a fellow of the American Physical Society and of the American Nuclear Society. In 1972-73 he chaired the Plasma Physics Division of the American Physical Society.

Donald Kerst was a well-rounded person. He was a sportsman who enjoyed skiing, deep-sea fishing, white-water canoeing and ocean sailing. He had a low-key sense of humor which often delighted his friends and colleagues.

He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Birkett Kerst, his children Marilyn E. Kerst and Stephen M. Kerst, his grandchildren Rosalind and Susanna Sipe and David and Anita Kerst, and by his brothers Herman S. Kerst, Richard N. Kerst and Kenneth A. Kerst.

Donald Kerst was a fine man, a wonderful friend, a remarkable physicist. We will miss him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Keith R. Symon
Stewart C. Prager
Julien C. Sprott
James D. Callen
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR RICHARD B. ANDREWS

Richard B. Andrews, age 82, passed away unexpectedly on July 21, 1993, at a local hospital. He was born December 1, 1910 in Buffalo, New York, and was the second son of Andrew R. Andrews, a topographer and publisher, and of Lillian Taggart Andrews, a teacher.

In 1938, he met Ruth Pilger, a French major from Ripon, Wisconsin, and they were married September 20, 1941. They chose a simple life. Because of their concern for the environment they never owned a car. The bus and walking were the Andrews' mode of transportation! Dick and Ruth frequently could be seen walking together on Madison's west side. Because of their love of nature and all of its creatures they cared for wild and domestic animals alike, including the many raccoons, squirrels, chipmunks, and birds which always found a daily hand-out at the Andrews' residence.

Richard Andrews' undergraduate college days began at the University of Buffalo in 1929. In 1933, he traveled to Madison and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree with majors in English literature, political science and economics, including agricultural economics. He completed a Master's degree in political science in 1940, and a Ph.D. in 1951 which included both urban economics and rural land economics. His dissertation "An Examination of Post-War Adjustments, Trends, and Problems in the Madison, Wisconsin Housing Market" was advised by Professor Richard Ratcliff, and represented a major advance in the perception and techniques of measuring economic base for both urban and rural analysis. He won great community regard as chairman of the City of Madison's Central Rehabilitation Committee, a group responsible for the Urban Redevelopment Program. In 1961 when the State of Wisconsin first initiated a program for economic planning, Professor Andrews was the architect and implementer of an economic analysis of each county for the State Department of Resource Development. This resulted in the first comprehensive state economic development plan and resource inventory.

At the national level he became the chairman of the editorial board of the prestigious Journal of Land Economics, a position he held from 1969 to 1975. Much of the quality and balance of the journal during that era can be attributed to the critical wit and editorial touch of Dick Andrews. His access to his peers in urban economics was further enhanced by his dual appointment in the School of Business, Department of Real Estate and Urban Land Economics, and the Department of Urban and Regional Planning. He chaired the research committee in Urban and Regional Planning from 1979 until his retirement in 1981.

At one time or another, Dick Andrews taught virtually all of the real estate courses and many of the Urban and Regional Planning courses that appear in the extensive catalog listing. However, he excelled in the graduate seminar in which the format provided a broad selection of readings structured around such general subject areas as "Situs and Structure," "Location and Urban Land Succession" or "Research Methods in Urban Land Economics." Dick Andrews continually challenged his students to dig deeper, to identify and develop their own resources, and to learn to challenge themselves. By his own example, he demonstrated that learning was a continuing activity that brought life-long rewards,

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satisfaction, flexibility, and youthful spirit. For decades, he met students over a weekly lunch, regardless of the university calendar. He was not afraid to enjoy students any more than he was reluctant to force them to sit on the "hot seat" of their own convictions.

Although much can be said for Dick Andrews' scholarly accomplishments in the fields of urban land economics, real estate, and planning, perhaps his greatest contributions were in the graduate classroom. Three qualities of his mind and manner left a profound impression on his students. These qualities were a patient and thoughtful approach to the subject matter and his students' striving to understand it; a refreshing freedom from personal preoccupations; and an ability to look out upon the world in a humane and friendly way, in an independent way, with a vision unobscured by academic inhibitions.

Professor Emeritus since 1981, he remained active by meeting with his former students and colleagues on a weekly basis for luncheons and other social occasions, and was a frequent volunteer on special University committees. In addition to his many published books he remained productive after formally retiring, writing more than a dozen monographs dealing with land use theory development. He actively published in the Journal of Land Economics. He was the motivating force behind the establishment of the Institute for Urban Land Economics Research, Inc. a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to expanding and refining the theoretical field of intra-urban land use location. And in the last couple of years, he was an active member of the Madison Committee for Diversity.

Professor Andrews loved the common man, reading classics, listening to music, and discussing philosophy with students and friends. He loved nature, teaching, and his many students, friends, and colleagues, and they loved him in return...and they will miss him dearly.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

E. James Blakely
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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR WILLIAM T. LENEHAN

Emeritus Professor William T. Lenehan, 63, died on 20 May 1993 at the home of his mother in Garland, Texas. Professor Lenehan, who had been seriously ill for some time, took early retirement in 1990 following the untimely death of his wife Angelena in 1989; since retiring he had been spending the winter months in a warmer climate. He is survived by his daughter Roma.

Professor Lenehan was born on 25 May 1930 in Winnsboro, Texas. From the University of Oklahoma he received his B.A. in 1955 after military service, 1951-53, and his Ph.D. in 1963. At Wisconsin he was successively instructor in English, 1962-64; assistant professor, 1964-67; associate professor, 1967-70; and professor, 1970-90. Having written his doctoral dissertation on literary naturalism, he specialized at Wisconsin in graduate courses and seminars in American literary realism and naturalism; he also taught various undergraduate courses in nineteenth-century American literature and every composition course offered by his department, including Composition for Teachers. Always sought out by both students and faculty colleagues, he was director or co-director of more than twenty doctoral dissertations and still found time to edit, with Andrew B. Myers, the standard scholarly edition of Washington Irving's The Alhambra (1983).

In addition to his teaching and scholarship, Professor Lenehan carried a heavy administrative load, both within his department and beyond. He was successively Director of Freshman English, 1966-68, and Director of Introductory Courses, 1968-77, serving on, and chairing, most of the departmental standing committees. In 1977-80 he was Chairman of the Department, and in 1981, on the death of Professor Edgar Lacy, he served as Associate Chairman until his retirement in 1990. In that position he was essential to the English Department's operation, especially in organizing timetable and curriculum, arraigning teaching assistant appointments, supervising graduate teaching, and advising successive chairs. He was a Senator, College of Letters and Science and UW-Madison faculty, and served or chaired numerous Madison campus committees, including those on Testing and Evaluation, High School-University Curriculum Liaison, and Minority Student Affairs. System-wide, he was a member of various other committees, councils, and task forces, chairing both the UW System Basic Skills Task Force and the UW English Placement Test Committee. Over the years he presented papers at other universities and colleges, at meetings of professional societies to which he belonged, and before various civic groups. All of these activities brought great credit to his department, to the Madison campus, and to the University of Wisconsin System.

For those of us who knew Bill Lenehan during his remarkably productive years in Madison he will remain in our memories as a gifted teacher, a skilled administrator, a wise counselor, and a valued friend. We recall his quiet manner, his even temper, his sound judgment, his unparalleled knowledge of the workings of a large department and college, the flagship campus of a statewide university system and of the American educational enterprise generally. No one in Madison was a better representative of this campus to other

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components of the system and to teachers and administrators in Wisconsin high schools. He served unselfishly wherever he was needed, and through all the demands on his time and through personal loss and his own failing health he remained patient, unruffled, self-contained, philosophical, sustained by his own integrity and his devotion to the institutions in which he believed. His dry wit and sense of irony were unfailing; they helped to carry many of us through difficult times in our professional lives, in the process endearing him to his colleagues, to his students, and to countless other men and women in his department and beyond with whom he worked so long and so well.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Sargent Bush, Jr.
Charles T. Scott
Merton M. Sealts, Jr.
Joseph Wiesenfarth
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR STEPHEN CORY SMITH

Stephen Cory Smith, Emeritus Professor of Agricultural Economics died at his home in Madison on January 8, 1994. He is survived by his wife Megan, two sons (Eric and Gordon) and two grandchildren. In addition, his mother, now over 101 years of age, still lives in Indiana.

Stephen devoted his life to an improved understanding of how humans interact with, and profoundly affect, the natural environment. He was a longtime follower of the philosophy of John Muir and Aldo Leopold, and he brought their insights to the classroom, to his role as the first Associate Dean of the School of Natural Resources in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, and to his personal life. Stephen understood that absolute preservation of large ecosystems was neither feasible nor sound. He was drawn, therefore, to economics as a discipline that he thought could help to formulate public policy about the sustainable management of the environment. He was one of the earliest environmental economists, and his work helped to give content and scope to that large field today.

Stephen Smith was born on October 21, 1921 in Muncie, Indiana. He completed a doctorate at UW-Madison in Agricultural Economics in 1951. It was during this time that he became very much influenced by the early interest in land economics and land tenure for which Wisconsin has been known since the days of Richard T. Ely, Henry C. Taylor, Benjamin Hibbard, and Leonard Salter. Following graduation he spent time with the Tennessee Valley Authority, and then held several university positions—including Colorado State University and the University of California at Berkeley.

In 1967 the School of Natural Resources was created within the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences and Steph and his family returned to Madison to help make the School a reality. He retired in 1987. during his tenure at the School of Natural Resources, Steph developed a number of programs that brought scientists from campus together with individuals in state and federal agencies whose work concerned natural resource management. He was instrumental in the leadership of a governor’s commission on timber management policies on state lands in Wisconsin. He provided leadership to bring a federal wildlife research unit to the Madison campus. Thanks to his leadership and support, our Departments of Forestry, Wildlife Ecology, and Landscape Architecture have achieved increased recognition around the world. In 1990 Stephen was honored with the Wisconsin Idea Award in Natural Resource Policy from the UW’s Center for Resource Policy Studies and Programs. This award is given to those who, in their life’s work, best epitomize the Wisconsin Idea as a partnership between the University faculty and the citizens of Wisconsin.

True to his Quaker origins, Stephen was a solid but gentle person. He scorned pretense and show. His resolve served him well through a life in which good health was always fickle and fleeting. His later years might have been constricted in a physical sense, but his spirit ranged far and wide as he and his wonderful wife Megan shared reading, the radio, and yes a little television—through nothing frivolous or impertinent. Regular summer-time visits to the Hilldale Farmer’s Market kept the Smith’s in produce and friendship.

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Stephen went lightly on the land, and yet he left his mark where it did good rather than harm—on all of us who knew and loved him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Richard C. Bishop
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Donald R. Field
Ronald L. Giese
Thomas A. Heberlein
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR WOLFGANG WASOW

Wolfgang Richard Wasow, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, died in Madison, Wisconsin, on September 11, 1993.

Wolfgang was born in 1909 in Vevey, Switzerland and had his early schooling in Germany. In 1928 after receiving his Abitur, Wolfgang enrolled in Humboldt University in Berlin. After spending some time in Paris he spent four and a half years in Göttingen where he received his diploma in mathematics in 1933. Foreseeing the turmoil in Germany he left for Italy where he taught mathematics and physical education in a German boarding school for (mostly Jewish) children in Florence. In 1939 he came to the United States. His first position was teaching at Goddard College in Vermont, for room and board. In 1940 Wolfgang moved to New York City with a fellowship to study at New York University. His thesis "On Boundary Layer Problems in the Theory of Ordinary Differential Equations" was completed in December 1941. This impressive work contains ideas and examples of turning point problems and systems that to this day are of significant importance.

In 1949 Wolfgang went to UCLA to participate in the Institute for Numerical Analysis. His tenure there led to collaboration with George E. Forsythe on the ground breaking book "Finite Difference Methods for Partial Differential Equations (1960)". This book appeared just as the digital computer appeared on the scientific scene. It has been translated into many languages and is considered a pioneering effort in the field. He came to the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1957 and turned his mathematical efforts to his basic interest: asymptotic expansions and their application in differential equations. His books "Asymptotic Expansions for Ordinary Differential Equations (1965)" and "Linear Turning Point Theory (1985)" are fundamental contributions to the development of the important area.

Wolfgang Wasow served as chairman of the Mathematics Department from 1970-1972 at the height of the various disturbances on campus. He didn't enjoy the task, but is remembered as fair and even handed during a period of great stress on the campus.

Wolfgang loved music particularly opera and German lieder. He was gifted with a beautiful voice and for many years performed in several Madison choruses. Wolfgang was at ease traveling and took any opportunity to either visit new places or return to areas that he had been before. He was interested in languages and spoke and read many fluently.

He retired in 1980, but continued his intense intellectual activity in mathematics and broad reading.

He is survived by his sons, Bernard and Tom, and their mother, Gabi, his daughter, Robin, and sons, Oliver and David, and their mother, Mona, and long time friend, Ilse Kahane, as well as six grandchildren.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Seymour Parter, Chair
Mary Ellen Rudin
Dietrich Uhlenbrock
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR MARGARET E. NELSON

Margaret E. Nelson, Emeritus Professor of Consumer Science, School of Family Resources and Consumer Sciences, died in Madison on December 21, 1993. She was born in Lodi, WI on October 31, 1916 to Wallace and May S. Reynolds. She grew up in Madison and received her high school diploma from Kemper Hall in Kenosha, WI and her B.S. (1937), M.S. (1955) and Ph.D. (1965) degrees from University of Wisconsin-Madison.

After receiving her B.S. degree, she married and had three children. She taught and was a teacher coordinator at Madison Vocational, Technical, Adult School from 1952 to 1964. After receiving her doctorate in 1965 she was appointed extension specialist and assistant professor, Home Management, in the School of Home Economics in 1965. She advanced through the ranks of associate professor and became full professor of Consumer Science in 1977. Professor Nelson was coordinator of the Consumer Science program area from 1976 until her retirement in 1986.

She grew up in the shadow of the School of Home Economics where her mother was a professor of Foods and Nutrition. As a child she lived in the home management house where her mother was the advisor. Margaret’s knowledge of the growth and development of Home Economics on this campus during the 20's and 30's was a source of information for new faculty and students.

When she received the Distinguished Alumni Award from the School of Home Economics in 1990 one of her students wrote in a supporting letter, "With all the responsibilities and hectic schedules that go along with serving as an extension specialist with on-campus teaching assignments as well as Consumer Science department chair, Margaret was never too busy to answer a student’s question or take genuine interest in each graduate student’s progress. Margaret recognizes potential in students and faculty and skillfully encourages and involves that person in such a way that his/her potential is developed."

In these days of great concern about single parenthood, Professor Nelson experienced all the social and economic stress of being a single mother both while in graduate school and on the faculty. She reared her three children, Margery Ellingboe and Edward Nelson of Madison, and John Nelson of San Francisco, CA. In addition to these children, she is survived by five grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

She was a member of Omicron Nu, Phi Upsilon Omicron, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the American and Wisconsin Home Economics Associations, American Council on Consumer Interests, and Pi Lambda Theta. Professor Nelson was a director of the University of Wisconsin Credit Union and the Wisconsin Consumers League. She was an active member of Grace Episcopal Church, Zonta International and Delta Delta Delta.

As a specialist in the family economics area, she contributed to the financial literacy of families in our state. She was especially concerned that women recognize and understand the importance of "taking control" of their financial destinies. Consumer credit was a major

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emphasis in her extension teaching. Her publications include "Family Financial Fitness", "Credit-ability for Women", "Your Equal Credit Opportunity", and "To Pay Now or To Pay Later". Translating complex financial concepts into more easily understood publications and presentations assisted teaching faculty and families alike. Her sense of humor was also important to her presentations and style.

Overall, her interest and concern for the welfare of women and families as well as the advancement of students and extension faculty have contributed greatly to the University and the State.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Karen P. Goebel  
Dorothy Pringle  
Louise A. Young, chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR FRANK M. STRONG

Frank Morgan Strong, Professor Emeritus of Biochemistry, died in Madison on December 5, 1993, at the age of 85. He had retired in 1972, after more than 40 years with the University of Wisconsin—as student, post-doctoral associate and professor.

Frank Strong was born on September 9, 1908, in Brewerton, a small town near Syracuse, New York. After attending high school in neighboring Central Square, he studied at Syracuse University, where he earned both B.A. and M.A. degrees in chemistry, and then enrolled at the University of Wisconsin for additional graduate work in organic chemistry, which he completed in 1932 with a Ph.D. degree. Having developed an interest in biochemical problems, he joined the Biochemistry Department as research associate and instructor, and except for a period of leave in 1935-36 for research at the Universities of Zürich and Utrecht, he remained with the department for his entire academic career. Notable milestones were his initial appointment as assistant professor in 1938, and promotion to associate professor and professor of biochemistry in 1941 and 1948 respectively.

As scholar and teacher, Professor Strong served the university and his profession with distinction. Until his retirement from active status, he maintained a large and productive laboratory and a busy teaching schedule. Two hundred research papers and several books, the supervision of nearly 60 Ph.D. dissertations, and the teaching of very popular undergraduate biochemistry lecture and laboratory courses are some of the quantitative measures of his long and fruitful career. For 25 years, Frank Strong taught introductory biochemistry to non-majors, and his course, given some fifty times to several thousand students, was one of the core components of the biochemical curriculum. As an uncommonly versatile and proficient experimentalist and master of all the tools and tricks of the trade (including, one might note, expert-level skills as a glass blower of scientific apparatus), he was also a superb instructor of biochemical technique and devoted much of his time to developing and teaching laboratory courses. A basic biochemistry text, another on food biochemistry, and several excellent laboratory manuals were among his other important contributions to teaching.

The interface of organic and biological chemistry was Professor Strong's research habitat, and the characterization of the structures and biological properties of physiologically active metabolites was his general research theme. His experimental work addressed a remarkable broad range of problems, and it led to discoveries of both fundamental and great practical importance. A few examples will serve to illustrate the scope and the impact of his contributions. Very early in his career, Strong collaborated with the late Professor Elvehjem to identify nicotinamide as the long-sought factor that would cure or prevent pellagra—an achievement that very quickly eliminated that once common vitamin deficiency disease as a human health problem. His subsequent development of microbiological assays for many of the water-soluble vitamins ranks as a landmark contribution to nutritional biochemistry, because these methods made possible the rapid quantitative assessment of the nutritive value of foods and feeds and greatly accelerated research progress in the fields of nutrition and food science. The same may be said for the isolation and identification of the antimycin antibiotics, which, as potent and specific electron transfer inhibitors played a crucial role in the eventual elucidation of the mitochondrial oxidation pathway. Likewise, Strong's long-term collaboration with colleague Eugene Smalley on the fungal toxins yielded a rich assortment of important new compounds and methods for detecting them, and it brought to

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light the widespread and insidious health hazards associated with fungal infestations of cereal crops. Strong also was a key participant in the pioneering Wisconsin effort that culminated in the isolation, characterization, and synthesis of kinetin—the prototype of the cytokinin growth factors, which control plant cell division and proliferation and thus have become the focus of much basic research and very important practical tools in the plant biotechnology industry.

Strong's many contributions to biological and natural products chemistry have been recognized by professional honors and awards, including an honorary doctorate from Syracuse University, the Borden Award of the American Institute of Nutrition, and the Distinguished Achievement Award of the American Chemical Society's Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry. But perhaps the honor affording him the greatest personal satisfaction was a special symposium organized under the auspices of the American Chemical Society on the occasion of his retirement, at which many of his former students celebrated his career with presentations of their own recent work in the biological and chemical sciences. Strong was a sought-after consultant and advisor and served as member or chair of numerous review panels, committees, editorial boards, and as officer of professional societies. Especially notable are his important work as chair of a government Study Group on Smoking and Health, and his editorship of a comprehensive treatise on "Toxicants Occurring Naturally in Foods." This book, published in 1972 under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences, remains an extremely valuable source of information, and as one of Professor Strong's last major scientific contributions, it represents a fitting summation of a lifelong research interest.

Away from the laboratory, the enjoyment of nature was Frank Strong's chief form of relaxation. Hikes through the woods, camping, hunting, fishing, canoeing, and gardening were his pleasures, and his practical skills as an outdoorsman and gardener were of a caliber to match his expertise in the laboratory. He shared these pursuits and a common interest in science with his wife Dorothy, a professor in the Departments of Food Science and Home Economics and a member of the Food Research Institute. She died five years before him, after thirty-one years of marriage. He is survived by his five children of a previous marriage to Anne Ames Strong and by a numerous clan of grand- and great grandchildren, whose loving support and companionship was a source of great comfort and delight to him, until the inexorable progress of Alzheimer's disease foreclosed all social intercourse.

To his many students, Professor Strong was a patient, ever supportive mentor; to many of his colleagues and collaborators, a warm and devoted friend; in his relations with everyone, he was open and forthright, generous, and fair-minded. We remember him for these qualities as much as for his outstanding achievements as a scientist and teacher.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Julius Adler
Robert H. Burris
Edwin M. Foster
Heinrich K. Schnoes, chair
Folke K. Skoog

UW-Madison Fac Doc 1067 - 2 May 1994
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR JEAN SUZANNE AMES

Jean Suzanne Ames, Emeritus Assistant Professor of Medical Technology, died on December 20, 1993, of a malignant melanoma which complicated a prolonged and painful illness, rheumatoid arthritis.

Professor Ames was born in Oregon, Wisconsin, a descendant of early settlers of Madison and neighboring areas. Her forbears included Joseph Tillotson, Benjamin Piper, and Nathaniel Ames, all of whom farmed in areas that are now part of the city of Madison.

Ms. Ames received her early education in Oregon, Wisconsin, graduating as salutatorian of the Oregon High School Class of 1942. She entered the University of Wisconsin the same year and graduated in 1946 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Medical Technology. Among other honors, she was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa society.

Ms. Ames spent her entire professional career at the University of Wisconsin. Her first appointment was as a Medical Technologist in the endocrinology research laboratories of the School of Medicine. During this time she contributed substantially to the identification of thyroxine as the principle circulating "thyroid hormone" and to its metabolism by body tissues.

She subsequently entered Graduate School and in 1970 earned a Master's degree in Medical Microbiology. She then accepted an academic appointment in the Medical Technology program in the Department of Medicine and remained with this program when it was transferred from the Medical School to the School of Allied Health Professions. She became Director of the Medical Technology program in 1979, a position which she held until her retirement in 1986. She was a dedicated and enthusiastic teacher, highly regarded by students and fellow faculty members.

Ms. Ames had an enduring love of nature. She gave unselfishly to the Friends of the Arboretum, the Audubon Society, the Olbrich Gardens, and the Nature Conservancy. Ornithology was her special interest. Few people knew more about the migration of birds to and through Wisconsin. She was also interested in the local history and was a member of the Historical Societies of Wisconsin and the city of Oregon. Despite her illnesses, she recently organized a tour of historic homes in conjunction with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the city of Oregon.

She was also a dedicated supporter of the University's athletic programs. She held season tickets for the Badger football games for more than fifty years and hockey tickets since the inception of the program, and she rarely missed a game.

She never married, yet she was unusually close to her many cousins and other members of her extended family. Her relatives and many close friends will miss her.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Sharon Ehrmeyer
Frank Larson, Chair
Duard Walker
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JONATHAN W. CURVIN

Emeritus Professor Jonathan W. Curvin passed away in Madison on March 19, 1994. His career of forty-three years was a long and productive one.

"Jack" Curvin was born in Brockport, New York on July 14, 1911. He received his A.B., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell University. While completing his doctoral degree program, he joined the faculty of Hobart College as Chair of the Department of Speech.

In 1941 he moved to Tennessee to assume the position of Chairman of the Department of Speech and Theatre at Vanderbilt University.

His career was interrupted for three years during which time he served in the United States Navy.

In 1946 he accepted a teaching position at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where two years later he was promoted to the rank of Professor. When the Program in Theatre and Drama separated from the Department of Communication Arts in 1973 to become an autonomous department, Professor Curvin chose to retain joint appointments in both departments.

Dr. Curvin’s career attests to his role as a distinguished professor and scholar of American drama, history and criticism. As chairman of thirty-four doctoral dissertations and as a contributing committee member to many other dissertations and theses, he played a significant role in the development of scholarship in the newly established field of theatre and drama studies.

In addition, he served as Editor of the Educational Theatre Journal from 1963-65 and as a member and subsequently Chairman of the Publications Committee of the American Theatre Association. His own articles and writings appeared in such diverse publications as World Theatre, The Delphian Quarterly, and The New York Times.

In 1957-58 he traveled to Finland to serve as a Senior Fulbright Professor; he also taught at the Centro Sperimentale di Cinematographia in Rome.

Much as his scholarly influence extended beyond Madison, it was in the University and Madison community that his accomplishments as stage director and actor were most appreciated. Dr. Curvin produced forty-nine plays for the Wisconsin Players (and its successor, the University Theatre) during his tenure on the faculty. Most memorable among these productions were Beckett’s Endgame, Coward’s Hay Fever, Moliere’s The School for Wives, and Friel’s Philadelphia Here I Come. An accomplished actor, Dr. Curvin distinguished himself in such roles as King Lear (U.T. 1970) and as one of the two retirees in David Storey’s Home. Following his retirement from teaching, he performed the challenging role of "Sir" in the Madison Repertory Theatre’s production of The Dresser.

In addition to his active career in teaching and theatre production in Madison, Professor Curvin served also as Chairman of the Hilldale Lecture Committee, Chairman of the Humanities Division Executive Committee, and as member of the Humanities Research Institute.

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Professor Curvin was preceded in death by Helen, his wife of fifty-seven years in May, 1992. They are survived by their children, Susan and Jonathan.

Jack Curvin's wisdom and dignified presence will be long remembered by the hundreds of students and colleagues whose lives were touched by him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

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Marna King
Robert Skloot
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JAMES R. DONOGHUE

James R. Donoghue, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, Department of Governmental Affairs, UW-Madison and former director, Bureau of Government, UW-Extension, died on June 12, 1994. He left a family including his wife, three children, eight grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

After completing his baccalaureate and master's degrees at the University of Pittsburgh by 1940, he pursued his doctorate at the University of California, Los Angeles. His studies were interrupted by service in the Navy's Pacific Theater of Operations; he resumed studies after discharge from the service and received his Ph.D. in 1949.

In 1948, Donoghue was appointed professor of political science and director of the Bureau of Government in the Extension Division. Under his leadership, the Bureau—later Department of Governmental Affairs—grew into an agency that promoted good government in the state, nation, and eventually, some of the developing countries.

From 1965 to 1967, he was senior planning officer for the University of East Africa supported by the Ford Foundation. Residing in Kampala, Uganda, he also served as chief program and financial officer for what was then the federal university of three countries Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. He also ran programs which brought local officials of those countries to Madison to study the ways of local government in Wisconsin.

From 1969 to 1975, he co-directed the program in university administration. This undertaking brought incumbent and future university administrators from the United States and around the world to Madison to learn the ways of organization, management, and administration of institutions of higher education. He travelled extensively throughout the world in connection with this program, and his graduates now occupy leadership positions across the globe. In this program, he especially enjoyed the collaboration of Fred Harvey Harrington, Robert Clodium, Edwin Young, and others.

James Donoghue deeply loved politics, both as a field of study and as a field of participation. His extensive research into Wisconsin's voting trends and turnouts made him the unquestioned authority on the topic, and his interpretations were sought by politicians, campaign managers, news media representatives, and his colleagues. He frequently served as a valued political analyst for TV and radio on election nights. Some of his studies are still in demand.

In 1968, Donoghue wrote The Local Government System of Wisconsin. It first appeared as the lead article in that year's Wisconsin Blue Book and was subsequently published separately. It was used in political science courses at a number of the University of Wisconsin campuses. It was updated and significantly expanded for the 1979-80 Blue Book and later, as the title page notes, was again separately "Published by the Wisconsin Assembly as a public service."

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His studies of Wisconsin government and voting led him to become fond and proud of the state, but he professed to remain mystified by the Wisconsin penchant for effective, clean government. After one long search into the source of this benefit, he could come to no conclusion other than "it must be the water we drink."

Although politics remained his passion, he was deeply committed to his family. He enjoyed gatherings with as few or as many could be present. He was pleased that his two daughters settled in the Madison area; he was quietly proud of his son, on the faculty at the University of California, San Diego. He also had the pleasure of celebrating a joint birthday with a great-grandson in 1992 and 1993.

As a colleague, Jim Donoghue was pleased to support faculty who attempted to bring new methods of dealing with government problems. He expected much of his colleagues and the university administrators with whom he dealt; he did not suffer fools gladly. He brought to collegial discussions a fine insight into government, a great flair as a raconteur, and a sometimes impish sense of humor.

James Donoghue’s passing was, at his request, celebrated by a fine Irish wake. His family, friends, and colleagues gathered and told the stories. The piper played. And the Wisconsin Assembly passed Joint Resolution 3, expressing the sorrow of the legislature, extending its condolences, and commending "the life and many years of public service of James R. Donoghue."

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

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR GRETCHEN H. SCHOFF

Professor Gretchen Schoff died on July 10, 1994 at the age of 62. Born in Montana and raised in Wisconsin, she did her undergraduate studies at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point and received the Ph.D. in English from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1966. She had been a full time member of our faculty since 1970, first as a lecturer, then as a tenured faculty member starting in 1977. She held appointments in three quite different programs of the University: Integrated Liberal Studies (ILS), Engineering Professional Development (EPD), and the Institute for Environmental Studies (IES).

In an era of narrow academic specialization and rigid disciplinary boundaries, Gretchen had a distinctive conception of her role as a scholar and an unusually broad vision of the life of the mind and spirit. She bridged C.P. Snow's two cultures of the sciences and the humanities. She saw no conflicts between scientific analysis and religious devotion. She believed, perhaps in equal measure, in rigorous scholarship and in wonderment.

She had studied chemistry, literature, and theology. She taught writing to engineers, the implications of science to liberal arts students, and the poetry and philosophy of nature to students of environmental studies. Her books, characteristically diverse, included Writing and Designing Operator Manuals (1984, 1991), Reflections: The Story of Cranes (1990), and Illustrations of Dylan Thomas' Poetry (1973). Her articles, lectures, and commentaries, similarly, ranged from treatises on technical writing to essays on nature and higher education.

Gretchen was a scholar. She knew her fields and set high standards. Yet to appreciate her special presence and impact as teacher and colleague, one must understand that Gretchen was, first of all, a writer. In her 1987 contribution to the Last Lecture series, she said: "The single greatest of pleasures for me is writing. I have written something almost daily for years, because it is a record, not of events, but of my inner life. Writing records the conversations with myself and seems to give a shape to my inner life. "Those of us with whom she shared her essays and poetry received a special gift. Her style was clear and pure. Her writing was sometimes as crystalline as ice and sometimes it was a combination of fire and ice.

There is a difference in the approach of a scholar and a writer to knowledge and the world of ideas that helps to explain why Gretchen made such a special impact. The scholar is expected to be detached and analytical. The writer tries to be personal, to find special meanings and beauty in ideas. It was this writer's eye that one sensed in Gretchen's approach to teaching.

She was interested in everything, in ideas, books, nature, but particularly in people. She was a question-asker and when she talked to you, you knew she was trying to find out what made you tick, and you learned about yourself as she asked. She was interested in nature, but equally interested in those who wrote about nature. She loved the cranes, yes, but perhaps even more the people, around the world, who tried to protect them.

Gretchen made a great impact on many generations of students. Her relationship with teaching assistants and graduate students was particularly close and important.

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She made many contributions to the life of the University. She served as Chair of the Instructional Program for IES and was for many years associate chair of ILS. She won a Distinguished Teaching Award in 1979. She was active in Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi. She served on many faculty committees one of the last being the Commission on Faculty Governance. Of her work on the University Press committee, Allen Fitchen, its Director, writes: "She was an ideal member of the committee...believing strongly in the importance of the work being done by the Press and supported our efforts by giving generously of her time and good counsel."

Gretchen lived a rich personal life. She was, as a co-worker put it, "surrounded by love." She made many contributions to her community. She sang in the Bethel Lutheran Church choir and was a member of Bethel Horizons Board of Directors. She was active in the Madison Literary Society, the Wisconsin Academy of Letters, Arts and Sciences, and the Wisconsin Humanities Council. Of her interest in the work of the International Crane Foundation, its Director George Archibald writes: "Far above and beyond her achievements and professional skills, Gretchen was my close friend. She was someone with whom I could share my heart."

She will be greatly missed by all of us, by all who shared her heart and mind and spirit and basked in her smiles.

A Memorial Tribute to Gretchen Schoff will be held on October 14th, at 3:30 pm, in Music Hall.

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Gisela Kutzbach
John E. Ross
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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR WAYNE K. NEILL

Wayne K. Neill, Professor Emeritus of Chemical Engineering was born July 14, 1912, in New Sharon, Iowa. He died on January 28, 1994, in Madison. He earned his chemical engineering degrees on the Madison campus: the baccalaureate in 1934, the M.S. in 1935, and the Ph.D. degree in 1943. He was an Instructor in the Chemical Engineering Department during his doctoral studies and became an Assistant Professor in 1943. He advanced to Associate Professor in 1947 and to Professor in 1953. He retired in 1983.

Wayne's teaching service, from 1934 to 1983, set a department record for longevity and included fifty consecutive years of teaching in our Operations and Process Laboratory. He liked to say, "I was the man who stayed to dinner."

Wayne took charge of instruction in applied electrochemistry in 1943, and later added a course on corrosion. He also shared in the teaching of undergraduate courses on material and energy balances and unit operations, and a graduate course on drying. In 1948, he and Roger Altpeter reactivated the department's summer laboratory course (which had been closed during World War II) and continued as directors of that course for the rest of their faculty careers.

Wayne's research interests were in electrochemistry, corrosion, and unit operations. He was an authority on corrosion prevention. He also acted as liaison between the department and the Forest Products Laboratory for students engaged in graduate research there.

Wayne served as Associate Chairman of the Chemical Engineering Department from 1969 to 1973. He served extensively on building and safety committees of the department, college, and Madison campus. He played an important role in the planning and operation of the "new engineering building" (now Engineering Hall) from its beginning in the late 1940's to his retirement. He also worked with students as faculty advisor to the Wisconsin Engineering Magazine and to the AIChE Student Chapter.

Extremely concerned about laboratory safety, equipment maintenance, and good housekeeping, Wayne would reprimand anyone who was careless in these matters. He always carried a glass eye in the pocket of his suit coat or jacket. If he saw a student in a laboratory not wearing safety glasses he would sidle up, display the glass eye, and say, "How would you like to have to wear one of these?" But beneath this rough exterior he was a very kind person. He was very dedicated to the department and to the College of Engineering and could be counted on to get things done.

After his retirement, Wayne was active in the Civil War Roundtable and the West Side Coalition for the Aging.

Wayne's wife, Madeline Herrick Neill, died in 1990.

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JACK BARBASH

Jack Barbash, a professor of Economics and Industrial Relations, died on May 21, 1994, at age 83. He had a distinguished career, and in his thirty-seven years at the University of Wisconsin he attained a level of national recognition that comes to few professors.

He was born in New York City in 1910. He graduated from New York University with a bachelor’s degree in 1932 and a master’s degree in 1937. Between 1932 and 1957, he held various positions in government and with labor unions, although in 1941 he began teaching in the summer program of the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. These summer teaching visits began a lifelong connection with UW-Madison. In 1949 he became the Economist and Staff Director of the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor-Management Relations, and in 1953 he was hired as the Research and Education Director of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, which is the main labor union organization in the nation. He was an important architect of the merger of the AFL and CIO federations, which was completed in 1955. In 1956, he published The Practice of Unionism, which received wide acclaim. It was his fourth book on labor unions up to that time.

Thus, in 1957 when Jack received a joint appointment with the School for Workers and the Department of Economics at Wisconsin, he had already achieved eminence in his positions with government and labor unions. In these earlier two careers, he was noted for combining his intellectual style and writings with the practical demands of sometimes bureaucratic positions. In his university career, he was noted for combining his practical experience with scholarship that was theoretical, empirical, and characterized by a lively style in his writing and teaching. Few scholars in his field could match the scope of his readership.

In 1976, Jack was awarded a John Bascom Professorship for his undergraduate teaching and distinguished scholarship. His honors outside the university included being the president of two national scholarly associations, the Industrial Relations Research Association and the Association for Evolutionary Economics. These honors and his long list of books and other writings are one measure of his academic accomplishments. Other measures of his influence and stature are less quantified: his popularity as a lecturer; his enthusiasm for discussions and debates, characterized by an intensity that was leavened by eloquence and humor; his many lecture tours abroad on behalf of the State Department; and his lifelong contacts with friends in government, business, labor, and academic circles. In his studies and in his approaches to social issues, he had both an infectious idealism and a resolute realism, and he combined a dedication to various institutions, particularly to trade unions, with the will and expertise to evaluate them objectively and critically.

Jack carried on several traditions of the Department of Economics that go back one-hundred years: the application of economics to public policies, direct involvement with policy makers and intellectuals outside the university, and a commitment to the methodology of institutional economics, which was made famous by his spiritual mentors and predecessors in the department, John R. Commons and Selig Perlman. Like them, Jack drew upon the social sciences, including history and law, to focus on the problem of the relation between workers and employers in an industrial society. In 1985, Jack published The Elements of Industrial Relations, a summarization of his life’s devotion to this topic.

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When Jack retired from the University in 1981, he could look back on a varied and activist career that was rare among professors, and he looked forward to continuing his scholarship. He maintained a daily office schedule, here at UW or at other universities where he visited and taught, until the last few months of his life, when illness slowed him down.

His career owed much to his wife and intellectual partner, Kate, whom he married in 1934 and who survives him. Their happiness and vitality were shared by their three accomplished sons and their families. We, his colleagues, are grateful for his accomplishments and contributions, and we carry many happy memories.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR KATHRYN F. CLARENBACH

Kathryn Frederick Clarenbach, Emeritus Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died at her home on March 4, 1994.

Kathryn Frederick was born on October 7, 1920, in Sparta, Wisconsin. Her mother was a teacher and the first woman on the Sparta school board. Her father was a Methodist minister and a lawyer who ran for Congress in the 1920’s and later served in the State Legislature.

She earned her academic degrees in political science from the University of Wisconsin-Madison: a BA in 1941, an MA in 1942, and a PhD in 1946. Also in 1946 she married Henry Clarenbach, a political science classmate. Henry preceded her in death; their three children survive them.

After some years of teaching in Michigan, Indiana, Missouri and New York, the Clarenbachs returned to Madison.

The early 1960’s saw the beginnings of the second wave of the modern American women’s movement and in Madison, as elsewhere, homemakers sought to further their educations. To serve women such as these, in the spring of 1962 the University of Wisconsin chose Kathryn Clarenbach to establish a program of Continuing Education for Women—a program which launched her leadership in the women’s movement in Wisconsin and the country.

In the following year, she was asked by Wisconsin’s governor to convene a statewide Conference on the Status of Women and later to chair the resulting Governor’s Commission on the Status of Women, which she did from 1964 to 1969 and again from 1970 to 1979. Because her University activities complemented her role on the Governor’s Commission, in 1966 the University joined her office with Extension’s Women’s Educational Resources.

While facilitating the return of adult women to higher education, Kathryn Clarenbach secured a grant from the Carnegie Foundation to establish the E.B. Fred Fellowship which enabled dozens of non-traditional women students to complete advanced degrees. She also became aware of the secondary status of academic women and soon gave attention to organizing and leading the Faculty Women’s Association. This group influenced the creation of positions for women on the Madison campus and in University System administration and was one of the forces helping to establish Women’s Studies Programs now active on most campuses of the University System.

Under Kathryn Clarenbach’s leadership in the 1960’s and 1970’s, the Wisconsin Governor’s Commission on the Status of Women worked with women’s advocacy organizations for statutory reforms aimed at reducing discrimination and providing greater opportunity for women. Kathryn Clarenbach represented Wisconsin at meetings of the National Association of Commissions on Women and served as its first president from 1970 to 1972.

After 1966 when the National Organization for Women was formed and Kathryn Clarenbach was elected to chair its national board, she forged the link between the emergent women’s movement and traditional women’s organizations. As a leader in NOW, she chaired the

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session that founded the National Women's Political Caucus in 1971, and from 1981 to 1983 she was president of NOW's Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Kathryn Clarenbach served as Executive Director of the U.S. Commission for the Observance of International Women's Year and as Deputy Coordinator of the National Women's Conference in Houston in 1977, the largest and most important assembly of women and women's organizations. Under her leadership the conference mobilized a feminist coalition of unprecedented breadth and range.

Kathryn Clarenbach was a gifted woman who distinguished herself with grace and quiet humor. Much as she avoided publicity, she will be remembered in history as the foremost organizer of the contemporary women's movement. She fought for women and for all those who had been scorned, exploited, or neglected. She preferred to act behind the scenes, modestly, and without drawing attention to herself. She was the inspirer of others, the facilitator, the mediator, the reliable sustaining force without which there is no social change. Her character and her vision formed her unwavering lifelong commitment to social justice.

Kathryn Clarenbach personified the Wisconsin Idea. She taught in every conceivable mode to wide-ranging audiences. She taught in traditional graduate and undergraduate classes, she spoke to various campus organizations, she lectured over the Educational Teleconference Network. She was a model and a mentor. Kathryn Clarenbach was a frequent keynote speaker for conventions of professional organizations, business groups, and public agencies where many, no doubt, experienced their first feminist consciousness-raising from her. At regional and national conferences school teachers, counselors, coaches and administrators learned from her how to recognize and combat sex-role stereotyping in the schools. From 1982-88, she was one of the notable "morning people" who regularly presented essays on public policy issues for the statewide public radio system. One of her last works was an Independent Study course in American National Government which was based on interviews with prominent Americans and was produced under a grant from the Annenberg Foundation.

Kathryn Clarenbach retired in 1988. Her outstanding career was recognized in 1992 when she received the University's Distinguished Alumni Award.

Her colleagues found in her a listener, a problem-solver, and a patient but stimulating friend. The power of her conviction, her sustaining goodness and stability radiated out to all who came in contact with her. We are privileged to have been counseled by her wisdom, to have learned from her reasoned eloquence, and to have been inspired by her example.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR RUTH STRATHEARN DICKIE

Ruth Strathearn Dickie, Professor Emeritus at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died following an extended illness on December 24, 1993. She was born in North Freedom, Wisconsin on February 19, 1913, a daughter of Robert Bruce and Anna Adams Dickie. She received her bachelor's and master's degrees in Foods and Nutrition from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

During her 46 year career in dietetics, Professor Dickie was Director of Food and Nutrition Services for the University of Wisconsin Hospitals for twenty-seven years. Prior to that she had been Chief Dietitian for the Wisconsin State Sanatorium, Wales. She is credited with establishing and directing three major teaching programs for the University of Wisconsin, including the yearlong Dietetic Internship and summer Dietetic Externship programs. From 1967 until her retirement in 1983 she presented the Institutional Food and Nutrition Telephone--Radio Conference Program with 75 state-wide health care institutions under the aegis of the Department of Continuing Medical Education of the University of Wisconsin Medical School. She was also author of nineteen technical articles and three books.

Professor Dickie was active in many local, state and national professional organizations, serving as a member of the House of Delegates of both the American Dietetic Association and the American Home Economics Association. She was an officer, member of the Board of Directors, and President of the Wisconsin Dietetic Association, and in 1980 was President of the Wisconsin Nutrition Council. She served as President of both the University of Wisconsin Beta Chapter and the National Association of Sigma Delta Epsilon, an organization of Graduate Women in Science. In 1984 Professor Dickie received the Outstanding Alumna Award from the Wisconsin Home Economics Association and the Medallion Award for outstanding service by the Wisconsin Dietetic Association.

Ruth Dickie was active in many civic and environmental organizations, such as Zonta International and, in 1991-92, the Dane County "Start Smart Partnership" to strengthen early childhood education. She was a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church, and she was active in the Madison Rose Society and the Iris Society.

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

ONE THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR PAUL T. ELLSWORTH

Professor Emeritus Paul T. Ellsworth was born in Rutland, Vermont on November 20, 1897 and died in San Diego on August 19, 1991. After serving as a second lieutenant in World War I, he received a B.A. from the University of Washington in 1920. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon. From 1922-25 he studied at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, where also he earned a B.A. in 1924. He taught at Dartmouth for a year as an instructor and for another year at Reed College as an assistant professor and then in 1927 began graduate study in economics at Harvard. Ellsworth received a Ph.D. from Harvard in 1932 and, while there, served as a tutor and instructor. He became an associate professor at the University of Cincinnati in 1932 and, except for a year at the Treasury Department, remained there until 1941.

During World War II Ellsworth served as a division chief in the Board of Economic Warfare. He claimed to be the only bureaucrat ever known to recommend the abolition of his own division. He later served in the State Department. He moved to Wisconsin as a professor in 1944 and remained here until his retirement in 1967. After retiring from Wisconsin, Ellsworth moved to California where he taught for a few years at the University of California at Riverside, and then at San Diego State University.

Ellsworth married Adelaide Fairbanks in 1926. They adopted two children, Ellen Patricia (deceased) and Barry Ian. After divorce, Ellsworth married Viola DeBerrienne in 1944. After Vi’s death and at the age of 81, he married Frieda Steinman. She survived him by only three weeks.

"Blackie" Ellsworth was a fine scholar and teacher, and a handsome figure who liked good food and drink, stimulating conversation, social dancing, and driving a sports car. He regularly rode his horse, and played tennis and golf. In his spare time he crafted exquisite jewelry.

Ellsworth was an early proponent of the new theory of international trade set forth by Eli Heckscher and Bertil Ohlin, which emphasizes the role of differences among countries in their relative endowments of productive factors, in contrast to inter-country differences in technology, as the main determinant of commodity patterns of international trade. The textbook, International Economics, which Ellsworth published in 1938, did much to popularize this approach and stimulate empirical research in the field. A subsequent text, The International Economy, went through six editions between 1950 and 1984, the last two being co-authored with J. Clark Leith, who had been one of his Ph.D. students.

Besides being a leading scholar in the field of international economics, Ellsworth pioneered in establishing the field of economic development of third world countries. His book, Chile: An Economy in Transition (1945), for which he undertook research in Chile as part of a Guggenheim fellowship, was one of the first country studies written from a development perspective. Along with Kenneth Parsons and Theodore Morgan, he established the first course at Wisconsin dealing with the economic development problems of poor countries. Ellsworth actively participated in the policy-making process by serving as assistant chief of a World Bank mission to Ceylon in 1951-52, and in 1957-58 as chief of a

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World Bank mission to Thailand. The recommendations in the latter report became the basis for the modern outward-oriented development approach of the Thai government. He also served as a UN technical expert to the National Planning Board of Ecuador in 1964-65.

Ellsworth practiced an effective, no-nonsense style of teaching and demanded the most from his students. He insisted on quality writing. After reading exams, he often arrived in class lamenting the sloppy writing and mushy thinking he found. On more than one occasion, he spent that day’s class period showing students how to construct a well-written response to an exam question instead of a badly answered one. Ellsworth served as the chair of the international relations program and was the major professor for 21 graduate students who earned their Ph.D. at Wisconsin. He was a member of the American Economic Association and the Royal Economic Society.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

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

ON THE DEATH OF ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR HYUN-CHUNG KANG

Hyun-Chung Kang, Associate Professor of Forestry, died on July 30, 1994, at the age of 48. For the past 16 years he was a principal plant geneticist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station. More recently, he was a Project Leader stationed with the Department of Forestry, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Professor Kang received his early education in Korea, where he was awarded a Bachelor's Degree in Biology from Yongsie University in 1968. Following military service as a Lieutenant in the Korean Marine Corps, he traveled to the United States for graduate study, receiving a Master of Science degree in Forest Genetics from SUNY-Syracuse, New York, in 1976, and a Ph.D. in Forest Genetics from North Carolina State University in 1978. In the same year, he accepted a position with the U.S. Forest Service in Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Professor Kang spent a sabbatical year (1983-84) as a visiting scientist at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden, where he designed and taught courses in population genetics, forest genetics and tree breeding. In 1988, he was named an Adjunct Professor at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.

His work in forest genetics was initiated to satisfy a dream to reforest the degraded and now-barren Korean mountains. His research interests and accomplishments were many, but two activities stand out from the rest: his ability to integrate theoretical genetics, especially selection theory, into applied tree breeding programs, and his development of tree breeding strategies emphasizing long-term opportunities and constraints. His publications on the limits to artificial selection in forest trees, and on various applications of inbreeding, will remain classics in the forest genetics literature.

Professor Kang was also an accomplished baritone singer who enjoyed performing for family and friends. He is survived by his wife, Duck-Hee, daughters, Christine and Silvia, and a son, Adelbert. He was a creative scientist and valued collaborator whose talents and intuition opened the eyes and minds of numerous colleagues.

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

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR LEONARD W. WEISS

Emeritus Professor Leonard W. Weiss passed away on February 17, 1994, shortly after snorkeling while participating in an Elder Hostel Program in Western Samoa. This was as close to paradise as one could hope to be, according to his wife, Lee, who accompanied him. Born on November 1, 1925, Weiss grew up as the son of a Methodist minister in the Middle West. He received his bachelor’s degree from Northwestern University and attended the Navy’s Oriental Language School during World War II. Subsequently, he studied at the London School of Economics, taught at Wayne State University while completing his doctoral dissertation, and received his PhD from Columbia in 1954. Shortly thereafter, he served in the Economics Department at San Jose State University from 1955 to 1962. In 1960-61, he spent the year as a visiting Associate Professor at the University of Minnesota. In 1962, he joined the UW-Madison as an Associate Professor and was promoted to Full Professor the following year; this move represented a homecoming of sorts for him, having spent a year here as a graduate student on a Ford Foundation grant.

During his UW-Madison years, he took several leaves in Washington, D.C. In 1969-70, he served as a special assistant to the head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice. In 1976, he served as Staff Director to the Senate Government Affairs Committee to work on anti-trust issues. In 1982-83, he served as a special assistant at the U.S. Bureau of the Census to help improve the quality of its industry data. And, in 1987, he received a Fulbright Fellowship to Keio University in Tokyo. In 1991, he was honored with a festchrift at the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin fur Sozialforschung; the papers presented at this conference, mostly by former PhD students, were published in 1993 in Empirical Studies in Industrial Organization (Kluwer). The student contributors were from among the 43 PhDs whose doctoral dissertations he supervised.

Len’s research in the field of industrial organization is notable for its focus on empirical relationships. Three themes recur through his research. One is the importance of case studies in illumination why things happened as they did in America’s industries, particularly because these cases combined historical and institutional knowledge with systematic application of theoretical and statistical methods. Another was his concern about the quality of data used in his empirical work; his knowledge of the data sources and their strengths and weaknesses, as well as his ingenuity in tapping new data sources, were legendary, contributing greatly to the quality of his research and his impact in advancing the field of industrial organization. Most important was his substantive focus on the well-known "structure, conduct, and performance" approach. Initially, he examined the impact of seller concentration (the dominance of the market by a small number of producers), finding that concentration, advertising expenditures, and profitability go hand in hand. Later, he turned attention to the link between seller concentration and prices, finding a positive association as had long been predicted by economic theory. The culmination of this work was his book, Concentration and Price, 1989 (MIT Press). This prodigious effort is widely accepted as the seminal empirical treatment of the subject. In addition to this fundamental work, Weiss demonstrated that the higher average wage rates paid in concentrated industries reflected to a considerable extent the higher quality of workers recruited by employers in these industries.

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After retiring in 1990, Weiss threw himself into a new set of activities. Ever curious and conscious of the exploding knowledge in other fields, he attempted to bring himself up to date, by sitting in on a number of UW-Madison courses, among them chemistry and biology. He also started work, aided by courses in Biblical history and Biblical archaeology, as well as his lifelong interest in religion, on a book-length manuscript, Moses and Miracles, which amassed evidence that the various miracles performed by Moses represent stories passed down through the ages rather than real events.

In addition to his wife, Lee, a well-known watercolorist, he is survived by three daughters and their families.

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

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR HELEN CRAWFORD

Helen Crawford, as she described it, slid sideways into the profession of Medical Librarianship. She grew up in a household where all of the children were expected to go to college. Both parents were college graduates, the house was filled with books, and her older brothers had set high academic standards.

After finishing high school, and working for a short time, Helen attended the University of North Dakota. Later when she decided to "slide" into librarianship, she, like her brothers, chose the Eastern route and attended Simmons College for her B.S.L.S. In 1944-45, she completed the course work for her Master's Degree at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago and came to the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Medical School as their first librarian with an academic appointment.

When it came time to build a new library in the 60's, many donations for the building came from Alumni who respected both Dr. Middleton, after whom the building was named, and Helen Crawford, who was responsible for its contents. They contributed ninety percent of the funding for the structure. The William S. Middleton Library, opened in 1966, was and is, in many ways, Helen's library. As the Dean of the Medical School, Peter Eichman said at her retirement, "The library will forever have a character which reflects Miss Crawford's thoroughness and persistent devotion to excellence".

In 1962, she accepted the rarely awarded Presidential Citation from the Wisconsin State Medical Association. In the early 70's, the Medical Alumni Association commissioned her beautiful portrait, painted by Christian Abrahamsen, which now hangs in the library, and in 1981, she received the Emeritus Faculty Award from the University of Wisconsin Medical Alumni Association. The certificate accompanying this last award says, "Helen often said she had the best library job in the country. We know that we had the best person for the best job in the country".

Her librarian colleagues also knew Helen for her hard work, enthusiasm, and dedication to any task undertaken. She chaired the Medical Library Association's Extension, Exchange and By-Laws Committees, and served on various additional groups. She was a member of the Board and, shortly after retirement, was elected President. She was a member of the Executive Board and Chairman of the Midwest Regional Group of MLA, whose meetings she hosted in 1957 and 1970. She was also active during the formative years of the National Library of Medicine's Midwest Regional Medical Library group.

Though she wrote on a variety of subjects, the article for which she received the most notice was that which recorded her trips to Sotheby's. The Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh had decided to part with its history collection. The collection as a whole would probably have been beyond the library's means. However, when the Royal Society decided to offer most of the holdings in assorted lots at auction, Helen felt fully prepared to go to London and try her hand at this mode of collection development. Her months of scouring the original sale catalog, researching what was already owned at Wisconsin, and checking the probable resale value of duplicates stood her in good stead at Sotheby & Co. When the last gavel sounded, the W.S. Middleton Medical Library's history collection owned about 70% of the medical books offered at the three auctions.

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In the midst of this full and satisfying career, Helen was given another battle to fight. In the early 60's she was diagnosed with terminal cancer. Though she spent the next three and a half years undergoing monthly chemotherapy treatments with the then experimental 5FU, she simply added hat-making to her dress-making skills, wrapped her head in turbans to match her hand tailored outfits and set forth to design a new library, serve on the Medical Library Association Board and otherwise engage in life to the fullest she could manage.

Helen Crawford, the individual, was equally extraordinary. She played both piano and recorder. In later years she was known to have two pianos in her retirement apartment (one a baby grand), because she had taken up playing two-piano music with her teacher. Later she improved apartment traffic-flow by exchanging one piano for an electronic keyboard. She could be found reading sheet music in her easy chair in preparation for later keyboard adventures.

In her spare time at the university, she was an active member and officer of the local Phi Beta Kappa chapter, and was a member of the Executive Board of the University Credit Union. She was also president of the Zonta Club of Madison.

She left life as deliberately as she had lived it. Last winter, to avoid slippery outdoor trips to the dining hall, she moved from her independent cottage into the main building at the retirement village in which she lived. Several months later, she was taken ill during a social evening with friends and shortly thereafter closed the last chapter in a full and useful life. Faculty, friends and colleagues filled the ample hall in which the celebration of her life was held, much as they had peopled her life. Even on that day, her friends dwelled not so much on the gap left by her leaving as the richness she brought by coming into their lives.

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROBERT E. GARD

Robert E. Gard was born in Iola, Kansas, on July 3, 1910 to Samuel and Louisa (Ireland) Gard. He died in Madison, Wisconsin on December 7, 1992.

Bob attended the University of Kansas from which he received the B.A. in 1934. He received the M.A. from Cornell University in 1938. It was at Cornell that he met Maryo Kimball whom he married in 1938. Bob is survived by his wife Maryo of Madison; two daughters, Maryo Ewell of Boulder, Colorado and Eleanor Gard of Madison; two grandsons Dustin and Toby Gard-Weiss of New York City; a sister Ruth of Clearwater, Florida and a niece, Amy Lou (Gard) Brazil of Iola, Kansas. A memorial service was held at Grace Episcopal Church, Madison on December 15, 1992.

Bob came to the University of Wisconsin in 1945 as an assistant professor. He was promoted to associate professor in 1948 and professor in 1955. He retired from the University of Wisconsin-Madison as Professor Emeritus on June 30, 1981.

Professor Gard's entire life was devoted to nurturing art at the grassroots. As a teacher and writer, he showed people everywhere how to create art from their own lives and in their own homeplaces. He was a poet, a playwright, a folklorist, an historian and a novelist. He wrote more than forty books including "The Romance of Wisconsin Place Names (with L.G. Sorden)", "Wild Goose Marsh: Horican Stopover", and "The Trail of the Serpent: The Fox River Valley Lore and Legend (with Elaine Reetz)".

Professor Gard was a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Helsinki in Finland in 1959-1960 as well as a Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation. He was Director of the New York State Playwriting Project 1938-1943 and Director of the Alberta, Canada Folklore and Local History Project 1943-1945.

Professor Gard founded numerous organizations to encourage indigenous arts including the Wisconsin Arts Foundation and Council, the Wisconsin Idea Theater, the Wisconsin Regional Writers Association, the Rhinelander School of the Arts and the Robert E. Gard Wisconsin Idea Foundation. To encourage the publication of regional literature, he founded Wisconsin House, a publishing company.

Bob's leadership in the arts was outstanding. Included among the positions he held were: Wisconsin Folklorist; President, Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters (1976-77); President, Wisconsin Arts Foundation and Council (1957-59); President, Wisconsin Regional Writers Association (1961-64). Professor Gard was a member of Phi Kappa Phi and a delegate to the Work Theater Congress, Vienna, Austria (1961), and a member of the American Advisory Committee to the Canadian Expo 1967.

Professor Gard received numerous awards including the Governor's Award for Creativity (1967) and induction into the Wisconsin Authors Hall of Fame. Bob received the Service Award from the Department of Speech, University of Kansas (1958), Gold Medal of Honor from the Finnish Theater (1961), distinguished service award from the International Institute of Milwaukee (1964), Wisconsin Local History Award and citation from the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters.

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Bob was an ordained Deacon in the Episcopal Church. For Bob, religion and drama were inextricably linked. His spiritual insights led to several plays, stories and books including "The Error of Sexton Jones".

Even though Professor Gard was widely published and honored, he remained connected to his own prairie roots reminding people that what mattered most was day-to-day life. He continually celebrated the commonplace and traveled the cities and villages and rural roads of the State of Wisconsin talking to farmers, housewives, and business people teaching them the importance of writing down their local legends, of cherishing the old songs, the old dances, the old craft. His classrooms included the kitchen table, the old logger's camp, the country store, the blacksmith shop, the river bend, and a clearing in the woods. Bob encouraged young writers to tell the stories about the land and people of Wisconsin. Together, the reminiscences and writings of these Wisconsin residents became a tapestry of Wisconsin life. The effect of all of this was to unlock creativity in all corners of the state, to make the arts something within the grasp of all people and to increase people's awareness of their own roots.

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

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR KENNETH E. LEMMER

Kenneth Lemmer, Emeritus Professor of Surgery, University of Wisconsin-Madison, died in Madison, Wisconsin, on May 14, 1993. He was a native of Spooner, Wisconsin and son of a country doctor.

Ken received his B.S. degree in 1928, and his doctor of medicine from the University of Wisconsin in 1930. He interned at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond, and returned to the University of Wisconsin as a resident in Surgery. He was appointed to the faculty after the completion of residency and was advanced to Assistant Professor in 1936, to Associate Professor in 1941 and to full professor in 1954.

During World War II, he served as a major with the 44th General Hospital Unit in Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippines and was discharged as a Lieutenant Colonel. Ken was also a member of the American College of Surgery serving on its Board of Governors for nine years, the Central Surgical Association of which he was a founding member, the Western Surgical Association, the International Society of Surgery, the Wisconsin Surgical Society of which he was a founder and past president, the Wisconsin Chapter of American College of Surgeons of which he was a president, and several other prestigious societies. He was a founding member and was the first president of the U.W. Medical Alumnae Association.

Ken enjoyed golfing. During the summer, Thursday afternoons were his golf days. He continued golfing and traveling after his retirement in 1976. He attended meetings until shortly prior to his death.

Throughout his tenure as a faculty member in the Department of Surgery, Ken was instrumental in teaching students and surgical residents the fine points of surgery, pre-operative care of the patient, the intraoperative surgical decision making, and the post-operative care of patients. He not only was interested in the science of surgery (of which he was a master), but in the art of medicine. He was highly respected by the residents whom he trained and his training serves as a legacy for many generations of surgeons to come.

He is survived by his wife, the former Katherine Morrissey, a son, Kenneth, a daughter, Ann and several grandchildren.

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR GERARD B. ODELL

Professor of Pediatrics Gerard B. Odell died, at age 68, on June 6, 1994. Gerry, as he was known by almost everyone, was recognized internationally as one of the most distinguished scholars in pediatrics.

Gerry was educated at New York University and received the MD degree from the Yale University School of Medicine in 1951. The pediatric department at Yale was one of the finest in the United States and Gerry was heavily influenced by scholars in the department. He began his residency training in pediatrics at Yale. From 1953 to 1954 he was a Commonwealth Fund Fellow at Cambridge University in England under the direction of R.A. McCance who was a leader in the study of nutrition and electrolyte metabolism. He returned to Yale and after a period of military service moved to Baltimore with Dr. Robert E. Cooke, a member of the group who had been studying electrolyte metabolism at Yale. Dr. Cooke, who was vice-chancellor for Health Sciences at the University of Wisconsin in later years, had been named Chief of Pediatrics at Johns Hopkins. Gerry was Chief Resident in Pediatrics at Johns Hopkins from 1956-1957.

After completing his residency Gerry returned to the laboratory. He found that the major aspects of salt and water homeostasis had been described so he changed directions and applied his keen discipline to the study of bilirubin metabolism. Jaundice in infants was a major problem in the newly born. Some infants with high bilirubin levels in their serum developed severe brain damage called kernicterus. The danger did not seem to be always related to the degree of elevation of the bilirubin. Gerry tackled this problem and made one of the seminal observations in the metabolism of the newly born: the equilibrium of bilirubin and albumin was affected by a number of substances (e.g. sulfisoxazole, benzoate and hematin) which competed with bilirubin for binding sites on the albumin molecule. Thus, the toxic unbound bilirubin could be increased or decreased by the presence of a commonly used sulfa drug and other drugs. The paper describing this research, published in 1959, was the fourth of the 66 refereed articles he published in his lifetime. It was selected by Current Contents as a Citation Classic in 1979. He was, at the time, Chief of the Newborn Service of the Women’s Clinic at Johns Hopkins.

It is clear that Dr. Odell was one of the founders of neonatology in the United States. He was appointed to the coveted John and Mary R. Markle Foundation group of scholars in 1959. He quickly became internationally recognized and was made chair of the Department of Pediatrics at the Medical College of Virginia. He directed the racial integration of the pediatric service at MCV, intermittently interacting with the U.S. Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, through these turbulent times. He found that his talents were in the laboratory and that he missed it too much to pursue an administrative career. He returned to Johns Hopkins where he quickly rose to a professorship of pediatrics.

Gerry continued his research in bilirubin metabolism demonstrating the importance of pH and albumin concentration of the bilirubin binding complex and then pointing out the high susceptibility of asphyxiated premature infants to kernicterus. He developed a salicylate saturation index after he found that salicylate also competed with bilirubin for albumin binding. This has proven to be a precise and practical method of assessing the risk in individual infants of bilirubin encephalopathy. It proved invaluable in further studying the clinical course of at-risk infants.

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His contributions were not only in the field of bilirubin metabolism. He was a disciplined clinician who saw many therapeutic misadventures in neonatal care. Using his rigorous approach and knowledge of salt and water metabolism he demonstrated convincingly that the use of sodium bicarbonate in the treatment of infants with respiratory distress was counter productive before correcting the respiratory acidosis. This flew in the face of one of the most widely held treatment dogmas of the day and proved to be correct. It was life saving for many newly born infants.

Wisconsin was fortunate indeed to attract this superb scholar in 1976. He moved his interest to older children and infants and problems of bilirubin metabolism in liver disease and continued his distinguished research career. Even after his appointment as an emeritus professor in 1991 he continued his research in the subcellular and molecular aspects of bilirubin metabolism. As Director, until 1992, of the Division of Pediatric Gastroenterology he was actively engaged in clinical work and teaching. He had always surrounded himself with students and he continued to train outstanding students of bilirubin metabolism, Gastroenterology and Hepatology. In Wisconsin, these included Peter F. Whittington, now Chief of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition at the University of Chicago, Glenn R. Gourley, Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Wisconsin, and B. Ulysses Li, Associate Professor of Pediatrics at Ohio State University.

In his efforts as a principal investigator, he achieved 34 years of uninterrupted research grant support from the National Institutes of Health. He willingly and frequently gave of his time to assist other investigators and physicians at local, national and international levels. He served as member and chairman of various NIH study sections and site visit teams. He participated with other researchers as a co-investigator and also served as principal investigator of NIH-sponsored training grants in Pediatrics. He lectured widely. He was a devoted and readily accessible mentor to his many trainees, working side-by-side in the laboratory for long hours.

The North American Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology selected Gerry to receive the 1994 Shwachman Award. This award, presented to one individual annually, is the highest honor given by the Society. The Award will be presented to Gerry’s family in October at the Society’s Annual Meeting.

Gerry Odell was above all, a single minded, disciplined researcher in pediatrics. He applied sophisticated chemistry in an area of major clinical importance. He worked many off-hours in the laboratory, or as he would say, "at the bench" by himself when the hallways were deserted. Stories of his intolerance of clinical and laboratory sloppiness are legion. He was a very kind man who loved fishing and sophisticated arts. His humor was colorful and his jokes were frequent. He adored his wife Katharine and his four sons, and cherished his holidays at his vacation home on the outer banks of North Carolina. His brilliance, optimism, humor, integrity and caring commitment touched the lives of many children, families, students, physicians and researchers around the world. He was a true gentleman and a gentle man, who will be missed by many. He was a person Wisconsin can be proud to claim and who will be remembered by all who knew him.

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UW-Madison Fac Doc 1098 - 5 Dec 94
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR HOWARD M. TEMIN

On February 9, 1994, Dr. Howard M. Temin, Professor of Oncology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died from an adenocarcinoma of the lung after 17 months of determined resistance to that disease. His wife, Dr. Rayla Greenberg Temin, and daughters, Sarah and Miriam, were with him at their home in Madison, Wisconsin. Howard Temin, a consummate autodidact and experimentalist, had apprised himself of current therapies for this tumor, been so treated, and had gone on to accept two new experimental therapies. This need to understand in detail and to learn by experimentation was also fundamental to his life-long pursuit of the genetic analysis of retroviruses. (This family of viruses is so named, because as Howard Temin showed, it carries RNA in its virus particle which it copies into DNA in the infected cell.)

Howard Temin began to investigate viruses as a young graduate student at the California Institute of Technology in the late 1950s with Dr. Renato Dulbecco. He refined and characterized an assay for the cancer-causing Rous Sarcoma Virus (RSV) in cell culture. The quantitative focus assay remains a standard tool used for genetic studies of many oncogenic viruses in cell culture today.

Temin moved to the McArule Laboratory for Cancer Research at the University of Wisconsin Medical School in 1960, where he continued to characterize the life cycle of RSV in chicken cells in culture. His observations led him to propose that RSV synthesized from its RNA a DNA provirus by which it maintained itself in infected cells. This heretical view was met with general disdain; current wisdom ordained that genetic information could flow only from DNA to RNA and not the reverse. Temin supported his hypothesis with varied genetic and biochemical findings, but failed to win its acceptance. Only when he and his colleague, Dr. Satoshi Mizutani, in 1970 identified (as did Dr. David Baltimore) an enzymatic activity that synthesized DNA and used an RNA template did the scientific community accept his "provirus hypothesis". This enzyme, termed reverse transcriptase, mediates the reverse-flow of genetic information that had been previously unacceptable to biologists.

The importance of Howard Temin’s provirus hypothesis is twofold. First, it extends far beyond RSV: many genetic elements from Ty-elements in yeast to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in people use reverse transcription to propagate themselves. Second, Howard Temin’s use of determined, insightful experimentation to test an unpopular hypothesis is a striking example of how the focused work of one scientist can change how we all think. He was awarded the Nobel prize in physiology or medicine in 1975 for these contributions.

In the following years Howard Temin, his students and postdoctoral fellows pursued two intertwined problems of retrovirology: how, in detail, does this family of viruses replicate, and what is the origin and extent of retroviral genetic variation? These pursuits led them to appreciate that retroviruses exquisitely regulate synthesis of viral nucleic acids at all steps of their life-cycle including that of the RNA genome, its DNA copy which is integrated into the host cell’s DNA as the provirus, and messenger RNAs copied from the provirus. They demonstrated that viral messenger RNAs are spliced (that is, derived from a long primary RNA molecule by linking non-contiguous tracts and eliminating the intervening sequences), but that some of the long primary RNA molecules must remain intact to serve as progeny genomic RNAs. They identified the retroviral int gene required for integration of the provirus and the nucleotide changes imposed on the provirus as a consequence of its mechanism of (continued)
synthesis and integration. To analyze retroviral genetic variation, they developed helper cells that provide all trans-acting viral genes (these encode the viral proteins that contribute to the virus particle) so that retroviral derivatives containing only retroviral cis-acting genetic elements (signals intrinsic to viral nucleic acids) can replicate and be packaged in these cells. These helper cells were used to measure composite rates of a variety of retroviral mutational events to be $2 \times 10^3$ per base per round of replication, which is dramatically higher than that found for similar mutations in cellular DNA.

All of these studies have contributed to the practical application of retroviruses to gene therapy. Howard Temin and his colleagues developed derivatives of retroviruses, termed retroviral vectors, that can be propagated in helper cells which on infecting normal cells can introduce genetic information but cannot spread by infection to additional cells. Such retroviral vectors are the tool of choice for most current trials for human gene therapies.

During these years of extraordinary scientific productivity Howard Temin was anything but a reclusive investigator. He served on the editorial boards of numerous journals and scientific advisory boards including, until the time of his death, the National Cancer Advisory Board. Temin also pioneered an intensive course for advanced undergraduate and graduate students in virology, which he taught with Dr. Bill McClain for more than 20 years. He trained more than 60 graduate students and postdoctoral fellows with a dedicated thoughtfulness. He also identified major social problems that he felt both qualified and compelled to tackle. His colleagues in McArdle had introduced him to the chemistry and biological activities of the carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons generated in cigarette smoke. He used his national prominence as a position from which to attack smoking as the major environmental contributor to human cancer. Before the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) received its name, Howard Temin recognized that AIDS would reach epidemic proportions internationally, and he worked hard to increase U.S. funding of peer-reviewed research on HIV. He both chaired the subcommittee on AIDS for the National Cancer Advisory Board and served on the World Health Organization Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS.

In addition to the Nobel Prize, Temin received numerous awards in recognition of his work including nine honorary degrees, the Bertner Award, the Albert Lasker Award in Basic Medical Research, and the National Medal of Science in 1992. He was chosen for the first Hilldale Award in the Biological Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1986 and held the American Cancer Society Professorship of Viral Oncology and Cell Biology, the Harold P. Rusch Professorship of Cancer Research, and the Steenbock Professorship of Biological Sciences. Temin was elected to the prestigious National Academy of Sciences U.S.A. in 1974.

Howard Temin combined an intense appreciation of science, how to conduct it and how to train colleagues in it, with a recognition of the debt that scientists owe to the citizens who fund the research. He strove to understand the life cycle of retroviruses and to use that understanding to benefit society. He and his colleagues were developing a chimeric derivative of HIV as a potential vaccine for HIV when he died at age 59.

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UW-Madison Fac Doc 1099 - 5 Dec 94
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR GAVIN G. WEIS

Gavin G. Weis, Emeritus Professor of Horticulture, died on December 24, 1993, at the age of 61. He had been a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin since 1967, and had taken early retirement in 1990. He is survived by his wife, Mary, two daughters, Debra Drewson and Julie Jagielo, and a son, David Weis.

Professor Weis was born in Delavan, Wisconsin on January 7, 1932. He received his elementary and high school education at Berlin, Wisconsin. He received a B.S. degree in agriculture from River Falls State College in 1958. He earned a M.S. degree in horticulture from the UW-Madison in 1967. His college career was interrupted by a three year tour of active duty in the U.S. Army in 1952.

Mr. Weis joined the staff of the University of Wisconsin as a Project Assistant in 1959 and managed the horticulture research farm at the Arlington Agricultural Research Station. In 1966, he was appointed to the faculty rank of Instructor, Department of Horticulture, and was named Assistant Superintendent of the Hancock Agricultural Research Station at Hancock, Wisconsin. During the following year he was appointed Superintendent of the Hancock Station. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1967, Associate Professor in 1972, and Professor in 1980. He served as Superintendent of the Hancock Station until his retirement in 1990.

As Superintendent of the Hancock Station, Professor Weis managed the day-to-day operations of the station, planned the field layout of 70-75 research projects on agronomic, vegetable and fruit production on irrigated sandy soil, provided on-site observation and notes on the progress of the various trials and made sure that this information reached the researchers involved.

He spent a great deal of time conducting tours for growers, processors, special interest groups and the general public. He was often sought out by growers for answers to vegetable production questions on a one-on-one basis both on and off the Station. He regularly attended grower conferences and meetings and often appeared on programs to present data from the Hancock Station.

The Central Sand area is the principal vegetable and potato growing region in Wisconsin. The Hancock Station has played a significant role in the horticultural and agronomic development of this area. The station is the site of much of the research that is relevant to the vegetable and potato industry of central Wisconsin. It is also the place where growers seek day to day extension assistance on current problems. Without this facility it is likely that the development of irrigated agriculture in this region would not have occurred on the scale achieved over the past 40 years. Leadership in research coordination and extension assistance by station superintendents such as Professor Weis have been vital to this success.

In keeping with his deep and abiding commitment to education, Professor Weis served as a member of the Tri-County District School Board for many years. He also was an active member of his church and service club, frequently serving in positions of leadership in both organizations. He was a key member of the Waushara County leadership team which was responsible for the planning and preparations associated with the 1990 Wisconsin Farm

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Progress Days, the state's largest agricultural exposition. During his long tenure as station superintendent, he was instrumental in making the station's facilities and resources available for a wide range of community and county activities which were intended to enhance the well-being and quality of life of the citizens of the area.

Professor Weis will be remembered for his many years of loyal and dedicated service to the University of Wisconsin-Madison, to the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences and to the vegetable growers and processors throughout the state.

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR HELEN W. ANNEN

Helen Annen, a professor of Art, died on November 21, 1993 in Madison. She was born in Fairplay, Missouri on November 23, 1900.

Professor Annen received the Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1923, and the Master of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin. She also studied at the University of Chicago and the California School of Fine Arts.

Before her career at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Helen was an instructor of art and English at public schools in Oklahoma, Colorado, Arizona, and Indiana. When she came to teach at the University of Wisconsin in 1926, the faculty for industrial education and applied arts consisted of three men and three women. The changes in what was to become the Art Department between 1926 when she arrived and her retirement in 1963 were dramatic. The first classes she taught met in the haymow of a converted horse barn on the site of the present day Memorial Library. She once recalled:

"For the first year or two everyone had hay fever. We were never short of students, forty of fifty in each class. I taught four courses my first two years, twenty-four hours each week in the classroom. Two classes were at Wisconsin High School which was the university lab school and two were design classes at the university. Some classes were taught in the old Mechanical Engineering Building where the heavy machinery on the first floor kept the whole building shaking violently, and we had to shout our lectures above the roar. The kids were really good to get any control over their drawing. In the winter, it was so cold we kept our overcoats on."

As student interest grew in watercolor and composition, which were Helen's own specialties, she taught full-time at the university, where most of her students were training to become public school teachers. She felt that the way many art students were taught at that time was "a crime" -- teachers who demonstrated a technique to be rigidly followed and who worked directly on students' paintings were producing copyists, not artists. Instead, she encouraged her students to find subject matter which truly interested them. Her classes often met outdoors and group critiques were an important part of the learning process. Helen was instrumental in establishing a fine arts major independent of art education. Regular exhibits of students' work were mounted with the help of the Wisconsin Union, and Helen exhibited her paintings in Madison and the Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors Show in Milwaukee. Because of this exposure on campus, the idea that art students "painted lampshades" faded. And it was gradually conceded that art work could service as grounds for faculty promotions and reduced class loads just as books and research did in other departments.

Helen Annen was the chair of the Art Department from 1949 to 1952. She retired on January 28, 1963.

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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ARTHUR A. VIERTHALER

Arthur Vierthaler, professor of Art, died on August 1, 1993 in Fort Pierce, Florida. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on September 15, 1916.

Professor Vierthaler received the Bachelor of Science degree from the Milwaukee State Teachers College in 1940, and the Master of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1948 concentrating in design, art metal, and geology. He also studied at the Chicago Art Institute, Milwaukee Art Institute, the Gemological Institute of America, and was a topographical draftsman in the U.S. Army.

Art taught at public schools in Milwaukee and Madison before beginning his career at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1946. He established one of this country’s outstanding metalsmithing programs at Wisconsin. His talents included, but were not limited to jewelry design and fabrication, for which he earned numerous awards nationally and internationally. He retired from the UW in 1978 at which time he moved to Florida.

Vierthaler was also a skilled scuba diver and had a great knowledge of the sea. He sailed over one hundred thousand miles in the Great Lakes, Atlantic Ocean, and the Caribbean Sea. This influence was evident in the paintings of undersea life he did in later years.

Professor Vierthaler is survived by his wife, Ruth, and four sons.

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Dean Meeker
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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR G. COLEMAN WOODBURY

Professor Emeritus G. Coleman Woodbury, age 91, passed away on August 27, 1994 after a long and very distinguished career as a teacher, researcher, and activist in planning, housing, and urban problems.

Professor Woodbury was a Northwestern University Ph.D. and Rhodes Scholar. As a student of the pioneering land economist Richard Ely, Professor Woodbury became interested in housing, and in 1931 became Executive Secretary of the Illinois Housing Commission. The work of that commission led to legislation enabling Illinois cities to establish housing authorities to build housing for low income persons.

In 1933 he became Associate Director of the National Association of Housing Officials, and joined a group of distinguished housing reformers who worked to bring about federal funding for low income housing. Professor Woodbury was one of the three person team that drafted the legislation that established the nation’s public housing program (Housing Act of 1937). He was also a member of the first advisory counsel to the Federal Housing Administration.

Subsequently, he worked with the National Resources Planning Board, and during World War II served as Assistant Administrator of the National Housing Agency, which facilitated construction of housing to support the war effort.

From 1948 to 1951 Professor Woodbury directed the Urban Development Study producing an influential and critical two volume evaluation of the nation’s urban problems and approaches for dealing with them. This study has become a classic in the field of urban problems and city planning.

After World War II Woodbury came to the University of Wisconsin-Madison where he remained, except for three years as Charles D. Norton Professor of Regional Planning at Harvard. Initially in Political Science, he continued the seminar established by John M. Gaus. He became chairman of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning when it was established in 1962. His search for an appropriate role for government in dealing with housing and other urban problems was the focus of his teaching. His wide experience and narrative style gave professional students a clear awareness of the nature of city politics.

In 1966 President Johnson appointed Woodbury to the National Commission on Urban Problems, chaired by Senator Paul Douglas. It studied reforms in low income housing programs, zoning and other land use controls and in building and housing codes and taxes affecting housing. Its 1968 report, Building the American City, made a number of bold recommendations for dealing with problems of poverty and race in metropolitan areas. Woodbury was called by Lloyd Rodwin of MIT "one of the ablest and most respected of this country's housing and planning experts". He was an unusually effective, applied academic in the Progressive tradition of the Midwest.

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In addition to his impact on national housing and urban policies, Professor Woodbury had a great personal impact upon his colleagues and students. Professor Woodbury was a man of great intellectual integrity who taught his students the need for high standards of integrity and achievement in both their academic work and in their professional lives after they left the university. He was a very patient and generous person who didn't skimp in sharing his time and his incredibly broad knowledge with his colleagues and students. He was respected and appreciated by all, and was especially revered and honored by his students. Above all, Professor Woodbury was a compassionate and caring person. He was concerned about how things ought to be. He worked to improve the worked around him. He left his mark upon those who came into contact with him. We will all miss him greatly.

Professor Woodbury is survived by his wife, Josephine, of Madison, Wisconsin and by a brother, Kenneth, of Green Valley, Arizona, a sister, Bernice Schubach, of Newark, Illinois, a niece, Rhoda Goebel of Sandwich, Illinois, and two grand-nephews. We extend our condolences to them.

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

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR STURGES W. BAILEY

Emeritus Professor Sturges W. Bailey died at the age of 75 on November 30, 1994, after a brief illness. His passing is a deep loss to his university, his profession and his colleagues; as well as to his family. Born in Waupaca, Wisconsin in 1919, Professor Bailey graduated from the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1941, earning the degree of B.A. with high baccalaureate honors. After serving in the United States Navy from 1942 to 1946, he returned to the university and earned the M.A. degree in geology in 1948, making an excellent record in his studies and research.

In the same year that Bailey completed his M.A. degree, the then Department of Geology recognized the need for a new program in X-ray crystallography and identified Sturges as an excellent candidate for the task. With the support of then chairman Richard C. Emmons, he obtained a Fulbright Scholarship to study X-ray crystallography at Cambridge University in England, where the subject had first been developed. He completed his studies there in 1951 and received the Ph.D. in 1955. Meanwhile, he returned to Madison in 1951 and was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Geology. He began immediately to develop an outstanding program of teaching and research. Bailey proved to be a gifted teacher, whose lectures were models of organization and clarity as well as being interesting. For these reasons, as well as the importance of his new specialty, several fellow faculty members joined bleary-eyed students at 7:45 a.m. Bailey’s students were also good friends, who became colleagues in research as they advanced in their studies. Through his own work and that of a cadre of outstanding students, Bailey early achieved worldwide prominence, which was recognized by the university in 1976, when he was named the Roland D. Irving Distinguished Professor of Mineralogy.

Professor Bailey became known to his faculty colleagues as an able member of the department, who contributed steadily to the development of new initiatives and to the resolution of problems. He was a modest, quiet man, who was always accessible and helpful to colleagues as well as students. Bull, as he was known to friends, had always done his homework well, and spoke both clearly and calmly to even the thorniest issues. He served effectively on many departmental and university committees, and was an outstanding chairman of the department from 1968 to 1971. It was he who initiated the negotiations that led to generous bequests by alumnus Lewis G. Weeks (class of 1917). These made possible the construction of Weeks Hall, home of the Department of Geology and Geophysics since 1974, and the enhancement of teaching and research in the department.

Sturges Bailey was also exceptional in his dedication to his university. Besides being a very loyal Badger athletic fan to the end, he was strongly dedicated to the documentation and dissemination of his department’s distinguished history, a pursuit stimulated by his wife Marilyn’s deep interest in genealogy. Upon the completion of Weeks Hall, Bailey assembled a hallway gallery with annual departmental group photos and former faculty member photo portraits. He also edited and wrote most of an outstanding History of Geology and Geophysics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison 1848-1980. Both of these worthy but unusual projects have been admired and emulated by other geology

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departments across the country. Bailey's continuing interest in the history of our department led him to assemble an extensive collection of photographs, both formal and informal, of field trips, banquets, parties, and other activities, which span nearly 100 years. These are available in a dozen albums kept in the departmental library.

Beyond the university, Professor Bailey became widely known and respected, both in the United States and abroad, for his research on the phyllosilicate group of minerals, which includes the clay minerals. He was much in demand as a guest lecturer, and he traveled in numerous countries to participate in meetings and field trips. Bailey served on numerous national and international professional committees, was editor of *Clays and Clay Minerals* from 1964 to 1970, editor of the *Proceedings of the International Clay Conference* from 1972 to 1975, and associate editor for the *Journal of Sedimentary Petrology* from 1960 to 1970. For the Mineralogical Society of America, he organized two short courses and edited and contributed to the proceedings volumes of the courses on *Micas* (1984) and *Hydrous Phyllosilicates* (1988) respectively.

Bailey was elected president of the Clay Minerals Society for 1971-72, president of the Mineralogical Society of America for 1973-74, and president of the Association Internationale pour l'Etude des Argiles for 1975-76. He was honored with the Distinguished Member Award of the Clay Minerals Society in 1975. In 1990 the Mineralogical Society of America awarded him its highest honor, the Washington A. Roebling Medal for Distinguished Research. In 1990 he also received the Neil Miner Award of the National Association of Geology Teachers "for exceptional contributions to the stimulation of interest in the earth sciences." In 1992 he was elected Honorary Member of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

After retiring in 1989, Professor Bailey continued to pursue research with vigor. In 1993 he traveled to Australia for the International Clay Conference and only last spring he presented a short course in Brazil. The passing of Sturges Bailey marks the end of a most distinguished and productive career in teaching, research, and service, which endeared both him and his university to countless geologists and soil scientists all around the world.

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

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR FRANKLYN FURMAN BRIGHT

Franklyn Furman Bright, Emeritus Associate Professor and former Associate Director of the General Library System, died at his home in Madison on 22 July, 1993.

Frank was born 24 March, 1919, in Rochester, New York. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Oberlin College in 1941 and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He received a degree in Library Science from the University of Michigan in 1942.

Frank served for three years in the army and participated in the campaign in Europe from the Normandy landings to the Battle of the Bulge, earning several decorations, including the Bronze Star. Frank served as head of the Acquisitions Department at Brown University from 1946 to 1948 when he moved to Wisconsin to become the head of Acquisitions for the General Library System. In 1965 he became Assistant Director for Technical Services, and in 1971 served as Acting Director of the General Library System. He was promoted to Associate Director for the Science Clusters in 1985, and retired from the library in 1991.

During Frank’s long career at Wisconsin, the university library and the library’s technical services units were confronted with a significant expansion of the library’s holdings. Through the 1960’s, a time when the library collection was most dramatically increased, Frank was responsible for establishing techniques to acquire the flood of new materials which threatened to overwhelm the old acquisitions system. During the 1970’s, he was instrumental in the introduction of electronic cataloging systems to replace the traditional manual system. His major achievement was the successful introduction of the online catalog to the university library system in the 1980’s.

Frank was active in librarianship at the state and national levels. He chaired the UW System Subcommittee on Bibliographic Access and Processing and worked on the Wisconsin Library Association Legislative Network as Federal District Coordinator for the 2nd district. He was a member of the American Library Association’s Library Administration and Management Division and served on many committees dealing with facilities management and space planning. He received a special service award from ALA’s Library Administration and Management Division for writing "Standards for Physical Space Requirements for Libraries".

Frank was involved in many activities outside librarianship. His musical interests included playing trombone with the Madison Symphony Orchestra and singing with campus and outside musical groups such as the Tudor Singers, the Choral Union, and the Ruth Harris Gospel Singers. He was active in the Madison Theater Guild acting in several productions and working as a stage hand in others. In his fifties, he began a running program and, a decade later, began a very active biking program. In the 1980’s, he and his wife went on biking trips in California, the Canadian Rockies, and China.

He was known to many as an important mentor, a valued colleague and a true friend. Frank is survived by his wife, Fran, two children, Russell and Patricia, and two grandchildren.

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROBERT C. CLARK, JR.

Professor Emeritus Robert C. Clark, Jr. was born in Ashland, Ohio on October 1, 1912 and died in Madison, Wisconsin on May 14, 1994. He graduated from the Ohio State University in 1936 with a bachelor’s degree and in 1938 with a master’s degree in rural economics and sociology. He served as an officer in World War II in the U.S. Navy, fighting in the Pacific. He was awarded the Navy Commendation for his leadership. He received a Ph.D. in rural sociology from Iowa State in 1950. He was on the faculty at Cornell University in rural sociology and extension until joining the faculty at Madison in 1950 as the state 4-H club leader. He held faculty appointments at UW-Madison in both Rural Sociology and Continuining and Vocational Education.

Professor Clark was chosen as the founding director (1955-65) of the National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study, funded by the Kellogg Foundation and located at the University of Wisconsin-Madison for the education of supervisors and administrators in Cooperative Extension Services throughout the nation. This center had a great influence on the professional growth of university extension activities, and many graduates held important administrative positions throughout the nation.

In addition to his administrative duties, Clark served as an outstanding teacher and advisor to graduate students. He is distinguished by having served as a chair of 28 Ph.D. candidates of which five became university presidents and 12 state or federal directors of extension programs. Professor Clark developed and taught courses and seminars in extension administration both through the National Center, and for regional and state extension continuing education programs for experienced professional extension workers from throughout the United States and many developing countries.

An important component of his international work was as a member of the USAID/UW team that established the College of Agriculture at the new University of Ife in Nigeria (1965-67). He organized and staffed the Department of Extension and Rural Sociology at the university and served as first department chair. He served also as a consultant to the World Bank, FAO, UNDP, and the Midwest Consortium for International Affairs, and was a visiting professor at a number of universities both abroad and in the United States.

He received the Distinguished Service Award from the University of Wisconsin-Extension. He received the Distinguished Service Ruby Award, the highest honor from the Epsilon Sigma Phi, the Honorary Extension Fraternity. Following retirement, he served as Executive Secretary-Treasurer of Epsilon Sigma Phi (1980-86).

Robert Clark’s leadership, teaching, and consulting activities have had an enormous influence on the professional development and administration of extension services throughout the nation and much of the world. His very effective efforts were indeed in the right place at the right time.

He is survived by his wife Isabel, three children, four grandchildren and four great grandchildren. His grandson, Richard Clark Stedman, currently is a graduate student in the UW-Madison Department of Rural Sociology.

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Bob's ashes were spread in late July at his family cabin in Price County along with those of his black labrador "Happy" who died only two weeks before him. They now rest together on a point of land overlooking the water and the marshes where they hunted ducks and fished muskies, "after the work was done".

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR LOUIS KAPLAN

Professor Louis Kaplan died July 8, 1994 of heart failure. Born in New York City in 1909, he moved with his family to Tennessee, where he received his early education. He took his bachelor’s degree from the University of Chattanooga in 1931, having studied American history with William Hesseltine. He earned his professional degree in librarianship at the University of Illinois in 1937 and his Ph.D. in history from Ohio State University in 1939.

In 1937, drawn partly by the presence of his mentor, Hesseltine, in the university’s distinguished History Department, Professor Kaplan accepted the invitation of the University of Wisconsin’s library to organize and head its new reference department. He headed the reference department until 1945, interrupted by a three-year leave to serve as an officer in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He served as Associate Director for Public Services from 1946 to 1957, when he assumed the position of Director of University Libraries and Chief Librarian of the Memorial Library. In 1971 he resigned his administrative position and joined the faculty of the Library School, where he taught until his retirement in 1977.

Professor Kaplan will be remembered for many distinguished contributions to the University and the world of scholarship, but among the most important are his leadership and vision in developing the collections of the library. Again and again, he convinced university administrators and others that the library could support the teaching and research missions of the University only if it gained major increases in its budget for books and journals. He recognized and acted on the importance of supplementing state funds with gifts and donations. He recruited a staff of collection development professionals, and he supported their efforts to acquire materials from all over the world. He helped to bring to the university special collections that are nationally and internationally recognized. The result of Professor Kaplan’s skillful leadership and compelling vision is a research library collection of the first rank.

Professor Kaplan knew better than anyone that library collections cannot reach their full potential if they are not properly housed in buildings that accommodate the needs of library users and staff. In the 1940s he was instrumental in convincing the faculty and administrators of the university (and, indeed, state legislators) of the need for a new university library building. He led the planning effort for the new building and was closely involved with the architects in the implementation of the plans. In 1953 Memorial Library opened and stood ready to meet the challenges of the expansionist years that were ahead for higher education. Professor Kaplan also led the planning of College Library in the Helen C. White Building. His ideas and his involvement in planning are also reflected in the William S. Middleton Health Sciences Library, the Kohler Art Library, the Mills Memorial Music Library, the Steenbock Agriculture and Life Sciences Library, and the 1970s addition to Memorial Library.

Throughout his career, Louis Kaplan acted on the firm belief that library collections and buildings will not fully serve the needs of their intended users without staff and programs to assist in their use. As the University Library’s first head of reference services, he initiated a number of projects to enhance the use of the library’s collections. For example, he encouraged the compilation of guides to

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the materials in the collections, compiling himself a guide to research materials in the social sciences that became a widely used standard source. In the development of the library’s professional staff, he emphasized the importance of public services. He not only nurtured the development of the general reference department that he founded, but encouraged the subject specialist bibliographers to stay in close contact with faculty and students to help them identify books and journals that would support their research and study.

As he built a research library of national and international importance, Professor Kaplan also contributed to the wider world of research and scholarship through service and publications. Early on, he recognized that, only through cooperation, could libraries serve the needs of the nation’s researchers and scholars. He played a prominent role in the work of two of librarianship’s most imaginative cooperative programs: the Midwest Interlibrary Center (known today as the Center for Research Libraries) and the Farmington Plan. One of his favorite graduate courses to teach in the Library School was a seminar on library cooperative programs, and he wrote extensively on the subject. That the editor of the standard encyclopedia in librarianship turned to Louis Kaplan when he needed an author for a lengthy article on cooperation among libraries is an indication of Professor Kaplan’s stature in the field.

As one would expect, Louis Kaplan’s scholarly and publishing activities often stemmed from his activities in librarianship. He created a substantial body of writings, including books and book chapters, journal articles, essays, and scholarly reviews. In addition to library cooperation, he made important contributions to the literature of library management, planning library buildings, library collecting and collections, and reference services. Just two examples of his writings might show the span of his interests and contributions. His history of the early development of reference services is still a standard source, and his Bibliography of American Autobiographies, published by the University of Wisconsin Press, became an important resource in historical research.

Together with his wife, Esther, who survives him, Professor Kaplan was quietly but decisively active in efforts to promote civil liberties in Wisconsin and to support the betterment of the University of Wisconsin. Mark H. Ingraham, late Emeritus Dean of Letters and Science, said of Louis Kaplan: "Kaplan is energetic, intelligent, and considerate. . . . Not every university can boast of a librarian who is a scholar, a gentleman, and an effective administrator. The University of Wisconsin can. It is a great university and Kaplan has been worthy to be its Librarian." Louis Kaplan’s legacy of library collections, buildings, and services is all around us. We can best honor his memory by continuing to build on the strong foundation into which he poured so much vision and energy.

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS DEAN AND PROFESSOR STEPHEN COLE KLEENE

Professor Emeritus Stephen Cole Kleene died in Madison on January 25, 1994, after a long and distinguished career as a researcher, teacher, and administrator. He was 85.

Professor Kleene was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on January 5, 1909. He received a bachelor’s degree from Amherst College in 1930 and a Ph.D. from Princeton University, under the direction of Alonzo Church, in 1934. For most of his career, Kleene was a member of the mathematics faculty at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, first as an instructor and assistant professor from 1935 to 1941, and then as full professor from 1946 until his retirement in 1979. He was appointed Cyrus C. MacDuffee Professor in 1964. In 1941, he returned to Amherst for a brief period as an associate professor. From 1942 to 1945, he served in the U.S. Navy as a navigation instructor at the Naval Reserve’s Midshipmen’s School and later as a project director at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C. He achieved the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Professor Kleene was one of the most important mathematical logicians of the twentieth century. The exciting period in mathematical logic that followed the appearance of Kurt Gödel’s completeness and incompleteness theorems coincided with Kleene’s graduate years at Princeton, where he attended Gödel’s lectures at the Institute for Advanced Study. During this period, along with Gödel, Alonzo Church, Emil L. Post, Alan Turing, and Kleene’s friend and fellow student J. Barkley Rosser (who joined him at Wisconsin in 1963), Kleene created recursive function theory, his major lifelong research interest. Kleene’s greatest impact was as the principal developer of this theory, which investigates computability and undecidability in mathematics. A major branch of contemporary mathematical logic, recursive function theory is of central importance in computer science. Kleene is responsible for many of the fundamental results in the area, including the Kleene normal form theorem (1936), the Kleene recursion theorem (1938), the development of the arithmetical and hyperarithmetical hierarchies in the 1940’s and 1950’s, the Kleene-Post theory of degrees of unsolvability (1954), and higher-type recursion theory, which he began in the late 1950’s and returned to in the late 1970’s. His 1952 book, Introduction to Metamathematics, laid the foundations of the subject and inspired several generations of logicians. Beginning in the late 1940’s, Kleene also worked in a second area, Brouwer’s intuitionism. Using tools from recursion theory, he introduced recursive realizability, an important technique for interpreting intuitionistic statements. In the summer of 1951, at the Rand Corporation, he produced a major breakthrough in a third area when he gave an important characterization of events accepted by a finite automaton.

In addition to supervising the work of 13 Ph.D. students at Wisconsin, Kleene served two terms as chair of the Mathematics Department and one term as chair of the Numerical Analysis (now Computer Sciences) Department. From 1969 to 1974, he was Dean of the College of Letters and Science. Kleene was president of the Association for Symbolic Logic in 1956-1958 and editor of the Journal of Symbolic Logic for twelve years. He served as president of the International Union of the History and the Philosophy of Science in 1961 and of the union’s Division of Logic, Methodology, and Philosophy of Science in 1960-1962, and was a founder of both. He was elected to the National Academy of
Sciences in 1969. At a symposium held at the University of Wisconsin in honor of his 70th birthday in 1978, he presented an important paper on higher-type recursion theory. In 1983 he won the American Mathematical Society’s Steele Prize for his seminal 1955 papers on recursion theory and descriptive set theory, and in 1990 he was awarded the National Medal of Science, the nation’s highest scientific honor.

Kleene had a strong interest in nature and the environment and visited his family farm in Maine almost every summer. He discovered a variety of butterfly, *Beloria todde ammiralis ab. kleenei*. Although a private man, he was a skillful and enthusiastic teller of anecdotes. He possessed a powerful voice that always made it possible for others to know whether he was in the math building. In 1942, Kleene married Nancy Elliot, who died in 1970. In 1978, he married Jeanne Steinmetz, who survives him. He is also survived by three sons and a daughter from his first marriage, three stepchildren from his second marriage, and ten grandchildren.

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JAMES J. McNEARY

James J. McNeary was born in Aberdeen, South Dakota, on March 19, 1924 to James and Agnes (Burns) McNeary. He died in Madison on September 26, 1994. He is survived by his wife, Melva, three sons, Michael, Brian and Gregory and two daughters, Ann and Susan.

Professor McNeary was a veteran of World War II and served in the U.S. Army Air Corps from 1944 to 1946 and in reserve status from 1946 to 1949. He received a B.S. degree in Physical Science and Mathematics from Northern State University at Aberdeen, South Dakota in 1950 and earned an M.S. degree in Educational Administration and Mathematics from the same school in 1957.

Jim taught in high schools in South Dakota from 1950 until 1962. He moved to Racine and continued high school teaching until 1968 when he joined the staff of the UW-Madison as a specialist in the Engineering Experiment Station. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1972, associate professor in 1977 and professor in 1981. Jim was chairman of the General Engineering Department for five years and served on numerous committees. He taught off-campus courses and developed a television course "Logical Thought and Logic Circuits" which was offered by the UW-Extension for many years. He retired from the university as professor emeritus on June 30, 1990.

As a specialist in the Engineering Experiment Station, he was the coordinator of the Engineering Concepts Curriculum Project, a joint effort on the part of the National Science Foundation and the Commission on Engineering Education, to bring to high school students the tremendous impact that technology has on all aspects of our society--political, social, economic and ethical. The National Science Foundation asked the College of Engineering to serve in helping to introduce this program into high schools of Wisconsin and surrounding states. By virtue of his high school experience, Mr. McNeary was uniquely suited to coordinate this program. He received a commendation from the White House Science Advisor for his contributions to this program and his educational innovations.

Jim was an outstanding teacher. Typical of the many accolades from his colleagues is this: "(he) has demonstrated industry, inventiveness, an understanding of engineering, a devotion to the problem of increasing the communication and understanding between engineers and the people in the liberal arts and he has performed admirably in the area of public service." His resourcefulness and enthusiasm for teaching earned him high praise from his students and colleagues. Engineering students voted to recognize his teaching performance by honoring him eight times with Outstanding Instructor Awards.

Jim was a pioneer in the use of microcomputers for classroom instruction. He was among the first to network a number of computers utilizing his own unique switching circuit and to devise software, adapt the necessary hardware, and even construct customized furniture to equip a number of interactive computer classrooms at a time when such equipment was not generally available. His classrooms also included video and computer projection, and all other traditional audio and visual aids to provide a well-organized presentation that embodied the best features of the tutorial and lecture-discussion method of education. Among his inventions used in these classrooms are a card reader and a graphics pad.

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Professor McNeary’s achievements as a scientist and his commitment to excellence in teaching have greatly enhanced our reputation as an institution of higher learning. He will be remembered for his many years of dedicated service to the University of Wisconsin-Madison, to the College of Engineering and to his many grateful students.

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR GERHARD BRANDT NAESETH

Gerhard Brandt Naeseth, Emeritus Professor and former Associate Director of the General Library System, died in Madison on 19 June 1994.

Gary was born in Valley City, North Dakota on April 14, 1913, the son and grandson of Lutheran ministers. He graduated from high school in Galesville, Wisconsin. He received his bachelor's degree from Luther College in Decorah, Iowa and graduate degrees from the University of Michigan.

He was a librarian at the University of Michigan from 1934 to 1940 and was Associate Librarian at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater from 1940 until 1948 except for the World War II years when he served in the U.S. Navy. In 1948 he became Associate Director of the General Library System for the University of Wisconsin-Madison and served in that position for 30 years under three directors, each with his own style of management. He retired in 1978.

During those 30 years Gary's primary responsibilities were general library administration, budget, personnel, and physical plant management. He was heavily involved in the final stages of the Memorial Library building project completed in 1950. Gary saw the library collections grow from 780,000 volumes in 1948 to 3,300,000 in 1978, and the library budget increase from $344,000 to well over $5,000,000 and staff size increase from 68 to 268.

After his retirement, Gary devoted much of his energy to his long-time interest in Norwegian genealogy. He founded and administered the Vesterheim Genealogical Center and Naeseth Library which was housed in his home until it was moved to its permanent location at 415 West Main Street. In 1993 he completed and published the first volume of a contemplated five volume "Biographical Directory of Norwegian Immigration to the United States," as well as two family histories. Devoted friends and colleagues continue to work on the directory.

Gary was a member of several organizations including the American Library Association, Wisconsin Library Association, Phi Kappa Phi, Ygdrasli Literary Society, Torske Klubben of Madison, Sons of Norway, Finnish-American Society, and the American Scandinavian Foundation. The Norwegian government named him a Knight First Class of the Royal Order of St. Olaf.

Gary was also an active member of Bethel Lutheran Church. He sang in the choir, participated in the Men's Book Study and taught in the adult education program. He was on the Church Council as Secretary and President and was chairman of the National Church Council of the American Lutheran Church from 1969 to 1972.

Gary is survived by his wife Milma to whom he was married for nearly 54 years and son Charles, both of whom live in Madison. He was preceded in death by his daughter, Olivia.

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

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR EDWARD T. GARGAN

Edward T. Gargan died on January 10, 1995 at the age of 72, after being stricken by a heart attack while at work in his study. A native of New York City, he received his doctorate at Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C. Prior to joining our faculty in 1967 he had taught at Boston College, Loyola University in Chicago, and Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut.

The author or co-author of several books and scores of articles, Edward Gargan was internationally recognized as a leading scholar in the field of modern French history. In 1970 he was elected president of the American Catholic Historical Association and four years later became president of the Society for French Historical Studies. In recognition of his many contributions to the study of modern French history he was awarded the Palmes académiques by the French Ministry of National Education. After his retirement in 1992, he remained actively engaged in research and writing. At the time of his death he was working on the long neglected French novelist and Nobel laureate Roger Martin du Gard. The choice of this unfashionable literary figure as the subject of his research is evidence not only of Edward Gargan’s great historical flair, but also of his firm belief that the literature of a period can enrich and sustain the study of its history.

Edward Gargan’s legacy as a scholar goes well beyond his published work. It lives on in the work of the twenty fine young scholars who wrote their doctoral dissertations under his supervision and are now spread throughout the American academic world. In their achievements he took great and fully justified pride; over the years he kept in close touch with them, generously offering encouragement and advice. The week before he died, he had gone to Chicago for the American Historical Association Convention in order to attend a number of sessions in which some of his former students were presenting papers. Back in Madison, he recalled that experience with great pleasure.

To his colleagues and friends Edward Gargan was more than a highly respected scholar whose broad intellectual interests ranged well beyond his chosen field of specialization. He was also a loyal and generous friend, always willing to share his time and vast knowledge with them; a man of utter integrity and compassion, with a keen concern for social justice. Throughout his life he was inspired and sustained by a deeply rooted religious faith. This, together with the love and support of his wife Bernadette and of his sons Edward and Christopher, lent him the fortitude and the serenity that accompanied him to the end. His death is a sad loss for all those whose lives he touched. He will long be remembered. He will be greatly missed.

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

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROBERT J. MILLER

Emeritus Professor Robert J. Miller who had served our university community for three decades, died in his sleep at his home on Camano Island, Washington State, on April 13, 1994, at the age of 70. He was Professor of Anthropology from 1959 to 1988, and served as a leader in South Asian and Buddhist Studies since the foundation of those programs at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Bob Miller was born on September 18, 1923 in Detroit where he attended Cass Technical High School and developed his lifelong love for technology, radio, and electronics. At the University of Michigan he studied his two other great passions, anthropology and Asian cultures. (Perhaps three, for there he also met his future wife, Beatrice Diamond, to whom he was married for just over 50 years.) From Ann Arbor Bob and Bea moved on to the University of Washington in Seattle for their doctorates in anthropology. (There they developed a lifelong love for the Northwest Coast!)

Bob’s early research interests were focussed on religion, especially Buddhism in Mongolia and Tibet. He and Bea conducted field research among Tibetan refugees in Darjeeling, West Bengal, and established their great sympathy for Tibet and its people. (Their annual Tibetan Uprising Day party was eagerly awaited by their many friends.) In addition to research about established Buddhist communities he wrote about Buddhist conversion among "ex-untouchables" in India. Throughout his long career Bob was a highly valued mentor and friend to anthropology students of and from South Asia, and was one of the founders of both the South Asian Studies Program and Buddhist Studies Program. Because he was a wise and trusted counselor, he was often called upon by his colleagues to serve as chair, and did so for the Department of Indian/South Asian Studies, the Indian/South Asian Language and Area Center and on two occasions (1964-68; 1977-78) for the Department of Anthropology. (His second term was cut short by a heart attack before the start of his second year.) He also served as Resident Director of the American Institute of Indian Studies (in Delhi) and General Secretary of the International Association of Buddhist Studies.

In keeping with his great interest in technology, Bob was always concerned about the interaction between humans and machines and was a leader in stimulating thought about the problems of technology and the future. These interests were maintained over the years, from an early involvement with the University of Wisconsin’s attempts to introduce solar cooking technology in Mexico and India, to concern about robotics and computers in his most recent work. Bob collaborated with a number of faculty members in the College of Engineering on these projects. He also collaborated with biological anthropologists in an exploratory program for bio-cultural anthropology. Bob was always imaginative, receptive to new ideas, and anxious to test them with other people.

With Beatrice Miller he established Qualitative Systems Analysis, combining anthropological methodology and theory with engineering systems’ analytical techniques. QSA is concerned primarily with modelling "real world" systems designed by humans for specific purposes. It assumes that any system so devised will have built-in "values" representing those of the designers, but not necessarily those of the "users." It also assumes that the environment of the system will constrain its flexibility of operation.

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Above all Bob will be remembered most fondly by his colleagues and those many students for whom he was such a good friend and wise and witty counselor. Always remarkably good-humored and a very good observer of human beings, Bob could be counted on by those in need of advice and help. We miss him.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
John Bollinger
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Herbert Lewis, Chair
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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOHN CHARLES WALKER

John Charles Walker, Professor Emeritus of the Department of Plant Pathology, died of pneumonia in Sun City, Arizona on November 25, 1994 at the age of 101. Professor Walker was born on July 6, 1893 in Racine, Wisconsin. He was preceded in death by his first wife, Edna Dixon Walker in 1966, a second wife, Marian Dixon Walker in 1982, and by his son, John William Walker in 1938. He is survived by many nieces and nephews.

He earned his B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He served as Scientific Assistant in the USDA from 1917-1919, and as Assistant, Associate and Full Professor of Plant Pathology here at Wisconsin until his retirement in 1964. From 1919-1944, he was jointly employed by the USDA as Pathologist and, in 1952, was Visiting Professor at the Instituto Biologico in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

In 1919, he joined the Department of Plant Pathology and began exploring genetic resistance to plant disease while working with cabbages, a major crop in the state with a severe disease problem. He was the first scientist to demonstrate the chemical nature of disease resistance in plants. This pioneering research in disease resistance in plants had a strong impact on world agriculture. It was from this research that the cabbage industry was saved by the development of a yellows-resistant variety of cabbage, Wisconsin Hollander No. 8. Later, his research solved the blackleg disease that hit the cabbage industry. It was discovered the disease was transmitted from one crop to another through seed. He quickly had this problem under control by showing that if cabbage seed was produced in the Pacific Northwest instead of in Wisconsin, it was disease-free. This was a prime factor in the shift of the cabbage seed industry from Northern Europe to the United States.

In the 1940's, he was credited with saving the cucumber industry in Wisconsin by discovering the source of resistance to the spot rot that killed the plants in early spring. In the same decade, he restored the state's canning beet industry by developing an inexpensive treatment to cure the boron deficiency he had identified in the crop.

In studying environmental factors that caused disease, he went on to develop disease-resistant varieties of onions, cabbages, beans, and peas, as well as the beets and cucumbers. Modified versions of some of the disease-resistant vegetables he developed are still on the market today.

Walker also guided the development of Wisconsin's potato seed foundation and certification program, a model program, which cleaned up Wisconsin's disease problems.

Dr. Walker tutored 75 graduate students in their degree programs before his retirement in 1964 and many went on to prominent careers in agriculture, applying his methods around the world.

He was author or coauthor of 450 technical publications and authored two textbooks: PLANT PATHOLOGY, and DISEASES OF VEGETABLE CROPS. These have been cornerstone texts in the field of Plant Pathology.

From 1919 through to 1960, Dr. Walker was involved with teaching the course INTRODUCTORY PLANT PATHOLOGY--DISEASES OF PLANTS. He also assisted in teaching PRINCIPLES AND METHODS IN PLANT PATHOLOGY, as well as DISEASES OF GARDEN CROPS and DISEASES OF VEGETABLE CROPS.

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Throughout his career, he was invited to present papers at International Congresses. In 1953, he was a
guest lecturer at the Agricultural Institute of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

In 1959, the Racine, Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce presented a check to the President of the
Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation to establish the J.C. Walker Lectureship in the Department of
Plant Pathology at Wisconsin. Earnings of the fund would be used to bring in guest lecturers to the
department distinguished in the field of Plant Pathology. This was given in honor of his development
of disease-resistant crops which had saved a $17 million a year industry in Wisconsin.

In 1960, he received an Honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Gottingen,
Germany.

In 1961, Dr. Walker was honored by the gift of a range of greenhouses presented by the National
Kraut Packers Association in recognition of his contributions to the cabbage growers and kraut
packers.

In 1978, he received a $50,000 Wolf Foundation Prize in Agriculture, and was cited for making
"significant and lasting contributions to the advance of world agriculture". The Prize Committee wrote
that "he may be judged among history's greatest three or four plant pathologists".

He was a Life Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the
National Academy of Sciences and a recipient of the Merit Award of the Botanical Society of
America. He was named an honorary member of the Indian Phytopathological Society, and was
elected Fellow of and given the Award of Distinction by the American Phytopathological Society. It
should be noted that when he completed his B.S. degree here at Wisconsin, he was awarded the
Science Medal of the University of Wisconsin for Outstanding Baccalaureate Thesis.

He has been honored by the British Association of Applied Biologists, the Vegetable Growers of
America, American Seed Trade Association, National Manufacturers of Processing Equipment, the
national Kraut Packers Association, the National Pickle Packers Association and the U.S. Food
Processors Association through the Forty-Niners organization.

In 1972, the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Minnesota presented him with their
prestigious E. C. Stakman Award.

Professor John Charles Walker will be remembered as a scientist, teacher, author, internationally
eminent researcher and one who was distinguished for his practical scientific knowledge that he
applied to breeding disease-resistant vegetables for the benefit of mankind.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Craig R. Grau, Chair
Donald J. Hagedorn
Paul H. Williams

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

ON THE DEATH OF ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR MARSHA J. BETLEY

Marsha Betley died August 31, 1994 of cancer at the age of 41. She was an outstanding scientist, teacher and mentor who achieved national recognition during her brief scientific career.

Marsha was born June 16, 1953 in Wausau, Wisconsin. She obtained her B.S. degree in Medical Technology in 1975, a M.S. degree in Bacteriology in 1978, and a Ph.D. degree in 1984, all from UW-Madison. Her doctoral thesis advisor, Professor Merlin Bergdoll, introduced her to the study of staphylococcal enterotoxins, which became her lifelong research passion and on which she would build her scientific career. She was a postdoctoral fellow with Professor John Mekalanos, Harvard Medical School, for two years following her doctoral degree and then joined the Department of Bacteriology as Assistant Professor in 1986. She was promoted to Associate Professor in 1992.

Marsha did pioneering research on the structure, function and genetic control of staphylococcal enterotoxins. Such toxins are frequently involved in outbreaks of food poisoning. In recognition of her research contributions, she was awarded a Damon Runyon-Walter Winchell Cancer Fund Fellowship in 1984, a Shaw Scientist Award in 1989 and a N.I.H. Research Career Development Award in 1993.

Marsha taught food microbiology, a very popular elective taken not only by many Bacteriology majors, but also students from numerous other departments. She will be remembered by many students and University colleagues as exceptionally bright, motivated, and gifted professor who devoted her entire professional career to the advancement of science and the betterment of the university environment. Her selection as mentor for the Student Microbiology Club is but one example of her commitment to students and their acceptance of her as a friend and a confidant. She was also the recipient of a College of Agricultural and Life Sciences Undergraduate Advisor Award in 1991.

Marsha set very high standards for herself, her colleagues and our students. She was a careful and meticulous researcher who believed in quality, perseverance, and a focused effort were the cornerstones to progress in scientific research. She was sought out as a collaborator by scientists outside our department and as a reviewer for scientific study sections and journal articles. She served on a large number of committees at the department, college, campus and national level, always making valuable contributions.

The department has truly not gotten over the loss of this vibrant colleague who stimulated us all. Her loss is even greater for her husband, Dr. James Schumm, and her family. But through a memorial fund established in her honor, we hope to keep alive her spirit and her aspirations for excellence in science.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Glenn Chambliss
Marcin Filutowicz
Ronald Hinsdill, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF
PROFESSOR BRIAN DUTTON

Brian Dutton died of cardiac arrest at his home in Illinois, October 21, 1994, at the age of 59. He had been ill since the previous spring when he collapsed in his Van Hise office from cardiac arrest. At that time, the quick thinking of several students saved his life. Nonetheless, he suffered memory loss significant enough to prevent him from returning to the classroom. He retired on disability from the University at the end of the Spring Semester.

At home in Illinois, his memory improved. By September, his thirst for scholarship had returned. That made it all the more difficult to accept the news that his heart had again failed him. Born in Milton, Staffordshire, United Kingdom, July 14, 1935, Brian received his bachelor’s and masters degree from the University of London (King’s College), and a doctorate from the same university (Birkbeck College). He came to the United States in 1966 as a researcher and adviser for the Armed Forces Office of Scientific Research. He taught at the University of Georgia, the University of Illinois at Chicago and at Urbana, and, since 1987, at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

He was a radical innovator and undisputed leader in the field of medieval Spanish literary studies. His monumental seven volumes of El cancionero del siglo XV (1990-91) was the culmination of 35 years of study of the lyrical poetry of Spanish courts from 1370 to 1520. In 1982, he published his Catalogo-indices, a catalogue and index of that poetry. This project had dented generations of scholars by the number of poems, by the complex relationships of the manuscripts and anthologies, and by the disappearance of some of the key witnesses to the textual tradition. He resolved most of that with his Catalogo-indices, but to Brian the project was not complete. He went on to unearth new texts, refine his cataloguing system and improve the computerized cross-referencing. He also obtained, from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the funding necessary to enter all of the poetry (except the longest non-lyrical poems), edited afresh from the manuscripts or printed texts in which each first appeared, into the El cancionero del siglo XV.

The cancioneros was not the first major study Brian was to take on during his life. His first project, begun in 1967 was the study and editing of Gonzalo de Berceo’s poetry. He appalled the modern monks of the monastery by showing that the earliest poem was designed to restore the monastery’s fortunes by giving credibility to a piously forged financial document. By 1981 he had published a five-volume critical edition of Berceo’s works. At the same time he was working on the catalogue and index of the cancioneros.

Even Brian’s hobbies had a scholarly bent. He was an expert on medicinal herbs and medieval medicine. He once published a learned article on one of the plants in his alpine rock garden. And more recently he published with the Wisconsin Hispanic Seminary a critical edition of Bernard of Gordon’s Lilio de Medicina. He was a very generous colleague, known here and abroad for his hospitality.

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Following Brian's collapse in Van Hise last spring, an investigating detective asked the two or three of us assembled in the hallway how much he worked. Somewhat perturbed by our silence, he inquired as to the number of hours a day Brian worked. Our silence persisted until one colleague ventured: "14 hours a day?" The detective did not believe us, but we explained that Brian's work was his greatest pleasure. He always worked. It was not uncommon for him to counsel students in his office at midnight. Talk about accessibility to students.

Brian Dutton was one of the premiere medievalists in Spanish literature in the world. He is greatly missed.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Lloyd Kasten
Robert Nicholas, Chair
John Nitti
Juan Temprano
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR JAMES A. KOUTSKY

James A. Koutsky, Professor of Chemical Engineering, died unexpectedly of cardiac arrest at his home on Gregory Street on Friday, November 25, 1994 at the age of 54. A Memorial with family and department members was held on November 30 where some of the diverse aspects of his life were reviewed by faculty and friends. He was highly regarded for his tireless efforts in teaching a variety of courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels, his research interests in aspects of polymer and materials research, his willingness to entertain and support new ideas and approaches, and his wholehearted participation in department and university operations. On a personal level, Jim was appreciated for his sense of humor, sensitivity to others, broad interests, and generosity. These traits made him engaging company. Combined with his expertise and friendly delivery, they also made him a popular consultant to industry and a frequently invited lecturer.

Jim was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 1, 1939, the second child of Joseph and Marion (Rafalowski) Koutsky. He attended public schools and graduated from Parma High School (a Cleveland suburb). His father, who survives him, remembers him as an ideal son, with a well balanced life. He attended Case Western Reserve University receiving the B.S. Degree in Chemical Engineering in June 1961 and the M.S. in Chemical Engineering in 1963. His Ph.D. in Polymer Science was completed in June 1966. He was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering at UW-Madison in August 1966 to strengthen and broaden the department’s program in materials, especially polymers. From the time of his arrival he did this and much more.

Professor Koutsky was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in the spring of 1971. By that time, he had developed new courses and laboratories, had published a number of research papers, had received Best Paper of the Year and Best Presentation Awards from the Chemical Institute of Canada and held a Young Engineering Professorship from the DuPont Company. He was promoted to full Professor in 1978.

Jim was involved in the establishment of the Materials Laboratories in the Engineering Research Building and building the Materials Science Program into one of the strongest interdisciplinary graduate programs in the country. With this participation, many of his graduate students took their degrees in Material Science. He was an active member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the Adhesion Society, and the Materials Research Society becoming a recognized scholar in a number of areas, most recently composites and adhesives. He was National President of the Adhesion Society from 1984 to 1986 and Chairman of the Gordon Conference on Adhesion in 1987. His research studies resulted in significant publications and patents while he trained generations of chemical engineers and materials scientists. His early research interests included nucleation and the applications of microscopy to polymer crystallization but later work emphasized the development and recycling of plastics, plastic/wood composite materials, adhesives, and inviscid melt-spinning of inorganic fibers.

Without fanfare, Jim Koutsky contributed in other ways to features of the Chemical Engineering Department which make it an important state resource and the University of Wisconsin-Madison a great institution. He was available every semester as an undergraduate advisor, a frequent advisor to the AIChE and Society of Plastics Engineers student chapters, and often was the department representative to the Faculty Senate. He was available to the department and the state for discussions with visitors at all levels.

The quality of his instruction can be gauged from the comments of a professor visiting the department about ten years ago, "Jim taught his polymer class just across the hall from my office when I was in Madison. Both doors were normally open, so I could hear every word. His lectures were perfection; you could have recorded them and typed them and it would have come out like a polished book. And yet he wasn’t reading and spoke with conviction and authority."

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Jim had broad interests which included hiking through the countryside and enjoying various kinds of music. He was a good ice skater, and occasionally skied to class on the railroad corridor to the university. With his positive approach and a contagious enthusiasm, Jim was a frequently sought collaborator. He worked extensively with other researchers in the UW-Madison College of Engineering, the Materials Science Program, the Department of Chemistry, and the USDA Forest Products Laboratory in Madison.

He was an active consultant and expert witness. His office frequently overflowed with students, visitors and scientific collaborators seeking his counsel. One recently noted, "Professor Koutsy was a great inspiration. I worked for him as an undergraduate student. Before working for Jim Koutsy I did not want to do research. Jim made research fun and exciting. I felt as important as the graduate students. He wanted and cared to hear what I had to say. He let undergraduates do real research. Jim saw something positive in everything."

Such observations are reinforced together with other insights in some comments from a recent graduate student now a faculty member at Tulane University.

"Jim Koutsy was the eternal optimist. He was always 00-99.99% certain that something would work out ... Jim loved to work and rest at his cabin in Spring Green. He cared a great deal about the Spring Green community and its development."

"Jim was an excellent teacher. As his teaching assistant, I remember having frequent discussions about his students, and I was impressed with how much he knew about them as individuals. I’ve learned a great deal about classroom teaching from many people at Wisconsin, but all that I know about dealing with students on an individual basis I learned from Jim. Jim cared."

Professor Koutsy was a warm individual being patient, and even in heated arguments could smile. He was broad minded, had integrity and was not self-serving. He also was a careful and neat worker. It would be misleading, however, to try to cast him in terms of perfection and he probably would not want to be remembered for that. He was heavily committed. One Forest Products Laboratory collaborator may have captured the situation he noted:

"...concern for his students was apparent to an observer, like me. (Not that his students and colleagues weren’t sometimes exasperated by his open-ended nature and the difficulty in pinning him down. Often he would say things like "Oh, it’s only Wednesday, we’ve got plenty of time; the deadline isn’t until Friday". But when the deadline came, Jim could always be counted on. ... I think we got used to his ways of doing things. And we came to the realization that he probably had to do them that way because he had so many irons in the fire.)" Thus, when one undertook a project with Jim Koutsy it was not only the quest and the goal but the involvement that he stimulated, the ideas he introduced, and the adventures that he brought to the endeavor along the way.

His public spirit and environmental interests were also noteworthy. For instance, he was sighted along the Wisconsin River, in the Arboretum, and stopping along the roadside to pick up litter! He believed that an individual could make a difference and he did - to an amazing degree through much of the above, his concerns, and his academic accomplishments, and leadership. His friends and colleagues can look back and recall a life that was valued by people at all levels, which was lived with meaning, style, and grace.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Camden A. Coberly
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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR EDWARD ERNST MILLER

Edward Ernst Miller, Emeritus Professor of Physics and Soil Science at the University of Wisconsin, died 15 January 1995 at the age of 79 after a long battle with cancer.

Professor Miller was born 22 October 1915 in Omaha, Nebraska, and grew up in Columbia, Missouri. In the wilds of the Ozarks he developed the keen sense of observation and love for nature that enriched the insights he brought to the many facets of his life. His father, M. F. Miller, a soil science professor at the University of Missouri, Columbia, known for his pioneering work on erosion and runoff, had an early influence on the direction Ed’s career was to take. He earned a B.S. in chemical engineering from the University of Missouri in 1937 and then came to the University of Wisconsin where he earned his Ph.D. in Physics in 1941.

During World War II, Professor Miller worked for the MIT Radiation Laboratory as a member of the team that developed tactical uses for radar. He was granted several patents for development of radar technologies used to position aircraft and ships and for radar-assisted weapons delivery, some of which were instrumental during the invasion of Normandy.

In 1946, he became professor of physics and soil science at the University of Wisconsin. After his retirement in 1986 he continued to make important contributions to the life of the university community.

The educational role of the University was notably strengthened by the outstanding contributions Ed made to the development of unique courses aimed at the interdisciplinary needs of students. In the 50’s he instigated the development of a course in electronic aids to measurements to meet the increasing demands for understanding electronics applications in research and development programs. Beginning in the 60’s he inspired and shared in the development of a course in applied optics that provided students with a broad overview of the basic uses of optics in all research fields. These courses continue to be important elements in the education of students from diverse fields. His sense for making uncommon connections is seen at its best in his work with the University’s Economics Department to develop a course in future energy options that integrated physics and economics concepts in ways comprehensible to students in both fields. Later he developed a soil science laboratory course that is acclaimed to be among the country’s best. He is co-author of a book entitled "Applied Optics," which he was continuing to ready for publication up to the time of his death. This book remains the principal resource for the university’s applied optics course.

While these course developments represent a remarkable contribution to education, his friendly and tireless dedication to the many students who interacted with him will be the memory that lives longest.

The concentration of Professor Miller’s research at the University was principally on the properties of liquid flow through soils. His first research student was the late Champ Tanner, who also became a UW professor of soil science and Ed’s lifelong friend and colleague. Professor Tanner became the first soil scientist to be inducted into the National Academy of Science. Professor Miller and his students used their strong physics backgrounds to develop new methods and concepts that improved several areas of soil physics research. His research papers are notable for their outstanding quality, and several of them were of signal importance to the field of soil science. An early paper on the

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scaling of flow in porous media is still one of the most widely quoted soil physics papers after more than thirty years, and is incorporated into every advanced soil physics textbook. His research on hysteretic behavior of soil water led to new approaches now widely used in soil physics and porous media research in the petroleum industry. A paper on propagation of sunlight into tree canopies, accounting for leaf groupings, made possible the first realistic calculation of radiation exchange in canopies. This paper is among the most frequently quoted papers on canopy light propagation. A trip to Australia helped him develop a simple approach to swelling and cracking soils, and another trip to Brazil helped initiate soil physics collaborations for a group of rural universities.

His research colleagues will remember him for the cheerfulness and tireless enthusiasm he brought to his work, and for his genius for seeing complex problems from unfamiliar perspectives that were at once confounding, elegant, and full of new insight.

Professor Miller was a Fellow of The Soil Science Society of America, and in 1989 the society sponsored a special symposium recognizing him and his brother for their contributions to soil science.

He is a longstanding member of the American Physical Society, the Optical Society of America, and the American Association of Physics Teachers.

Ed married Mary Elizabeth Scoon in 1939 and they had five children. Widowed in 1961, he married Marjorie (Midge) Leeper, also widowed, in 1963 and added her children to the family. They were active in Wisconsin politics and worked to support candidates and causes that furthered the purposes of peace and justice within the state and nationwide. He supported his wife’s career in the Wisconsin State Assembly and worked with her to found and maintain the Madison Institute, a progressive think tank.

He was an avid outdoorsman and was active in the Boy Scouts as a youth and as an adult leader. He had a cabin in Caledonia, in the Baraboo hills, that was a place of great joy and renewal for him. For a number of years in the 1960’s he organized the unofficial Physics Department white water canoe trips on the Flambeau River. He was also a bow hunter, wilderness camper, harmonica player, and a great storyteller.

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

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR EDWARD ROBERT MULVIHILL

Edward Robert ("Bob") Mulvihill died on February 21, 1995, after battling cancer for several years. A native of Colorado, raised in Palisade on the Wester Slope, he attended the University of Colorado at Boulder from 1934-1938. He came to the University of Wisconsin, first to work at the Spanish Seminary and then to an assistantship in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese. He earned his Ph.D. in 1942.

From 1942 to 1946 Bob held a post with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which took him first to the Texas-Mexican border and subsequently to Panama where he remained in intelligence service until after World War II. It was during his Texas period that his sons Michael and Dennis were born. His daughter Patricia was born after his return to Wisconsin.

Bob came back to Madison when the University was seeking a chairman for the Spanish Department at the Extension Division. In 1952, he was elected chairman of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, a post which he occupied for twenty consecutive years. By the mid 1960's the department, under his astute leadership, had established itself with Harvard and U.C.-Berkeley, as one of the premiere language departments in this country.

During all his post-doctoral associations with the University Bob's unusual administrative qualifications were very evident. He served as a one-semester replacement for an associate dean in the Graduate School in 1959. He helped found the Ibero-American Studies Program, which he chaired from 1960 to 1968. He chaired the Executive Committee of the Humanities Division in the early 1960's and served the College of Letters and Science as an associate dean from 1962 to 1985. He also chaired the Department of Comparative Literature from 1978 to 1980. During those years he also directed the Junior Year Abroad programs, was a member of the Fulbright Selection Panel and a Consultant Examiner for the North Central Association. He was the 1953 and 1955 president of the Association of Wisconsin Modern Languages Teachers.

Bob made his influence felt in many decisions, as he was a member of numerous Departmental, College and University Committees, Chair of search committees for Vice- Chancellor and Summer Session Dean, and Chair of the Chancellor's Committee on the Evaluation of the Teaching Assistant System. This Committee issued its comprehensive report at the very outset of the first teaching assistant strike in the 1970. One often wonders if the labor strife of the 1970's and 1980's could have been avoided had there been time to implement the Mulvihill Committee's recommendations.

There can be no doubt that Bob Mulvihill was the consummate administrator. However, he was also an excellent teacher. His list of dissertators includes some of the best-known professionals in our field today. Bob was always concerned with his student's welfare and went out of his way to help them in special ways. He and his wife Peg made it a point to invite every graduate student and staff member to their home for dinner at least once during each year. Thus, virtually every Sunday evening at their home was devoted to the department. Many of us shall always remember with fondness their family-style dinners followed by the inevitable game of charades.

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Bob’s years since retirement were spent in part at his cabin in the Rocky Mountains, in part in his
daily swim at the University Natatorium, as well as in walking tours and a visit to Australia. He
always enjoyed gardening, both flowers and vegetables, and for years cultivated the large plot of land
behind his home.

Bob was a man of the highest personal standards and integrity. He was scrupulously fair in his
appraisal and treatment for those with whom he dealt. The University of Wisconsin, and particularly
his department, were given all his loyalty, and no effort on their behalf was too great for him. His
stories and exploding laugh were well-known to all. We shall miss his wisdom and his smile too
much to say.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Lloyd Kasten
Robert Nicholas, Chair
John Nitti
Juan Temprano
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS PROFESSOR WILLIAM L. BLOCKSTEIN

Emeritus Professor William L. Blockstein died unexpectedly on February 19, 1995 at the age of 69, after a heart attack while working in his home. A native of Pennsylvania, he received his doctorate in Pharmacy from the University of Pittsburgh in 1959. Prior to joining our faculty in 1964 he had taught at the University of Pittsburgh and Wayne State University. From 1964-1987, he chaired, in turn, UW’s Extension Services in the School of Pharmacy and in the Health Sciences Unit, and then the University’s Statewide Program in Health and Human Services until his retirement in 1991. His teaching, research, administration, and service were in pharmacy, continuing professional education, health promotion and disease prevention, consumer health education, health care systems, and health policy and planning studies.

At Wisconsin, Blockstein developed the world’s first Ph.D. program in pharmacy continuing education. His pioneering publication, with A. P. Lemberger, marked the beginning of an academic field now recognized as a major discipline and vital force for practitioner updating. Other Wisconsin activities are highlighted by his adapting the teleconference technique to continuing pharmaceutical education, and the adoption, early on, of family medication records and nursing home consultation as major areas of teaching topics for Wisconsin pharmacists’ continuing education.

In 1968, he moved beyond continuing pharmaceutical education. Blockstein chaired Wisconsin’s Health Sciences Unit (later the Health and Human Services Statewide program), an interdisciplinary group of nearly 100 educators, practitioners, clinical and academic staff responsible for the continuing professional education needs of social workers, health agency administrators, hospital and nursing home administrators, and other health professionals. During this fifteen year period, Blockstein continued to write on continuing pharmaceutical education, as well as health science continuing education to more firmly establish the theoretical base upon which much of the present discipline is based.

He was a founding member of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Health Care Council on Continuing Education. Blockstein’s prior studies for the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education were used to set Wisconsin multidisciplinary standards for healthcare-continuing education providers. The American Society for Hospital Education and training has called Wisconsin’s program a "model."

At the national level, he served as the first elected chairman of the Section of Teachers of Continuing Education of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and received that section’s first Award of Merit for excellence in continuing professional education for his pioneering efforts at professionalizing the field, and for serving as a first generation teacher and role model for many of the nation’s continuing professional educators who received their training at Wisconsin.

At the invitation of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, Blockstein chaired, for several years, the Advisory Committee on Provider Approval for Continuing Professional Education.

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It was because of his numerous and highly successful activities both in continuing pharmaceutical education and, more broadly, health science-continuing education that Blockstein was appointed by President Jimmy Carter to a three-year term on the National Advisory Council on Continuing Education, a public body established by Congress and concerned, among other matters, with public policy development at the Federal level on learning opportunities for adults in the United States.

Blockstein had led numerous pharmacy and health agencies, in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and in the nation as a whole. He has edited or co-edited fifteen books, the most recent (after retirement) being The Remington Lectures, and authored over 415 articles in the fields of his several interests. He was a Pharmacy Editor and founding member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the Journal of Continuing Education in the Health Professions, and was a member of the Advisory Board of the National Health Council.

He remained active upon retirement. In 1994, he was named to be the editor of PHARMACY TODAY, a twice-monthly publication of the American Pharmaceutical Association with a circulation of 96,000.

He was the recipient of numerous awards, most notably, the Joseph P. Remington Honor Medal, American Pharmacy’s most prestigious award for his work in pharmacy education and the general area of the health science professions.

Outside of pharmacy, Blockstein served as chairman of the 125th Anniversary Celebration Committee of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters, as chairman of the Academy’s Visiting Scholars Program, and as a member of its President’s Advisory Council. He was a Life Trustee and a member of the Board of Directors of Temple Beth El, Madison; Treasurer and Board member of the Madison Print Club, an organization of collectors and artists; member of the Board of Directors of the Madison Repertory Theatre; and member of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Friendship Force, a part of an international organization dedicated to furthering international efforts toward a more peaceful world.

To his colleagues and friends Bill Blockstein was more than a highly respected scholar whose broad intellectual interests ranged well beyond his chosen field of endeavor. The probing and stimulating attitude he brought to diverse groups and activities with which he became associated will be sorely missed. He was a loyal friend, always ready to share his time, irrepressible enthusiasm, and vast knowledge with them, and a compassionate person with a keen sense for social concern.

Throughout his life he was inspired and sustained by a deeply rooted religious faith. His faith and zest for life bolstered him at the death of his wife, Liesl.

His passing is a sad loss for all those whose lives he touched. He will be long remembered as a friend, teacher, author, educator, internationally eminent scholar and one who was distinguished for his leadership in the field of professional continuing education.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Alan L. Hanson
Charles J. Sih, Chair
Glenn A. Sonnedecker
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR AARON C. JOHNSON, JR.

Aaron C. ("Cobe") Johnson, Jr., age 65, died April 25, 1995, in a Madison hospital after surgery for cancer. He is survived by his wife, Jeanette Schreier of Middleton, seven children, and seven grandchildren.

The only child of Aaron and Marion Johnson, Cobe was born on December 27, 1929, in Bangor, Maine, and grew up in Stetson, Maine. After attending primary school in Stetson, he attended prep school at Higgins Classical Institute for his high school education. In 1950, he enlisted in the United States Air Force for a four-year term, three years of which were spent overseas. After his discharge from the service, he acquired a B.S. and M.S. degree from the University of Maine. He spent three years as a price forecaster and a commodity futures trader for a food processing firm in Maine. In 1960, he left Maine and became a graduate student at the University of California in Berkeley, where he received a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics in 1967. Cobe spent the rest of his professional life as an Agricultural Economist at the University of Wisconsin. He started as an Assistant Professor in 1965 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1968 and Professor in 1973. He retired in 1992 and was active professionally until his death.

As a researcher, Cobe was meticulous and thorough. His writings were flawless, the result of as many drafts as required to meet his high standards of clarity. As a collaborator, Cobe had no equal. He was always a good listener, diplomatic, patient, insightful and willing to submerge his ego for the good of the project. Recognition for his contribution to a project was always near the bottom of his requirements.

Cobe’s early academic research built on his training in agricultural marketing. His broad-based research agenda included commodity subsector modeling, assessment of futures markets, and identification of factors underlying market power of agricultural cooperatives. For several years, Cobe also provided livestock market outlook information to private and public sector publications.

In mid-career, Cobe took time to prepare an econometrics textbook intended for the unsophisticated applied researcher. Seeing a need for teaching material that conveyed to the beginner the excitement of applied research, Cobe, with the assistance of two of his colleagues, drafted a manuscript playfully titled "A Tyro's Tryst with Econometrics." Published as *Econometrics: Basic and Applied*, Cobe's text is still widely used, both domestically and internationally, by researchers who need appropriate quantitative procedures but are intimidated by matrices, calculus, theory, and probability. The American Agricultural Economics Association recognized the unique attributes of this text with its Outstanding Quality of Communication Award in 1988.

In the latter half of his career, Cobe risked taking his research in an entirely new direction. In the early 1970's, he became interested in the quality of data available to the international graduate students in Agricultural Economics. The interaction with his students and their often flawed data sets prompted Johnson to do extensive study on the methods of improving data quality. He developed a graduate course titled "Agricultural Data Systems in

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Developing Countries" and designed and taught a six-week short course for data managers from developing countries. He co-authored a handbook titled "Agricultural Statistics for Developing Countries," which became the basis for additional short courses taught in The Gambia and at Makerere University in Uganda. Beginning in 1986, Cobe accepted short-term assignments with the Land Tenure Center and International Agricultural Programs to work on data collection problems in Swaziland and The Gambia, where he made seven trips in five years. Cobe developed many meaningful relationships with his young African colleagues and had a very beneficial impact on their work. Upon hearing of his death, one of his African students wrote that Cobe "... was incredibly intelligent, industrious, unprecedentedly benevolent, jovial but professionally competent and highly dedicated to his profession. He treated me as he would treat his own son."

As a teacher, Cobe never lost the stage fright that nearly all classroom teachers face during their first year or two. Nevertheless, he was a superb lecturer because he was so thoroughly prepared. He worked hard at teaching and it clearly showed. His efforts led to an Outstanding Teaching Award from the graduate students in Agricultural Economics. Cobe was highly selective in his advising of graduate students. Those fortunate to have him as a mentor received outstanding training not only in economics and statistics but also in logic, rhetoric, literature, philosophy, and, occasionally, psychology. Cobe demanded much of his students, but those he advised invariably became close friends.

Cobe was a good department citizen and a warm, kind, insightful, supportive colleague. He willingly assumed leadership of major committees and contributed in a major way to other department activities. Cobe was a sounding board for numerous department chairs, providing a pragmatic, balanced perspective guided by his unswerving dedication to faculty governance. Cobe's grizzled hair and beard and gruff demeanor often startled those he first encountered. But one soon discovered that these were props to disguise his underlying humanism. Cobe spent countless hours talking with confused students, frightened assistant professors, frustrated department chairs, and anyone else who entered his office to seek guidance. He was the resident compassionate counselor that is an essential ingredient in a harmonious academic department.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Richard Barrows  
Daniel Bromley  
Rueben Buse  
Edward Jesse  
Marvin Johnson, Chair  
John Rowe
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR CHARLES W. MAYNARD

Charles W. Maynard, Emeritus Professor of Nuclear Engineering and Engineering Physics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died in Madison on February 18, 1995 at the age of 68. He is survived by his wife Joan (Mandel), his daughter Elizabeth Schaefer, his son Mark, and his mother, Mrs. Estelle Maynard.

Professor Maynard was born in Maynard, Arkansas on October 18, 1926. He served in the U.S. Navy in the U.S. and the Pacific Theatre for two years beginning in August 1944 and then earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering at the University of Maryland in 1950. He subsequently attended Harvard University where he received the Ph.D. degree in Applied Physics in 1957 after thesis research in solid state physics under Professor N. Bloembergen.

After graduation, Professor Maynard was employed as a Senior Scientist by the Bettis Plant of Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Pittsburgh where he did fundamental work in nuclear design methods. He joined the newly-established Nuclear Engineering Program at UW-Madison as an Associate Professor in 1961 (the second full-time member) and served on the faculty until he retired in 1992. He was promoted to the rank of Professor in 1965.

Charley’s ideas, efforts, and judgment were critical to the growth of the department. He led the development of and taught the core courses in both the undergraduate and graduate curricula including offerings in fission neutronics, the interaction of radiation with matter, and the effects of radiation on materials. His research was both original and imaginative, and he graduated the first several departmental Ph.D.’s in the areas of fission neutronics and radiation damage. Several have become leaders at universities and national laboratories throughout the country. He played a leading role in helping to establish the high standards of the department and in bringing in new faculty of the highest quality. He served as department chairman in 1967-68 and as associate chairman for several years.

In the early 1970’s, he joined Professor Harold Forsen and others to initiate a study of the feasibility of fusion power plants, and this team became the premier group world-wide. He was director of the program during the second year of existence. He was also a principal investigator with responsibility for the blanket and shield design and, especially, for the neutronic aspects of the fusion reactor design. He and his students were the acknowledged world leaders in this area in the 1970’s and early 1980’s.

Charley was elected a Fellow in the American Nuclear Society. He enjoyed sabbaticals at Sandia Corporation in Albuquerque (1969-70), as a Department of Energy Exchange Scientist at the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy in Moscow (Fall 1976), and at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico (Fall 1988). He gave generously of his time to serve on technical society committees, on the national engineering accrediting board (ABET), and on a host of campus responsibilities.

Charley was a fine person and an outstanding husband and father. He read extensively, and he was an avid hockey fan, a superb fisherman, and a quiet devotee of jazz music.

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When the Divisional Committee examined his tenure case in 1961, it stated: "The divisional committee is very enthusiastic about this appointment." We and his other close colleagues remained enthusiastic.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Max W. Carbon, Chair
Richard J. Cashwell
Gilbert A. Emmert
Gerald L. Kulcinski
William F. Vogelsang
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JOHN N. MCGOVERN

Professor John N. McGovern died on Tuesday, March 21, at the age of 87.

He was an international authority on wood pulping and a pioneer in the pulp and paper industry. During his career, which spanned government, industry, and academic positions, McGovern was best known for developing new pulping techniques. He published more than 150 scientific papers.

Dr. McGovern joined the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1969 as a professor of forestry. Here, he studied wood and vegetable fibers and ways to use them for paper, chemicals and energy. Before retiring in 1975, McGovern became an authority on the early history of paper and writing materials. He also fostered greater cooperation between the Department of Forestry, the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, and the pulp and paper industry throughout Wisconsin.

In 1929, John McGovern began his career with the US Department of Agriculture’s Forest Products Laboratory. There he did much of his pioneer work on methods for high-yield pulping. He developed the cold soda process, which can convert 90 percent of raw wood into usable pulp. John McGovern’s innovative approaches to pulping along with his interest in applying them to a far wider variety of tree species facilitated the large post-World War II expansion of the industry.

Following World War II, Dr. McGovern served for a year as a scientific advisor to the International Corporation Administration to help rebuild the pulp and paper industry in Europe. After 25 years at the Forest Products Laboratory, he moved to New York City in 1954 and took a position as vice president and chief processing engineer of the pulp and paper division for Parsons and Whittemore, Inc. He was responsible for more than 40 pulp and paper projects around the world. These projects improved the methods and equipment for pulping wood, straw, bagasse, reeds and bamboo. He retired from the company in 1969.

Professor McGovern was a Charter member of the Lake States section of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. In 1968, he was named a fellow of TAPPI, the world’s largest organization of engineers, scientists and managers serving the pulp, paper, and allied industries. And he received its highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, in 1986.

Not only was John McGovern a remarkable scientist and engineer, he was also a true renaissance man. He was deeply religious. He delighted in the flowers of the Allen Centennial garden. He loved the arts and music as much as the sciences. He was fascinated by history, from that of the paper industry to biblical archeology. He contributed to two major exhibitions, "The Book and the Spade," and "The Origins of Writing and the Alphabet," in the Department of Hebrew and Semitic Studies at the UW-Madison.

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A native of Milwaukee, John McGovern earned his bachelor's degree in 1929, master's degree in 1930, and doctorate degree in 1936, all in chemical engineering from the UW-Madison. He was deeply attached to his alma matter and did his utmost to promote excellence here. John's deep concern for others led him to bestow, with his family, a most generous endowment to the Department of Forestry, to fund annual scholarships. So far, eight students have received the John McGovern family scholarship. John McGovern scholars have been from all over the world, from France, China, Chile and the United States. They are all dedicated students, and they have a proud heritage to emulate in the person of John McGovern.

A member of one of Wisconsin's pioneer families, he was the son of John J. and Grace N. McGovern of Milwaukee and the nephew of Francis Edward McGovern, governor of Wisconsin from 1911 to 1915.

In addition to his daughter Diane of Indianapolis, he is survived by another daughter, Dr. Jill E. McGovern of Baltimore, a son, John F. McGovern of Salem, OR, two sisters, Margaret Van Wagenen and Isabel Kerr of Milwaukee, and three grandchildren. To them, all of us, faculty, staff, and students who have known John McGovern, express our sincere condolences. We shall remember John with much respect and affection.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Joseph Buongiorno, Chair
Ronald Giese
Raymond Young

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

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS PROFESSOR BEN M. PECKHAM

Ben M. Peckham, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, died on June 14, 1994 following a protracted struggle with complications resulting from cardiac surgery. Family, friends and colleagues gathered in memorial celebration on August 27th to share remembrances of this remarkably multifaceted man. Dr. Peckham was born in Milwaukee in 1916 to Mary Peckham and John William Gross. Raised in Wisconsin, he attended the University here in Madison, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree with honors in 1939. Medical school too was begun in Madison, but completed at Northwestern University in 1942. Then, following an Internship at Cleveland’s St. Luke’s Hospital, he entered the Navy Medical Corps becoming a battalion surgeon in the 4th Marine Division. Combat duty with that unit included landings in the Marshal Islands, Saipan, Tinian and Iwo Jima. At war’s end he was a Lt. Commander possessing a Purple Heart and Bronze Star.

With hostilities ended, education became Dr. Peckham’s principle focus. Returning to Northwestern University, he obtained a Master’s degree in physiology. Residency in Obstetrics and Gynecology was then undertaken simultaneously with research efforts that would lead to the awarding of a Ph.D. in 1949. His thesis, titled "The Decidual Response and its Relation to Implantation" was later expanded into a number of published papers. Following graduate education Dr. Peckham took up clinical duties on the faculty of Northwestern University. He labored there until 1956 when he was recruited home to the University Medical School here in Madison.

On arrival he assumed the Chair of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and immediately began to build and reshape that department. An ambitious teaching program for medical students was accompanied by an equally aggressive program of postgraduate specialty training. In order to enhance both of these educational efforts, Dr. Peckham brought the clinical obstetrics programs at St. Marys and Madison General Hospital into a cooperative organization of city wide services. This meant the building of bridges between academic faculty and private clinicians. Town-gown relations were nurtured and invigorated. The result was a productive, cohesive educational program that uniquely incorporated the greater part of Madison’s Obstetrics and Gynecologic physician community. Later this organizational formulation would be enlarged to include Milwaukee and its Mt. Sinai medical facility. The expanded network made it possible to introduce all of the medical school class to obstetrics within our university's clinical system obviating dependence on sister institutions in Chicago. Dr. Peckham personally played an active teaching role in these efforts, influencing many students to choose the discipline of obstetrics and gynecology through his example. His sustained enthusiasm for molding and enhancing the department's educational efforts would also, by the end of his tenure as chairman, result in the finishing of 105 residency trainees in the specialty.

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During his tenure at the university, he maintained an active interest in reproductive
physiology. These efforts, and the publications that resulted, earned Dr. Peckham a national
reputation among both basic and clinical researchers. He sat on the Human Embryology and
Development Study section of the NIH, the National Advisory Child Health and Human
Development Council, the American Cancer Society Advisory Committee for Research on the
Therapy of Cancer and the Obstetrics and Gynecology Advisory Committee of the Food and
Drug Administration Bureau of Drugs. He became president of the premier national research
society in his field, the Society for Gynecology Investigation. He also served as president of
the American Gynecological Society and the Association of Professors of Gynecology and
Obstetrics.

His influence as an educator in his clinical specialty was also felt nationally. He served on
the National Residency Review Committee and as chair of both the Council on Residency
Education in Obstetrics and Gynecology and the National Council of Obstetrics and
Gynecology.

At home he worked exhaustively as teacher, investigator and administrator. In addition to
graduating 105 postdoctoral trainees, he was the primary advisor for several doctoral
candidates and spent considerable time each semester on clinical ward rounds with the 3rd
and 4th year medical students. His enthusiasm and unique approach to clinical didactics
was recognized by the university’s medical student body who, more than once, voted him
the Outstanding Clinical Teaching and the Distinguished Teaching Awards of the Medical
School. Observations made in both laboratory and clinics became the subject of over 60
publications. He also published a text on clinical diagnoses. An active clinician, he was
recognized by colleagues as an outstanding surgeon and teacher of surgical techniques. As a
skillful administrator, Dr. Peckham was recognized beyond his department. He took on
many organization responsibilities within the Medical School, including serving a term as
Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs.

Notwithstanding his immense commitment to an academic life, Dr. Peckham found time for
public service beyond the university. He was a vigorous supporter of the goals of Planned
Parenthood and worked through that organization, both clinically and administratively, to
attain them. He was the Medical Director of Dane County Planned Parenthood for ten years
and served a term on the state organization’s board of directors. In addition, he was on the
State Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Service Board.

Despite all of these activities, he was dedicated to his home and family. Together with his
wife, Ann, who had an equally active and productive public life, he raised three children.
Travel, skiing and fishing were family activities which were pursued with equal enthusiasm
to those of his professional life.

When retirement came, there was no slowing down. Old interests were expanded and new
ones enthusiastically explored. A boyhood familiarity with the violin was revisited and the
new skill in computer programming developed. Familiarity with the computer was then put
to use in exploring genealogy and eventuated in the publication of an updated and
thoroughly researched Peckham family history. In jewelry-making he found another
alternative outlet for the facile manual dexterity that had made him such an effective
surgeon. Productivity, quality and originality of design raised this craft to an art and
resulted in several public shows. In each of these personal endeavors Dr. Peckham invested
his considerable energies. Yet he made time for community activities as well. He continued

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to provide a correlative seminar in clinical pathology to resident physicians. A long time relationship with Planned Parenthood was reinvigorated. When the Governor curtailed financial support for these types of social services, Dr. Peckham initiated a fund raising campaign with the medical community, raising substantial amounts of money to replace state funds and enable the organization to continue its efforts in Dane county and throughout the state.

At his memorial, speakers recalled a perceptive, caring man with extraordinary gifts for teaching and inquiry. They also remembered with fondness his relish for telling jokes and his formidable capacity to deflate the tensions of surgical practice with salty exhortations. Described as a man of fire and passion who made commitments but did not shirk in the face of difficulties, he will be long remembered by family, colleagues and students and missed by each in substantive but singular ways.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Dolores A. Buchler
Perry Henderson
Sander Shapiro, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR CARL O. RYDBERG

Carl Rydberg, Emeritus Assistant Professor of Agricultural Research Stations and Meat and Animal Science died December 31, 1994 in Spooner, Wisconsin. He was born in Barronett, Wisconsin April 13, 1911. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin-River Falls.

Carl did milk testing for Washburn County, taught school in Wakonda and Wall, South Dakota and worked several years at the University of Wisconsin Ashland Research Station. He joined the staff of the University of Wisconsin Research Station at Spooner in 1945 where he worked until his retirement in 1980. He was responsible for both the sheep husbandry and research at this station. In addition, he served as Assistant Superintendent for many years and actively participated in the corn breeding research. He assisted Professor Arthur Strommen in developing earlier maturing lines, thus moving corn production north in the state. He was a field inspector for the Wisconsin Certified Seed Program, checking both corn and small grain fields throughout the northwestern region of the state during the growing season, and sampling these same crops after harvest.

Carl was a modest, rather quiet fellow with a wry sense of humor. Meticulous in keeping research records, his trained eye could accurately monitor the flock’s health daily. Since he lived on the station and had no fulltime assistant, he worked long hours and on weekends and holidays. In the summer, when he also had agronomy research responsibilities, he would hire high school students and instill in them the importance of accuracy and responsibility.

Through correspondence, time spent with station visitors and many farm calls, Carl devoted much effort to helping farmers of northern Wisconsin with crop and sheep management problems. He was never too busy to be of assistance and he left people with the impression that he really cared.

His primary professional contributions included research with sheep on pastures, breed comparisons, economic returns, raising lambs artificially, reproduction and many others. He helped organize the annual Spooner Sheep Day to report these research results and 1995 will be the first "Day" he will have missed since their origin in 1953. About that time, he brought the first Targhee breed of sheep into Wisconsin from the U.S.D.A. Station at Dubois, Idaho. In 1991, he was inducted into the Targhee Hall of Fame.

He received the Sheep Industry Award sponsored by the great Lakes Wool Growers Cooperative in 1963. he was a honorary FFA State Farmer. The county fair, 4-H Club and the Heart of the North Saddle Club had his active support. He was a longtime member of Trinity Lutheran Church and a charter member of the local Kiwanis.

Carl married Jeannie Margit Gronning at Center City, Minnesota in 1940. She preceded him in death in 1972. In 1977, he married Evelyn Efaw, who survives him as do a daughter Carol (Lyle) Hiel of Anoka, Minnesota and two stepsons, Jack (Ilona) Efaw of Fremont, Nebraska and George Efaw of Spring Lake, Minnesota.

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Carl was proud to be a part of the station and the university that he served so well. He was a kind, Christian man. All who knew him can relate to the Book of John, Chapter 10:11. "The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep."

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

J. Duain Moore
Arthur L. Pope, Chair
Robert E. Rand
Hazel L. Shands
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS PROFESSOR KARL U. SMITH

Karl U. Smith died suddenly on June 22, 1994 of a heart attack at his home in Lake Wales, Florida. A memorial service for his family, friends, colleagues, and former students was held in Madison on September 11, 1994.

Born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1907, Karl Ulrich Smith attended Ohio University in Athens and received his B.A. in Psychology in 1931 from Miami University of Ohio. At Brown University he received his M.A. in 1933, Ph.D. in 1935, having done his principal research on the visual system of animals. Teaching at Brown and then at the University of Rochester, he continued to study vision, audition, learning and their neurological control systems.

During World War II, "K.U." (as he was known to his family, colleagues and students) was involved with other psychologists and engineers in carrying out research for the military which launched the field of Human Factors Science in the United States. He directed research on the selection, training and work of schedules of radar operators, and adapting the design of B-29 gun systems.

After the war, K.U. came to the UW-Madison to set up a program in Industrial Psychology for the UW-Extension Division. He and his graduate students—at that time including mainly discharged veterans studying under the GI-Bill—carried out research projects on psychological testing and other personnel evaluation approaches in a number of Wisconsin industries and also in the Waupun State Prison. In 1947 he returned to full-time teaching and research within the UW Department of Psychology, focusing on human factors and ergonomics problems, but also investigating features of human development and aging and many facets of the human perceptual-motor system. With his brother Dr. William M. Smith of Princeton and Dartmouth he adapted closed-circuit television as a laboratory instrument for the study of visual control of motion with displaced and delayed visual feedback, receiving an award in 1961 competition focusing on Television and Human Behavior.

In the early 1960s, K.U. included analog and digital computer instrumentation along with television technology in a new laboratory known as the Behavioral Cybernetics Laboratory, the first to use the real-time computer-controlled technology for research on the self-regulation of human behavioral and physiological functions. Housed in the old State Crime Laboratory basement quarters at the corner of Park Street and University Avenue, the Behavioral Cybernetics Laboratory attracted established scientists as well as new students—medical doctors, educators and others.

In 1960 and again in 1961, Dr. Smith was named a Ford Foundation Distinguished Professor in the School of Business, Indiana University. In 1972 he served as Distinguished Visiting Professor at the University of South Dakota and in 1974, as a Visiting Professor at the University of Trondheim, Norway.

Karl Smith will be remembered for many things, but perhaps the scope and innovativeness of his ideas and research accomplishments will have the most lasting impact. First and

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foremost he was a student of human work, organized and expressed through behavior and performance, to be the engine of human civilization manifest in our social and societal relationships, our commerce and culture, our organizations and institutions, our national and ethnic identities, indeed our origins and emergence in evolution. In originating and elaborating the field of behavioral cybernetics, he and his students compiled a body of experimental findings on the behavioral effects on perturbed sensory feedback that still stands as the most extensive in the literature. As part of this effort he originated the field of social cybernetics—the study of social and group behavior as a feedback controlled process. He explored the application of human factors to many new and diverse areas including work organization, social and group interaction, rehabilitation, education and learning, community development, athletics, testing, and human-machine interaction. He conceived the theory of evolution as a self-controlled, behavioral cybernetic process controlled through feedback selection.

K.U. always was interested in the use and misuse of psychological tests and other personnel selection procedures. He was one of the few psychologists who as early as the 1950s helped labor unions fight the use of inappropriate psychological tests and methods in the selection of workers for employment, training, or advancement. After his retirement in 1977, he served as a consultant to labor unions and as an expert witness.

Among his awards, K.U. was proudest of two given during his retirement years. In 1986 the Human Factors Society presented him The Paul M. Fitts Award for exceptional contributions to the education and training of human factors specialists. In accepting, he noted that Paul Fitts had been one of his students. One week before his death, he learned that the International Ergonomics Association—an organization he had proposed and helped found in the 1950s—was to present him with a Founder’s Award. Dr. Thomas J. Smith accepted in August in his father’s stead. K.U. also enjoyed accolades of neighbors and friends for his gardening skills and was delighted to receive $100 and First Prize in Crafts at the 1954 Wisconsin State Fair for his pottery.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
H. Hill Goldsmith
Michael J. Smith, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR ERNA EMMA ZIEGEL

Erna Emma Ziegel, age 83, of the town of Trenton, Wisconsin died Wednesday, February 22, 1995 at the Hillside Hospital in Beaver Dam. Erna was an Emerita Associate Professor of Nursing, University of Wisconsin, Madison. She taught at the School of Nursing from 1936 to 1975, nearly 40 years.

She graduated from the Fox Lake High School and received her Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1936. She was awarded a master's degree from the University of Chicago in 1959.

Initially appointed as a nursing instructor-clinical supervisor, in the department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, in the old Wisconsin General Hospital, she was responsible for the nursing care of hundreds of mothers and babies. In later years, she guided students in their clinical experiences at St. Marys Hospital and Madison General Hospital.

As a scholar in nursing, Professor Ziegel co-authored five editions of Obstetric Nursing. This book continues to be a landmark in the field and is used as a text in many schools of nursing. The book was translated into Portuguese for use in Brazil.

Students rated Professor Ziegel as an excellent, innovative teacher, and knowledgeable and enthusiastic about her subject. She captured and maintained interest of students both in the classroom and in the clinical field. As a consequence, many students elected to enter the maternity field and have made many contributions to the profession.

As a faculty member attuned to the needs of society, Professor Ziegel promoted the admission of men to schools of nursing and supported minority students entering and attaining success in programs of nursing.

Professor Ziegel was held in high esteem by her colleagues in the School of Nursing and by personnel in the community in health and welfare agencies. She was frequently called upon to assist in the solution of problems. She had the rare ability to listen and to analyze all aspects of a problem and to suggest unique alternatives for its solution.

Because of Professor Ziegel's stature in the field of maternity nursing, she was invited by professional associations on numerous occasions to meet with physicians to clarify the respective roles of the nurse and the physician in selected responsibilities in maternal and child care and to prepare guidelines in this area.

Professor Ziegel was an active member of the First Lutheran Church in Beaver Dam. She was a member of the American Nurses Association, the National League for Nursing, the American Association of Maternal and Child Health and the Wisconsin Association of Perinatal Care.

She was sensitive to the needs of people in her community. For example, she befriended a Vietnamese family of eight members in their daily living and adjustment to life in the United States. She was an avid gardener, and also enjoyed frequent walks in the Arboretum.

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Professor Ziegel is survived by one brother, Albert (Marion) Ziegel of rural Beaver Dam, one sister, Mabel Hiley of Randolph, and several nieces and nephews. One special grand-nephew, Shane Ziegel, shared her home and provided assistance in her later years.

Professor Ziegel was an exemplary nurse and teacher in Maternity Nursing. She was an inspiration to her colleagues and will be sorely missed.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Signe Skott Cooper
Sue Frazier, Chair
Valencia N. Prock
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS PROFESSOR CHARLES E. ANDERSON

Charles E. Anderson, Emeritus Professor of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, died on October 21, 1994 at age 75. His 20-year career on our faculty was distinguished by mentoring, research and his additional roles as first chair of the Afro-American Studies Department and Associate Director of the Space Science and Engineering Center (SSEC).

Anderson received his undergraduate education in chemistry from historically black Lincoln University. Following graduation in 1941, he inaugurated his meteorological career while serving in the U.S. Army Air Force. Subsequently, for 16 years he supervised research programs in the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories and industry. During his time he became the first Afro-American to receive the Ph.D. in meteorology, receiving the degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1960.

In 1966, Charlie was recruited to the University of Wisconsin by the late Professor Verner Suomi and Graduate School Dean Robert Alberty to effect the early development of Suomi’s SSEC. He was instrumental in framing its constitution and in the selection of personnel. In 1969 he turned to full-time academic work.

As a known authority in cloud physics and weather modification, he brought a new dimension to the rapidly growing Meteorology Department. He extended the curriculum to include a course on convective cloud dynamics which integrated microphysical and fluid dynamical concepts. Perhaps as a result of again living in the midwest, his research focused on the area of severe convective storms. He utilized three new tools in these studies: numerical circulation models with collaborator R.E. Schlesinger, and satellite imagery and its analysis on the MCIDAS system from SSEC. By animating the MCIDAS satellite images, Anderson identified vortex behavior and deflected cloud top blow-off from some thunderstorms which developed tornadoes. His clever detective work on the Wisconsin debris pattern from the 1985 Barneveld tornado was given much public attention. Anderson was thesis mentor to 14 graduate students. In 1975, he was honored by selection as Fellow of both the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Meteorological Society.

Outside of meteorology, his work with and in behalf of African-American students was particularly noteworthy. It began with his acceptance of two major committee assignments which grew out of one of the three momentous upheavals taking place on the Madison campus during Anderson’s early years at Madison: The Vietnam War protest, the TAA strike, and the black students strike. Out of the student strike, the Anderson Ad Hoc Committee report -- submitted to the Faculty Senate in December 1969 -- and Anderson’s own individual leadership came the Department of Afro-American Studies. Anderson agreed in 1970 to chair the new department which had no faculty or staff and only a smattering of curricula.

His leadership of a multi-disciplinary (largely social science and humanities) department was driven by the view that modern science and technology had roles to play in the solution of broad societal problems. Ultimately, he devoted 12 years of service in the young department as teacher, departmental chair of the formative department on two separate occasions (1970-71 and 1974-1977),

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and mentor to staff and students. He helped to construct new courses, and taught in those emphasizing the interaction of mathematics and physical sciences with issues of race and culture. His most popular course addressed these issues from the perspective of both mainstream and minority undergraduates. In addition to this path-breaking course, Charlie led in launching a program of graduate studies in Afro-American Studies twenty years ago. It was and remains one of the few such graduate programs in the United States.

Anderson's work in behalf of minority and other students under-represented in the sciences carried him into campus-wide arenas, and included service as an associate deanship in the Graduate School and departmental Associate Chair for Graduate Studies (1979-1986). From his point of view, the rate of progress on campus minority employment issues was not always sufficient. He was willing to take difficult positions to motivate new initiatives. On one occasion he demonstrated disappointment regarding promotion of minority persons to responsible positions by resigning from a major campus-wide search and screen committee. Over the years he had his successes, but he retired in 1986 thinking that much remained to be accomplished.

Charles Edward Anderson deservedly received broad recognition for his work as a scientist, mentor, and to his commitment to interdisciplinary studies and policy improvements in the society at large. He touched a broad spectrum of people in a personal way on the Madison campus, sowing the seeds for change and improvement in the lives of many students and colleagues who followed him. He was uncommonly generous in the time and compassion which he gave to those who turned to him for help.

Following his retirement from Madison, he remained active in meteorological research at the North Carolina State University where he remained until his death. He is survived by Marjorie, his wife of over fifty-one years, and two daughters, Cheryle Anderson Wills of Boston, Massachusetts and Linda L. Anderson of Jefferson City, Missouri. Professor Anderson was preceded in death by a son Charles E. Anderson, II.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Richard Ralston
Pao K. Wang
John A. Young, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR FOLKERT O. BELZER

Folkert O. Belzer, M.D., died at the age of 64 on August 6, 1995 at his home in Madison after a courageous battle against colon cancer. A funeral service was held on August 9, 1995 for his family, friends, colleagues and former students.

Dr. Belzer was of Dutch heritage and born on October 5, 1930 in Surabala, Indonesia. He came to the United States and graduated from Colby College in 1953 with a B.A. degree in Chemistry. He received an M.A. degree in biology in 1954 from Boston University School of Medicine as well as his M.D. in 1958. He served his internship and part of his residency at Yale, New Haven Hospital, and completed his residency in surgery at the University of Oregon Medical School. After spending a year as Senior Lecturer in Surgery at Guy’s Hospital in London, England, he was recruited as an Assistant Professor of Surgery at the University of California, San Francisco in 1966. He attained promotion to Professor in 1972 and was also the Chief of Transplantation Services. Dr. Belzer was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Medicine in 1974. There, he was Chief of General Surgery and Chief of Transplantation Services until his illness forced his retirement.

Dr. Belzer was recognized throughout the world as one of the outstanding pioneers in organ transplantation. He was elected to presidencies of several leading surgical organizations including the American Society of Transplant Surgeons and the Central Surgical Association. His surgical skills and administrative capabilities built the University of Wisconsin Transplantation Services to one of the preeminent services in the world. His transplantation unit is ranked third in the nation for numbers of organs (kidneys, livers, pancreases) transplanted on a yearly basis, which is a remarkable achievement considering the small population center around Madison versus the major metropolitan centers in the USA. His organ procurement agency was rated first in the country for efficiency in procuring the most organs per 1 million population in the United States. The results of organ transplantation by this unit has consistently been one of the best in the world. These outstanding accomplishments did not go unnoticed and Dr. Belzer received the first Pioneer Award by the American Society of Transplant Surgeons.

Dr. Belzer always promoted excellence in surgery, but to his great credit, he was fully committed to advancing academic medicine through basic research. This was part of his philosophy which was based upon the premise that the health and care of the patient, above all else, came first. For this reason he felt obligated, stimulated, and highly interested in basic and applied research. His research efforts were rewarded with outstanding achievements. He was the first to develop a method to successfully preserve kidneys for three days by continuous hypothermic perfusion in the late 1960’s. He also developed a perfusion machine that was portable and is still used today. This method of kidney preservation increased dramatically the number of patients that received kidneys grafts in the early 1970’s. This development was called a "landmark" in transplantation medicine. In the mid 1980’s his research efforts once again made a remarkable impact on organ preservation. He developed a cold storage solution (University of Wisconsin Solution, UW solution) at revolutionized liver preservation and transplantation. The solution increased preservation time from 4 hours to two days and immediately led to major increases in the number of lives saved by this procedure. This solution was a universal preservation solution and excellent for the kidney, pancreas, heart, and lung and is used throughout the world in almost every transplant center.

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Dr. Belzer’s research achievements and life time accomplishments have been recognized by the American Surgical Association which presented him with the Medallion for Scientific Achievement. This medallion has been given to only 12 surgeons in the 117 years of existence of this association. In addition, he received outstanding lifetime achievement awards from the University of Wisconsin and the United Network of Organ Sharing and the National Kidney Foundation. One of his most cherished awards, however, was the National Institutes of Health’s Merit Award, a highly coveted award that is a singular and unique distinction recognizing his outstanding contributions to research. His research accomplishments are archived in over 550 original publications attesting to his remarkable productivity while operating one of the most outstanding clinical transplant centers in the world.

Dr. Belzer’s impact in medical education has also been tremendous. He has taught and trained many medical students, surgical residents, transplant fellows, and researchers from around the world. He has been selected numerous times by medical students and surgical residents for distinguished teaching awards. Many of his transplant fellows now occupy prominent positions in transplantation throughout the world.

Dr. Belzer truly epitomizes the meaning of the term surgeon-scientist. He was innovative, creative, and excellently skilled in surgery. But most of all, he should be remembered for his genuine concern for his patients, they came first to him, above all else. His personal qualities will long be remembered by his friends and colleagues. Foremost of these are his absolute honesty, integrity, fairness, and sensitivity. He was a man of the highest principles.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

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James H. Southard, Chair
James Starling
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR NORMAN RICHARD BRATON

Norman R. Braton, Emeritus Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Wisconsin-Madison died in Madison, Wisconsin on March 24, 1995 at the age of 76. He is survived by his wife, Barbara and daughters, Ruth and Carolyn.

Professor Braton was born on July 14, 1919 in Prairie View Township near Barnesville, Minnesota. He obtained his B.S. degree from St. Cloud, Minnesota State College in 1946 and his M.S. degree in 1953 from the University of Minnesota.

Professor Braton was a public high school instructor in Sauk Rapids, Minnesota from 1946-55, and rose from instructor to full Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Wisconsin from 1955 until his retirement in 1984. He also served as associate chairman from 1975-1984.

During his tenure at the University of Wisconsin, Professor Braton developed numerous undergraduate and graduate courses in the area of welding and manufacturing processes. These courses attracted both engineering as well as non-engineering students and spoke well of his university-wide reputation as a first-rate teacher.

Professor Braton’s later research in cryogenics recycling helped to enhance the international reputation of the College of Engineering’s program. His work with the recycling of automobile tires using cryogenics was featured on NBC’s "Today" show in 1977 and won him first place at the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Forum Theme Film Festival for "Cryogenic Recycling". In 1983 "National Geographic Magazine" published his work with a full page color photo. Numerous times his research was front cover news in publications ranging from the "European Rubber Journal" to the "Milwaukee State Journal".

Professor Braton was honored throughout his career for his distinguished teaching, research and commitment to students. He was awarded the Adams Memorial Award in 1962, the District Meritorious Certificate Award in 1966, the Jennings Memorial Award in 1968, the Welding Technology Award in 1981 and the Service Award in 1983 from the American Welding Society. In 1970, he was named an Engineer of Distinction by the Engineers Joint Council. The National University Extension Association presented him with their Faculty Service Award in 1979 for his work with the Department of Engineering Professional Development which he continued until shortly before he died.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

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ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR NANCY WADSWORTH DENNEY

Nancy Wadsworth Denney, Professor of Psychology, died of cancer on April 27, 1995. We remember Nancy Denney for the many components of her life, for her roles as professor, parent, partner, and friend; for her professional accomplishments in the field of psychology, in service to the University, and in service to women; and for her unique sense of purpose and commitment to her values and goals.

Professor Denney received her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Colorado in 1966, and her Ph.D. in developmental psychology from the University of Washington in 1970. Her first faculty position was at the State University of New York College at Buffalo. She served on the faculty at the University of Kansas from 1972 to 1984, during which time she was promoted to associate and full professor. She joined the faculty at University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1984.

Denney’s research focused on cognitive development across the life span. Although much of the literature in this field reports on inevitable declines with age in cognitive functions such as memory and speed, Denney also emphasized the skills and strategies used most expertly by persons in their middle-aged years and beyond, skills that may compensate in part for those that decline. Whereas many studies of performance rely on traditional academic tasks, Denney was interested in how people solve practical and social problems. Instead of linking problem-solving skills to innate abilities, Denney studied the effects of training and practice on these skills. She published over 75 chapters and articles in scholarly journals, and was a consulting editor of 6 major journals during her career. She was also the coauthor of a textbook, Human Sexuality, first published in 1988, and now in its second edition. She was an outstanding teacher and mentor, and she served the university and its undergraduates by chairing the Hilldale Awards Committee.

As a new Ph.D., Denney faced the incredulity of colleagues who had difficulty imagining a woman serving effectively in the multiple roles of professor, researcher, wife, and parent. Later, she would face the challenges of being a single parent. A champion of women’s equity issues at both Kansas and Wisconsin, Nancy chaired the University’s Committee on Women for the past three years. It is a testimony to the importance she gave this work that she chaired a meeting of this group less than two weeks before she died. In January, when forced to give up teaching by her rediagnosis of cancer, she spared chemotherapy and chose instead to focus her remaining energies on establishing a university-wide program to facilitate the education of single parents.

Never one to shy away from adversity, Nancy always met it with courage and viewed it as a challenge. She led a balanced life - one in which she took tough stands for her principles and values, and yet delighted in spontaneous fun and gourmet meals. She faced her illness with a mixture of realism and hope that was truly inspirational to her family and friends. With fondness and a great sense of loss, we remember Nancy’s goals and her unique sense of purpose and commitment.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

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

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS PROFESSOR FREDERICK W. HABERMAN

With the death of Frederick W. Haberman on May 10, 1995, one day short of his eighty-seventh birthday, the University of Wisconsin lost one of its most eminent citizens.

Born in Duquesne, Pennsylvania, on May 11, 1908, Fred Haberman earned his bachelor’s degree from Allegheny College in 1930, his master’s from the University of Wisconsin in 1936, and his doctorate from Cornell University in 1947. Along the way he spent two years teaching at Harborscreek High School in Pennsylvania, five years as an instructor at Allegheny College, four years teaching at Princeton University, and three years as a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

Fred began his career at the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1947 as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Speech. By 1954 he was a full professor and was named chair of the department, a post he occupied with distinction for the next sixteen years. Under Fred’s leadership, the department began its ascendance to the position of national and international prominence it retains to this day. Open-minded in his attitudes toward alternative areas of scholarship and alert to shifting intellectual currents, Fred played a consequential role in expanding the department to include newer forms of communication such as film and television. He was also instrumental in changing the name of the department from Speech to Communication Arts, a change that seemed considerably more revolutionary when it was effected a quarter of a century ago than it does today. As a scholar of rhetoric and public address, Fred was particularly proud of the fact that he spearheaded a series of hirings that helped vault the department’s doctoral program in rhetoric to the top of virtually every major national ranking.

Fred also played a major role in bringing Vilas Communication Hall into existence. This building, which houses the Department of Communication Arts, the Department of Theatre and Drama, the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, and WHA Television, most likely would not exist without Fred’s vision and commitment. For eleven years he chaired the building committee, overseeing every aspect of the project from conception through completion. And when it looked as if there would not be enough money to turn the building from dream into reality, it was Fred who persuaded the trustees of the William F. Vilas estate to provide the necessary funding.

Of all Fred’s services to the University--and there are many more than can be recounted here--he is doubtless best known in the public eye for his two terms as Chairman of the Athletic Board from 1968 to 1970 and from 1972 to 1980. During these years, Fred not only played a major role in the reinvigoration of men’s intercollegiate athletics, but he promoted the development of women’s athletics. In 1974, under Fred’s leadership, the Athletic Board transformed women’s sports from a minor activity in the Physical Education Department into an intercollegiate athletic program.

Responding to critics and skeptics of this move, Fred stated, in a 1970 interview, "Since athletics do develop character, I see no reason to exclude women from character development." And Fred did believe deeply in the relationship between athletics and character. A former athlete and coach himself, he was genuinely committed to the ideal of the scholar-athlete and to maintaining the integrity of the university’s athletic program despite the unceasing pressure to win games and to make money. As anyone who talked with Fred over the years can readily attest, he was deeply concerned about winning. But he was even more concerned about building minds, instilling values, and molding character—a message he pronounced not only on campus but in his countless speeches to alumni groups throughout the United States.

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Fred was also one of the university’s legendary teachers. A pioneer of multi-media education three decades before it was fashionable, he made Communication Arts 270, Great Speakers and Speeches, one of the most popular courses on campus. Every semester some 300 students jammed his classroom to learn about the role of oratory as a social force from classical antiquity to the present. The first thing students noted about this course was Fred’s innovative multi-media presentations. What they remembered years later, however, was the eloquence of his lectures and the wisdom of his words. Fred also took his teaching beyond the bounds of the classroom. He wrote and appeared in fourteen television documentaries on great orators and collaborated on another thirteen radio documentaries. These documentaries were carried on educational radio and television stations throughout the U.S. and around the world.

Befitting a life rich with accomplishment, Fred’s life was also rich in recognition. In 1972 he published a definitive collection of all the available Nobel Peace Prize lectures complete with translations, notes, and biographies of the laureates. For this work, he was accorded the James A. Winans award of the Speech Communication Association for distinguished publication. In 1973 he was named Andrew T. Weaver Professor of Communication Arts. Three years later he was honored with the UW Alumni Association’s Distinguished Service Award. After Fred’s retirement, the Department of Communication Arts dedicated its library and media center on the third floor of Vilas Hall in his name.

Through all of his endeavors, Fred remained a wonderfully caring, receptive, and humane person. Admired by his colleagues, revered by his students, he was also deeply loved by his family. He is survived by his wife Louise, whom he married in 1934, his son Frederick William, his daughter Ann, and four grandchildren. They, like all who knew Fred, mourn his passing but celebrate his life.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Stephen E. Lucas, Chair
Donald K. Smith
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT EMERITUS AND PROFESSOR FRED HARVEY HARRINGTON

Fred Harvey Harrington, Professor Emeritus of History and President Emeritus of the University of Wisconsin, died in Madison on April 8, 1995. Born in Watertown, New York in 1912, he received his B.A. from Cornell University in 1932 and his Ph.D. from New York University in 1937. Harrington began his career at the University of Wisconsin that same year as an instructor in the History Department. Save for a temporary tenure at the University of Arkansas during World War II, his Wisconsin association was a life-time one.

As an historian, Harrington was the author of four influential books. Although he downplayed the significance of his own scholarship, his writings on anti-imperialist movements remain essential reading and his book on Korean-American relations, God, Mammon, and the Japanese, survives as a classic a half-century later.

As a teacher, Harrington was a popular undergraduate lecturer, renowned for his ironic humor, restless pacing, and disdain for the use of notes. It was as a premier mentor of graduate students, however, that Harrington made his greatest mark in the field of diplomatic history. Founding Father of the so-called "Wisconsin School of Diplomatic History", his students and admirers remain a strong influence in that field at major universities like Cornell, Chicago, Berkeley, NYU, Rutgers and Wisconsin. They share his emphasis on economic factors in historical causation, his conviction that domestic and foreign policy were inseparably linked, and his skepticism in assessing official explanations of State actions. Never a "court historian", he was, in Peter Novick’s words, "the only major diplomatic historian" of his generation to teach from the so-called "progressive" tradition.

Harrington began his distinguished administrative career as chairman of the History Department from 1952-1955 during one of its most illustrious periods. In a department of colorful senior professors, sometimes as contentious as they were distinguished, Harrington played the role of mediator and power-broker with consummate skill. Organizer also of the so-called "Wisconsin Phalanx" (or "Big Red Machine"), he made that awesome placement operation the bane of other history departments whose Ph.D.'s sought to compete with that "machine" for the scarce jobs of the day.

In the university at large, he worked to make the resources of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation accessible to scholars in the social sciences and the humanities. His vigorous efforts helped win him appointment as Special Assistant to UW President E.B. Fred, 1956-1958, and as Vice President for Academic Affairs during the presidency of Conrad Elvehjem, 1958-1962 -- efforts he was to continue even after he succeeded to the presidency in 1962, a position he held until 1970.

During his presidential term, Harrington became a national spokesman for higher education, appearing before Congressional committees and addressing gatherings of academic and business executives. Prominent in the American Council of Education, he chaired its Commission on Academic Affairs (1962-1966), as well as its Committee on Federal Legislation (1962-1965). He was also president of the National Association of Land-Grant Colleges (1968-1969).

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Harrington’s eight-year tenure as University of Wisconsin President was a dynamic, exciting, expansionist era. Soaring enrollments and booming construction were obvious barometers of growth. So too was the creation of several two-year UW centers and two four-year universities at Green Bay and Parkside, as well as the effort to make UW-Milwaukee into a major center of urban studies. The international area programs, the library budget, and the overall research function of the university also greatly expanded in that Harrington epoch.

Those eight years, however, also brought unparalleled turmoil to the university. It manifested itself in the student anti-Vietnam War movement and in the political backlash against that dissent. In recent years, Harrington was sometimes critical of his role during those turbulent times. Too harsh on himself, he had sought to maintain both dignity and principle in a nearly impossible situation, caught between dissidents who regarded the university as part of the military-industrial complex and hostile legislators who saw it as a bastion of radicalism. His presidency was essentially a victim of that contradiction.

Harrington was both a great man and a good man. He was a great man because he understood the realities of power, both as a scholar who studied it and as an administrator who wielded a great deal of it. He was a good man who understood that power was only as good as the purposes for which it was used; and that even power for good purposes was corrupting unless it was also publicly accountable. Such concerns were evident in the 1970’s during his work for the Ford Foundation in India and his promotion of democracy in that nation he loved so dearly. They were evident in the 1980’s and 1990’s when he continued to defend the cause of radical, historical scholarship, even in a political era when such radicalism was increasingly denigrated by others. And they were evident in his life-long concern about the potential abuse of presidential war powers.

In recent years, Harrington had been beset by his own health problems and by the deaths of his only son, Harvey, and his beloved wife, Nancy. Buoyed by his four remarkable daughters, however, he remained active in departmental and university affairs, both in the Emeritus teaching program for freshmen and in the Harvey Goldberg Center for the Study of Contemporary History. Re-energized in his own writing, he also became active once more as a public lecturer. Having spoken in Madison about the Sterling Hall bombing of 1970, he was due to address the 25th commemoration of the Kent State killings when death ended the remarkable work of one of the intellectual and educational giants of our time.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Leon Epstein
Stanley Kutler
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Maurice Meisner
Robert Taylor
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR LAWRENCE B. POLKOWSKI

Lawrence B. Polkowski died at age 66 on May 24, 1995. Larry was a native of Rockford, Illinois. He received his B.S. degree in civil engineering from the University of Illinois in 1950 and then studied at the University of Wisconsin, where he earned M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in sanitary engineering. He served two years in Korea as a Lt. in the Army Corps of Engineers and for many years was in the reserve of the U.S. Public Health Service.

His teaching career at Wisconsin started in 1954. He taught at the University of Iowa from 1960-63 and then returned to Wisconsin until he retired in 1990. He served as department chairman from 1979 to 1984. As Emeritus Professor he continued to teach for Engineering Professional Development.

Larry had the ability to teach at all levels, from treatment plant operators and technicians to Ph.D. students to practicing engineers. His style of teaching was entertaining, lucid, and always practical. Teaching design was his specialty. Many universities struggle to meet the accreditation requirements for teaching design. Larry's courses were models of what should be done. This may stem from his experience at the University of Iowa where, as a young professor, he was scheduled to teach a course in wastewater treatment plant design, and he discovered that most of the students registered were practicing engineers from design firms in and around Iowa City. He said he worked hard, and with considerable anxiety, to develop a course that would be useful to them. He succeeded and Wisconsin was the long-term beneficiary. We have been challenged to maintain the quality of these design courses since his retirement.

He helped develop and teach courses for water and wastewater treatment plant operators as early as 1960, and he was active in operator certification programs. This style of education is much different than the college classroom, but Larry was adept at fitting his material and style to the needs of his audience.

Larry taught design courses for Engineering Professional Development for 30 years. His course on water distribution system design was taught several times a year for 20 years. This is a remarkable record which was possible only because of his ability to continually incorporate new design methods and ideas. He provided consulting services to a diverse number of clients, including industries and trade associations, consulting firms, cities and various governmental units. He brought much of this experience to his lectures and research activities.

For 24 years Larry served as a commissioner on the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District, and he was president of the commission from 1982 to 1995, chairing his last meeting just the week before he died. During his tenure the district executed 85 projects having a total cost of $80,000,000. In the 24 years he missed literally a handful of meetings, often interrupting Florida vacations to travel at his own expense to attend a meeting. This dedication, and his continuing education activities were the basis for him being awarded the University of Wisconsin College of Engineering's Ragnar E. Onstad Award for outstanding service to society for his service.

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In the late 1980’s, Larry was chair of the building committee for renovation of the Water Science and Engineering Laboratory (formerly the Hydraulics Laboratory) on the shore of Lake Mendota. He was instrumental in planning and implementing the remodeling program and the building now provides research and instructional facilities for several water-related programs, including water chemistry, environmental and hydraulic engineering, limnology, aquaculture, and Sea Grant.

His research was always linked to real problems, often problems that were important but not glamorous or trendy. A few subjects were management of feed lot and farm wastes, disposal of sludge on farm land, design of filters for drinking water purification, and a variety of problems related to the collection and treatment of wastewater, and to the treatment and distribution of drinking water. His research in the drinking water area was recognized by a national prize from the American Water Works Association and his work on wastewater treatment was similarly honored by the Water Pollution Control Federation. It is unusual for one person to receive such high recognition for research in two such diverse areas.

Publications and prizes don’t measure a man’s humanity, generosity, or integrity, and Larry Polkowski was endowed with these characteristics. He was funny, and fun to be with, but no one ever recalls hearing him tell a joke or a story. His humor came from the situation, but was never sarcastic or insensitive. He generously donated funds for a mural that depicts the interdisciplinary activities housed in the Water Science and Engineering Building and established an impressive scholarship fund.

Larry Polkowski was a superb engineer and a generous citizen. He will be missed.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
David Armstrong
P. Mac Berthouex, Chair
William Boyle
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR J D KABLER

For J D Kabler, Professor of Medicine, Emeritus, death in early March abruptly and unexpectedly cut short a life of scholarship, healing and ongoing leadership and service. He was born in 1926 in Wichita, Kansas. He was already committed to medicine when he volunteered for the United States Navy at the age of 18. He was assigned to medical education at Tulane, and in 1950 received his doctorate from the University of Kansas, with election to Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha (and later to Sigma Xi). After a two-year interruption for wartime naval duty, he completed his post-doctoral training at the University of Wisconsin and New York’s Montefiore Hospitals. He joined our faculty as an instructor in 1957, was named Professor of Medicine in 1970, and granted Emeritus status in 1992. After formal retirement, however, he volunteered as mentor for the medical school class of 1996 and at the time of his death was continuing to delight in the friendship of his "classmates" and the opportunity to offer them advice and guidance.

Early in his career he worked in the infant field of psychosomatic medicine. He contributed much to our understanding of headaches and obscure pain patterns and became a widely acknowledged authority in these areas. He also became the trusted physician and wise counselor to a great many individuals, including a large number of this faculty. He was an outstanding teacher of medical students.

Dr. Kabler was appointed Director of the University Health Service in 1968, and during 24 years in that position he not only brought harmony and effective organization to a somewhat troubled group, but led it to recognized national pre-eminence. He expanded its roles into campus-wide and community environmental, occupational and preventive medical, and public health areas. He was a member of this Senate for almost twenty years and for many of those years he served as its parliamentarian.

Doctor Kabler was a member of many prestigious professional organizations and served on many boards and committees. Although an individual of convictions and firm beliefs, he had a talent for tact, diplomacy and peacemaking which he brought to these groups and the offices he held within them, always with grace and humor. Among these responsibilities were several terms on the Medical School Faculty Advisory Committee, the University Hospital Board, and as hospital Chief of Staff plus numerous other medical school and university-wide concerns. His efforts extended into our community where he was Medical Advisor to the Visiting Nurse Association, a member of the board of the Dane County Red Cross, and a Consultant to the William S. Middleton U.S. Veteran’s Administration Hospital and a participant in the many service activities of the Madison Downtown Rotary Club. His leadership skills had a wider influence in the medical profession including the presidencies of the Madison Academy of Internal Medicine, the Dane County and Wisconsin State Medical Associations, the Wisconsin Association of Senior Physicians and the North Central Medical Conference. Many committees and boards of these and related organizations, including the State Bar-Medical Association Interprofessional Committee,

The Navy retained his primary affection, but seeing greater opportunity to be of service to his country in the Wisconsin National Guard, he transferred to that, rising to be a hospital commander, Chief Surgeon for the State, and an advisor to the army surgeon general. He was awarded the Legion of Merit.

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While a medical student, Doctor Kabler met Beatrice Parks, then a student nurse, and upon his graduation they were married. For almost 45 years they shared a close and happy family life together with their five children, their husbands and wives, and eventually five grandchildren. All of us feel our own loss greatly but our deepest sympathy goes to Bea and their children, Steve, Claudia, Melanie, Gretchen and Stuart.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Peter Eichman, Chair
Kathleen Poi
Mary Rouse
J. Leroy Sims
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ELLSWORTH H. FISHER

Ellsworth H. Fisher, Emeritus Professor of Entomology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died 2 July 1995 at the age of 83 following a stroke.

Professor Fisher was born 30 December 1911 in Ottawa, Kansas where he completed his primary and secondary education. He earned B.S. and M.S. degrees in Oklahoma State Universities at Ada and Stillwater, respectively, in 1934 and 1939. He taught science courses for three years, and coached basketball for two years, in high schools in Oklahoma.

From 1941-1945, he was a graduate research assistant in the Department of Entomology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and a practicing entomologist and crops production specialist in the Upper Midwest and Ontario, Canada for Stokely-VanCamps Foods of Indianapolis, Indiana. He became an assistant professor of Entomology with the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and an extension entomologist with the Agricultural Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1945. He earned his Ph.D. degree in Entomology from the University of Wisconsin in 1948. Professor Fisher was the first Federal Extension Entomologist at Madison. He retired from the University of Wisconsin on 1 July 1978 after 33 years of service on the faculty.

Ellsworth was a national pioneer in Agricultural Extension, working with County Extension Agents, farmers, pest control operators and suppliers of pest control equipment and materials. He introduced, helped organize and manage, with the aid of other University of Wisconsin extension specialists, the nationally recognized Wisconsin Pest Control Conference with Industry. He similarly organized the Wisconsin Pest Control Association and the Wisconsin Environmental Pest Management Association. Professor Fisher provided leadership in the development of the Wisconsin Pesticide Dealer and Application Training Program. It was the first state program in the U.S. for training and certifying farmers, commercial pesticide applicators, and pesticide dealers. This training subsequently became a national legal requirement of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. As state and national recognition of Professor Fisher’s many pioneering contributions to agricultural extension, education, and research, he received more than one dozen awards. Professor Fisher was known by clientele in every county of Wisconsin and throughout the U.S. as an extraordinary communicator and educator. His university colleagues, likewise, will remember him as a cheerful, enthusiastic, very able researcher and teacher. He was a man of much professional conviction.

Professor Fisher served the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation as a consultant on rodent-control education and research for more than ten years.

Ellsworth married Marie L. Halverson at Fort Cobb, Oklahoma in 1937, and parented two children, Linda Lou and Steven LeRoy.

He was a person of many talents and interests, ranging from poet, musician, actor and storyteller to all kinds of sports including tennis, golf, basketball, bowling, skiing, hunting and fishing. He also enjoyed gardening.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Harry Coppel
William Hilsenhoff
Dale Norris
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR FRANK J. FORELLI

Frank J. Forelli, Professor of Mathematics, died on September 6, 1994, at home in Madison after a long battle with multiple myeloma. Frank’s illness had been diagnosed several years earlier but, in his typically reserved way, he uncomplainingly shouldered his full load of teaching, research and departmental service until ten months before his death. The following week a memorial reception was held in Van Vleck Hall for his colleagues, friends and family. He was remembered as a fine mathematician and teacher, and a dedicated mentor for the mathematics graduate students.

Frank was born April 8, 1932, in San Diego, California. He attended the University of California at Berkeley as an undergraduate, served three years as an officer in the U.S. Navy, and then completed his Ph.D. at Berkeley in 1961. He then came to Madison where he spent his entire career. He is survived by his wife, Sally, and daughters Nicole and Justine.

The quality of Frank’s early researches in function algebras was recognized early: he gave invited lectures at the 1970 International Congress of Mathematicians in Nice, and at the 1968 summer school in harmonic analysis at the University of Warwick.

His colleague Walter Rudin has written a detailed appreciation of Frank’s research work. In recalling the depth of this work, Rudin states that "In my book on Function Theory in Polydiscs there is only one theorem which I consider to be really difficult," and that is one of Frank’s contributions to the theory of interpolation sets. Rudin also asserts that "Every one of his papers shows his originality, ingenuity, and elegance."

Frank was deeply committed to his teaching and service duties in the Mathematics Department, as well. His students repeatedly have noted his unique ability, as a lecturer, to explain complicated ideas in a quiet, calm, but strikingly clear way. As part of his administrative work, Frank served with special devotion as departmental coordinator of the graduate student program. This required attending to the academic programs of some two-hundred graduate students each year. Frank worked tirelessly to be open and fair with all the students, in a time of decreasing resources. In return, the students reciprocated his warm and personal efforts on their behalf.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Patrick Ahern
Daniel Rider
Daniel Shea, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITA ASSISTANT PROFESSOR GERMAINE MERCIER

Germaine Mercier, Emerita Assistant Professor of French, died in Madison, in a nursing home, on September 2, 1995 at the age of ninety-seven years. Until her death she was our oldest living colleague in the Department of French and Italian. A funeral service was held at St. Raphael Cathedral on September 6. She is survived by cousins in France and many former students and friends in the United States.

Born in Marseille, France, in 1898, Germaine Mercier came to the United States as a French Government exchange student, after having studied at the Sorbonne in Paris. She was then nineteen years old. She spent two years at Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington, where she received a Bachelor’s Degree in biology. Then, after receiving a Master’s degree in French and English from the University of Washington-Seattle, she decided to make her career as a French teacher in America and accepted a position as lecturer and director of the newly founded French House of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Germaine Mercier thus taught in the Department of French and Italian for forty-five years (1923-1968) and was given tenure as an Assistant Professor in the nineteen sixties. Her sister Jeanne Mercier, who taught French at UW-Oshkosh, came to live with her in Madison after they had both retired, and until her death in 1987. They were very close to each other and lived as much of a “French life” as they could in Wisconsin, eating French food only, surrounded with French books and French speaking friends. The Mercier sisters never went back to France after 1938.

Professor Mercier played an important role in the Department of French and Italian where she inspired and taught several generations of French undergraduate and graduate students in French language, civilization and literature. An exacting teacher, she was admired for her broad knowledge of French literature and culture and her energetic dedication as a teacher. After the war, as new methods in foreign language pedagogy appeared (“direct” and “active” methods as they were then called) she authored several textbooks bridging the gap between teaching grammar and teaching students to actually speak in French and also to read and discuss French literature in French. Guy de Maupassant and Alphonse Daudet, two nineteenth-century writers of poignant short stories, were among her favorite authors. And so deep was her love for “la belle langue française” that she was not in favor of teaching modern writers who, according to her, “did not write well”, such as Louis-Ferdinand Céline and Simone de Beauvoir, each of whom she found “vulgaire”. But the tradition of French “belles lettres” which she upheld was attractive to students then and she trained them superbly.

Professor Mercier’s “rayonnement” was not confined to the Department of French and Italian. For eighteen years, she actively served on the Executive Committee of the American Association of Teachers of French. She was also a consultant on children’s French Programs to the National Advisory Council for Public Schools. And for ten years she directed the WHA French Players, a UW radio program targeted to high school and college students of French, for which she wrote many short plays. Her many achievements were recognized by two French Government awards: les Palmes Académiques in recognition of her long career as an outstanding teacher, and l’Ordre du Mérite National in recognition of her sustained promotion of French language and culture in the United States.

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As a person, Mademoiselle Mercier was elegant, articulate, high-spirited and entirely devoted to her work and her students. When a baby was born or an award granted, she was always the first to bring a gift or offer congratulations. She was undoubtedly one of these French teachers who capture their students’ imagination and desire to learn. She also inspired them with love for the kind of canonical French image she herself promoted through her teaching and textbooks: a France of great literary texts, an artistic and culinary paradise, a land of good manners and witty conversation which most students--especially undergraduates--could only dream of as late as the nineteen fifties. Indeed, one of the great rewards in her classes came when one could get Germaine Mercier to talk about France as she remembered it and Americans as she knew them. Direct but not opinionated, she never lacked new and surprising things to say on these subjects. It has been said that, as a young woman, she had come to Madison because of a romantic involvement with a young assistant professor who later left her to marry a rich woman. Whatever happened then, it is quite clear that Germaine Mercier had her own life-long love affair with teaching French and that many of her students contracted that exquisite disease from her.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Douglas Kelly
Elaine Marks
Yvonne Ozzello, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR WALTER V. PRICE

Walter V. Price, Emeritus Professor of Food Science, passed away on 12 September 1995 in Madison, Wisconsin. He is survived by two daughters, seven grandchildren, seven great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

Professor Price was born 10 December 1896 in Schenectady, New York, and served in the U.S. Navy during World War I. He subsequently obtained B.C., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell University in 1920, 1921 and 1925. He held appointments as instructor and assistant professor at Cornell University until 1929 when H.L. Russell, Dean of the UW College of Agriculture, persuaded him to join the UW-Madison faculty. He served this university with great distinction until his retirement on 31 January 1964.

Teaching, especially laboratory sessions, was a primary focus for Professor Price. He taught by example and preferred active participation in laboratory work with students. Approximately 2,000 students at Cornell University and at the University of Wisconsin have shared that learning experience and dignity of labor with Professor Price. He also organized and participated in adult education courses for the cheese industry throughout his career. The student contacts and his incredible knowledge base, combined with an immense "3x5 card information base" fostered an outreach program that continued into his retirement years. One of his most important contributions to teaching and outreach was co-authoring a textbook, Cheese, with Professor L.L. van Slyke. This book, first published in 1927 and revised several times, set the standard worldwide as a source for information on the chemistry, microbiology and technology of cheese for over a half century.

Research and the training of graduate students also were crafted by Professor Price to balance the unearthing of fundamental principles and the application of research findings. His research program encompassed biochemical characterization of cheese during aging, microbial ecology of the surfaces of Limburger-type cheeses, effects of milk pasteurization on the characteristics and manufacturing of cheese and the development of cheese manufacturing processes and cheese varieties which would contribute to the Wisconsin cheese industry. For his contributions, he was awarded the Borden Award, Paul Lewis (Pfizer) Award in Cheese Research and the Award of Honor by the American Dairy Science Association. He was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and inducted into the honor societies, Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, International Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians and the American Dairy Science Association. As an active participant in the American Dairy Science Association, he served on numerous committees and was elected to the Board of Directors and to the Vice-Presidency and Presidency of the Association.

The Walter V. Price Cheese Research Institute was founded in 1976 in honor of his contributions to the cheese industry and to the research program of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Professor Walter V. Price will be remembered for his scientific contributions, his dedication to teaching, his commitment to the food industry and to his hearty laughter that resonated throughout Hiram Smith Hall and Babcock Hall for over a half century.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Norman Olson, Chair
Arthur Swanson
Joachim von Elbe
Evert Wallenfeldt
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE 
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR HENRY C. AHRNSBRAK

Henry C. Ahrnsbrak, Emeritus Professor of Educational Administration at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died on October 16, 1995 at the age of eighty-nine. A memorial service was held on October 20, 1995, for his family, friends, colleagues, and former students.

Born in Herman, Wisconsin, on October 26, 1905, Henry Ahrnsbrak earned a bachelor’s degree in history from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1927, a master’s degree in educational administration from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1936, and a doctorate in educational administration from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1948. Except for a brief sojourn in Nigeria, Professor Ahrnsbrak spent his long and distinguished life entirely in Wisconsin, a state he loved with passion and devotion. He particularly enjoyed visiting his summer cottage in Door County where he found the peace and tranquility he cherished.

Henry began his career as a teacher of social studies in Medford, Wisconsin in 1927. He subsequently moved to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin where he served as principal of the junior-senior high school for twelve years from 1933 to 1945. It was a considerable feat in the depression years to obtain a leadership post of this importance at his comparatively young age. His energy and commitment to improving education was quickly recognized at the state level; he was elected president of the association of secondary school principals in the state of Wisconsin for two years from 1933 to 1935. At Beaver Dam, he was revered as a concerned administrator who stressed high academic standards and lifelong learning.

Professor Ahrnsbrak’s most eminent achievement was celebrated in his path-breaking efforts as director of the UW Marathon County Center at Wausau, Wisconsin. He led that institution for eighteen years, 1947-1965. There he pioneered legislation enabling the development of two-year extension centers merging the interests of counties and local municipalities. He literally built the first free-standing center in Marathon County with its own building and campus. Other counties followed this pattern. Moreover, as director of the Marathon Center, he was responsible for all adult education, continuing education, and community education programming for the north central part of the state. He acted as a catalyst for bringing new economic development to the region; he was often referred to as Mr. University of Wisconsin by residents of the Wausau area. Throughout his career, Professor Ahrnsbrak was closely associated with international activities. A dedicated world traveler, he was recruited by the University of Wisconsin-Madison to become chief of party of its Northern Nigeria Teacher Education Project during the years 1965-1967. A practical man who believed in the power of reason to solve difficulties, he found the tribal politics of Northern Nigeria to be a vigorous challenge to his notions of fairness. That he was able to adapt successfully to the shadowy back alleys of Nigerian customs and procedures testified to his skill in bureaucratic management and his capacity for engendering confidence among his colleagues. For essentially, he was functioning alone in a difficult environment.

Henry Ahrnsbrak returned to the Department of Educational Administration after his Nigerian assignment and he distinguished himself as a conscientious teacher and counselor to graduate students. He was more than willing to offer courses throughout the state at remote sites to further the education of budding school administrators. These efforts reflected his deep commitment to the extension mission of the university.

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Professor Ahrnsbrak’s innate decency and his undying optimism were combined with a true dedication to his professional responsibilities. An extremely vigorous person, he was at the same time calm and understanding. Dr. Ahrnsbrak was an evangelist on such issues as the need for adult education away from a campus, and the importance of building better people-centered communities. He left an immense legacy.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Donald McCarty, Chair
Allen Phelps
Richard Rossmiller
Evert Wallenfeldt
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DONALD E. BAXA

Associate Professor Donald E. Baxa of the Department of Engineering Professional Development died unexpectedly on September 22, 1995, at the age of forty-eight. He suffered a heart attack in Boston while conducting a continuing education seminar. Recognized nationally both for his contributions to the continuing education field and for his expertise in noise and vibration control, Professor Baxa was a valued colleague and friend, and devoted husband and father. Loving him the most and suffering the greatest loss are his wife Shirley and his daughter Malaika.

Professor Baxa was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on March 30, 1947. He attended Iowa State University before enrolling at Madison to complete his bachelor's degree. All of Don's degrees were from the University of Wisconsin-Madison: bachelor of science in engineering mechanics, 1969; master of science in ocean engineering, 1971; and doctor of philosophy in engineering acoustics, 1976. Professor Ali Seireg was his advisor. He held positions with the University since 1969, working first as a teaching assistant, 1969-70, then as an extension specialist from 1971-77. In 1977 he became an assistant professor. Three years later he became tenured as an associate professor.

Don Baxa was a man of many talents and interests. Since 1970 he planned, developed and conducted continuing education courses for engineers and other science professionals. The courses he offered reflected his broad interests and knowledge, as well as his desire to offer courses that carried significant social benefits: sound and vibration analysis and control; optical and laser systems; quality control; engineering mechanics; machine vision; wind energy use; product design for assembly; plastic parts design, earthquake engineering, and more.

Professor Baxa developed several of the most advanced and technologically sophisticated continuing engineering education courses offered by his department. At the University he offered highly successful technology-based courses even before the significance of these leading-edge technologies were understood by many U.S. industrial leaders. His courses on optical and laser system design, image processing and pattern recognition, and machine vision for robotics and automated inspection helped set the standard for the continuing education industry.

Don Baxa was an innovator. He offered courses attuned to the leading edge of technology while understanding clearly the needs of the scientific professional community and ensuring the applicability of his course content. Don delivered many of his courses directly to his clients’ organizations, tailoring these on-site offerings to fit his clients’ needs. On-site/in-plant programming thus became one of Don’s prime interests, and companies from around the country and most recently overseas sought out his courses. Shortly before his death he had initiated a project to offer in Israel a series of courses on optical alignment techniques. Major companies which turned to Don’s courses for in-house training included Ford Motor Company, Ohmeda, 3M, Kodak, and Johnson Controls.

Consistent with his degree in engineering acoustics, Don wrote numerous papers and published a book addressing this subject: Noise Control in Internal Combustion Engines was published in 1982 by John Wiley and Sons. He spoke frequently both at his courses and as an invited speaker. A registered professional engineer in Wisconsin, he was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and Tau Beta Pi honor societies, and the Acoustical Society of America.

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Don possessed expert knowledge in a variety of disciplines. He was also highly successful in locating and cultivating instructors for his courses; many of these individuals are widely recognized experts as well as skilled instructors. Because of Don’s interest in their work and his dedication to his courses, Don’s death is felt deeply by those professionals as well.

Don Baxa worked also as a consultant, primarily on noise and vibration control problems. Without knowing, communities have benefited from Don’s expertise. Among his projects have been the isolation of 4000 hp auto shredders from the surrounding community, isolation of a 623,000 pound forging hammer and inertia block, and isolation of a 10,000 ft² floor for microelectronics manufacturing. He also developed a model for improving the acoustics in concert halls.

Fewer people knew the more personal side of Don Baxa, a man devoted to his wife Shirley and his daughter Malaika, a man who loved his dogs, who loved airplanes and looked forward annually to the EEA fly-in at Oshkosh. An ardent fan of his alma mater, the UW-Madison, Don followed the Badgers religiously. Shortly after his death, his passing was noted during halftime ceremonies at a home football game.

Don also took pride in his relationship with two "little brothers," two boys from the community who had enrolled in the Big Brother/Big Sister program. Don generously shared his life with these boys, who have grown to be young men; they, too, mourn his loss, recognizing how greatly Don enriched their lives.

Don Baxa’s colleagues at Engineering Professional Development, the instructors who worked with Don in his courses and many of the clients Don’s courses served, Don’s wife Shirley and daughter Malaika, his remaining family in Iowa, and others who came to know and appreciate this caring man feel grateful for the life gifts that Donald bestowed to those he knew. We salute a good man; his work, his wit, and his love carry on, etched as they are in the minds and hearts of the people touched by his life.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Darrell Petska
John T. Quigley, Chair
Michael Waxman

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

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JAMES B. MACDONALD

Emeritus Professor James B. MacDonald, a distinguished and powerful advocate of environmental protection for two decades, died on November 9, 1995 at the age of seventy-six.

In a career at the Law School that spanned thirty-five years, Professor MacDonald conceived and built the present environmental law curriculum, inspired and helped create the office of the Wisconsin Public Intervenor, and achieved a national reputation as an outstanding environmental scholar and advocate.

He served as chairman of the Environmental Law Committee of the State Bar of Wisconsin, as a member of the advisory committee to the Wisconsin Public Intervenor, as a faculty member of the university’s Institute for Environmental Studies, and as chairman of the Leonardo Seminar, an interdisciplinary study of natural resources policy. He also served on two different expert committees of the National Academy of Sciences and lectured on environmental law at universities in Japan, Malaysia and the Philippines. In 1991, he won the university’s Wisconsin Idea award for his work in natural resources policy.

But it was Professor MacDonald’s extraordinary personal qualities that his colleagues and students most deeply treasured. He possessed a rare combination of thoughtful, well-conceived convictions and the courage and ability to act on them. He was able to formulate far-reaching plans and then work tenaciously for their adoption until he succeeded. Yet, despite his singular sense of purpose, and the adversity he often faced in achieving his goals, he remained a gentle man of extraordinary charm and good humor, widely sought for his companionship.

To endow his teaching with practical impact, he organized a series of summer seminars on water law in the Western United States. He took carloads of Wisconsin law students to Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, where they lived in tents, toured streams, rivers and mines, and heard lectures on water law from local experts and U.S. Government field staff, often over campfires. His students got to see law in action, and to witness its practical effect on the American environment.

Professor MacDonald was born and reared in Madison, where he took an undergraduate degree in economics from the University in 1941. During World War II, he served as an infantry man in the bloody Battle of Monte Cassino, where he was awarded the Bronze Star for heroism in action. He returned to the University to take a law degree in 1947 and joined the law faculty in 1954, after first practicing law in Madison with his father.

His early work was in probate law, which included research for the national Uniform Probate Code and the drafting of statutes that became the probate law of Wisconsin. In the late 1960s, his interest turned to the environment. He dedicated the last twenty years of his professional life to its protection.

He is survived by his wife Betty, to whom he was married for fifty-one years, two sons, a daughter, five grandchildren and a legion of students and colleagues to whom he was a friend and an inspiration.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Daniel Bernstine
Peter Carstensen
Erhard Joeres
Gary Milhollin, Chair
Frank Tuerkheimer
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR RANDALL D. SALE

Emeritus Professor Randall D. Sale died at the age of 68 on 27 August 1991. He was born in Mount Horeb on October 28, 1922, and earned two degrees in the University of Wisconsin Geography Department. Professor Sale was a veteran of World War II, serving with both Anti-aircraft and Infantry units in the Southeast Asian theater in the Philippines. He also served eighteen years in the Army Reserves, retiring with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

He began his service to the university in 1953 as a cartographer half-time with the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (UW Extension), where he produced several detailed county soil maps, and half-time teaching in Geography. His army training provided excellent exposure to cartography, air photo interpretation, and photomechanical reproduction techniques and he was an excellent teacher in these areas. In the late 40s and 50s a good deal of technical change in cartography was occurring: scribing, plastics, negative preparation, screens, and other photomechanical advances before the computer era. Professor Sale succeeded in applying these technical processes in a classroom setting, and developed innovative ideas about how to carry more information on a map using gray scales in combination with black and reverse line work. He took early retirement from the UW Geography department in 1980.

He was the co-author of a book of maps illustrating American Expansion (with E. Karn) and--with Arthur H. Robinson--the standard textbook Elements of Cartography in its third and fourth editions.

As Associate Director of the University of Wisconsin Cartographic Laboratory from 1965 to 1980, he served as cartographer to dozens of books, including several standard text books in geography and cartography and monographs published by the University of Wisconsin Press. He had a good deal to do with seeing through the production of the Atlas of Wisconsin, a complex production taking many years. He supervised the work of a generation of graduate assistants in the laboratory with a firm but friendly hand.

Professor Sale was a devoted family man who loved nature, gardening, and outdoor sports. His concern for the environment was reflected in his appointment to the Environmental Awareness Committee of UW Extension in 1969. The death of his wife Joanne in 1978 was a cruel blow from which he never fully recovered. He is survived by two sons, Rod and Jeff, who still live in the Madison area.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
David Woodward, Chair
Phillip C. Muehrcke
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR RICHARD A. SCHOENHERR

Richard A. Schoenherr, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, died suddenly of a heart attack in his Madison home on January 9, 1996, at the age of sixty.

Richard was born January 11, 1935, in Center Line, Michigan. He received degrees in Philosophy and Theology at Sacred Heart and Saint John’s seminaries and was ordained a priest in the Detroit Archdiocese in 1964. He began his studies in sociology at the University of Chicago in 1964. In 1970 he resigned from the priesthood and married Judith Woods. He received his Ph.D. from Chicago in 1970 and joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, where he remained until his death, with the exception of visiting appointments in Spain and at the University of Notre Dame.

Richard’s first publications in sociology were about complex organizations and included the 1971 book written with Peter Blau, The Structure of Organizations. He then embarked on studies of the Roman Catholic priesthood that continued throughout his career. With Andrew Greeley he developed a causal model of resignations from the priesthood, most fully presented in The Catholic Priest in the United States: Sociological Investigations (1972). When the clerical sponsors of the research discovered that a resigned priest was co-author, they insisted that his name be taken off the title page. When Greeley discovered that only his name remained as author, he in turn insisted on adding an erratum notice indicating that his name was on the title page by error and that the report is the work of the National Opinion Research Center. Later Richard acquired demographic skills and did extensive studies of the demography of the priesthood in the U.S. and Spain, most fully presented in a book written with Lawrence A. Young, Full Pews and Empty Altars: Demographics of the Priest Shortage in U.S. Catholic Dioceses (1993). (In a prepublication review of this report, an archbishop wrote “The study presumes that the only factors at work are sociology and statistical research. That is nonsense...Our future is shaped by God’s design for his church — not by sociologists.”) At the time of his death Richard was completing a book, tentatively titled Goodbye Father: Celibacy and Patriarchy in the Catholic Church, about threats to the church presented by the changing demography of the priesthood and other social changes and how those threats might be dealt with.

Richard cared deeply about the church and its members. He showed great courage and determination in pursuing research that he believed would ultimately benefit the church in the face of numerous obstacles. He lectured widely to scholarly, religious, and lay groups about his research results and their implications. At the University of Wisconsin he taught courses about organizations and the sociology of religion. In the latter course he was particularly eloquent about the experiential dimension of religion, and he enabled students to link sociological theory and research to their religious lives. He was an Assistant and Associate Dean of the College of Letters and Science from 1979 to 1988, following a year as Resident Director of the Junior Year in Spain program. His work in Spain led to collaborative research in Spain, and he was instrumental in developing a project to foster collaborative research between faculty at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Galicia. Richard was an active member and officer of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion and the Association for the Sociology of Religion.

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Richard is survived by his wife Judith, sons Andrew and Joseph, daughter Maria, eight brothers, and two sisters. A funeral attended by family members, friends, and colleagues was held at St. Paul’s Chapel near the University of Wisconsin on January 13. At his funeral David Yamane, one of his students, expressed the feelings of all of his colleagues when he said that “the heart of the University of Wisconsin is smaller without Richard.”

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Bert Adams
Warren Hagstrom, Chair
Russell Middleton
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITA PROFESSOR EDNAH SHEPARD THOMAS

Ednah Shepard Thomas, Emerita Professor of English, died peacefully in her sleep at her Monona home on Friday, October 27, 1995, at the age of ninety-four, thus bringing to a close a remarkable lifetime of dedicated teaching and service to students of our university. Though retired since 1971, she continued to teach English regularly as a volunteer, particularly to Asian women, first in the Writing Laboratory, later at home, right up to the June before her death. Fittingly, on May 25, 1995, she was honored at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee’s 10th Annual “Gala Tribute to Teaching” for the memorable influence of her teaching in the freshman English course at UW-Madison.

Ednah Thomas’ academic career at the UW-Madison was a remarkable one by any measure. But, by the institutional practices of the present day, it was exceptional, even improbable. Her first faculty appointment in the English Department was as a 46-year-old Instructor in 1947-48. Since she did not hold the Ph.D. degree, her appointment, even then, was considered unusual. Further, it was made with the expectation—though not an iron-clad one—that promotion beyond the rank of Instructor would be unlikely. Fortunately, the unoptimistic view of Ednah Thomas’ appointment did not prevail.

On the strength of her teaching excellence and her invaluable contributions to the training of future college and high school teachers of composition, she was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1951-52, Associate Professor in 1958-59, and at the age of 65(!), Full Professor in 1966-67. Even this final promotion was not awarded unquestioningly since the chancellor’s approval had to be sought to allow suspension of university rules disallowing merit salary increases to those over the age of 65, and promotion in rank to full professor would entail a salary increase commensurate with the rank. A miscalculation of Professor Thomas’ age led to this bureaucratic perplexity in the first place, and it is to the credit of Chancellor Fleming and Dean Epstein that the matter was happily resolved.

Professor Thomas was born in Brookline, Massachusetts in 1901, was graduated from Brookline High School in 1919, took her B.A. degree at Mt. Holyoke College in 1923 (with a major in composition and a minor in literature) and her M.A. from Bryn Mawr in 1924. Traits of her New England upbringing remained with her throughout her life: her Eastern New England speech pattern with its tartness of delivery, a briskness of energy and sharply focused purpose in both work and leisure, a moral rectitude in her interactions with staff and students, a meticulous attention to the conduct of her duties. In 1924-25, she taught English and History in the Killingly High School in Danielson, Connecticut, a mill town, sociologically different from any of her previous experiences and about which she wrote: “In considering my own education after the fashion of Henry Adams, this year went far and away beyond any other of my whole life in educating me.” When a farm boy wrote that he had a horse that weighed a ton, she told him that she didn’t believe that a horse could weigh ten times more than a man, but then discovered from an auction notice how wrong she was. She apologized to him, noting her diary “And I learned, and never forgot, respect for the student.” She told her UW-Madison future teachers this story year after year to impress on them the important lesson of respect for the student, which she had learned in her first year of teaching, and which she herself never forgot in the many years that followed of teaching writing and preparing teachers of writing. From 1925 to 1927, she taught Freshman English as a Teaching Assistant at the University of Wisconsin.

Comparing this new experience with her undergraduate education, she noted that, whereas Mt. Holyoke “was like a potted tree completely separate from its society, the roots of the University of Wisconsin spread wide and deep all over the state.”

(continued)
She spent the years of her child-rearing at home, returning to the profession in 1942 when she began teaching courses in the United States Armed Forces Institute (USAIFI) program, which was based at UW-Madison. When World War II veterans returned to the university in large numbers in 1945, she returned to the Department of English as a part-time Teaching Assistant to help with the dramatic enrollment increase in the Freshman English course. Then followed for the next twenty years what she called "thoroughly congenial, thoroughly enjoyable work" as she joined Edgar Lacy and William Lenehan in the administration of the Freshman English program, the teaching of composition courses, the training of English Department teaching assistants and prospective high school English teachers, and the publication of her highly influential booklet *Evaluating Student Themes* (1955), which is one of the all-time best-sellers of the University of Wisconsin Press. Through all the disruptions of the politically turbulent years just before her retirement in 1971, she steadfastly adhered to her high standards of learning, spending as much time as always on correcting and commenting on student themes, and remaining unflaggingly faithful to the highest priority in her professional life—the education of students.

She is remembered too for her contributions to the social life of the English Department and for the generosity of her friendship. For many years she hosted a fall picnic for the English Department faculty and graduate students at her Frost Woods home. She enjoyed nature, Charles Dickens, helping Asian women to improve their English and their knowledge of American history and customs, correspondence with former students and teaching assistants. She could quote flawlessly whole pages from her favorite authors. As Margaret Lacy remembers, she was "a witty conversationalist," she had "a wealth of acerbic opinions on all topics," she was "a superlative teacher and friend." Dick Ringler recalls, "She was smiling and good-humored, unfailingly helpful to both students and colleagues, and went out of her way to extend the hospitality of her home to other members of the department."

Professor Thomas was first and foremost a teacher. Testimonials of the influence she had on students over her many years in the classrooms and offices of Bascom Hall and Helen C. White Hall are remarkable for their number and their sincerity of appreciation. The acclaim she received from the successful TV and screen actor Daniel Travanti was just the most public of these recognitions. Her daughter, Hanna B. Morehouse, tells us: "It's clear from reading her memoir that she made a total commitment to the department and put all her energy and gifts and talents and moral sense...into that commitment..." Joyce Steward notes: "She gave of time, far more than most people would, and she became both friend and mentor. As people often assert, the influence of a great teacher lasts a lifetime—and when that great teacher is a teacher of teachers, it can last many lifetimes."

Students were fortunate in learning from one of this institution's legendary teachers. Faculty were fortunate in having such a staunch and dedicated colleague. And the University of Wisconsin has been singularly fortunate, for its eminence as a university derives greatly from distinguished teachers like Ednah Thomas.

A quotation from Lowes' translation of "The Battle of Maldon," which she found memorable, seems presciently to sum up her attitude to life and work: "Purpose shall be the sterner, heart the bolder, courage the more, as our strength littleth."

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Bradley Hughes
Dick Ringler
Charles Scott

UW-Madison Fac Doc 1188 - 4 March 96
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROY DAVID SHENEFELT

Professor Emeritus Roy D. Shenefelt, age 86, died December 11, 1995 in Madison from pneumonia and congestive heart failure. Dr. Shenefelt served in the Department of Entomology for exactly 30 years (September 1, 1946 - September 1, 1976) before retiring to his home in Oregon, Wisconsin. Born January 27, 1909 in Evanston, Illinois, Roy and his family moved west to Montana where Roy could survey and revel in the family’s 40 acres of virgin timber. This childhood milieu was the wellspring for a life-long interest in forest entomology.

After attendance at several other universities, Roy graduated cum laude in 1932 with a B.A. in biology from Spokane University. His M.S. (zoology) and Ph.D. (entomology) were accomplished in 1935 and 1940 respectively from Washington State College (now University) at Pullman, Washington. In 1935, Roy began as an instructor there and over the next 11 years he ascended to the rank of assistant professor of Zoology with tenure. At WSU he taught forest entomology, zoology, genetics and parasitology. Colleagues characterized Roy as: “industrious,” “extremely conscientious,” “well-trained,” “likable,” and “thoroughly dependable.” On September 1, 1946, Roy became the forest entomologist and taxonomist for the Department of Entomology, UW-Madison.

In the ensuing thirty years, Roy taught at least six different courses in forest entomology and taxonomy. Even by 1963, a dozen Ph.D. and 14 M.S. degrees had been earned by his students. During this time, he was also a member of the Forest Pest Control Steering and Advisory Council for the Department of Natural Resources for 15 years. Throughout Roy’s tenure his interest and expertise increased in the taxonomy and natural history of parasitic wasps, notably those of the subfamily Rogadinae. Roy’s extensive collection of that group was stored in hundreds of collection boxes, stacked floor to ceiling at his home. Roy was also the curator of the Department’s Insect Collection and Museum. Roy’s magnum opus was his Pars Braconidae in the Hymenopteronum Catalogues (nova edictio). He was sole author of these particular descriptive taxonomic data which ultimately exceeded 1300 printed pages from a series of manuscripts that he produced over his last decade before retirement. More applied interests were pursued by Roy and he was concerned with the bionomics of Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth before their Wisconsin advent. Roy was the primary founder of the Natural History Museums Council on the Madison campus and served as its executive director until his retirement. A defining experience came for Roy in 1974 when he worked on the Rogadine Braconids for half a year in Europe, spanning 15 countries. Roy would wish to be remembered for his initiation of biological control of insects in Wisconsin forests with introduced parasites. He also attained success in suppressing white grubs, scarab beetles and bark beetles in forests and wood products. For reasons of declining health, Roy retired in 1976. In retirement Roy found creative expression as a woodcarver of birds and other wildlife. In addition, he was an outdoors man specializing in fishing, gardening, and prospecting for certain rocks. Roy is survived by his widow, the former Florence Cagle. Their union was for 64 years. Their two sons survive, Roy Eldon Shenefelt and Phillip David Shenefelt; both are medical doctors.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Stanley Carlson, Chair
Wendell Burkhoulder
William Hilsenhoff
John Wedberg
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR RICHARD DALE POWERS

Professor Richard D. Powers died of colon cancer on Saturday, June 24, 1995 at the age of 67 at his home in Madison.

Powers was born in Akron, Ohio on December 29, 1927 and grew up in Tallmage, Ohio. After serving in the U.S. Army Corps, he attended the Ohio State University, graduating in 1950. He entered the master’s degree program in the Department of Agricultural Journalism at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1950, joined that department as an editor, and received the degree in 1952. He completed the Ph.D. degree in Mass Communication at the UW-Madison and became an assistant professor in 1957. His research interest focused on readability of scientific materials, comprehension of visual communication, and writing style. He helped develop, test and refine methodologies for assessing public understanding of technical and scientific materials that are the accepted standards for the field. Professor Powers chaired the Department of Agricultural Journalism from 1963 through 1969. He was visiting professor at the National School of Agriculture in Chapingo, Mexico from 1969 through 1971. His interest in development communication in Latin America continued, and he served as mentor to many graduate students from that region.

Professor Powers taught courses in news writing, news reporting, magazine writing, writing style analysis, publications editing, statistical methods in communication research, and introduction to scientific and business communications. As a teacher, he is perhaps best known for his statistical methods course, which attracted graduate students not only from his own department, but also from other social science departments across campus. His teaching consistently received among the highest student ratings in the department. He received the Excellence in Teaching Award of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences in 1982. He advised scores of undergraduate M.S. and Ph.D. students who have gone on to have distinguished careers, as professional communicators, teachers and researchers.

For many years, Professor Powers taught Farm Communications in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences’ Farm and Industry Short Course, and was consistently among the most popular instructors in that program.

He applied his research on public understanding of science as director of the college’s press service in the years before and after he was chair of the department. In that role, he mentored dozens of young science writers and wrote and edited, for the college, many hundreds of science reports which appeared in daily and weekly newspapers, magazines and other publications across the state and nation.

Professor Powers co-authored a widely used text in Agricultural News Writing. He also frequently advised editors of technical publications on writing style issues.

When he retired in July of 1994, Professor Powers characterized his 44 working years as "greatly enriched by the staff members of the agricultural journalism department, who have always treated one another more like family members than like co-workers."

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Professor Powers is fondly remembered by hundreds of students who passed through his classroom and his always-open office door, as one who challenged their intellects and nourished their humanity. One former student characterized his influence as "profound, pervasive and enduring -- just to be with him was a learning experience." He was particularly adept at making comprehensible the intricacies of statistical methodology, and he spent many one-on-one hours on thesis methodologies with graduate students. Many who were not assigned to him as advisees, sought him out for his expertise, patience and wisdom.

Richard Powers will be remembered for his enormous generosity, his genuine modesty and his often self-effacing demeanor. He will also be remembered for his life-long pursuit of academic excellence, his fundamental personal honesty, and his wit and personal warmth.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Lloyd Bostian
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Neal Jorgenson
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR JAMES L. McCAMY

James L. McCamy, Professor Emeritus of Political Science died on December 14, 1995. He was 89 years old. His wife Julia passed on earlier in the year. He is survived by his sons Colin and Keith.

Jim’s career combined teaching, research, and high level government service. He taught at Bennington College from 1934 to 1939 and received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1938. He then joined the federal government, serving first as assistant to Henry Wallace in the Department of Agriculture. He later served in various positions concerned with wartime and postwar foreign economic policy. He took part in the administration of the lend-lease program and postwar reconstruction funding in Europe and he was one of the authors of the charter of the International Trade Organization. He served in the occupation administration in Austria. He joined the University of Wisconsin faculty in 1947 and taught here continuously until his retirement in 1971.

Jim’s research and teaching interests grew out of his government service. He taught and wrote about public administration and the conduct of American foreign policy throughout his career. In addition, while at Wisconsin, he developed a special interest in science and public policy which was the focus of much of his creative intellectual work at the height of his career. He was the author of three major scholarly works, The Administration of American Foreign Affairs (1950), Science and Public Administration (1960), and Conduct of the New Diplomacy (1964). He also wrote an American government textbook (1957) and two studies of government publicity and publications.

McCamy had passionate convictions about government and public service. His approach to political science reflected the spirit of an age that had more faith than ours in the positive and creative role that government could play in human affairs. Jim was fascinated by the big issues of public policy. He cared about the conduct of government. He wanted it to be well-organized and democratically responsive to the concerns of the people. He taught that public service was one of the most honorable of callings and that it required not only competence and responsibility, but broad vision and intellectual imagination as well.

He was particularly interested in the problems raised for public policy by scientific advance. He was optimistic about the promise of science but realized that the benefits came with a darker side of risks and problems that required social control. Long before Eisenhower’s dramatic farewell address warned of a military-industrial and science complex, Jim was writing about the dilemma of dependence on scientific experts in policy decisions. He knew from experience that such experts had no special insight into public affairs, however much their expertise was necessary in policy making. He thought broadly and creatively about the fundamental issues of nuclear power, medical ethics, and he was one of the pioneers of environmental studies at Wisconsin.

McCamy tried to bridge C.P. Snow’s two cultures. He was enthusiastic about interdisciplinary studies, particularly when he could work with and learn from scientists. He served on and directed a variety of committees and programs of this type, including the Wisconsin Seminar on Quality of the Environment and the Wisconsin Symposium for Rational Approaches to the Crisis of Modern Society. He was actively involved in mental health programs in the community.

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Jim was a fine teacher. He took great interest in his undergraduate courses and shared his central concerns with his students. He did not so much supervise graduate students as stretch their potentials. If sometimes he challenged them beyond their capacities, his challenge always raised their professional achievements, and always his students remembered him with great appreciation and a strong measure of devotion.

Jim was temperamental, curious, proud, and sometimes profane. He would not mind us saying this. He liked straight talk, hated cant and hypocrisy. We liked him and respected him. He taught us much and inspired us in different ways to take a more positive, bolder view of the possibilities of public action and scientific discovery in the solution of human problems. He taught us also to be wary of the excesses of political and scientific hyperbole. His was a reasoned and realistic optimism about the prospects both of creativity and control in the progress of our society. His spirit was one that is sorely missed and perhaps much needed today.

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

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS PROFESSOR ROBERT A. MCCABE

Robert A. McCabe, Emeritus Professor of the Department of Wildlife Ecology at the UW-Madison died 30 May 1995 at the age of 81 after an 18-month battle with lymphoma. His years of service as a graduate researcher, instructor, and faculty on the Madison campus spanned 55 years, 27 of which he served as a distinguished Chair of the Department. He was a student and close friend of Aldo Leopold.

Bob was born on Milwaukee’s South Side, the eldest of four sons of working-class parents. Most graduates from his high school moved on to factory jobs, but McCabe set his sights on college. He entered Carroll College in Waukesha in 1935 with a football scholarship, but being too light for varsity play, he subsequently accepted an assistantship in biology and began his lifelong career as a scientist.

After earning his B.A. in Biology and Speech from Carroll College, Bob tried to enroll in the Zoology Department at UW-Madison in 1939. When asked what aspect interested him, he replied, “Game Conservation.” “Go see Leopold in Ag” was the curt response. Having never heard of Leopold, and wanting to major in Zoology and not Agriculture, McCabe was devastated. After a despondent walk across campus, he finally found Leopold’s office in a legendary old frame house at 424 University Farm Place. The welcome he received from Leopold was the beginning of a friendship and professional association that flourished until Leopold’s death in 1948.

Bob was appointed student manager (1940-1942) of the Faville Grove Wildlife Area in Jefferson County and was employed as a biologist with the UW-Arboretum (1943-1945) before becoming an instructor in the Department of Wildlife Management (1945-1949). He received his Ph.D. in 1949 and became Department Chair in 1952, a position he held until 1979. He was intensely loyal to the Department and to his students. Throughout his career he fought for recognition and funding for both. All of his Ph.D. students went on to become full professors, department chairs, or top-level administrators of conservation organizations; his M.S. students formed the core of research and management divisions of state wildlife agencies, especially those of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Collectively, they represent a tribute to his judgement, nurturing, and teaching skills.

Bob McCabe’s own research centered on wildlife and plant ecology, farm wildlife management, ornithology, and wildlife field techniques. Via his fabled wildlife techniques course he continued to teach field savvy to students well after curricula at other schools were confined to lab and lecture hall. He was among the first to use radio isotopes as markers under field conditions and infrared light to observe nocturnal behavior of animals. He pioneered the use of egg-white electrophoresis to test phylogenetic relationships—a basis for the concept of DNA/RNA affinities. Of his 140 plus publications, 65 are research, review, and educational papers. Their scope reflects their author's inquiring mind and diverse interests: classic works on gray partridge, homing of transplanted wood ducks, and studies ranging from house wren nesting to training for wildlife management. Following his retirement in 1984, he focused his attention upon the completion of two highly acclaimed books: Aldo Leopold: The Professor (1987), a tribute to his friend and mentor, and The Little Green Bird (1991), a meticulous study of the Willow Flycatcher.

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Among many special assignments, Bob chaired the National Academy of Sciences Subcommittee on Vertebrate Pest Problems, served on the U.S. Department of Interior committee to evaluate lead-iron shot, and served on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Research Advisory Committee from its inception in 1952 until his death, chairing the group for 2 terms. Assignments abroad included a 1965 survey of wildlife training in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and South Africa, research on impala in Kenya in 1967, and advisory work for Ethiopia in 1972. A year as a Fulbright Professor at University College in Dublin (1969-1970) took McCabe to Ireland and began an attachment that led to semiannual visits for 12 years, advising 6 graduate students there and consulting for Ireland's National Parks Department.

Professional society affiliations included the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology (President, 1973), American Ornithologists' Union (Fellow), Wilson Ornithological Society (Life Member), and Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters (President, 1979). Bob joined The Wildlife Society (TWS) in 1942, became a Life Member in 1955, worked on 8 committees, and served as President from 1976-1977. With his diligent work came well-earned honors: The Wisconsin Award from the Wisconsin Chapter of The Wildlife Society, the Wisconsin Historical Society's Award of Merit, and honorary degrees from Carroll College and Ireland's National University. Most appropriate and significant of all was the Aldo Leopold Medal, the highest honor bestowed by TWS and ultimate recognition of a wildlife professional, awarded in 1986.

Bob was fiercely loyal and devoted to Leopold, his Department, his students, and his family. In essence, he really had two families: the first by blood and the second by association at the University. He nurtured both and always led by example. He was also a man of deep contrasts: an avid hunter, book collector, art enthusiast and critic, land steward, and naturalist. And through it all, he displayed an abiding sense of humor. Those students and faculty who participated in the daily “brown bag” lunches in the Department for the past 50 years have counted these discussions, laced heavily with McCabe's wit, as among their most productive and enjoyable hours in academia.

Robert McCabe is survived by his wife Marie, 1 daughter, 3 sons, 4 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren. In Aldo Leopold: The Professor, Bob wrote that he and Leopold “...shared the same birthdate, a sweet tooth, and a desire to leave a legacy of good health, education and a degree of competence. I have attempted to provide this trilogy of obligation for my children.” He was highly successful in this regard with both his biologic and academic families. The Department has established the Robert A. McCabe Undergraduate Scholarship for Academic Excellence through the U. W. Foundation, 1848 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53708-8860.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Scott Craven
Lloyd Keith
Robert Ruff, Chair
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS PROFESSOR TAIT SANFORD BARROWS

Tait Sanford Barrows died on December 11, 1995 at the home of her sister in Como, Mississippi. She was born May 22, 1913 in Como and spent her early years there.

She received a Bachelor of Music degree in piano from Central College in Fayette, Missouri in 1934 and a Master of Music degree from the University of Michigan in 1950. She held teaching positions at Central College, Sullins College in Bristol, Virginia, and at Belhaven College in Jackson, Mississippi. From 1952 to 1955, she was on the piano faculty at the University of Michigan, prior to accepting an appointment as piano instructor at the University of Wisconsin School of Music in 1955.

Tait Barrows studied piano and harpsichord with several internationally known teachers and performed many concerts on both harpsichord and piano. Following her marriage to UW horn professor, John Barrows, in 1964, she played concerts and produced two recordings in collaboration with him. She edited a number of piano and horn works by composer Alec Wilder, who was a close friend of the Barrows’.

She also made piano editions of some of Mozart’s Horn Concerto scores.

During her active performing years, Tait and her husband performed at musical festivals where she enjoyed a rich personal friendship with outstanding artists such as Pablo Casals, Rudolf Serkin, Leon Kirschner and Alexander Schneider. These contacts enhanced Tait’s teaching and performance and gave her a unique perspective on performance practices and music editions.

Tait Barrows spent one year as Guest Professor of Piano at Arizona State University in Tempe. She returned to UW-Madison to continue her dedicated piano teaching. She was committed to every student’s total musical development. She was concerned about small but important details of musical performance in her teaching and brought her humor and unique personal perspectives to each lesson and class. She formed lasting friendships with students and faculty, maintaining an interest in their academic, musical and personal lives over many years.

The School of Music benefited immeasurably from Professor Barrows’ piano accompaniments and chamber music performances, her dedicated committee work, and her excellent teaching. She stimulated constructive thinking, an exchange of ideas, and a knowledge of keyboard performance practices during her years in the Piano Area of the School of Music. She served as chair of the keyboard area for two separate terms.

Tait Barrows retired in 1983 and continued to teach piano in Madison through the years until her death. She is remembered by her many friends from varied walks of life, her colleagues, former students, and her family as a unique personality whose conversational skills and humorous anecdotes were a part of her infectious charm. Her personal and musical gifts will remain in the memory of all those whose lives were touched by them.

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Professor Barrows was preceded in death by her husband, John, and she is survived by her sister, Martha (Mrs. Leon) Robinson, of Como, Mississippi; a stepdaughter, Leslie Aaholm (Mrs. Philip), of Boulder, Colorado; and a stepson, John Barrows, Jr., of Portland, Maine.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
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Carol Frykenberg
Janet Jensen
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MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR MERLE CURTI

The death of Merle Curti on March 9, 1996, at ninety-eight, takes from us a giant in the field of American history. Born September 15, 1897, near Omaha, of Swiss and Yankee ancestry, he attended Harvard College and remained to receive his Ph.D. in American history in 1927. After teaching at Beloit, Smith, and Teacher's College-Columbia University, Curti came to the University of Wisconsin in 1942, where he remained until his retirement in 1968.

Curti pioneered two major subfields: intellectual history and social history. His Growth of American Thought (1943) won a Pulitzer Prize and remains in print. His The Making of an American Community: A Case Study of Democracy in a Frontier County (1959) effectively launched the so-called “new social history.” This pathbreaking collaborative work employed the then-innovative techniques of quantification and demographic analysis of census records, tax lists, and other data to explore social structure and mobility in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin.

His two-volume history of the University of Wisconsin (1949), written with Vernon L. Carstensen, won praise for embedding the story in a larger cultural and intellectual context. His final book, Human Nature in American Thought (1980), appeared when he was eighty-three. And these are but the highlights of an awesome vita that includes some twenty scholarly books; textbooks and edited works; and more than fifty articles exploring a vast terrain of U.S. history from the peace movement and philanthropy to dime novels and world’s fairs. Wherever one dips into this vast corpus, one is rewarded with limpid prose and shrewd interpretive insights.

This imposing output is doubly astonishing when one recalls that Curti was also a dedicated teacher who devoted much time and energy to his popular undergraduate lecture courses and to a full range of graduate teaching—including directing an astounding total of eighty-six doctoral dissertations! “No teacher,” E. David Cronon has written, “could more deftly ask just the right question in such a way as to open a new vista before a discouraged or unimaginative student while at the same time leading him to believe that he was somehow instructing and enlightening the master” (“Merle Curti: An Appraisal and Bibliography of His Writings,” Wisconsin Magazine of History, Winter 1970-71, p. 121).

This great exemplar of humanistic scholarship also championed the social scientific study of history. His co-authored 1936 report Theory and Practice in Historical Study, the work of a committee on historiography convened by the Social Science Research Council, called for greater methodological rigor and more attention to the theoretical underpinnings of historical knowledge.

A natural leader who served the historical guild in many capacities, Professor Curti was honored with the presidencies of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association (MVHA, forerunner of the Organization of American Historians) in 1951-52 and the American Historical Association in 1953-54.

For the UW-Madison History department and the larger university community, Merle’s passing also takes from us a beloved colleague and friend. His gifts for conversation and letter-writing were legendary. Despite his many honors (including eleven honorary degrees and visiting appointments at prestigious universities in the United States, India, Japan, and Australia), he lacked any hint of social pretension and always directed any conversation away from himself toward the other participants.

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His holiday greetings struck a warmly personal note, sometimes embellished with a hand-written passage from his favorite poet, Emily Dickinson. (In his final months, when his once-vast library had dwindled to a few books, a volume of Dickinson remained near his bedside.) When well into his nineties he organized a dinner for a resident at the Methodist Retirement Center on the occasion of her 100th birthday while simultaneously extending friendship and helpful advice to a young History graduate student who had sought him out.

Merle Curti offered a living link to the American past. As a Harvard undergraduate, he caught the eye of Samuel Eliot Morison, who one Sunday took him for a walk around Walden Pond that ended at Ralph Waldo Emerson’s Concord home for tea with Emerson’s two unmarried daughters. Whether the conversation turned to Willa Cather, John Dewey, Emma Goldman, Charles A. Beard, Mary Beard, Frederick Jackson Turner, or Mahatma Ghandi, Merle could often add a first-hand anecdote or report a personal conversation.

Curti passionately espoused liberal causes and social justice. In 1952, as president of the MVHA, he persuaded a bitterly divided executive board to shift the organization’s convention to Chicago from racially segregated New Orleans. In 1944, when Wisconsin’s University Club denied a room to a Negro graduate student, Arthur E. Burke, Curti with Helen C. White and others spearheaded the campaign that overruled this discriminatory policy. Those who knew and admired Merle’s gentle, soft-spoken manner sometimes underestimated the intensity of his commitments. Though unfailingly polite, he always made his ethical and social values crystal clear, and acted upon them.

Merle Curti brought scholarly distinction, moral clarity, and largeness of spirit to his chosen profession and to this university, which he graced with his presence for twenty-six years. Fortunately, his spirit lives on. The Organization of American Historians awards an annual Curti Prize for the best book in American intellectual or social history; his papers at the State Historical Society represent a treasure trove for researchers; and Merle’s portrait in the History department’s Curti Lounge evokes fond memories of his warmth and gentle humor. Thanks in large part to Merle’s generosity, the department is able to honor his memory through the annual Curti lectures, the Merle Curti professorship, and Curti teaching fellowships awarded to advanced graduate students. (After his retirement Merle also fully endowed the Frederick Jackson Turner chair, which he himself had held from 1947 to 1968.)

Merle Curti in 1925 married Margaret Wooster, a psychologist and statistician whose intellectual influence he generously acknowledged. Widowed in 1961, he married Frances Bennett Becker in 1968; she died in 1978. He is survived by his daughter Martha (Mother Felicitas Curti, O.S.B.), three grandsons, and a great-granddaughter. His daughter Nancy Alice Holub died in 1994.

With characteristic modesty, Merle summed up his creed as a historian in 1993: "By and large I have thought of my work ... as reflecting and possibly giving support to my hope and (wavering) conviction of the human potential for more decency and empathy in collective action." In the same vein, he quoted a favorite passage from Camus: "I do not want to lead. I do not want to follow. I just want to walk by your side."

Though we enjoyed the gift of his presence far longer than we might have expected, he will still be sorely missed.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Paul Boyer, Chair
William Cronon
Suzanne Desan
Gerda Lerner

UW-Madison Fac Doc 1202 - 6 May 96
MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

ON THE DEATH OF
EMERITUS PROFESSOR EDWIN B. PETERSEN

Born on September 21, 1914, Emeritus Professor Edwin B. Petersen passed away after a short illness on February 28, 1996, at age 81. As a young boy, Ed was especially proud of his father, a mason contractor who constructed the Carillon Tower on the campus of our university.

Ed graduated from Madison West High School in 1932 and received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1936. In 1937 he earned a Master of Arts degree (Journalism) again at the UW. He married Ruth Goetz on June 25, 1938.

Ed served the UW-Madison for 40 years - 44 if his four years of military service are included. His first appointment, in 1937, was as a graduate assistant in the School of Commerce. He became an acting instructor in 1940 and an assistant professor in 1947. During the 1942-1946 period he served in the armed forces, attaining the rank of major. During those war years, Ed served two years at Yale University and overseas.

Returning to the university after the war, Ed became an assistant professor and ultimately, an associate and full professor. He taught both business communications and advertising. He became Placement Director of the School of Commerce in 1954.

Ed was an active member of state, regional, and national career planning and placement associations and was highly regarded by students, colleagues, and the businesses which recruited on our campus. As director of the Business Placement Office, he built one of the most effective career centers in the nation and developed productive working relationships with employers throughout the world. Many students and alumni remember him for the personal attention and wise counsel which he provided to them throughout their academic and professional careers.

Ed also was associated with, and at times served, other employers, such as the U.S. Office of Price Administration, UW Extension Division, the Milwaukee Journal and USAFI. He authored numerous publications pertaining to business communications and advertising, and was active in professional associations. In 1973 he was appointed Assistant Dean of the School of Business - a position which he held until his retirement. As a dean, he continued to teach business communications, for which he was well-known, and continued as director of the Placement Center.

In addition to services for the university, Ed Petersen, with his wife Ruth, contributed substantially to the Madison community. He was an active member of Luther Memorial Church, supporter of the Oakwood Foundation, and a member of the Lions Club and the Elks Club. Ed is survived by his wife Ruth, his daughter Jean Petersen Graff and husband Michael Graff, his son David Petersen and wife Sherry Petersen, and two grandchildren, Derek and Craig Petersen.

Reading, bridge, tennis, and patronage of the arts (especially music) were Ed’s favorite activities. He also enjoyed travel. No year went by without at least one trip to Door County. Ed, Ruth, and the children enjoyed traveling together both abroad and in the United States.

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Professor Edwin B. Petersen retired from the university in June 1980 after more than 40 years of service to our institution. Throughout his life he was a warm, thoughtful, and kind person who will be greatly missed by his many friends.

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ON THE DEATH OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR FRANK J. REMINGTON

Emeritus Professor Frank J. Remington, nationally known for his influential scholarship in the criminal law, who distinguished himself in teaching, research and public service, died February 9, 1996.

He was a member of the law school faculty for 43 years from 1949 until he retired in 1992. From 1984 until his retirement, he held the Mortimer M. Jackson Chair in Law.

He placed his highest priority on the teaching of criminal law and devised new ways of doing so. His conceptualization of a criminal justice system that included issues with police and corrections as well as the traditional ones in the trial of a case expanded the criminal law curriculum and made the Wisconsin Law School a national leader in teaching in the criminal justice field. To provide students with the rich experience of relating their studies to real life problems, he founded one of the most successful and prestigious clinical programs in the country: the Legal Assistance to Institutionalized Persons Program.

His willingness to advise and be helpful to students was legendary. He was in his office, available to anyone who sought his help, every day from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. His routine teaching assignment included a large class at 7:45 a.m. Lawyers who learned their criminal law from Frank number in the thousands. They include many for whom Frank’s vision of the criminal law kindled and interest in an area that became for them a satisfying career.

He had a special commitment to programs for minority students and was honored by the students at the Legal Education Opportunities Program banquet in 1992 with a tribute to "Campus Legend" Frank Remington.

Frank Remington was a central figure in the development of the criminal law in this nation for about half a century. In the 1950’s he chaired the drafting committee that developed the Wisconsin Criminal Code, making Wisconsin the first of the common law states to systematically codify its substantive criminal law and setting a pattern followed by many others. From 1955 - 1961, Frank directed a landmark study of the criminal law sponsored by the American Bar Foundation. As principal architect of that project, he took a Wisconsin Law School "law-in-action" perspective and documented how the criminal justice system actually operated day-to-day on the streets, in police cars and in the hustle and bustle of prosecutors’ offices and the chaos of arraignment courts. That survey changed the landscape of the field and had an enormous nationwide impact on the development of the criminal law and the criminal justice system. This influence was reflected in subsequent research and in the practices and policies of police and corrections agencies in the last four decades.

There was hardly a major effort in the criminal law area in which he was not a participant. He served as reporter for the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, as consultant to the American Law Institute Model Penal Code Project and to numerous other national projects including the President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disaster (Kerner Commission).

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Of the many recent tributes to Frank Remington, one by a fellow criminal law scholar, Francis A. Allen, may best sum up Frank’s contributions. "Frank was unique in his creativity as a scholar. He had an instinct for the essential and owned an integrity obvious in everything he did. I think that among my acquaintances his work stands the best chance of being seen in the future as a permanent contribution."

Frank Remington personified the Wisconsin idea of cooperation between the university and the state. Beginning with his work on the Criminal Code, he served on innumerable commissions and study committees over the years. He counseled governors, attorneys general, legislators, judges, prosecutors, and defense counsels.

Frank was nationally recognized for his leadership in intercollegiate athletics. He had a life-long interest in sports and through his involvement in collegiate athletics he exerted a tremendous influence over the direction of athletics not only on the Madison campus, but in the nation. He served on the university’s Athletic Board and as the Madison faculty representative to the Big Ten and the Western Collegiate Hockey Association. He chaired the Athletic Board, the Big Ten Conference, and the NCAA Infractions Committee. Throughout his service he placed highest priority on the importance of academic standards for athletes.

He was often recognized. He received the Wisconsin University Distinguished Achievement Award, the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association Distinguished Alumni Award, and the Wisconsin Law Foundation Charles L. Goldberg Distinguished Service Award for his service to the law profession and the public.

Frank Remington was born February 10, 1922 in Schenectady, New York. In World War II, he served in the Army Air Force, logging over 1,000 hours flying over the "Hump" in southeast Asia and received the Distinguished Flying Cross. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1947 and the Law School in 1949, finishing first in his class and serving as Editor-in-chief of the Law Review.

He is survived by his wife of 51 years, Susan, six children and 20 grandchildren.

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