



University of California: In Memoriam, December 1950

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John Elof Boodin, Philosophy, Los Angeles

1869-1950

JOHN ELOF BOODIN, born September 14, 1869, in Pjetteryd, Sweden, entered the University of Colorado in 1892. In the following year he went to the University of Minnesota, where the psychologist J. R. Angell, fresh from Harvard, speedily had him fascinated with William James's books on psychology. Failing to secure a scholarship at Harvard, he secured employment in Providence doing church work with Scandinavian immigrants and won a scholarship at Brown University, where he studied philosophy two years under the brilliant teacher, James Seth. Graduating in 1895 from Brown, with an M.A., he proceeded to Harvard to study with James and made in him, as Boodin has recorded, "a friend who was to mould, as no other, my own life." James and Royce were lastingly impressed with his intellectual promise.

This was more than fulfilled in a series of works which carried to successful completion the construction of a theory of the nature of man and the world—a theory oriented upon twentieth-century science, empirical rather than wishfully speculative in determining the facts, but emphasizing those dimensions of things and the wholeness of things which our age of specialization has neglected

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or ignored. These works include *Time and Reality* (1904); *Truth and Reality* (1911); *A Realistic Universe* (1916); *Cosmic Evolution* (1925); *God and Creation*, in two volumes: *Three Interpretations of the Universe* and *God* (1934); *The Social Mind* (1939); and *The Religion of Tomorrow* (1943). The chief significance of these works and of articles too numerous to mention is Boodin's sustained and masterful effort to preserve the long tradition of philosophical idealism from Plato to Royce, within the framework and the materials of our contemporary science. Boodin's students still remember how he inspired them in his courses on Plato and the pre-Socratics, in which Plato was treated, not as a Platonist, but as a scientific culmination of the cosmological period of Greek philosophy. Boodin's genius and the secret of his originality and power lay in the spatial and temporal dimensionalism of his thought. He brought historical perspective and breadth of knowledge into our present human situation, and refused to regard that situation as one of subjective and arbitrary values as over against objective and stubborn facts. The wholeness of things would not permit such a dualism.

Boodin's professional career took him, after his doctorate at Harvard in 1899, to Grinnell College, Iowa, 1900-1904; University of Kansas, 1904-1913; Carleton College, Minnesota, 1913-1927; University of Southern California, 1927-1928;

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and University of California at Los Angeles, 1928-1939. In 1920-1921 he gave lectures in universities at London, Oxford, and Cambridge. Among many honors bestowed upon him were his election to membership (1937) in the permanent council of The International Congress of Philosophy; membership in the Author's Club (London); appointment as Sir John Adams Lecturer in 1935 and as Faculty Research Lecturer in 1937 at U. C. L. A.

Boodin was an inspiring teacher, and his students could look to him, in class or in his office or at The University Club where he resided, for sympathetic understanding, warm encouragement, and helpful counsel. He will be remembered equally for outstanding service to the University and the community. As President of The Philosophical Union, he brought students and colleagues from many departments together monthly to discuss the most significant and timely interrelations of their subjects. For many years, and even after retirement, he was Director of the Los Angeles Public Library Lectures on Philosophy, and this cost him time and money in planning topics, engaging lecturers and extending them hospitality. Packed audiences were proof of his belief that philosophy need not be dull or remote from everyday affairs. As President of The Metaphysical Society, an organization of teachers of philosophy in the Los Angeles vicinity, he stimulated

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their interest in the more technical aspects of philosophy and helped them to become productive scholars.

Dr. Boodin was philosophically active until the latter part of 1947, and he never gave up hope of finishing a book that was by then nearing completion. His intense preoccupation with the “wholeness of things” had, however, already found expression complete enough to keep him long remembered. His lively and informed mind, and his zest for good talk, left impressions which survive vividly in the minds of those who shared them. He died in Los Angeles November 14, 1950, where his work and the things he loved and served so well are lasting memorials of the days of his living presence.

Donald A. Piatt Carolyn S. Fisher Waldemar Westergaard

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Grace Maxwell Fernald, Psychology: Los Angeles

1879-1950

GRACE MAXWELL FERNALD was born in Clyde, Ohio, on November 29, 1879. She died at Los Angeles, California, on January 16, 1950, at the age of seventy years. The life and accomplishments of this good, gracious and brilliant woman are of such a nature and importance that she will be remembered and valued for many years to come by innumerable students whom she instructed and the many persons she helped. Her research discoveries on theories and methods of learning influenced the lives of many directly in her time and will continue as an educational force in future generations.

Grace's early life was spent with her family in New York and New Jersey. The family roots were laid in Ohio. After graduation from high school, Grace continued her education at Mt. Holyoke, Bryn Mawr College and at the University of Chicago. She received her A.B. in 1903 and her M.A. in 1905 from Mt. Holyoke. In 1907 the Ph.D. was conferred on Grace M. Fernald by the University of Chicago in the field of psychology.

Grace Fernald came to Los Angeles in 1911 following positions held at Bryn Mawr College and the Juvenile Court in Chicago to join the

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faculty and head the Psychological Department and Laboratory at the State Normal School. She continued in this Normal School and in the University of California at Los Angeles from this time until the time of her death. She had the title of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor in these thirty-nine years of fine service. She was a leader in moves for the betterment of schools, corrective and penal institutions and for changes for the improvement of general civic conditions. In this connection she had many appointments of honor from the governor and city and state officials.

Grace Fernald was a member of top rank in all of the professional and scientific organizations related to her field of work. She was a Fellow of the American Psychological Association, the American Association for the

Advancement of Science, the American Association of Applied Psychology and, from its beginning, held the Diploma in Clinical Psychology awarded by the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology. She had earlier been elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and Pi Gamma Mu.

Dr. Fernald was the author of many articles in scientific journals in the fields of experimental, theoretical, child, educational, clinical and mental measurement psychology. Her last

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major publication, *Remedial Techniques in Basic School Subjects*, continues to exert a profound influence in corrective education as well as in the field of prevention of maladjustment.

In addition to a teaching career of breadth and depth that has influenced many students through the years, Grace Fernald developed and directed the Clinical School in the University of California at Los Angeles. This Clinical School has served as a laboratory for research in clinical problems and methods. The children and adults helped by study and treatment in this clinic and the teachers and psychologists observing and learning in the Clinical School run into the thousands. Plans are in progress to assure the continuation and development of the Clinical School as a memorial to Dr. Fernald.

Grace Fernald was a warm and vivid person, completely unselfish and objective throughout her active life. She loved her family and friends. She loved children and animals and all living creatures. She felt a personal obligation to look after and serve them in their troubles no matter how inconvenient it might be. She traveled widely when she could escape the grueling schedule she set for herself. She was welcomed and sought whenever she came and wherever she went. We have been privileged to know Grace Fernald. We shall sorely miss her. She slipped away suddenly

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but quietly and peacefully. Her work will go on through all of those she taught and helped to a better adjustment and through the carrying out of the ideas in her books and published works.

Ellen B. Sullivan Roy M. Dorcus Bennet M. Allen Louis K. Koontz

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Benjamin Putnam Kurtz, English: Berkeley

1878-1950

Benjamin Putnam Kurtz was born on Maui, Territory of Hawaii, on December 12, 1878, the son of Benjamin C. and Mary DuBois Flint Kurtz. He attended the Horton School in Oakland, and in 1901 graduated from the University of California. His studies lay primarily in the humanities, especially in English literature, and his exceptional brilliance early attracted the attention of Professor Charles Mills Gayley, head of the Department of English. As Gayley's reader, and later as his assistant, he was deeply influenced by his great teacher's penetrating and perceptive mind, and his own powers developed rapidly under its stimulation.

In 1903—two years before he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy—Kurtz was appointed Instructor in English. His dissertation, *Studies in the Marvellous*, was published in Volume I of the University of California Publications in Modern Philology. He became Assistant Professor in 1908, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1916, and to Professor of English in 1919. In 1949 he became Professor, Emeritus. On June 20, 1933, he married Barbara Judith Hirschler, who survives him.

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Because of his close and cordial association with Gayley, Kurtz's earlier publications were mostly in collaboration with Gayley. Notable among these was *Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism; Lyric, Epic,*

and Allied Forms of Poetry (Semi-Centennial Publications of the University of California, 1920). His interest in the criticism and interpretation of poetry continued to inform all his work. Few men have succeeded so greatly in communicating to others a deep and discriminating love of poetry. His last work, left unfinished, was to have embodied all his rich knowledge and appreciation of poetry.

As secretary of the Department of English during the later years of Gayley's chairmanship, Kurtz was largely responsible for formulating the department's policies and program, and his contribution to its progress was second only to that of Gayley himself. For some years he was chairman of the departmental committee on graduate studies, which still owes much to the direction and organization which he gave it. He served the University on various committees, and as a member of the Board of Editors for the English Series of the Publications of the University Press.

The rare breadth and depth of his learning made him a distinguished scholar; his passion for communicating his rich insights made him an unforgettable teacher. Among his more notable

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publications are *The Pursuit of Death, a Study of Shelley's Poetry* (1933), which was awarded the gold medal of the Commonwealth Club of California; *From St. Antony to St. Guthlac* (1926); and a series of papers (1923-1925) on Occleve's *Lerne to Dye*. In 1933 he edited Shelley's complete works.

He had a genius for developing his students' power of original thought; he formed minds without dominating them. A popular lecturer in the best sense, he never sought nor desired applause, but taught always with infectious enthusiasm. He gave endless time in conference and patient understanding in the classroom. One of his former students, now a member of the faculty at Berkeley, wrote of him: "I remember with immense gratitude his profound understanding of youth's problems, his sympathy and tolerance....His gift was to evoke a love of the subject in all his students. To those who wanted to go on in the teaching profession he was particularly helpful, setting a high standard for scholarship, but counseling them to safeguard the flame of creative imagination and not permit it to be smothered by overcritical analysis and pedantry."

In his private avocations as in his teaching he was an artist. He was a fine craftsman in carpentry, a connoisseur in Oriental art, and an enthusiastic and informed lover of nature.

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Professor Kurtz was a quiet, thoughtful man, whose feelings ran deep; yet he had a boundless zest for living. Easy in personal relations, with a gift for friendship, he was uniquely modest and free from pretension. His talk was enlivened by a humor often veiled, and always gentle.

His devotion to Gayley's memory endured throughout his life. He was chairman of the committee of editors who prepared for publication the Gayley Anniversary papers in honor of Gayley's thirtieth year (1922) as head of the Department of English. In 1933 he was appropriately selected to deliver the first in the series of Gayley Memorial Lectures. He was the author of a biography of Charles Mills Gayley, published by the University Press in 1943, in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the University of California.

He died on October 18, 1950. That sum of virtues, magnanimity, which he praised in Gayley, he himself possessed abundantly, unaware that others loved it in him.

A. G. Brodeur M. E. Deutsch W. Ryder

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Herbert Bamford Langille, Mechanical Engineering: Berkeley

1871-1950

Herbert Bamford Langille died suddenly on February 2, 1950. He received his early education in Tusket, Nova Scotia where he was born January 27, 1871. His secondary training was received at Hood River, Oregon, the region which in his later years he considered as his home. In 1891 when Stanford University was organized he matriculated as a member of its first freshman class. After completing his third year at Stanford he spent 10 years in industry, returning in 1904 to complete the work for his baccalaureate degree in 1905.

Practical work in various fields related to engineering occupied the time between the beginning and end of his undergraduate work. Various job titles held during this period included carpenter, electrical wireman, power plant operator, machinist and draftsman. This experience was extremely valuable to him later in the teaching of machine design.

Following graduation at Stanford, Mr. Langille held a number of positions which further prepared him for the teaching he was later to undertake. During the period 1905 to 1912 the titles of his positions included those of chief draftsman, chief

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engineer, surveyor, city recorder. This period of his activity culminated in service as Assistant Mechanical Engineer for the Panama Pacific International Exposition.

Mr. Langille came to the University as instructor in mechanical drawing and machine design in the spring of 1914. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in the fall of 1914 and served the university faithfully for the next 22 years, retiring in 1936 as Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Emeritus. Throughout his teaching career he was a prodigious worker, taking his obligations to the students most seriously and spending much time and effort in the tasks related to teaching. He was instrumental in promoting the activities of the student branch of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and served for a number of years as the faculty sponsor of that group.

Mr. Langille was greatly interested in the instruction of young men in the field of marine engineering, as practiced in the U. S. Navy. He spent the period 1917 to 1919 during World War I on active duty in the U. S. Naval Reserve as an instructor in this field, training the college graduate officer candidates in the operation of naval machinery. Returning to the University after the war he aided in the instruction in naval machinery and tactics during the formative years of the

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naval R.O.T.C. unit on the campus. This instructional load was carried as an addition to his already heavy schedule in Mechanical Engineering, a token of his keen interest in the instruction of young men. Summers for a number of years found him present on the naval R.O.T.C. cruises, aiding in the shipboard instruction in naval machinery.

Mr. Langille's interest in teaching did not cease upon retirement. He not only kept in touch with affairs on the campus but also promoted the development of graduates through his support of the junior members program in the San Francisco section of the ASME. He also remained active in the Pacific Southwest Section of the American Society for Engineering Education, a section which he helped organize in 1932. During World War II Mr. Langille was not content to play the part of a retired teacher but sought and obtained appointment as an instruction officer at Mare Island Navy Yard. Later in the war he held a part-time assignment supervising War Training courses in the field of engineering under the jurisdiction of the University.

To summarize in a few words Mr. Langille's contribution to the University: he possessed an unswerving loyalty to the University and to the teaching profession, a loyalty that found ample expression in his work with

students in the classroom, in student meetings, on inspection trips arranged

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by him and in the meetings of the several professional engineering societies in which he was active. Unfailing optimism characterized all of his activities and enabled him to exert a marked influence on those whom he served.

He is survived by his widow, Teresa M. Langille.

Everett D. Howe Carl J. Vogt Baldwin M. Woods

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Joseph Nisbet LeConte, Mechanical Engineering: Berkeley

1870-1950

Joseph Nisbet LeConte came to live in Berkeley in 1874 at the age of four. His father, Professor Joseph LeConte, secured as residence for the family a University cottage standing where the west wing of the Faculty Club is now. "Little Joe" reports that to the west and south of the campus were open fields and farmlands with houses at intervals of about one half mile. He entered the University in 1887 and received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1891. As the first recipient of the LeConte Memorial Fellowship, he went to Cornell, one of the few institutions with graduate work for engineers, returning in 1892 with the degree Master of Mechanical Engineering. Appointed Assistant in Mechanical Engineering at Berkeley in August, 1892, LeConte began the teaching career which lasted forty-five years. His first course was Kinematics of Machinery, a course he had pursued under Dr. Rixford, then leaving for his regular work in medicine. With characteristic zeal he developed a revised course with his first senior class of four students. In 1893, Clarence L. Cory came to head the work in electrical engineering. For nearly forty years, LeConte and Cory were associated in the Department of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. They worked together well. LeConte introduced

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Cory to mountain climbing. In the summer of 1895 they explored the watershed of the Kings River in search of suitable sites for dams to provide electric power. Their findings became valuable information in later power developments.

When the announcement of Röntgen's discovery appeared in the newspapers, young LeConte and his associates read that "a Cathode Ray tube was necessary to produce X-rays." Some were soon found in the physics laboratory. They had been brought from Germany by Joe LeConte's uncle, John LeConte, to demonstrate the cathode ray. With perseverance and ingenuity, the young men were soon ready to take pictures. The small son of Professor Kower was accidentally shot by one of his companions, the bullet lodging in the arm. The boy, about three years old, was brought to the laboratory that evening and before an interested audience attempts were made to photograph the bullet. The first exposure was for one half hour, during which the child was under chloroform to prevent his moving. But the developed plate showed nothing. A second attempt, exposing one and one quarter hours, showed the location of the bullet. This radiograph was probably the first made in this country, certainly the first on the Pacific Coast, taken as it was only a week after Röntgen's discovery.

An ingenious designer, LeConte worked on building the shops and laboratories. He learned the material's problems of the gas turbine by experiment.

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He designed a harmonic analyzer; an important tool when electric power transmission lines were continually being lengthened and used at higher potentials. This is preserved in the University's numerical analysis

laboratories on the Los Angeles campus.

In 1912 the course in analytical mechanics for engineers was transferred from the Department of Physics to that of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Joe LeConte took it in hand and conducted it for over twenty years. His engineering instincts and sound understanding of theory produced a course which challenged students.

LeConte's teaching was the heart of his life. His notes were constantly under revision, until he had a shelf of bound volumes representing the evolution of a single course. Every principle found application in illustrative examples and further problems. His skill in presentation gave clarity to theory and engineering practice. He was liked and respected by his students.

In LeConte's life there was a second career, that of mountain explorer. The Sierra called him every summer. About 1900, his mountain area maps were the best. He and his father were charter members of the Sierra Club, founded in 1892. Thereafter he was a devoted member, serving the club successively as president, secretary and treasurer. He was a director from 1898 until 1940. In 1931 he was named honorary president, a post he held until his death.

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Near the end of his life, he wrote to the secretary of his department explaining that a leg amputation had left him unable to get about as he wished and added these lines.

“When I look back over the years of my life, what a wonderful life it has been. I had wonderful parents, a most happy boyhood, and a perfect married life. On my graduation from college, I got an ideal job, one that I held for my whole life. There are not many people who hold down just one job for a lifetime, and particularly a job to his liking. All through my career at the University, no one ever told me what to do. I built up my own courses, loved the subjects I taught, and loved my students. Then I always had the three months in summer which allowed me to pack through the High Sierra. Oh! the glory of it all. And for forty-five summers I camped in the mountains. What more could a man want? So I think I am lucky, if I had to lose a leg, that I should lose it at the end of my career.”

His Alma Mater conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1945. He died at his home in Carmel on February 1, 1950.

Baldwin M. Woods L. M. K. Boelter George D. Louderback

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Max Radin, Law: Berkeley and Hastings

1880-1950

Max Radin was born in Kempen, Poland, March 29, 1880 and was brought by his parents to the United States as a child of four. His father, Adolph Moses Radin, was a learned and respected rabbi. Max owed to his parents' influence his early acquaintance with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, and his early interest in classical literature, as well as his profound knowledge of a major religious tradition. He grew up to enrich these interests with learning in the law, and to become one of the outstanding representatives in our time of the Anglo-American tradition of Jefferson and Mill, which combines love of classical studies with liberal political principles, respect for the past with hope for the future—and all of these with resolute and generous labor to secure the realization of humane hopes and purposes.

At nineteen Radin was awarded the A.B. by the College of the City of New York, in 1902 the LL.B. by New York University, and in 1909 the Ph.D. by Columbia University. In the latter year he married Rose Jaffe, who

died in 1918. In 1922 he married Dorothea Prall, and to many a Berkeleyan their household for the twenty-six years until her death in 1948 will always remain a

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precious memory. At Berkeley on June 22, 1950, only a day or two after his friends had found him energetically at work, in high spirits and with great plans, Max Radin died. He is survived by one daughter, Rhea.

Professor Radin was a teacher in the public schools of New York City from 1900-1919, Lecturer on Roman Civil Law at the College of the City of New York, 1917-1918, and Instructor at Columbia University, 1918-1919. At the University of California he was Professor of Law from 1919-1940, John Henry Boalt Professor from 1940-1948 continuing as Boalt Professor Emeritus from 1948; he was Professor in the Hastings Law School in 1948, and a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton in 1949, Visiting Professor at Duke University in 1949, and Storrs Lecturer at the Yale Law School in 1940. He expected to return to the Institute for Advanced Study in the autumn of 1951. He served on the Commission on Uniform State Laws, California, 1941-1948.

One of Professor Radin's colleagues has written that his "published writings, including books, articles and book reviews, treat of law, archaeology, philology, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, history, logic, philosophy, psychology, and anthropology. His correspondence with scholars all over the world was voluminous. This productivity and

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versatility become more remarkable when the high quality of so much of his work is taken into consideration. Specialists in each field acknowledge the value of his contributions." Even to mention his principal books and articles would require much more space than is here available. But whether one considers his classical *Handbook of Roman Law*, his *The Law and Mr. Smith*, or his essay *My Philosophy of Law*, one finds in all of them a union seldom equaled of the scholar's zeal in exploring the origins and the rational structure of the materials to be explained, with the humanist's interest in making out their bearings upon enduring human values. "Little as it impinges on our consciousness" he wrote as the concluding sentence of his *Glimpse of Roman Law*, "the Roman law has colored and moulded our civilization, perhaps more than any single element we have derived from those ancient societies out of which we have constructed most of our social and intellectual life."

Radin's first publication, *The Legislation of the Greeks and Romans on Corporations* (1909) illustrates the fusion of interests which animated all his scholarly work. It illustrates also by the richness of its comparative material, and the unassuming mastery with which he used it, Radin's ability to integrate all the diverse resources of his erudition, philological, legal, and historical—

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both ancient and modern—for the purpose of illuminating a particular problem. And while he went on to publish significant studies in modern law and legal theory, he continued also to publish a succession of books, articles, and critical reviews dealing with Greek and Roman history, literature, and institutions, a moiety of which would have made the reputation of a professional classicist.

Such studies as Radin's *Freedom of Speech in Ancient Athens* and *Greek Law in Roman Comedy* show how by means of his legal knowledge he could throw welcome light upon literature and history. His *The Jews among the Greeks and Romans* is a monument to his mastery of both historical and literary evidence, Hebrew as well as Greek and Latin. His *Marcus Brutus* demonstrates all this again and a vivid philosophical interest besides, as well as the power to evoke living characters from the fragmentary and contradictory testimony of ancient sources. His *Cicero on Golf and Bridge*, *Roma Praevolstedia*, and *The Orgeterix Episode* will continue to give readers some hint of the sparkling gaiety that animated his conversation.

Among philosophies it was Epicureanism that appealed especially to Radin, not the “Epicureanism” which the vulgar hedonist has wrongfully appropriated as his “philosophy,” nor yet that

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which the stoics bitterly caricatured, but the humanitarian philosophy of such Roman Epicureans as Lucretius, Virgil, and Cicero's friend, Atticus. It was therefore fitting that, if any book had to be his last, it should have been as it was *Epicurus My Master*, which he had wished to call instead, *My Friend Atticus*. It is a reconstructed history of that fearful period of the Roman civil wars told by Atticus in the seventy-seventh year of his life and at the verge of death. All of Radin's historical erudition has here been animated by his sympathetic knowledge of men and men's affairs; and somehow he has made Atticus and his contemporaries resume flesh and movement and living voices. Even Radin's vigorous didactic style has here been subtly transmuted; it retains its concise clarity but has been transfused with a languorous calm befitting the memories of stirring and dangerous events that rise in an old man as he succumbs to an easy death.

Professor Radin's contributions to legal and classical scholarship were not limited to his published writings, many, various, and fruitful though these are. His colleagues in the School of Law have recorded with affection and appreciation the daily stimulus of his conversation and his lectures to students and faculty alike. And by his active and sympathetic interest in this University's Department of Classics he was a potent

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factor in furthering the effectiveness of its work. Many of the students trained in graduate work by that Department think of Professor Radin as one of their own teachers and as a friend to whose encouragement they owe in no small part the strength to pursue their studies.

In his interest in students as in all his other interests Professor Radin was a natural and practical humanist, for he had not merely an intellectual belief in the primacy of human values but a personal concern in the needs and potentialities of individual human beings, a broad tolerance of their differences and vagaries, and an unfailing willingness to exert himself to preserve their freedom, defend their rights, redress their wrongs, and rescue them from the frustrating circumstances in which they might become entangled. This with his insatiable intellectual curiosity and his wealth of experience was what infused life into every topic that he touched upon and made of all his conversation a tonic for his interlocutors; it is the reason why none who knew him will ever be able really to believe that his vibrant voice and hearty laughter are stilled forever or that such fullness of life as was his could ever be utterly quenched.

William R. Dennes Harold F. Cherniss Alexander M. Kidd

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Merle Randall, Chemistry: Berkeley

1888-1950

Merle Randall was born in Poplar Bluff, Missouri on January 29, 1888 and died as a result of a heart ailment in Berkeley, California on March 17, 1950. His early years were spent in his native state where he graduated from the University of Missouri with the B.A. degree in 1907 followed by the M.A. in 1909. In the fall of 1909 he went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he began his long association with the late Professor G. N. Lewis. For the first two years he held the Austin Fellowship; in the third year the Saltonstall Fellowship. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1912. In the same year Professor Lewis came to California to head the Department of Chemistry at Berkeley and brought Randall with him as a research assistant. The title was changed to research associate in 1913, and in 1917 Randall became a member of the teaching staff with the rank of assistant professor. Promotion to associate professor came in 1922 and to a full professorship in 1927. In 1931-1932 he was on leave and spent considerable time in Europe, especially in

Munich. He became professor emeritus in 1944 and spent the remaining years of his life in consulting work. In this connection he served as consultant and director of research for the Stuart Oxygen Company

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in Berkeley and as consultant and vice-president of Pioneers, Inc., in Oakland.

Throughout his career Randall was active as a research man as is shown by the fact that he published more than one hundred papers in various scientific periodicals. For many years his major interest was in thermodynamics, where he was active in the determinations of the free energies of various compounds and in the study of the activity coefficients of various electrolytes. His most outstanding contribution was his collaboration with the late Professor Lewis in the preparation of the book, *Thermodynamics and the Free Energies of Chemical Substances*, which is considered to be a classic work on the subject. The great rise in interest in isotopes which followed the discovery of the isotopes of oxygen and hydrogen caused Randall to turn his attention to methods of separating such substances. He spent considerable time on the separation of the isotopes of oxygen and hydrogen by distillation processes and published many papers describing his work and the theory involved. His research interests were not confined to problems of academic concern. He was chairman of the Termite Investigation Committee which published an extensive report on *Termites and Termite Control* in 1934. He also developed a method of sulfide spraying to reduce the hazards of mercury poisoning in confined spaces. His last scientific paper was presented at the meeting of the American Chemical Society held in San Francisco

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in March 1949; it dealt with the reactions occurring in the lead storage cell and a method for the prevention of sulfating by the addition of various substances. His work received recognition in that he was starred in American Men of Science beginning with the fourth edition and in 1932 he received the Prague Medal from Charles University in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Professor Randall was an active member of many professional societies. He joined the American Chemical Society in 1907 and after coming to California became one of the most active members of the local section. He served as councilor for many years and was chairman of the section in 1934. When not serving in these capacities he was usually found to be active on the section's executive committee in one capacity or another. Other professional societies with which he was affiliated are: American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society for Testing Materials, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, American Society of Metals, American Society of Refrigeration Engineers, American Society of Lubrication Engineers and the American Society of Welding Engineers.

Professor Randall was also active in nonprofessional circles. He was a member of the Berkeley High Twelve Club of which he was secretary and a past-president. His main interest was in Masonry. He served as master of the Henry Morse

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Stephens Lodge No. 540 F. and A. M., president and high priest of the Berkeley chapter of Royal Arch Masons, master of the Oakland Council No. 12 of R. and S. M., Commander of the Berkeley Commandery No. 45 of Knights Templar, registrar of the San Francisco Priory No. 38, K. Y. C. H., noble greeter of the Aahmes Temple of the Shrine, and master of the Berkeley Chapter No. 178, O. E. S. He also found time to be an active member of St. John's Presbyterian Church in Berkeley.

Professor Randall is survived by his wife Lillian D. Randall, two sons, Merle D. Randall of El Cerrito and Robert A. Randall of Antioch, and two granddaughters, Barbara Joan and Susan Jane Randall of El Cerrito. These and the many friends he made during his long residence in the Bay Area mourn the passing of one who contributed in so many ways to the community.

G. K. Rollefson G. E. K. Branch G. E. Gibson

Esther Rosencrantz, Medicine: San Francisco

1876-1950

Anyone who ever knew Esther Rosencrantz will always remember her as one of the most dynamic, energetic, vital, and enthusiastic of women. She had an indefinable spark and flash in her dark, penetrating eyes that illumined her life and enlightened and stimulated her students. This remarkable woman's life forms an interesting chapter in California Medicine.

Her early university work was done at Stanford where she received her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1899. After a cultural post-graduate course at Barnard she began four precious years at the Johns Hopkins Medical School where she was awarded her Medical Degree in 1904, being the second woman from California to graduate in Medicine from this school. Johns Hopkins, still in this day of ours the mecca for the research minded, still the outstanding center of new discovery in medicine, was then developing to world renown under the leadership of the great four, Osler, Welch, Halsted, and Kelly. These were the golden years of that famous institution. Here, added to her own impelling drive, Esther acquired a zest for research medicine and an unending desire to know the work methods of the great men

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of her day in medicine. These quests led her to work, year following year, in the Infirmary for Women and Children (New York), Brompton Hospital for Consumption (London), Charité Hospital (Berlin), Pasteur Institute, under Calmette and Lile (Paris), Insel Spital under Sahli (Berne), and the Tuberculosis Division of the Health Department, New York.

Finally she returned to San Francisco after thirteen formative years of world-wide study and experience. In San Francisco at the University of California, she became Assistant, then Instructor, and finally full-time Associate Professor of Medicine.

After World War I, Doctor Rosencrantz was sent to Italy as a member of the Tuberculosis Division of the Red Cross Commission, and for her distinguished work was decorated by the Italian and American governments.

In her work in San Francisco, Esther's leadership was felt in every movement against the great white plague. She was in charge of the University of California Tuberculosis Clinic in the San Francisco Hospital, and her wards there were a great credit to the University. The histories and records, which she maintained with meticulous care, might well be a criterion for others to follow. This was the remark of Dr. William S. Thayer, Professor of Medicine of Johns Hopkins and then

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President of the American Medical Association, who, in 1926, visited her wards.

She was Assistant in the Medical Clinic at the University of California Hospital; a member of the Advisory Board of the Arequipa Sanitarium; Consultant in the San Luis Obispo County Tuberculosis Department; Consultant in the Tuberculosis Division of the Hassler Health Home; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Sanatorium Association, the Pasteur Society of Northern California, the National Tuberculosis Association, the International Association against Tuberculosis, and of the American Academy of Specialists in Tuberculosis.

As a diagnostician of diseases of the chest she was excellent and at necropsy her written diagnosis was usually verified. Like her beloved Osler, the ward of the hospital interested and absorbed her life. Diseases of the chest fascinated her. She saw "in disease in the living a treasure, just as Leidy saw in every flower and stone, and bone, and worm, and rhizopos an inner beauty."

Together with her deep devotion to clinical medicine, Esther Rosencrantz revealed her inventiveness and originality in valuable contributions to the medical literature. One of these, far afield from her chosen work in tuberculosis, was on the semicircular canals of the ear. The great discovery

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of the antiform method of digesting away extraneous material from excretions of the tuberculous thus allowing the laboratory workers better to reveal the tuberculous organisms in sputum and urine, is her own and was discovered during her work under Sahli in Switzerland.

She had been and was on the friendliest terms and in correspondence with many of the world's great in Medicine, namely Sahli of Switzerland; the late Fielding Garrison, noted Librarian of the Army and Navy Library in Washington; John Fulton, the eminent physiologist of Yale and Biographer of Harvey Cushing; Will W. Francis, Librarian of McGill University; and many others.

She will be long remembered for her article, “ *Posthumous Tributes to Sir William Osler* ” published in last July's Archives of Medicine, which was a memorial volume on the centenary of his birth and in which she wrote that although “it is almost thirty years since he died, his eminence as a teacher and physician has not waned. Indeed, the years have added to his glory. No one has in any way taken his place as ‘the young man's friend’ and as ‘the world's best doctor.’”

One may readily see when this great woman physician died on last December 17th a great personality was lost. As John Fulton has said, “It is difficult to realize that that great dynamic spirit with all its energy, enthusiasm, and passionate

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loyalties is no longer with us. What a character she was, and how vividly she will always live in the memory of those who knew her intimately.”

E. L. Gilcreest J. L. Carr K. F. Meyer

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William Fuller Sharp, Dentistry: San Francisco

1866-1950

William Fuller Sharp, Professor of Prosthodontia, Emeritus, passed away Sunday, March 26, 1950. He had attended the family reunion on the previous Sunday, the 19th, with as full enjoyment as anyone present. On Thursday of that week he suffered a stroke, the end coming on the following Sunday.

Doctor Sharp was born in Sacramento, California, September 21, 1866, of English parents. In 1870 he entered the Westham and Stratford School for boys in England. His first report card indicated that “his work was generally done with care,” but also that he was “not very industrious.”

Returning to this country, he finished public grammar school and Oak Mound Academy at Napa. After graduation from the academy, he worked four years for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and one year in the commission business. Neither of these vocations seemed to be what he wanted to follow for the rest of his life, so he turned to dentistry, and entered the University of California College of Dentistry November 1, 1887. With two years of college work, the requirement of that day, and one year of preceptorship, also required, he graduated in 1890 with the degree, D.D.S. He served his preceptorship under the late Dr. L. L. Dunbar, prominent

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dentist and Dean of the College, following which he took one year of graduate work at Harvard University

Dental School, receiving the degree, D.M.D. (1891) which he chose to use.

His was a full life of professional and teaching activity. Following his return from Harvard University, he joined the faculty of the University of California, College of Dentistry as instructor in anesthesia. In 1894 he became instructor in operative dentistry, and in 1895 lecturer in mechanical dentistry and instructor in mechanical technic. In 1898 he was named Instructor, and the following year Professor of Mechanical Dentistry. The title of this department was changed to prosthetic dentistry in 1900, and Dr. Sharp held the professorship in that subject until 1914 when he became Professor of Clinical Prosthodontia. In 1921 he was made professor emeritus. In the academic year, 1926-27, he served as Acting Dean, at the end of which time active association with the College terminated. He served the College for more than thirty years.

While a student at Harvard University he joined Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity. On his return to California in 1891 he was appointed Deputy Supreme Grand Master for the San Francisco area. This same year he organized Zeta chapter of the Fraternity at the University of California.

Doctor Sharp had much to do with influencing the history of dentistry in this community, and

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at the same time he was influenced by it. He assisted in the organization of the Alumni Association of the University of California, College of Dentistry, about 1894. He saw many changes in the profession, for within his own lifetime the field of dental prosthesis was raised to a very high plane. Refractories and dental castings were unknown in the early years of his practice. Even the field of anesthesia was developed after the beginning of the twentieth century. The same is true with regard to all phases of dental practice—the refinements during these years were many and outstanding. Dr. Sharp saw and experienced the old and the new and thus made his contribution to the dentistry of today.

In 1898 he was married to Grace Bradford of San Rafael, and they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1948. He lived all of his life with the exception of the last few years, in San Rafael, where he was a charter member of Stanford Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, and for fifty years a member of Marin Lodge, F. & A. M. He was ever active in fraternal, educational and religious circles, and can easily be counted as one who contributed much to the professional, social and religious community of which he was a part.

John E. Gurley John W. Leggett James Nuckolls

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Dixon Wecter, History; English: Berkeley and Los Angeles

1906-1950

Dixon Wecter was born at Houston, Texas, in 1906. He took his B.A. degree in 1925 at Baylor University, his M.A. (1926) and Ph.D. (1936) at Yale—all with high distinction. From 1928 to 1930 he was Rhodes Scholar (from Texas) at Merton College, Oxford, where he received the degree of B.Litt. Then followed a long illness before his return to academic life. He served for short periods at the universities of Texas and Denver; and in 1934 became assistant professor of English at the University of Colorado, associate professor in 1936. The following year he married Elizabeth Farrar, formerly one of his students. In 1939 he became professor of English in the University of California at Los Angeles. He moved to San Marino in 1943 as a member (subsequently chairman) of the research staff of the Huntington Library, continuing to teach one class on the Los Angeles campus. In 1945 he served as the first professor of American history at the University of Sydney, Australia. In the summer of 1949 he was sent by the State Department to Central and South America, where he lectured in Spanish and English on American history. In July 1949 he became Margaret Byrne Professor

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of United States History in the University of California at Berkeley. He died suddenly on June 24, 1950, in the full tide of work.

Recognition of his abilities was abundant. He held a research fellowship at the Huntington Library during the year 1939-40 and a Guggenheim Fellowship for the year 1942-43. He was the Walgreen Foundation Lecturer at the University of Chicago in 1946 and the Harris Foundation Lecturer at Northwestern University in 1947. Baylor University conferred the honorary degree of Litt.D. upon him in 1945, and Rockford College that of LL.D. in 1950.

He was a scholar of driving intellect with a single-minded devotion to the search for truth. His erudition was great; and his untiring interest impelled him to explore an immense range of reading around his chosen field. He was a prolific and vigorous writer. He was at first a student of Burke; and a series of articles on eighteenth-century England culminated in 1939 with an original and notable monograph on *Edmund Burke and his Kinsmen*. Meanwhile he had begun to cultivate the broad field of American social history. His maturity had come at a time when a new generation of scholars, no longer preoccupied with political history, was exploring the historical relevance of America's economic growth, social institutions, and intellectual activity. It was here that

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he made his distinctive contribution to historiography. His knowledge of American literature and his interest in American society qualified him to write authoritatively in these new fields. His graceful literary style and range of subject attracted an audience much larger than the professional students of history. He was a frequent contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Saturday Review of Literature*. In 1937 he published *The Saga of American Society: A Record of Social Aspiration, 1607-1937*. This was followed by *The Hero in America* (1941), an analysis of the national ideal; *Our Soldiers Speak* (with William Mathews, 1943) a book of selected passages from soldier diaries and letters; *When Johnny Comes Marching Home*, an historical survey of demobilization which won the Houghton Mifflin prize in 1944; and *The Age of the Great Depression* (1948), an account of the years from 1928 to 1941.

Already in 1941 he had published his first article in a third area of study, that of Mark Twain. In 1946 he became literary editor of the Mark Twain Estate. He contributed a chapter on the same author to the *Literary History of the United States*, of which he was an associate editor, in 1948, and followed it with two selections of Mark Twain's letters—those to Mrs. Fairbanks (1949) and the *Love Letters* (1950). A further volume on Mark Twain, biographical and critical in approach,

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was, at his death, sufficiently near completion to be prepared for publication by his wife.

With his appointment to the Byrne chair in 1949, Dixon Wecter returned to American social history, the theme of four of his books already published. His lectures showed the same gifts of humorous observation and witty expression, the same sense of the art of history, the same sensitiveness to the life of the past which, with his zeal for the craft of letters, distinguished his writing. He served his students faithfully, and made them work hard. In spite of a polite reserve—the natural habit of one so devoted to writing, teaching, and the essential tasks of scholarship—he was already emerging as a new force in the University. It is certain that his many achievements were but a token of what he would have produced had he been given the normal span of life. His early death cut short a career of abundant accomplishment and still greater promise.

G. H. Guttridge B. H. Bronson Lily B. Campbell K. M. Stampf