



University of California: In Memoriam, April 1963

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William Hardy Alexander, Classics: Berkeley

1878-1962

Professor of Latin, Emeritus

William Hardy Alexander was born in Ottawa, Ontario, June 28, 1878, and died in Edmonton, Alberta, March 20, 1962. Of English-Scotch ancestry, he was a son of Henry and Jane (née Wardrope) Alexander, natives of England and Canada, respectively. He married Marion Wellington Kirby (a native of San Francisco and a cousin of his later fellow-student and colleague, Ivan M. Linforth) in Oakland, California, July 6, 1903; they had one child, a son, Lawrence Lyon Alexander, who survives them and with whom his father lived in Edmonton after leaving Berkeley in 1956. Alexander became an American citizen in 1944.

After early education in Ottawa, Alexander attended the University of Toronto, where in 1899, as First Ranking Student and McCaul Gold Medallist in Classics, he received the B.A. degree. He then came to the University of California, where he was a graduate student in Classics from 1899 to 1906, receiving the M.A. in 1900 and the Ph.D. in 1906. In 1933 he was honored with an LL.D. from the University of Alberta.

In Berkeley he was a Reader and a Tutor in Latin at the University 1899-1901, then Classical Master in the High School 1901-04. In 1904-06 he was Classical Master and Vice Principal in the Auburn (Calif.) High School, then, having obtained the doctorate, went as Professor of Latin to the University of Western Ontario (1906-08) and then as Professor of Classics—the first appointed staff member—to the new

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University of Alberta, where he remained for thirty years (1908-38), being Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, as well as Dean of Summer Sessions, for the last two years. He taught twice in the Summer Sessions in Berkeley (1927, 1931) and once at Columbia (1936). Our own acquaintance with him began in the summer of 1931, when we remember his as friendly, jovial, and vigorous.

In 1938 he was called back to Berkeley as Professor of Latin and remained here until his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1948, being Chairman of the Department of Classics his last six years. He was lastly an Associate Editor of the University of California Press for about eight years (1948-56), bringing to this task the benefits of wide reading and much writing and reviewing.

He had become a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1936, was successively Vice Chairman, Chairman, and President (1943-45) of Section II (literature, languages, philosophy, the social sciences), and in 1950, as Lecturing Fellow, delivered a lecture, "The Religion of Classicism," before eleven Canadian universities from Vancouver to Halifax. In 1940-41 he was President of the Classical Association of the Pacific States (Central Section) and for seven years (1942-49) its Secretary-Treasurer. In 1948 he gave a lecture, "The Classics and Survival Values," before the University of Kansas, as one of several lectures on the subject "The Humanities for Our Time." He was President of the American Philological Association in 1949, after having been a Regional Representative and Second Vice-President. In 1950 he delivered the annual public address for the

Classical Association of Canada, at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; this address, entitled "Peregrinus Sicut Omnes Patres Mei" and published in *The Phoenix* for 1950, contains his views on the place of the Classics in present-day education, in the light of sixty years as a student and teacher of them. He had been elected to honorary membership in Phi Beta Kappa in 1946 in Berkeley

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. In 1949 he was one of two far-western delegates to the Princeton Conference on the Graduate Teaching of the Classics. He was active for many years in the Unitarian Church, being successively a Trustee, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the First Unitarian Church of Berkeley, where he sometimes also preached.

Alexander was a distinguished Latinist and a lively teacher. His publications include one book, *College and Religion* (Boston, 1920); participation in two others, *These Twenty-Five Years* (the quarter-century memorial volume of the University of Alberta, 1934) and *The Humanities for Our Time* (University of Kansas Press, 1949); and about a hundred articles and monographs published in the journals of Canada, England, and the United States. Among these the most valuable are perhaps his many critical notes on, and interpretations of, the text of Seneca (1931-50) and his long study of what Tacitus says about him (1952). Noteworthy also are his bimillenary, commemorative lectures on Vergil (1930) and Horace (1935) and several other papers on each of these poets—including "The Enigma of Horaces's Mother" (1942), "Warfare in the *Aeneid*" (1945), and his presidential address on the *Aeneid* 7-12 (1951)—as well as three papers on Julius Caesar, Cato of Utica, and Pompey in the works of Seneca (1941, 1946, 1948), "The Professoriate in Imperial Gaul (297 A. D.)" (1944), "Seneca the Philosopher in Account with Roman History" (1947), "Footnotes for a Literary Portrait of Augustus" (1949), the *Phoenix* 1950 paper mentioned above, and "The EnquÃete on Seneca's Treason" (1952).

As a classicist he believed strongly in bringing the Classics to those ignorant of Greek and Latin, being one of the first classicists in the English-speaking world to proclaim widely the need of extending knowledge of the Classics through translation; for many years he gave a course here on Latin Literature in English, for which he himself wrote and published

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two volumes of translations. Another aspect of his humanism was his never-flagging interest in secondary-school teaching and teachers, going back no doubt to his five years of teaching in the Berkeley and Auburn high schools.

His most striking characteristics perhaps were his enthusiasm, gregariousness, and energy. "I have a deep-seated feeling," he once remarked, "that as a student following the Classics I was getting at **literature**, and a hope that in my days of teaching I worked for the same end. I should like to get that sentence into *In Memoriam*, next edition." (This we have from Mr. Harold Small.)

A. E. Gordon W. M. Green L. A. MacKay

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David Knuth Bjork, History: Los Angeles

1891-1962

Professor Emeritus

David Knuth Bjork was born in Stockholm, Sweden, July 19, 1891, the son of August and Jenny Godhe Bjork. He came to the United States in May 1911 and became a citizen in 1922. He attended theological seminary in Evanston, Illinois, and was ordained as minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. After a year at Illinois Wesleyan University, he moved to California where he continued study for two years at the Pacific School of Religion while serving as minister of a Methodist church in Berkeley. Shortly thereafter he enrolled as an

undergraduate at the University of California from which he received his B.A. degree in 1919 and his A.M. in 1920. His contact with Professor Herbert E. Bolton in lectures and seminars led to his appointment as a Teaching Fellow in Latin-American History, a field in which Bolton was a leading scholar. Aiming for a Ph.D. in history, Bjork chose as his dissertation topic "Alexander O'Reilly and the Spanish Occupation of Louisiana, 1769-1770," a theme concerned with the transfer of Louisiana from France to Spain and the suppression of insurrection therein.

This was a topic that required intensive study of manuscript sources in Spanish and French archives. His selection as a Travelling Fellow by the Native Sons of the Golden West allowed him to spend a year (1922-1923) in Spanish and other European archives and to visit his birthplace, Stockholm, to lecture on historical themes. Before his return to Berkeley he had completed his dissertation, mailing the chapters back

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as they were completed. Its main results appeared in 1932 in *New Spain and the Anglo-Saxon West*, two volumes of historical contributions dedicated to H. E. Bolton by a group of his former students.

In 1923, Dr. Bjork was appointed Instructor in the History Department of what was then known as the University of California, Southern Branch. Over the years he rose through the ranks and in 1958, after thirty-five years of service, retired as Professor of History. March 3, 1962, he died in his campus office of a heart ailment with which he had been afflicted for several years.

Although Bjork's doctoral dissertation had been in New World History, his European background, his knowledge of European languages, and his work in church history while in theological school, especially qualified him to give instruction in European history and from the beginning of his connection with UCLA all his teaching was in the European field. At first this was in lower division courses—the only division operating in Los Angeles, but as early as 1924—the first year in which the full four-year program at UCLA was authorized by The Regents—Dr. Bjork began teaching History 121A-B, The History of the Middle Ages, which was to remain his special field until his retirement. In this course several thousand students came under his instruction and influence. He was a teacher of unusual ability, giving both understanding and inspiration to the many students who studied with him.

By 1933 when UCLA began graduate instruction, Dr. Bjork had so thoroughly established himself in the field of medieval history that he was called upon to introduce a seminar in that subject. He had prepared for this by helping the University Library build its holdings in Hanseatic and Northern European medieval history. At the same time he had made a careful selection of printed sources and monographs for his private library and had acquired a large collection

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of microfilm from archives in Brussels, Luebeck, Tallin, Riga, Danzig, and other towns in Northern Europe. In 1938, as Travelling Fellow for the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Educational Foundation, he visited the archives of Belgium, northern Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and the East Baltic States and significantly supplemented these microfilm copies of essential sources.

Dr. Bjork's published writings were not extensive, but his influence has stretched far and will continue to be felt for many years as his students carry on in colleges and universities across the country. As a result of his work with Professor Bolton he published not only the contribution in *New Spain and the Anglo-Saxon West* mentioned above, but also two articles in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* and one in the *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*. As a group they threw much-needed light on the problems connected with the transfer of Louisiana from French to Spanish rule.

After turning his attention to the history of Northern Europe during the medieval period, Dr. Bjork published in *Speculum* "The Peace of Stralsund, 1370," and "Piracy in the Baltic: 1375-1398," "Hansa Towns and Flanders, 1358-1393"—a paper read at the Eighth International Congress of Historical Sciences at Zurich—and "Three

Hansa Towns and Archives” in Volume IX of the *Pacific Historical Review*. More and more, as the years passed, Professor Bjork focused his attention, and that of his graduate students, upon the history of the Hanseatic League. At the time of his death he was a leading authority on the history of this important league and was actively at work on a history of it. In recognition of his scholarship in this field Dr. Bjork was elected a member of the Council of the Mediaeval Academy of America in 1939 and its Vice-President in 1954. Besides being a faithful member of the Mediaeval Academy, he kept up his membership in the American Historical Association; Hansische Geschichtsverein; The Society for the Advancement

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of Scandinavian Studies; and the historical societies of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

In addition to directing the work of fourteen Ph.D. candidates, Dr. Bjork served on nearly one hundred doctoral committees. He was active in all departmental concerns, serving as Chairman of the Committee for the Guidance of Graduate Students and as Chairman of the Department, 1939-45—years that included the difficult war period with its military and civilian programs and its trimester schedules. He also served as a member of the Graduate Council during the early years of graduate work at UCLA.

Dr. Bjork never shirked responsibilities or labors and gave generously of himself wherever he could be of assistance. The Men's Faculty Club, his fraternity, the Alumni Association, numerous student organizations, the Southern California History Guild, and the UCLA Chapter of Pi Gamma Mu are some of the groups he served. This quality led President Sproul at the time of Dr. Bjork's retirement to point to “the selfless devotion” he had given to “the causes of the University” and to his “championing of the University on all occasions.”

Outside the department one of Dr. Bjork's most important areas of activity was athletics. He never lost the keen interest in sports that he developed as a youth in Sweden and was ever ready to counsel and assist students who participated in athletics. Soon after joining the UCLA faculty, he took the lead in establishing the Circle C Society for lettermen in minor sports and later became the faculty sponsor of the Varsity Club. He established and endowed that club's annual award to one of its members for outstanding sportsmanship, scholarship, and service to the University—the award now officially designated “The David K. Bjork Varsity Club Honor Award Medal.” From 1947 to 1953 he served as the faculty member representing UCLA in the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. In this latter capacity,

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as in his years as chairman of his department, he demonstrated a broad understanding of the problems of individuals and institutions—an understanding that marked him as an able administrator.

David Knuth Bjork was an active member of the Scandinavian Community of Southern California. For twenty-four years he was a member of the Swedish Club of Los Angeles. He was one of the founders of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Scandinavian Foundation and served as its President in the 1949-50 year. In 1944, in recognition of his service in fostering Swedish-American relations, he was decorated as Knight of the Royal Order of Vasa by the King of Sweden.

In Berkeley on November 6, 1918, David Bjork was married to Mary Dorothea Miller. In the charming home that they established many distinguished scholars from this country and from abroad enjoyed their generous hospitality.

David Knuth Bjork will be gratefully remembered by colleagues, students, and friends as an inspiring and informing lecturer and by members of his seminar for his skill in helping them find and evaluate existing medieval sources. He is survived by his wife; their son, David Miller Bjork, who is the Director of the American School in Bogotá, Colombia; and three grandchildren.

Brainerd Dyer Vern O. Knudsen Waldemar Westergaard

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Arthur Holly Compton: Systemwide

1893-1962

University Professor-at-Large

The University of California appointed Arthur Holly Compton as a Professor-at-Large for the spring semester of 1962. Professor Compton arranged a series of lectures on the general subject of “Man, Science and Society.” The first lecture on the subject of “Science and the Changing World” was given on February 15, 1962, and the second lecture entitled “The Good Life in an Age of Science,” was given on February 22, 1962.

Before he gave his third lecture he was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage and died on March 15, 1962. He was sixty-nine years old.

Professor Compton taught at Berkeley in the Summer Sessions of 1921 and 1922 and was awarded the LL.D. degree at the Berkeley commencement exercises in May of 1930.

He was closely associated with the late Professor Ernest Lawrence and was instrumental in securing substantial support for the construction of the 184” cyclotron. His close connections with the universities' wartime programs is indicated by his service as the Chairman of the National Academy of Sciences Committee to Evaluate the Use of Atomic Energy in War, Director of the U. S. Government Plutonium Research Project, and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Manhattan Project.

His most notable contribution, now known as the “Compton Effect,” was appropriately recognized in 1927 by the award of the Nobel Prize. In this experiment he demonstrated

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clearly and conclusively the quantum character of light. This brilliant research contribution was made before he was thirty. In the forty years of active research that followed the discovery of the Compton Effect, he continued to make outstanding and leading contributions to cosmic ray and nuclear research.

Although Professor Compton's formal service with the University of California was regrettably terminated after less than a month of residence, the University has been fortunate to have had his long and faithful friendship and support.

R. B. Brode R. T. Birge E. M. McMillan

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Albert Israel Elkus, Music: Berkeley

1884-1962

Professor Emeritus

Albert Israel Elkus came from a family outstanding in the musical, commercial, and public life of Sacramento. His mother, Bertha Kahn Elkus, was a distinguished pianist and patroness of music; his father, Albert Elkus, was a prominent businessman and several times mayor of the city.

Professor Elkus was born in Sacramento on April 30, 1884, and began there in 1896 his career as pianist and composer. His teachers were first his mother, then Hugo Mansfeldt and Oscar Weil in San Francisco, Harold Bauer in Paris, Hugo Kahn, Joseph Lhevinne, and Georg Schumann in Berlin, Carl Prohaska and Robert Fuchs in Vienna. He was a graduate of the University of California, receiving the degrees Bachelor of Letters in 1906 and Master of Letters in 1907.

From 1916 to 1928 he was conductor of choral societies in Sacramento and San Francisco, and in 1923 he began the long series of academic associations that were to continue until his death in Oakland on February 19, 1962. He was head of the Theory Department at the San Francisco Conservatory of Music from 1923 to 1925, and again from 1930 to 1937; Teacher of Musical Theory and Composition at Dominican College, San Rafael, from 1924 to 1931; Lecturer in Music at Mills College from 1929 to 1933, and from 1933 to 1944 Instructor in Piano there; Lecturer at Stanford University in the summer of 1933.

Professor Elkus joined the faculty of the University of California in 1931 as Lecturer in Music, becoming Conductor

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of the University Symphony Orchestra in 1934. In 1935 he was appointed Professor of Music and in 1937, Chairman of the Department, in which post he continued until his retirement in 1951, a tenure of fourteen years.

For Professor Elkus it was a period of intense concentration and activity, during which he gave his energy to the realization of his own vision of a university music department, a vision larger in its scope than perhaps he himself realized.

During the decades immediately preceding this period, the position of the arts in American universities had become perceptibly ambiguous, with the creative aspects of the arts under considerable pressure from the more obviously and enticingly academic historical studies. The University of California became deeply involved in this issue and took a lead in resolving it. Professor Elkus aligned himself firmly with those bent on demonstrating that all aspects of an art are academically compatible and, indeed, mutually fructifying.

But, although his voice was strong in administrative councils of the University, Professor Elkus was not content to establish his point of view by argument alone. Within the Department of Music he secured the appointment of a series of men of international renown, but of very different casts of mind: Randall Thompson, Arthur Bliss, Manfred Bukofzer, Ernest Bloch, Roger Sessions. He encouraged younger colleagues to broaden their interests at the same time they cultivated their specialties. And he strove constantly toward an ideal curriculum that would offer not only maximum value to the students but also maximum opportunity to the faculty. So it was that a historian might teach a course in musical theory and a composer a course in history, for Professor Elkus believed implicitly in the value of the contribution that the one might make in the field of the other.

While beset with the increasing administrative burden in a rapidly expanding department, Professor Elkus continued

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as long as possible his activity as a performer and teacher. He reluctantly gave up the conductorship of the University Symphony Orchestra in 1946, after twelve years in which he had established his view of the threefold responsibility of such an organization: to the players, for experience of great works in the mainstream of musical development; to the department, for works newly composed; and to the musical public for works they might otherwise not hear.

In Music 27, which he taught from 1938 to 1950, Professor Elkus presented to thousands of general students his own mature and balanced view of the art of music. In his later years, in places remote from Berkeley, people would approach him, identify themselves as former students, and express their gratitude for his instruction.

In 1951, reaching the University retirement age, Professor Elkus became Emeritus, and he immediately assumed the directorship of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, a post he held for six years. He retired in 1957. Accepting the invitation of the Department of Music, he returned to active service on a part-time

basis, and in the fall of 1958, in his seventy-fifth year, taught a course in counterpoint, a discipline in which he had taken abiding delight since his student days, and in which he had masterly skill.

On Charter Day, March 20, 1959, during ceremonies inaugurating Glenn T. Seaborg as Chancellor of the Berkeley campus, a grateful University conferred on him the honorary degree Doctor of Laws.

Until his death, Professor Elkus continued to teach piano at the Conservatory and to lecture in University Extension.

During his whole professional life, Professor Elkus was active in the musical milieu of San Francisco and contributed greatly to forming it. He was from 1933 a member of the Board of Governors of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra and served on an enormous variety of governing boards, executive boards, and advisory and administrative committees

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at all levels—campus, regional, state, and national. His friends in San Francisco were legion, and the confidence inspired by his presence on the Berkeley campus resulted in generous gifts to music at the University of California.

Professor Elkus was a commanding and beloved figure in the musical world of two continents. During his life a constant procession of young musicians sought him out for help and counsel, which they received from an open and untiring hand.

Professor Elkus came out of the Romantic Period of music, and remained deeply devoted to the music of that period. His gods were Beethoven, whose creative processes he studied throughout his life; Wagner; Chopin; Verdi; and Brahms. But he also had great love for the music of the Renaissance and Baroque composers and took a vigorous part in furthering the music of his own time. Whatever form his musical activity, as composer, performer, or teacher, he sought beauty as he understood, it, and his understanding was neither restricted by shibboleths of idiom nor clouded by fad.

As a performer, whether pianist or conductor, he was a true poet, equally at home in concepts of grandeur, delicacy, or drama. Even after the demands of administration had made regular practice impossible, his skill as a pianist was such that he made the most casual classroom illustration an arresting experience and a brilliantly lighted glimpse into his musical world.

He virtually ceased to compose after he became Chairman of the Department of Music, channeling his creative energy into the tasks at hand. Of his works one, *Impressions from a Greek Tragedy*, received the Julliard Award in 1935 and has found a place in the repertory of many orchestras throughout the world.

Professor Elkus is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Britton

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Elkus, whom he married in 1929, and two sons, Jonathan Britton Elkus and Benedict Britton Elkus.

Professor Elkus had a warm, generous nature, and a natural grace in all his human relationships. It would be hard to separate in his countless students the influence of the man from the influence of the musician and artist. A loyal and devoted friend, he evoked loyalty and devotion in his friendships. In a very real sense he survives in every student he taught, every colleague he worked with, and every friend he made, for there is not one of them who has not been in some degree changed as a result of the association.

A paragraph from his official correspondence as Chairman of the Department of Music gives a quick insight into his whole personality, for it reveals him as he affirms ingratiatingly his secure faith in the intellectual dignity of the artistic processes:

“I venture to emphasize a point of view of performance which, it seems to me, you have not estimated at its proper value—a serious and adequate production of a major work of musical literature involves certain professional techniques only as a means to an end. The end is highly creative, for the translation of a complex score (the notation of which is laid out with the care of an architectural plan) into sound involves an analytic and critical study of the work in relation to its character, time and period. Such interpretations of major works are properly to be considered as essays in criticism.”

E. B. Lawton, Jr. D. D. Boyden C. C. Cushing S. C. Pepper

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Franklin Fearing, Psychology: Los Angeles

1892-1962

Professor Emeritus

Franklin Fearing was a gentleman and a scholar in the original meaning of this now almost meaningless expression. Widely read in literature, history, and biography, keenly interested in the arts, he united in his own person the technical erudition of the twentieth-century scientist and the humanistic interests and accomplishments of a highly civilized human being. It is characteristic of life's ironies that this urbane, pacific man should have met a violent death. While taking an after-dinner walk on the evening of March 26, 1962, he was struck by a car and died a few hours later.

Franklin Fearing came of an old American family, Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary, whose restless energy led many of its members to join the westward marches. He was born November 24, 1892, in the little mining town of Durango, Colorado. He was the son of Franklin Fearing and Catherine Smith Fearing. His father was a merchant and farmer who had lived in the Utopian community of New Harmony, Indiana, and thus may have greatly influenced his son's lifelong interest in the possibilities and extent of change in human behavior. The early evidence of this interest appeared in his first position following high school graduation in Seattle, Washington, when he became Assistant Educational Director of the Washington State Reformatory. While holding this position he developed an interest in psychology and decided to devote his professional career to it. In 1915 he entered Stanford University, but his college career was

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interrupted in his junior year by World War I, when he enlisted in the Navy and served for two years as a psychologist with the Psychiatric Division of the Fifth Naval District. In 1919 he accepted a position as Director of the Psychology Clinic in Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained for two years. The National Committee on Mental Hygiene then offered him the post of chief psychologist in a mental health survey in Cincinnati, Ohio. Thus, before completing his work for a college degree, he had achieved recognition as a clinical psychologist. He returned to Stanford in 1922, received the A.B. in 1923, the M.A. in 1924, and the Ph.D. in 1926, serving as Instructor of Psychology during the last three years.

During his stay at Stanford he met and fell in love with Flora May Preston, who at the time was an assistant in the Department of Psychology. They were married in 1920 while he was Director of the Psychological Clinic in Louisville. After the Fearings moved to Los Angeles, Mrs. Fearing made a career for herself in the Civil Service in Los Angeles County.

In graduate school Fearing's interest had turned to physiological psychology, the field in which he was to make some of his most important scientific contributions. On the completion of graduate work, Ohio Wesleyan University offered him an associate professorship, a position he held for one year, 1926-27. He was then called to Northwestern University, where he remained for nine years, 1927-36. In 1936 he joined the faculty of the University of California, Los Angeles, as Professor of Psychology, a position he held for twenty-four years

until his retirement in 1960. Following his retirement he was Visiting Lecturer in Psychology at the California Institute of Technology in the fall of 1961.

At Northwestern University he established a laboratory for the study of the non-acoustic portion of the inner ear with reference to the maintenance of posture and the elicitation and modification of vestibular reflexes. Over the years his experimental papers reflected an ever-increasing emphasis

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on the phenomenon of modification in reflex responses, which, in the *Zeitgeist* pervading psychology at the time, were considered to be behavioral ultimates and immutable. Perhaps this trend adumbrates his future role as a social psychologist, which was to occupy the latter half of his professional life. In 1930, while still at Northwestern, he published the well-known volume, *Reflex Action*. This represented an impressive piece of scholarship that set forth the factual and conceptual aspects of the study of reflex action from the time of Descartes. The coverage of the literature is deep and extensive. After his arrival at UCLA his experimental work on the vestibular reflexes and their modification with practice continued in the laboratory that had been built for him. His experimental publications in the area of physiological psychology number twenty-six.

With time, his early interests in social psychology increased and his work in physiological psychology diminished, finally coming to a complete stop. This development, traversing as it did the broad stage of psychological phenomena, was caused in part by the impact of the social changes on the national scene during the depression years and in part to the growing international tensions associated with the rise of German Fascism. He became the first professor on the Los Angeles campus to devote full time to social psychology. He developed a curriculum in the area and attracted many graduate students to his courses. Many became deeply interested in the field, and before his retirement twenty-two students had taken their Ph.D.'s with him in social psychology. He also organized and taught courses in communication in the Graduate School of Journalism and in the Department of Theater Arts. Fearing's favorite course, and perhaps the one that made the greatest impression on students from all the social science departments in the University, was Psychology 147, "Psychological Methods in the Social Sciences." Here he was able to use his encyclopedic knowledge of the problems

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of social organization and of the functions of art and science in society to capture the imagination of his students. Many of them were to say in later years that this was the most important course in their collegiate life.

His publications in the field of social psychology, especially those of an empirical nature, were quite often in collaboration with graduate students. Altogether, he published work on mass media of communication, theory of communication, content analysis, propaganda and public opinion, and the social impact of motion pictures and radio. Throughout his "social psychology period" Fearing was a prolific book-reviewer; he covered a wide range of subjects and did his chores with a beauty and lucidity of style that many book reviewers might well study. By the time of his retirement he had achieved national reputation as a social psychologist.

Because of his interest in the mass media of communication, he was selected as a member of a faculty committee representing the University of California on the Executive Committee that organized the Writers Congress held on the Los Angeles campus in 1943. He continued throughout the war and post-war years to render valuable service in connection with the Writers Congress and Hollywood Writers Mobilization, a semi-official agency through which professional writers representing the eight major craft guilds of Hollywood cooperated in the war effort. He conducted seminars for screen and radio writers producing material for overseas use by the Office of War Information and served as consultant to the Motion Picture Unit of the Army Air Forces in analyzing the effectiveness of training and indoctrination films. He helped to plan and served as expert commentator on a radio series, *Reunion U.S.A.*, devoted to the presentation of the problems of the returning veteran. He served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Hollywood Radio Group, Inc., and

as Director of the Educational Film Institute. He was widely sought as a lecturer for community

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groups on problems such as intergroup tensions and prejudice, the psychology of social change, propaganda and public opinion, and mass media of communication. He was one of the editors of the *Hollywood Quarterly* and was also a member of the editorial committee for the book, *Writers Congress*. For a number of years he served on the editorial board of the *Journal of Psychology* and the *Bulletin of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues*.

Within the University he performed valuable service on many important Administration and Senate Committees. The one that gave him the most pleasure was the Editorial Committee for the University of California Press. Editorial skills were among his many competencies and he was asked to use them frequently.

Franklin Fearing was a remarkably civilized man. Perhaps the best way to describe what he stood for and the contribution he made as a man is to quote the words of two former students. One said, "He stood for all good things and was incapable of evil." The other said, "He was to me not primarily a scholar and scientist, although these values were central to his character, but a human being with much more than his share of dignity, integrity, concern, and affection for others. He provided for me my first and, to the last, my best example of the really civilized virtues. If I could have been like him, I would have been. I had no other teacher who stirred my imagination and affection in that way. I know he did admirable scholarly and scientific work, but I cannot believe that his impact on psychology as a scientist was as great as his impact on students as a teacher."

Gordon H. Ball S. Carolyn Fisher J. A. Gengerelli Howard C. Gilhousen Evelyn Hooker Daniel M. Wilner

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Alexander Green Fite, French: Los Angeles

1892-1962

Associate Professor Emeritus

Alexander Green Fite was born in Nashville, Tennessee, on July 31, 1892, and died June 30, 1962, in the Queen of Angels Hospital, Los Angeles, California.

He was proud to number among his forebears men who were prominent in the War Between the States and in the Southern Reconstruction. He himself interrupted his career to serve in World War I as first sergeant and later as cadet officer in the U.S. Field Artillery.

He received the A.B. and A.M. degrees, in 1913 and 1914 respectively, from Vanderbilt University where he spent his final year as Teaching Fellow in Latin and Greek; from 1914 to 1917 he was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford and an Instructor (1915-16) in France at the Lycée des Yvelines en Brie. An instructorship in French and Spanish at the University of Wisconsin (1918-22) was interrupted by a year's study (1919-20) at the Universities of Paris, Madrid, and Rome. On receipt of his Ph.D. degree in 1922 he joined the French Department at UCLA, from which he retired in 1957.

In 1923 Professor Fite married Emilie Henriette Dejean, a native of Bordeaux, France, graduate of the University of Bordeaux and of the Sorbonne, A.M. Wisconsin, Instructor of French at Wisconsin 1917-22. He is survived by his wife, a son, André Dejean, and a daughter, Jacqueline Marie Parker, who has three daughters of her own.

During his academic career of thirty-five years at UCLA,

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Professor Fite left a record of some fifty research items on the French language and literature, including fourteen articles and three textbooks: de Curel's *Repas du Lion* (1926), *Four Contemporary One-Act Plays* (1931), and Cahuet's *Missel d'Amour* (1936).

He delivered numerous lectures on and off the campus, before a wide variety of audiences. His distinguished appearance, debonair manner, witty nature, breadth of knowledge, and vigor of presentation made him a popular speaker with students in high school, junior college, college, and university, as well as with the general public.

He played an important role in the early, critical years of the influential *French Review* as associate editor from 1930 to 1943 and as contributor of many reviews. Since 1932 he has been listed in *Who's Who*. In 1937 he was awarded by the French government the *palmés académiques* with the title of Officer d'Académie. For many years he was Vice-President of the American Association of Teachers of French and served as member of the Executive Council and as President of the UCLA Chapter of the Scholastic Phi Beta Kappa, as member of the University's Rhodes Scholars' Committee, and as faculty adviser of the Honorary Pi Delta Phi. For a long time he was the departmental representative of the Community Chest Fund and Chairman of the Committee for the General Secondary Teaching Credential in French. He varied his intellectual and civic interests by gardening and by golf.

His interests were focused primarily on modern and contemporary French literature, particularly the drama, of which he had a magnificent grasp, but they ranged through all the other periods, as far back as the Middle Ages. Even stronger than his love for books, however, was his interest in people.

Professor Fite was generous with his time and hospitality to many students and colleagues who sought his friendship or help with their private as well as academic problems. He

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was an exact and demanding teacher who converted numerous students to a lifelong love of French by his knowledge, enthusiasm, and vigor.

Gabriel Bonno C. W. Hagge H. F. Williams

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Frank Nugent Freeman, Education: Berkeley

1880-1961

Dean Emeritus

Professor Emeritus

The well-known phrase “a gentleman and a scholar” seems especially apt in describing the character and activities of Frank Nugent Freeman. He was a gentleman in all his relationships, professional and personal, and he was a scholar throughout his adult lifetime. A few days before his death in Chicago at the age of eighty-one, he had been chairman of meetings of the Handwriting Foundation, an organization devoted to the study and improvement of handwriting by children and adults.

Frank Freeman was born in Rockwood, Ontario, in 1880 and moved with his family to the United States when he was nine years old. He received his B.A. from Wesleyan University in Connecticut in 1904 and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Yale University in 1906 and 1908. During his student years his interests shifted from philosophy to the relatively new study of psychology. For his later work in educational psychology and his contributions to education he was awarded the honorary degree Sc.D. from Wesleyan University in 1939 and the LL.D. degree from the University of California in 1951.

Following the attainment of the Ph.D. degree, Dr. Freeman spent a year in Europe as a Travelling Fellow from Yale and, like some other scholars of the time, was influenced by German psychologists. He returned to teach for thirty years at the University of Chicago, where he moved through the ranks from Instructor to Professor of Educational Psychology.

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In these productive years he conducted important researches and wrote a large group of authoritative books, chapters, and shorter articles. He greatly influenced the progress of educational research and the careers of many educational psychologists who later occupied influential posts in various colleges and universities. It was a time when the consideration of many educational problems was moving from the realm of opinion and debate to the method of careful investigation of factual problems by experimental studies. Frank Freeman not only contributed greatly to the application of the scientific method to education but was able to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of this approach in some of his later writings. Some of his best known researches were *An Experimental Study of Handwriting* (1914), *The Handwriting Movement* (1918), *The Influence of Environment on the Intelligence, Achievement and Conduct of Foster Children* (1928), *Intellectual Growth of Children as Indicated by Repeated Tests* (1936), and *Twins: A Study of Heredity and Environment* (1937; with Newman and Holzinger). His general books, many of them pioneers in their fields, included the titles *The Psychology of the Common Branches*, *How Children Learn*, *Experimental Education*, and *Mental Tests*.

During his years at Chicago and his later career as Dean of the School of Education at the University of California, Frank Freeman exerted wide influence on educational thought through his writing and his participation in other activities of various learned societies. He was Secretary of the Psychology Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from 1919 to 1928. He was a Fellow of the American Psychological Association and on its Council from 1937 to 1941. At various times he was Vice-President of the American Association of Applied Psychology, President of the Society of College Teachers of Education, Secretary and Chairman of the Editorial Board of the American Educational Research Association, Chairman of the Society for

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Research in Child Development and member of the American Council on Education. A professional activity dear to his heart was his directorship and later chairmanship of the Board of the National Society for the Study of Education. His work for the society included editing and acting as chairman of the committee that produced the thirty-seventh year-book of the society, *The Scientific Movement in Education*.

After coming to California Dean Freeman was also a member of various State committees on education in California and President of the American Association of Colleges and Departments of Education. He was a member of the United States Educational Commission to Japan in 1946 and on the staff of the New York State Commission on a State University in 1947. Immediately after retirement from the University of California he taught at the University of Hawaii and at the University of Southern California.

This long list of professional activities gives only a few clues to the wide-ranging interests, concern for human beings, humor and gentleness of Frank N. Freeman. He enjoyed campus life and friendship with colleagues from many departments of the University. With the late Mrs. Freeman, he did much for members and families of the Department of Education in the difficult years of World War II and in the readjustments that followed it. His retirement in 1948 enabled him to engage even more freely in community affairs. He was an active member of the First Congregational Church of Berkeley. He was a member and later Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Pacific School of Religion. He enjoyed recreation at the Berkeley Lawn Bowling Club and developed his hobby of photography to such a degree that he produced many beautiful pictures that won numerous awards in salon exhibitions and competitions in the San Francisco Bay Area and elsewhere.

Frank N. Freeman is survived by one son, John Wright Freeman, by two daughters, Elizabeth L. Collins and Frances

N. Rankin, by two stepdaughters and by eight grandchildren. His influence survives in countless ways: in the psychological study of educational problems, in personal relationships made warm by his example, in the quest for beauty through photography, and in the concern of many people about higher values and the farther reaches of the human mind.

D. H. Russell R. M. Eakin E. T. Grether

Winifred M. Frye, Home Economics: Santa Barbara

1878-1961

Professor Emeritus

Winifred M. Frye, Professor of Home Economics, Emeritus, was born on April 18, 1878, in Kasson, Minnesota, where her parents George and Anna M. Frye had pioneered. She began her long career in academic work teaching in a rural school in Minnesota when she was nineteen years of age. This was followed by another classroom position in the Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, Trade School. Leaving teaching temporarily, she became the Registrar of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons and also enrolled in classes in that institution. In 1906, Miss Frye decided to apply the broad science background thus far gained to a major in home economics. She entered Milwaukee-Downer College where she later taught courses in textiles and clothing and received a Bachelor of Science degree.

Her work at Milwaukee-Downer attracted the attention of Mrs. Edna Rich Morse, President of the Santa Barbara State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics. Miss Frye had come to Santa Barbara planning to spend her 1912 vacation by the ocean, but Mrs. Morse induced her to teach at the Normal School summer session. Four years later Miss Frye became a permanent member of the staff, taking charge of the domestic arts section advancing to the rank of Professor of Home Economics.

When she retired from academic work in 1948, Winifred Frye had devoted fifty-one years to various phases of academic

work. Of this total, thirty-two years had been given to teaching courses in textiles, clothing, and related subjects to hundreds of students who attended the Santa Barbara institution. During this period the Normal School achieved status first as Santa Barbara State College, and later as the University of California, Santa Barbara.

With vision, ability, and initiative Miss Frye introduced, developed, and taught the courses that have become the basis for a textiles and clothing major in the present Department of Home Economics. Throughout her long career she made noteworthy contribution to the development of the college while giving service to her community. Among the many projects credited to her is the establishment of the college bookstore. When traveling on the Atlantic Coast, she visited Capon House in Boston, Massachusetts, and conceived the idea of using its living room as model for a new campus structure to house the department's artifacts. This plan was carried out. The "Colonial Room" that evolved was a showplace on the Riviera Campus.

Miss Frye took graduate work at the University of Chicago, and at Teachers College, Columbia University. She also traveled widely both in the United States and in Europe. These broad interests and experiences were reflected in her teaching. Because of her rare ability to integrate the fund of knowledge from science, literature, and art, members of her classes were provided with a broad perspective. The esteem in which she was held by students is voiced in the 1927 edition of the college yearbook, *La Cumbre*. Here, opposite her portrait is

the following tribute: “To Miss Winifred M. Frye, whose quiet, forceful personality has benefited all those with whom she has come in contact, and whose endeavors have brought strength to students and faculty, we dedicate this 1927 *La Cumbre*.”

Retirement in 1948 meant only a cessation of teaching. Her

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concern for the welfare of the Home Economics Department and the University, and her interest in public service were undiminished. The latter followed a long established pattern. In 1912, when Winifred Frye had come to Santa Barbara, the community consisted of approximately 12,000 people. A close relationship existed between the faculty members of the growing Normal School and the townspeople. Alert to civic as well as academic needs, Winifred Frye joined other members of the faculty in maintaining and strengthening rapport between the two groups. Like many leaders in the early years of the century, she was especially interested in the status of women both in business and in education. With great resourcefulness, Miss Frye organized and became the first President of the League of Women Voters and a charter member of the local chapter of the California Federated Business and Professional Women's Club. While she was state president of the latter organization, this group and the League of Business and Professional Women's Clubs were merged. She was a charter member of Zonta International and the California State Employees Chapter 25, and also she was an early member of both the American Association of University Women and the Santa Barbara Women's Club. After retirement, she served for four years on the Adult Education Advisory Council of the City Schools. Throughout this period she headed many community service committees. An associate who had worked with Winifred Frye in many of these organizations, aptly described her as a “faithful, forthright, and farsighted” individual.

At the time of her death, June 6, 1961, she was a member of the committee developing a plan for Memorial Hospital. With characteristic wit, she described the committee as “meeting the needs of people retiring from retirement.” Surviving are three sisters—Mrs. C. C. Mitchell and Mrs. Milton Schwamb of Milwaukee and Mrs. William Wolf of Rockfield,

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Wisconsin—and a nephew, Stuart Thompson of Richmond, California, and a niece, Mrs. Domingo Perata of Alameda, California.

Charlotte Biester Florence Meredith Hazel Severy

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Lucy Matthews Gaines, History: Los Angeles

1876-1962

Assistant Professor Emeritus

Lucy Matthews was born in Carlinville, Illinois, March 16, 1876. She died at Chatsworth, California, April 8, 1962. Her mother, Elizabeth Palmer, was the daughter of one of Carlinville's most distinguished citizens, John McAuley Palmer, who rose to the rank of major general in the Union army, and later served as Governor of Illinois and United States Senator. Her father was a physician, Dr. John Pitt Matthews, a native of Herefordshire, England, and a Civil War veteran.

Lucy Matthews attended Blackburn College in Carlinville, from which she was graduated in 1896 with a B.A. degree in history. Two years later she received a Master of Arts degree from the same institution, having meanwhile served as an Assistant in the History Department. She also spent one year in study at the Washington, D.C., Art League.

In 1899, after a brief period of settlement work in New York City, Lucy Matthews married Haydon Shaw Gaines of Kansas City, Missouri. Following his death in 1912, Mrs. Gaines returned to Carlinville where she served one year as Instructor in History at Blackburn College. In 1914 she moved to Los Angeles which was her home through the remainder of her life.

In 1914 following a semester of graduate study at the University of Southern California, Lucy Matthews Gaines was appointed Instructor in History at the Los Angeles State Normal School, which had just moved to its new campus on North Vermont Avenue. When five years later the Normal

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School became a part of the University of California, she remained on the faculty and was an active member of the History Department staff until her retirement in 1941.

Lucy Matthews Gaines entered the academic profession as a teacher—and a teacher she continued throughout her career. During the Normal School years and for a decade thereafter she taught classes in United States history including a course in the history of the Pacific Coast, which was one of the most popular in the department's offerings. Gradually, as the personnel of the department changed, more and more of her time was devoted to English and modern European history, chiefly the broad lower-division courses. A constant reader with catholic interests, she was equally at home in many historical fields. Classes with Mrs. Gaines were never dull. Petite, but vigorous, vivacious, and alert, she was a challenging teacher who upheld the best standards of scholarship in the classroom, exhibiting on her part, and demanding of her students, logical and objective thinking based on adequate evidence.

For many years, until illness and waning strength interfered, Mrs. Gaines extended her influence into the community as a frequent and popular lecturer before women's clubs and other civic groups, lecturing primarily upon aspects of California history.

Despite illness and other burdens that harassed her during much of her life, Mrs. Gaines retained a buoyant and courageous spirit. Friends and visitors never left her presence without new faith and resolution. Her warm personality and friendly interest in students and young faculty members and her ready sense of humor were ever-present qualities that will be long remembered by all who knew her.

Brainerd Dyer Frank J. Klingberg Clifford M. Zierer

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Joseph Thomas Gier, Engineering: Los Angeles and Berkeley

1910-1961

Professor

Joseph Thomas Gier was graduated in Engineering from the Berkeley campus of the University of California in December 1933, and, after a brief period as a designer, he returned to serve the University continuously from 1937 until his death in 1961. He first served as a laboratory assistant at Berkeley, working in the area of heat transfer while simultaneously completing his work for the M.S. degree in engineering. Becoming interested in radiation, he served as a technician and then engineer in charge of the California Highway Patrol Illumination Laboratory. He then shifted to various phases of U.S. defense research and began teaching in electrical engineering. He continued his teaching and research on the Berkeley campus until 1958 when he was transferred to the Los Angeles campus as Professor of Engineering.

His research programs were mainly in the field of thermal radiation, particularly instrumentation. He was among the first to recognize the importance of spectral selectivity in radiant transfer and instrumentation. He was exacting in his examination of each facet of the operation of an instrument. This research contributed

to the development of many instruments, such as the Gier-Dunkle directional radiometer, hemispherical radiometer, and heated cavity reflectometer. His work gained him worldwide recognition as an expert in infrared mensuration and made the University of California a center of work in this field. He was the author of over fifty publications, reports, and patents. These important works

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set a standard of forthrightness and accuracy for others to follow.

As a teacher Joseph Gier is remembered by his students and colleagues alike as the best laboratory instructor ever to teach in electrical engineering at Berkeley. His great pains in preparing lectures, his deep personal interest in students, and his great grasp of the physical significance in mathematical abstractions made him a fine classroom instructor as well. He did not try to dazzle his students with his erudition; his goal was always imparting understanding.

Conversations with Joseph Gier revealed his excellent background in literature and in Western philosophy. He was well read, had a keen and wide-ranging mind, and was capable of incisive and vital discussions in philosophy, religion, politics, and economics.

In the area of human relations he was truly outstanding. No one who was associated with him ever had an unkind word to say about him. Often he was called upon to spearhead a movement to accomplish rights for the Negro race. He believed very strongly in the Christian ethic and, particularly, in the goodness of man. He therefore supported the evolutionary process in race relations. He was twice honored by Alpha Pi Alpha Fraternity: in 1950 as “Man of the Year” and in 1956 for “Outstanding Service to the Community and Fraternity” and was also honored by the Los Angeles Urban League for his attempts at bettering interracial relations.

A characteristic of Joseph Gier, which showed his interest in people, was his invariable readiness to listen to one's problems, large or small, technical or personal. He would always do his best to help. He was freely available to students, colleagues, stray visitors, or visiting dignitaries. He greeted them all with the same friendly and unassuming manner. He served for some time on the Los Angeles campus as a special adviser for transferring undergraduate students and would literally spend hours in counseling a student.

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To the best of the knowledge of this committee, Joseph Gier's appointment (1952) as Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering made him the first Negro to hold an academic tenure position at the University of California. Any students who may have had misgivings at the start of a course because of his race soon came to appreciate his superior intellect and to respect him for the man he was. Rare cases of discrimination were encountered during travel, and he always met them with dignity, patience, and lack of rancour.

In summary, Joseph Thomas Gier will long be remembered as having made great contributions to engineering, attested by his publications, reports, and patents; as having made his imprint on a generation of engineering students, attested by the deep regard in which his former students hold him; as having been a humanitarian, attested by his awards; and as having been a good husband and father, attested by the love with which his wife Kathryn and sons Ronald and Keith bear him. He was a credit to his race and to the University of California.

L. M. K. Boelter D. K. Edwards L. L. Grandi E. H. Taylor

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Greta Gray, Home Economics: Los Angeles

1880-1961

Associate Professor Emeritus

Greta Gray was born in Covington, Kentucky, on September 30, 1880. Her early interests in architecture and housing directed her to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where she obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in 1901. For nine years she worked in the fields of architecture and architectural design, including one year of traveling and studying art and architecture in Europe. Upon her return from Europe, impressed by what she had seen in housing and architecture, she resolved to prepare herself for teaching in this important new area developing in the schools. It was at this point of her life that she became convinced that she must teach others the importance of good housing and good design. Perhaps Emerson's declaration that "our attractions are proportioned to our destinies" became a controlling force; she retained this interest during her life.

Dr. Gray became a high school teacher after completing preparatory work in education at the State Normal School in Cheney, Washington. For three years she taught and supervised high school subjects. In 1913 she became a student in Columbia University and received her Master of Arts degree in 1914. This period marked her entrance into the college and university field of teaching.

She taught at the University of Illinois, Kansas State Teachers College, and the University of Wyoming, with summer session teaching at Johns Hopkins, Washington State, the

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University of California, and Columbia University. In 1918 Dr. Gray became Professor of Home Economics and Chairman of the Department at the University of Wyoming. Again she took a leave from teaching to prepare herself for more advanced work on the university level. She attended and received from Yale University in 1926 the Doctor of Philosophy degree. Following the receipt of that degree, she was sought by the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, where she was assigned to prepare material on home and house planning. Upon completing her work for the Bureau of Home Economics, she became a Professor in the University of Nebraska. In 1928 she accepted an associate professorship at UCLA, continuing a fruitful and highly satisfying achievement in home economics during the next twenty-one years.

Dr. Gray's teaching covered a wide area of home economics courses during a time when the department was struggling against such odds as budgets, highly inadequate facilities and laboratories, reorientation from purely teacher preparation to inclusion of advanced courses on the graduate level in research in foods and nutrition, family economics, and the development of advanced degrees.

Even though faced with multiple problems, Dr. Gray, during her six years as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Home Economics at UCLA, directed research and developed and organized courses in family economics, house and home planning, family relations, dietetics, and even in sanitation, before UCLA had a bacteriology department, so that students might be eligible for dietetic internship. She also prepared problems in institutional management and became instrumental with the Art Department in organizing in 1945 the curricula in apparel merchandising and design requested by the garment industries of California.

Dr. Gray's publications were consistent with her interests in family economics and housing. Her book *House and Home*,

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published by Lippincott in 1923 (second edition in 1926), had wide use in colleges and universities. Forty-five published articles are noted in her files and were concerned with such problems as housing standards and the home economist, housing in Southern California, overhead costs of meals in small homes, household management, and numerous short articles that appeared in the *Journal of Home Economics* during the period from 1918 to 1947. Among Dr. Gray's notes appears this statement: "It is difficult to find outlets for studies in family economics and other lines in which I am interested, so I have written more that is unpublished than has been published. The other day while going through my files I found a dozen or more I had not previously discarded. Among them were: 'A Thirty-Year Financial History of a Los Angeles Family' and a study of

'Consumption and Production on Small Acreage Homesteads near Los Angeles.' ”

Dr. Gray participated in the President's Conference on Home Buildings and Home Ownership. She was a member of the Committee on Hygiene of Housing, of the American Public Health Association, and also served on several of the subcommittees. In addition she was a member of the Committee on Eligibility for Omicron Nu. Between 1930 and 1945 she was a member of several county welfare committees and a member of the Tenant Selection Committee of the Los Angeles City Housing Authority. She served as a member of the Los Angeles Defense Council and the Consumer's Interests Subcommittee.

She served on numerous University committees, of which the most important was the All-University Committee on Home Economics. She became the guiding person in the early development of a building for the Department of Home Economics. Much of the fundamental planning for the laboratories and research facilities for the present building had their inception during Dr. Gray's chairmanship. She was a member ex officio of the Committee on Apparel Design and, as Department

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Chairman, a member of the Executive Committee of the College of Applied Arts.

The breadth of her interests and her delightful sense of humor continued through her retirement, endearing her to friends and students.

Her unusual attention to teaching, administration, and committee work affected her general health, and she became seriously afflicted with arthritis and was compelled to accept a sick leave from February 1949 until the date of her retirement in June 1949. With her sister she moved to Cathedral City in the desert near Palm Springs to gain the benefits of the dry, hot climate for her remaining years. Her death occurred on January 18, 1961, at Cathedral City.

T. O. Corey D. F. Jackey F. C. McGucken

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Frank Hinman, Sr., Urology: San Francisco

1880-1961

Clinical Professor Emeritus

Professor Hinman died of a heart attack on December 17, 1961. He served the Medical School at San Francisco from 1916 to 1950. Dr. Hinman was born in Forest Grove, Oregon, on April 1, 1880. He received his A.B. degree at Stanford in 1902 and was president of his graduating class. His interest and loyalty to his Alma Mater never flagged. He was one of the original members of Stanford Associates, which backs Stanford's fund raising. To his death, he continued to act as the leader of his graduating class.

At Johns Hopkins Medical School the degree of M.D. was awarded him in 1906. Dr. Hinman then practiced for a few years in Oregon, but because of the loss of his hearing, he chose to take postgraduate training in urology, which did not necessarily require hearing acuity. He was the first resident trained by the pioneer in urology at Hopkins, Dr. Hugh Hampton Young, under whom he worked from 1912 to 1915.

Returning to San Francisco he, for one year, was Assistant Professor of Urology at the Stanford University Medical School. In 1916 he joined this faculty as Assistant Clinical Professor of Urology and in the following year was given the title of Clinical Professor of Urology and Chairman of the Department, which post he held until June 30, 1950, at which time he became Emeritus.

During that period he trained fifty-one residents in urology.

He was recognized internationally as a great teacher of clinical urology. His clinical observations and animal experimentation earned him an enviable reputation, reflected in 149 published papers, numerous chapters in major urologic treatises and his monumental textbook *The Principles and Practice of Urology*, published in 1935. He was probably best known for his contributions to knowledge concerning the pathogenesis of hydronephrosis, cancer of the testicle and prostate gland and transplantation of ureters into the sigmoid colon.

He belonged to the following medical societies: American College of Surgeons (Fellow), American Medical Association, American Urological Association, Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons (President 1937, Keyes Medal 1954), California State Medical Association, Clinical Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons (President 1940), International Association Genito-Urinary Surgeons (Reporter for United States 1922 and 1939), Johns Hopkins Surgical Society, Los Angeles Surgical Society, Los Angeles Urological Association (Honorary Member), Pacific Coast Surgical Society, San Francisco Academy of Medicine (President 1937-1938), San Francisco County Medical Society (President 1927), Seattle Surgical Society, and International College of Surgeons (Honorary Fellow).

Following his retirement from the University twelve years ago, he devoted himself to a study of the relationship of philosophy to science which culminated in a book entitled *The Impact of the New Physics*, published in 1961.

On December 1, 1914, he married Mittie Fitzpatrick, who survives him. Dr. Hinman leaves five sons: Frank, Jr. (at present Associate Clinical Professor of Urology at the San Francisco Medical School), Hugh, Robert, Alanson, and John. The latter two are also physicians.

This Medical School was fortunate to have had a man of

such caliber associated with it for thirty-four years. He has left his stamp indelibly placed upon it.

D. R. Smith F. S. Howard J. W. Schulte

Clara Bartram Humphreys, Art: Los Angeles

1883-1962

Associate Professor Emeritus

Clara Bartram Humphreys was born in Dallas, Texas, in 1883 and died in Mount San Antonio Gardens in Pomona on January 13, 1962.

Early in her life she moved to California, graduating from Los Angeles High School in 1903. She then attended Occidental College, receiving her A.B. degree in 1909. Upon completion of her baccalaureate degree, she fulfilled the requirements for the Elementary Teaching Credential. After teaching elementary and junior high school for nine years, she took a leave of absence to attend Teachers College, Columbia University, completing the Master of Arts degree, whereupon she accepted an instructorship in the YWCA training school in New York City. Her successful work in this training school led to an invitation to become General Secretary of the YWCA in Lockport, New York, for the year 1920-21.

She became happily married in 1923. This union was terminated prematurely through the death of Mr. Humphreys in 1927.

The Art Department of the newly developing Teachers College of the Southern Branch of the University of California offered her a position to teach courses in art for the preparation of elementary teachers of art. During

her entire career at UCLA, which extended from 1928 to 1950, she was an indefatigable, unselfish teacher of prospective candidates for credentials to teach art. She rose through the ranks of

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Associate in Art, Assistant Professor, and Associate Professor of Art while at UCLA.

Her diligent attention to ideals of thoroughness, objective thinking, and courage to state views even though different from others gave her the devotion of students to a degree that many aspire but few reach. She spent a great amount of her time advising and counseling students relative to teaching the visual arts. She was extremely creative in color and color harmony and in the relation of interior design to every phase of living. She might truly be referred to as a leading exponent of art as a way of living.

Mrs. Humphreys assisted in and developed such important courses as an "Introduction to Art," a subject taught to all students who were interested in any area of art. Here is what one of the chairmen of the Art Department wrote about her course in "Introduction to Art": "The students have enthusiastically expressed their appreciation of this course and its effect in enriching their lives through the enjoyment and appreciation of beauty whenever found. Mrs. Humphreys's unique approach in the development of this course deserves recognition for a job well done."

Highly respected by school authorities and students, she was called upon to participate in many community activities either as a speaker, counselor, or in developing the curriculum in occupational therapy.

Her interest in the welfare of young people did not stop with this age group. Early in her life she became interested in geriatrics and the growing percentage of senior citizens in the population of the United States. Several years before her retirement and before the nation and the State of California became interested in the senior citizens, she became a staunch developer and supporter for the development of a plan for housing, living, and life care for retired faculty members and other professional personnel of the University of California. She became extremely active in this work upon

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her retirement, and it is to her credit that much of the work for senior citizens became an actuality in Southern California.

Mrs. Humphreys served as a member of several committees of the Los Angeles Welfare Council where she continued her deep concern for the serious problems confronting older people. In 1949 the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County appointed her as chairman of a committee to study housing and needs for the aging. This resulted in primary research surveys. In August 1950, through the efforts of Supervisor John Anson Ford, she was invited to be a delegate to the First Conference on Aging held in Washington, D.C. Following this conference she consulted several members of Congress and other authorities in this field. Information was also obtained in many major cities throughout the country. Two progress reports were printed on "Housing and Needs of the Aging" by the County of Los Angeles.

Perhaps the crowning achievement following these studies came to Mrs. Humphreys when she was appointed Vice President for the Board of Directors for the Congregational Homes, Pomona, California. Here she displayed amazing capacities in being most informed on gerontology, winning the admiration and respect of those responsible in these fields. She gave invaluable assistance to the Board in planning and piloting into actuality Mount San Antonio Gardens, Congregational Homes, in Pomona, California. These buildings and grounds incorporate many ideal features because of Mrs. Humphreys's long and devoted humanitarian interests as well as her gifts in art.

It is a great satisfaction to the multitude of Mrs. Humphreys's friends that her final days were spent in aiding others to live a more complete and happy autumn of life and that she herself participated in these happy surroundings.

James Blair Kendrick, Sr., Plant Pathology: Berkeley and Davis

1893-1962

Professor Emeritus

Plant Pathologist in the Experiment Station, Emeritus

James Blair Kendrick, Sr., Professor of Plant Pathology, Emeritus, died on May 30, 1962, at the age of sixty-eight. Professor Kendrick was born in Clover, South Carolina, August 13, 1893, and received his primary education in that community. He was awarded the B.S. degree by Clemson College in 1916, and the same year entered Iowa State University for graduate study. This was interrupted by a year of service in the United States Army during World War I. After his separation from the Army as a second lieutenant, he continued his training at Iowa State University and, upon receiving the M.S. degree in 1919, he accepted the position of Assistant Botanist in the Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue University. In 1924 he returned to Iowa State University for further graduate study. After receiving the Ph.D. in 1925, he resumed his professional career at Purdue where he remained until July 1, 1927, when he became Associate Plant Pathologist in the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California.

On November 18, 1919, before taking up his position at Purdue, Professor Kendrick was married to Violet McDonald of Ames, Iowa. He leaves Mrs. Kendrick and three children: Mrs. Don (Elizabeth) Gale of Davis, California, Dr. James B. Kendrick, Jr., of Riverside, California, and Dr. Edgar L. Kendrick

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of Pullman, Washington. Both of the sons are plant pathologists.

Professor Kendrick was the pioneer plant pathologist of the Davis campus. He was the first of his profession to be permanently located at Davis, and he established there the first laboratory and greenhouse facilities devoted exclusively to the study of plant diseases. At Davis he continued his earlier interests in seed transmission of plant disease agents by demonstrating the roles of a seed-borne virus, a fungus pathogen, and two bacterial pathogens in the epidemiology of four destructive plant diseases. When an outbreak of bacterial ring rot of Irish potatoes threatened the industry in 1940, he showed by field and laboratory experiments that disease-free tubers were the only insurance against it. His studies of disease resistance aided materially in the development of disease-resistant varieties of important field crops.

Professor Kendrick had a broad and abiding understanding of the relationship and obligations of plant pathology to agriculture. He was acutely aware not only of the need for basic research in this field but also of the obligations to do aggressive research on current problems of the industry. He also had a clear understanding of the need to make reliable information available to growers. Toward this end he prepared semi-technical articles for agricultural publications and encouraged the expansion of the extension service in plant pathology.

Growth of the Department of Plant Pathology at Davis was steady, requiring more and more of Professor Kendrick's attention. As local chairman, he was keenly aware of the department's goals and responsibilities. He proved highly responsive to the needs of the agricultural industry for more information on plant disease problems, and he aided in the establishment of a comprehensive research program covering all areas and phases of plant pathology. He helped select the staff members and thereafter supported their research efforts.

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As instruction increased on the Davis campus, he was active in organizing the teaching program of his department. The first course in plant pathology was offered by the resident staff in 1931. By 1936, four courses were offered, including one by Professor Kendrick who that year was given the title of Assistant Professor.

He advanced to Associate Professor in 1938 and Professor in 1943. In 1954 he became Chairman of the Department at Berkeley and Davis, holding that position until his retirement in 1960.

After World War II, instruction in plant pathology at Davis again expanded rapidly. From the first, Professor Kendrick recognized the need for instruction leading to advanced degrees. By 1952, all courses necessary to the doctorate program were available. Professor Kendrick worked successfully for the integration of graduate research into research projects of the department and fostered the establishment of graduate assistantships and fellowships. Results of his efforts were soon forthcoming. Graduate students increased until, by 1960, when he retired, twenty-nine were in residence at Davis.

Professor Kendrick was deeply interested not only in the graduate program but in the graduate students as well. He firmly believed that graduate students should be well trained in the sciences basic to their field. His wisdom in insisting on their obtaining a broad and thorough training in these sciences is evidenced by their achievements in later years. His interest in graduate students went beyond the graduate program. He was always concerned about their well-being and that of their families; he sought unceasingly for adequate housing in Davis. He was no less concerned about the students' welfare after graduation and expended much thought and effort in finding them suitable positions. Numerous letters at the time of his retirement gave unstinted thanks for his interest in them during and after graduate days.

Professor Kendrick understood the interdependence of the scientific disciplines and the importance of cooperative effort.

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He maintained at all times close and cordial relations with other departments and encouraged joint research programs among individuals. This resulted in increased respect of each participant for the goals and aspirations of the others. The high esteem in which the Department of Plant Pathology is held attests the wisdom of such a course.

He was a member of and an active participant in the following professional societies: Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, the American Phytopathological Society, the American Botanical Society, and the American Academy of Microbiologists. He was also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1944 he was elected Vice President of the American Phytopathological Society, and in 1958 became President of the Pacific Division of that Society. In 1952, he was given the Alumni Merit Award from Iowa State University. He was active in civic affairs; from 1936 to 1945 he served on the Board of Trustees of the Davis Joint Union High School, and from 1952 to 1956 he was a member of the Davis City Council.

On October 8, 1960, shortly after his retirement, Professor and Mrs. Kendrick were guests of honor at a dinner attended by some 200 persons. Many of his colleagues and fellow citizens warmly expressed on that occasion their respects for him as a friend and associate and their appreciation for his important contributions to the development of plant pathology on the Davis campus and in the State of California.

L. D. Leach L. D. Davis B. R. Houston E. E. Wilson

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E. Lee Kinsey, Physics: Los Angeles

1903-1961

Professor

In the passing of Professor E. Lee Kinsey in May 1961, the University, science, and the teaching profession lost one of their ablest and most eminent scholars and counselors.

Lee Kinsey was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 24, 1903, where he received his formal education, terminating with the Ph.D. degree at Johns Hopkins University in 1927. While in high school—Baltimore City College, which emphasized a broad background for a liberal education—Kinsey became active in the Maryland Academy of Sciences, revealing his inquiring mind by devoting himself, with the use of the Academy's telescope, to a serious program in experimental astronomy. This early schooling and experience turned Kinsey to science. Although he had majored in chemical engineering at Hopkins, his exceptional ability in mathematics soon led him to take additional courses in mathematics and physics, which were decisive in converting him to physics, his graduate major.

As an undergraduate, he gained an intimate intellectual association with two of the three leading professors of physics at Hopkins; combined with his strong desire for a thorough understanding of natural phenomena, this resulted in an unusual maturity and independence of mind when he began graduate work. His doctoral research was directed by the late R. W. Wood, one of the foremost experimental physicists of this century. Like most physics students at Hopkins, Kinsey came also under the beneficial influence of Professor A. H.

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Pfund, one of this nation's most skillful students of optics. Professors Joseph S. Ames and Francis D. Murnaghan, both able theoreticians and master teachers, contributed to Kinsey's aptness as a teacher. Thus four outstanding professors helped to develop Kinsey into a most able teacher of physics and a superb investigator in the field of optics.

Following the completion of his studies for the doctorate, Kinsey won a National Research Fellowship, which took him to Yale, where he became a close and lifelong friend of E. O. Lawrence, who, along with Kinsey and J. Kaplan, came to the University of California in 1928.

Between 1922 and 1924, while an undergraduate at Hopkins, Kinsey published four papers on astronomical subjects. His dissertation and one of his subsequent papers were on the important problem of sodium vapor fluorescence and the related question of the dissociation energy of molecular sodium. Soon after the discovery of the Raman effect, he turned to the optical studies of liquids, collaborating often with Professor J. W. Ellis in a wide range of infrared studies.

In 1942, Kinsey began a long series of spectroscopic studies of interactions in solids, especially in the rare earths, actinides, and other transition elements. During the following years, he built up one of the best-equipped spectroscopic laboratories in this country and developed an outstanding group of young scientists, many of whom have distinguished themselves in a variety of fields of physics. It can truly be said that Kinsey recognized and developed a field of solid state spectroscopy that has become one of the most fruitful areas of this currently exciting field. At the time of his death, there were probably more graduate students doing research in spectroscopy here under Kinsey and his former student, Associate Professor Robert A. Satten, than at almost any other institution in the United States.

Kinsey's dynamic drive and genius for searching out the secrets of nature and of imparting them accurately and inspiringly

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to his students and colleagues have earned for him a high place among the University's distinguished teachers and investigators. For more than thirty years all his students—but especially the bright ones—at the undergraduate as well as the graduate level esteemed him as a master teacher. He had an unusual gift to make students think and think rigorously; to understand the why and how of not only physics but also many other philosophical and even social and moral concepts; to spark his students to ask meaningful questions, and, often, to become his disciples. Many of these disciples wrote their doctoral dissertations under him in his special field of spectroscopy. Kinsey served as chairman of nine doctoral committees and as a member of six others for our nineteen graduate students in physics who obtained their Ph.D. degrees, specializing

in spectroscopy. Among his former students are such distinguished scientists as Waldo K. Lyon, Head, Submarine and Arctic Research Division, U. S. Naval Electronics Laboratory, in explorations under the ice cap of the Arctic; Robert W. Krueger, President, Planning Research Corporation; Lewis Larmore, Chief Scientist, Lockheed Engineering Department; and Robert A. Satten, of our Physics Department.

But Kinsey probably is best known and admired among his many colleagues on campus for his contributions to faculty participation in formulating policies and administering the academic affairs of the University. Since 1946 he has served on twenty important committees, including the Committee on Committees, Budget and Interdepartmental Relations, Educational Policy, and the Committee on the Reorganization of the Academic Senate. During most of this time (1949-1959) he was Chairman of the Department of Physics, and in 1947-48 he was Vice Chairman of the Academic Senate, Southern Section.

Kinsey did not yield readily to authoritarian pronouncements; he was much more guided by logic and his own penetrating

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analysis. He had an unusual gift for avoiding the irrelevant, and directing his investigative talents to uncovering the relevant facts of a problem, and then ordering and treating these facts with a disciplined and an unprejudiced mind. During the past few years he was applying this thorough technique to solid state physics. His efforts already had accomplished much to develop in our Department of Physics a fruitful program of research and instruction in this timely and important field. His death has deprived us not only of an able leader and teacher in this field but also of one of our gentlest, wisest, and most highly esteemed colleagues. But he lived the good life, a truly exemplary life.

L. P. Delsasso J. Kaplan V. O. Knudsen

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Ferdinand Diedrich Lessing, Oriental Languages: Berkeley

1882-1961

Agassiz Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature, Emeritus

Ferdinand Diedrich Lessing was born on February 26, 1882, in Essen, Germany. Even as a young boy, he was animated by an insatiable curiosity about the varieties of human linguistic experience and manifested his remarkable talent as a polyglot. When barely twenty, he directed his interests to the then exotic world of China and Inner Asia and was fortunate to come under the guidance of F. W. K. Müller, the most rigorous and erudite of the scholars grouped around the Berlin Ethnographical Museum and engaged in the multilingual research on the newly discovered monuments of Central Asia. In 1907 he went to China where he remained for some seventeen years vigorously pursuing linguistic and ethnographic studies while supporting himself and his now growing family by teaching modern and ancient languages in various Chinese and Japanese colleges.

Ferdinand Lessing returned to Germany in 1925 to complete his doctorate and become Professor of Chinese at the *Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen*. Two years later he succeeded his esteemed teacher F. W. K. Müller as curator at the Museum. In the early thirties he participated in the Sino-Swedish Expedition under the leadership of the great Swedish explorer Sven Hedin in North China and Mongolia and continued his independent or museum-sponsored researches through various trips as far as Tonkin. In 1935 he

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was called to Berkeley to head the reorganized Department of Oriental Languages and to become the fourth scholar to occupy the first-established of the endowed chairs at the University, the Agassiz Professorship of Oriental Languages and Literature. With the exception of several brief research trips abroad, he lived in Berkeley the rest of his life and was naturalized as a United States citizen in 1946. The program of the

department was greatly broadened under his chairmanship notably through the inauguration of courses in Mongolian and Tibetan, the first offerings of systematic instruction in these languages in the United States. An indefatigable teacher, he guided the first steps of beginners or encouraged the probing researches of graduate students, all with equal patience and diligence, in at least seven Oriental languages (Chinese, Japanese, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Pali, Mongolian, and Manchu) for seventeen years, having been recalled to active duty three years beyond the normal date of retirement.

Early in his career, Professor Lessing became deeply interested in Buddhism and particularly in the Lamaistic form of that faith, which was so instrumental in shaping the life of the inner borderlands of China, Mongolia, and Tibet. His researches in that difficult field were especially stimulated by the opportunity that presented itself to him, while a member of the Hedin expedition, to study closely the Yung-hokung Cathedral in Peking, an outstanding monument of Lamaist history and Manchu ecclesiastic policy. Lessing's exploration of the cathedral's wealth of iconographic material led to a chain of studies in the interrelation of Lamaist mythology, iconography, and ritual inaugurated by a solid tome *Yung-ho-kung*, Vol. 1, Stockholm 1942 (Publication 18 of the Sino-Swedish Expedition), and continued through a series of articles in several learned journals. Much of the meticulously documented research on this subject remained, however, in manuscript at the time of his death.

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In 1942, in conjunction with some World War II instruction undertaken at the University, he embarked upon a vast project which occupied him intermittently for eighteen years, the first scholarly *Mongolian-English Dictionary*. Professor Lessing was uniquely qualified to undertake this task not only by his thorough knowledge of the four pertinent idioms involved in the compilation of the extensive lexicon, namely Mongolian, Tibetan, Sanskrit, and Chinese, but also by his mastery of the Russian language, the chief vehicle of Western Mongolistics. The successful completion of this arduous work was cited as the most spectacular achievement of his long and distinguished career as an Orientalist at the time the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the 1960 Charter Day exercises. Though modest and self-effacing, he particularly prized that last honor among the several he received during the last part of his life.

He was the founder and longtime energetic executive secretary of the Colloquium Orientologicum. This active group of University and Bay Area scholars chiefly concerned with humanistic studies of Asia have held uninterruptedly regular meetings throughout the past twenty-five years for the discussion of research papers, scores of them subsequently published. Ferdinand Lessing's participation in the meetings was represented not only by ever faithful and lively attendance but also by numerous reports on his current research.

A lifelong devotee and serious student of the music of J. S. Bach, he found relaxation from his philological studies in playing the organ, attending Bach recitals, and in the companionship of scholars and reminiscences of his travels and of the golden era of European Orientalistics.

He died peacefully in his sleep at his home in Berkeley on December 31, 1961, fifty-seven days before his eightieth birthday, unaware of the plans made by his many students in America and in Europe to celebrate the occasion by a

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Festschrift or *Festnummer* in his honor. He is survived by Margaret Jahn Lessing, whom he married in 1934, and in Germany, by his three daughters by a previous marriage, and six grandchildren.

P. A. Boodberg Y. R. Chao M. C. Rogers

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James J. Lynch, English: Berkeley

1910-1962

Professor

James J. Lynch was born at Aberdeen, South Dakota, on July 16, 1910. He attended Loras College, in Dubuque, Iowa, where he was graduated *magna cum laude* in 1931; the State University of Iowa, where he was awarded the Master of Arts degree in 1936; and the University of California at Berkeley, where he was granted the Ph.D. in 1948. Before joining the Berkeley faculty as an Assistant Professor of English in 1948, Professor Lynch held a variety of school appointments. Between 1931 and 1938 he served successively as junior high school teacher, senior high school teacher, and high school principal at Littlefield, Texas. In 1938 he was appointed to the faculty of Arizona State College, Flagstaff, as instructor and director of publicity. He remained at Flagstaff during the war years, serving as civilian instructor in the Navy V-12 program during 1943-45 and as Chairman of the Department of English during 1944-45. Immediately after earning the Ph.D. at Berkeley, he was appointed to an assistant professorship and thereafter progressed to the full professorship which he held at the time of his fatal heart attack while on a picnic with family and friends on May 6, 1962.

Surviving Professor Lynch are his widow, Jean Lupton Lynch; three daughters, Jeanella (Mrs. James Arthur), Kathleen, and Bridget Mary; and two sons, James Lloyd and Timothy.

Always a generous and devoted teacher who earned the respect and admiration of students at every level from the

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junior high school through graduate school, Professor Lynch maintained also a keen zest for scholarship throughout his career. Long before completing his own graduate work, he published a learned note on *Macbeth*, and in the years thereafter he contributed many notes and articles on subjects as various as Chaucer, Fielding, lyric poetry, and Hawthorne. He read papers at meetings of the Modern Language Association and twice at international meetings. His major scholarly publication was *Box, Pit, and Gallery* (University of California Press, 1953), an account of stage and society in Samuel Johnson's London which was praised by critics for both its scholarship and its prose and which now stands as the authoritative book on its subject. Professor Lynch was deep in preparation of a sequel to this study, treating the relations of stage and society in early nineteenth century London, at the time of his death.

As a committeeman, Professor Lynch was a dedicated servant of the University. He was, for example, Chairman of the Committee on Subject A for many years, during some particularly trying times, and he served for three years as a member of the Graduate Council. During one year he served as member or chairman on more than a dozen active committees, and in the last three years of his life there was quite literally no time at which he was not engaged in preparation of one report or another to some office of the University.

In short, as teacher, scholar, and committeeman, Professor Lynch served the University loyally, cheerfully, and well, and in thus discharging what may have been somewhat more than a typical share of usual faculty duties he fully earned the esteem and warm remembrance of students and colleagues.

Nevertheless, it is probable that Professor Lynch will be best and longest remembered for labors performed outside the range of usual academic and administrative duties, and it is probable that he would have wanted it so.

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He will be remembered for his labors toward the improvement of education, particularly in the specific area of the teaching of English in the high schools of California and the nation. The greater part of his activity in this area must be accounted as extracurricular, carried on in addition to his regular University assignments because

of his personal dedication to the idea that all high school students are entitled to the best possible instruction in literature and composition.

To further this basic idea, Professor Lynch worked steadily at all levels, on all fronts, and through all channels. Not only was he directly engaged in preparing future teachers, but he worked with local, state, and national associations of English teachers, with citizens' groups and legislative committees, with high school departments of English, and, indeed, with individual high school teachers. His professional correspondence with individuals, departments, and associations was enormous and made heavy demands upon his time, thought, and energy. Constantly in demand as a speaker on aspects of the teaching of grammar, composition, and literature, he was never known to turn down any group, whether a national organization or a single high school department, unless the time conflicted with a previous commitment. In the last year of his life, he spoke at the conventions of the two national organizations that are primarily concerned with the teaching of English in the schools, and at many statewide, regional, and local meetings.

Much of Professor Lynch's writing throughout his career was focused on the teaching of English. It included articles published in professional journals, reports for a variety of associations, and a co-authored book on the teaching of literature. At the time of his death, he had just completed a heavily detailed analysis and evaluation of English textbooks currently used in high schools throughout the United States. Much of this report, for which the research and writing continued over a period of two years, was written in the hours

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after midnight, the last details in a seven-hundred-page manuscript being set down only a few hours before Professor Lynch's death. This final contribution will be published in book form during 1962-63 and will be one of the ways in which the light that was Professor Lynch's will continue to illuminate the field of his lifelong labor.

As partial evidence of the esteem in which Professor Lynch was held by colleagues and friends may be noted the establishment of an annual James J. Lynch Award to the most promising graduating student-teacher of English. The Department of English hopes, in addition, to bring to its staff from time to time outstanding public school teachers to be designated as James J. Lynch Fellows.

B. Evans K. Aschenbrenner A. Renoir

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Charles Albert Noble, Mathematics: Berkeley

1867-1962

Professor Emeritus

Charles Albert Noble was born August 14, 1867, in Soquel, California. His parents were early settlers: Augustus Noble, of English descent and a California pioneer, and Joanna (Shaw) Noble, of a colonial family of Salem, Massachusetts, coming to California in 1850. Augustus Noble and his brothers purchased a land grant in 1849 and established themselves in Soquel as farmers and orchardists.

In 1903, Charles Noble married Florence N. Coleman, also of an early California family. She died in 1947. His son, Dr. Charles A. Noble, Jr., Clinical Professor of Medicine in the University of California, and his two grandsons, Charles Edward Noble, and Dr. Walter Morris Hart Noble, survive him. He died, May 7, 1962, at the age of ninety-four.

He was a farmer boy, but, in truth, for such an occupation in terms of the agriculture of those days he acquired a profound distaste. After his father's death he lived at the home of his sister, Mrs. Yates Cunningham Lawson, and was able to attend high school in San Francisco. He graduated from the University of California in 1889

as Bachelor of Science.

His half-century teaching career began in 1889, and was interrupted only for the period 1893-96, which he used for advanced study in Germany, at the University of Göttingen. He studied there particularly under the two famous mathematicians, David Hilbert and Felix Klein. Like other American mathematicians of the period, he acquired an idiomatic knowledge of German, and a happy, intimate knowledge of

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German student life. His first mathematical paper appeared in German, in 1896, on a boundary value problem. His “Inaugural Dissertation” for the Ph.D. degree, which he received in 1901, was entitled “Eine neue Methode in der Variationsrechnung.” Thereafter he published in English or German, mathematical papers on differential equations, and, incidentally, one on the curve of concentration of a liquid solution.

He wrote various articles, for mathematics and education journals, on the teaching of mathematics in secondary schools and on the training of teachers of mathematics respectively in California, Germany, France, and England. He was inspecting schools for the University of California, in Marin and Sonoma counties, at the time of the 1906 earthquake. The sabbatical year 1906-07 he spent abroad, with his wife and young son, and under authority of the German Government, visited the schools of Göttingen and Munich. Also, for American use, he translated two books of his own teacher, Klein (in conjunction with E. R. Hedrick): *Elementary Mathematics from an Advanced Standpoint, Part I, Arithmetic-Algebra Analysis* (274 p., N. Y. 1932) and *Part II, Geometry* (214 p., N. Y. 1939).

From 1889 to 1893 he was a teacher in high school: one year of mathematics in the Oakland High School and two years of mathematics and English in the San Francisco Boys' High School. After his study in Germany he returned in 1896 to the University of California, as Fellow in Mathematics for one year. Then came the typical progression through the successive grades of instruction to the professorship. He saw the University of California grow from a small institution into one of international eminence.

He was a member of the professional mathematical societies and of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

He became Emeritus in 1937. But later, during World War II, while so many of his colleagues were at the Aberdeen

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Proving Grounds or the Pentagon he returned to teach again in the Department of Mathematics, donating his services to the University.

Charles Noble was a person of great charm. He grew up in an uncrowded society, of which he preserved the virtues. At once the stranger would feel at home in his presence.

He loved the mountains of California. As a youth, he and his companions would tramp from Berkeley to the top of Mount Diablo, and back again next day. In the late nineties he made pack trips with the Sierra Club successively from north to south in the high mountains. Although severe arthritis forced him to discontinue these extended activities, he continued to enjoy with his friends the lodge of the Sierra Ski Club in winter and in July the tent camp on its forty acres of forest and flowers.

The picture of Charles Noble will be found in the group photograph of the charter members of the Faculty Club. He was also a founding father of the Kosmos Club. To give of himself was his nature. For more than one generation he and old friends would meet for Thursday lunch at the University Club in San Francisco. The pre-Christmas gathering at his home was a notable occasion, because the friends of his youth were friends for life. He continued, however, to absorb new ones, some from among younger colleagues and from among our graduate students of mathematics. He added much to the happiness of these last during the time of their advanced study, and celebrated gaily with them their attainment of the Ph.D. degree. Friends, old and new,

would come to his house in the late afternoons, to join him in anecdote, argument, and jollity.

In conclusion we quote a statement of one of his longtime friends and old time pupils: ¹

“Happily I was one of his students (in high school). Already I had begun to wonder at the separateness of the various

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types of mathematics to which I had been exposed. At once my new teacher began to relate them. And a life-long friendship grew. Some of the girls made eyes (he was handsome, dark-haired, straight and trim). But for him teaching was strictly business—a human business that stirred my enthusiasm.”

G. C. Evans T. Buck H. Lewy

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William Michael Regan, Animal Husbandry: Davis

1884-1962

Professor Emeritus

William Michael Regan was born in Joplin, Missouri, on February 18, 1884, and died April 14, 1962, at his home in Davis, California. Professor Regan was survived by his wife, Susan F. Regan (now deceased); his daughters, Martha Susan and Mary Clara; and his son, William Michael II.

Professor Regan received his B.S. degree in Agriculture in 1912 from the University of Missouri and his M.S. degree from the same institution in 1914, majoring in dairy production. From 1912 to 1915 Professor Regan was Instructor in the Dairy Department at the University of Missouri and from 1915 to 1917 Associate Professor and head of the Department of Dairying at the University of Nevada. Going to the University of New Jersey in 1917, he became head of the Dairy Department, with an interval of war service in 1918. While at the University of New Jersey he initiated the first large-scale inbreeding experiment with dairy cattle. In 1922 he came to the University of California, bringing with him the nucleus of the experimental herd of cattle so as to continue this study, which is still in progress—a condition he prescribed in accepting the University's invitation! During the course of the experiment ten hereditary defects of dairy cattle were uncovered and their modes of inheritance determined. Additional data collected over many years have resulted in a total of eighteen scientific papers covering, in addition to the hereditary defects, the effects of inbreeding

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on calf mortality, growth, fertility, milk production, and length of gestation period.

In addition to the breeding experiment Professor Regan made other substantial contributions to the dairy industry of California and the United States. He initiated some of the earliest research on the effects of environmental temperature and humidity on the physiology of the dairy cow, including the effects of these factors on the composition of her milk. Other research interests included studies on the solids-not-fat content of milk, a subject of great interest to dairymen and the consuming public at the present time. Professor Regan was also instrumental in determining the nutritive value of numerous dairy feeds and collaborated in an important project for the study of the causes and prevention of bloat in cattle. Professor Regan's research resulted in the publication of over forty scientific papers. In addition, he wrote a large number of articles of popular interest for many of the agricultural papers.

In addition to his research, Professor Regan will long be remembered for his active and wholehearted cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service helping to improve the efficiency of dairying in

1. Dr. Harry Beal Torrey

California.

Cooperatively with the Agricultural Engineering Division he was directly connected with the development of plans and specifications that have been adopted as the legal minimum standards for dairy farm buildings in California. The relationship between the University and the Dairy Breed Registry Associations involving official testing for milk production programs was under his constant direction for many years. He was in a large measure responsible for the organization of the California Purebred Dairy Cattle Association.

Professor Regan was an able and dedicated teacher throughout a period of thirty-nine years. Hundreds of students found in him a sympathetic friend as well as a competent instructor; they were influenced by his character and

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ideals while they were taught by his knowledge and experience. Many of his former students occupy positions of leadership in agriculture.

In addition to his research and teaching, Professor Regan will long be remembered for his warmth of personality and his sense of humor. His scholarly interests were balanced by his deep feeling for people and their problems.

Professor Regan was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, the American Dairy Science Association, the American Society of Animal Production, the American Genetic Association, and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Professor Regan retired from the University of California in 1951.

S. W. Mead H. H. Cole C. B. Hutchison K. A. Ryerson

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John Harrington Smith, English: Los Angeles

1903-1961

Professor

John Harrington Smith, Professor of English on the Los Angeles campus, died on December 26, 1961, in Los Angeles. Professor Smith was born in East St. Louis, Illinois, on June 7, 1903, the son of Dr. Harvey S. Smith and Lucy Clanahan Smith. He attended the public schools of East St. Louis, graduating from high school in 1919. At the age of sixteen he enrolled in Washington University, St. Louis, and took his A.B. in 1923, and M.A. in 1925 from that institution. He continued his graduate work at Harvard, where he was awarded the Ph.D. in 1946.

He began his almost forty years of teaching immediately after graduation in 1923. With the exception of two years of leave for graduate study, he was on the faculty of Washington University until 1950, having achieved the rank of Associate Professor there in 1947. In 1950 he was appointed Associate Professor of English at UCLA, and was promoted to Professor in 1955.

Professor Smith began his scholarly career with an article in *Washington University Studies* in 1925 and thereafter steadily contributed to the learned journals in his field. At his death he had produced some thirty articles, numerous reviews, and two books. The first of his books was *The Gay Couple in Restoration Drama* published by the Harvard University Press in 1948. Like of Professor Smith's work, this was based on careful and sound research and written with vitality and wit. From the date of its publication, it was accepted

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as a significant contribution to the study of English drama, and it continues to be cited as a standard work in the field. In 1956 he contributed the commentary on Dryden's early prologues and epilogues which were printed in the first volume of the California edition of Dryden's works. Despite ill health during the last few years of his life, his scholarly interests and activity never flagged; his Augustan Reprint edition of *Three Hours After Marriage* was published three days before his death, and Volume VIII of the California Dryden, which he edited with Dougald McMillan and Vinton A. Dearing, appeared three days after his death. Thus he ended his career with a study of Dryden, whom he had begun to investigate with his first article in 1925. These last works were done with the same care and enthusiasm that had marked all his writing, and they will undoubtedly be as well received by the scholarly world.

In the classroom, Professor Smith was undeviating in his demands that students meet a high standard of excellence. At the same time he was intensely concerned with the development of his students, giving unstintingly to them of his time and counsel. He was equally generous with his colleagues, and at the time of his death his departmental chairman spoke for all of them when he said of Professor Smith that "he was a man of good will."

Professor Smith is survived by his widow, Catherine Evans Smith; by his son, John Harrington Smith, Jr., of New York City; by his mother, Lucy Clanahan Smith, of East St. Louis, Illinois; and by his brothers, Dr. Robert S. Smith, Boise, Idaho, Dr. Carl W. Smith, Orinda, California, Mr. Richard Smith, Lexington, Kentucky, and Dr. Harvey S. Smith, Springfield, Missouri.

Philip C. Durham Thomas P. Jenkin H. T. Swedenberg

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Frank Mann Stewart, Political Science: Los Angeles

1894-1961

Professor Emeritus

On May 26, 1961, a dinner was held on the Los Angeles campus of the University honoring Frank Mann Stewart, whose teaching career, covering a span of forty-five years, was drawing to a close. In his characteristic self-effacing manner he expressed his gratitude for the privilege of having played a part in training hundreds of young men and women who have had distinguished careers as university presidents, chancellors, deans, professors, city managers, public administration technicians, business executives, and attorneys. Many former students were present on this occasion, including the president and an ex-president of the American Political Science Association who crossed the continent to pay him tribute. Less than five months later, on October 17, 1961, he passed away following a brief illness. He is survived by his wife, Martha Roberta; a brother, Dr. Allen T. Stewart; and a sister, Josephine (Mrs. B. B. Priest).

Dr. Stewart was born at Sherman, Texas, on April 8, 1894, and attended the public schools of that city. His scholastic rival and close friend through four years of high school was Martha Roberta Dulin, who was to become his wife in 1921. After one year at Austin College he entered the University of Texas, where he was graduated in 1915. He stayed on at Texas as a tutor, and then as a regular faculty member, while pursuing his graduate studies. These were interrupted by war service (he was discharged as a captain), but in 1928 he received his doctorate from the University of Chicago. He

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returned to Texas, and a year later was promoted to Professor and made Chairman of his Department.

In 1932 Dr. Stewart joined the staff of the Los Angeles campus of the University of California, having served as a Visiting Professor in 1930-31. He was the organizer and first director of its Bureau of Governmental

Research and the key figure in the development of graduate studies in public administration. He was equally active in the work of various civic groups, alike at the local and the national level. He served on the Council of the American Political Science Association, 1931-34, and was its National Vice President in 1941. The Los Angeles City Council, which frequently had called upon him for advice, adjourned in his memory upon learning of his death. Town Hall counts him as a charter member. He assisted in the drafting of the National Municipal League's *Model State Constitution*, and was chosen by the League to write its official history, *A Half Century of Municipal Reform*, published in 1950.

We are indebted to Dr. Stewart for five books and a number of articles that have contributed immeasurably to our understanding of the administrative process. As director of the Bureau of Governmental Research and in various editorial capacities, he was responsible for the planning and successful completion of many additional studies. Only a month before his death he was blocking out plans for a series of studies on the impeachment process in California.

Dr. Stewart's motto was the same as the advice that he gave to his students: "Work hard, but never take yourself too seriously." He never sought the limelight for himself. His warm, friendly personality and his dry, subtle wit will be missed in the halls of the building named after his dearest friend and favorite mentor, Charles Grove Haines.

J. A. C. Grant Russell H. Fitzgibbon Waldemar Westergaard

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Nicholas Lloyd Taliaferro, Geology: Berkeley

1890-1961

Professor Emeritus

When Nicholas Lloyd Taliaferro was killed suddenly in an automobile accident near Lafayette on November 16, 1961, a colorful personality was lost, a prince among geological surveyors, one who knew more about the geological history of California and mapped more of its surface than any in his profession ever did or are likely to do. He was born on October 6, 1890, in Augusta, Kentucky, and hence was generally and affectionately called "Tucky," though a few bewildered freshmen incurred his fleeting wrath when they first met him by pronouncing his name as it is spelled. His family on both sides came to this country more than 250 years ago, and among them he counted some of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, French, and Italian origin.

Tucky received his B.S. degree on the Berkeley campus in 1913, and during the following year, after a brief spell as engineer at the Yellow Aster Mine in Randsburg, he served as a Teaching Assistant. From 1914 to 1916, he traveled widely in China and the Philippines, doing geological exploration for the Standard Oil Company under the direction of the late Professor Louderback. In 1917, as Junior Engineer in the U.S. Bureau of Mines, he was engaged in war-minerals investigations. Then, between 1918 and 1920, he was one of two instructors who, along with Professors Lawson, Louderback, and Eakle, and a Teaching Fellow, constituted the entire Department of Geology at Berkeley. He was awarded

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the Ph.D. degree in 1920, his thesis dealing with the manganese deposits of the Sierra Nevada.

Tucky had already begun a lifelong and successful career as a consulting geologist, specializing in oil exploration, while still an Instructor. After receiving his doctorate, he left the campus for six years to devote full time to this work, chiefly in the western states, but also in Mexico and Alaska. During part of this period, he was Chief Geologist for the Ventura Consolidated Oil Fields and subsidiary companies.

Oil geologists were in great demand in those days and the ones immediately thereafter; accordingly, Professors Lawson and Louderback invited Tucky to return to Berkeley to take charge of instruction in field mapping and in structural and non-metalliferous economic geology. He was appointed Associate Professor in 1926 and served in that capacity for a decade. From 1936 until he retired in 1958, he was Professor of Geology, and between 1937 and 1945 he also served as Chairman of the Department.

Tucky was first and foremost a field geologist and few, if any, equalled or excelled him in this role. His devotion to mapping was passionate; no sooner had he finished one quadrangle than he had immediately to start on the next. Mapping became for him as much an end in itself as a means to an end. He loved the geologic hunt; he cared much less for skinning, cooking, and serving the quarry. He mapped no less than twenty-six quadrangles in the State, covering more than 6,000 square miles, and in doing so he walked across the California hills for well over 50,000 miles! Interpretations inevitably become modified, but the lines he drew on his maps and the structure-sections he made from them will long continue to be valuable guides for future work.

Tucky's important contributions to our understanding of the geological history of California were greatly augmented by the rigorous field training he gave to more than a thousand students, many of whom have since risen to high positions

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in oil and mining companies and in State and Federal surveys. For thirty-three years he ran the Geology Summer Camp, a record unlikely ever to be equalled, and much of the fine standing now enjoyed by the department is attributable to the splendid training he gave in field geology. It was there, in the field, that he was at his best; he worked the students hard and long, yet only the slackers fail to recall him with feelings of respect and affection. He was gruff at times, and his vocabulary could be salty, but always those who liked him best were those who got to know him best.

Tucky was not a voluminous writer, and most of his important papers were published between 1933 and 1944, but when he took pencil in hand he wrote easily and clearly, filling unfilled bluebooks by the dozen! Invariably, however, another unmapped quadrangle beckoned, so that many sheets he mapped were left without an explanatory statement. His principal published contributions deal with the geology of the Coast Ranges of California, for while he did an immense amount of work in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, little of what he discovered there reached the printed page. Among his publications, these are perhaps the chief: *The Relation of Volcanism to Diatomaceous and Associated Siliceous Sediments* (1933); *Contraction Phenomena in Cherts* (1934); *Some Properties of Opal* (1935); *Geologic History and Correlation of the Jurassic of Southwestern Oregon and California* (1942); *Franciscan-Knoxville Problem* (1943); *Cretaceous and Paleocene of the Santa Lucia Range* (1944); and *Geology of the San Francisco Bay Counties* (1952).

New dating techniques and additional field work have led to modification of some of Tucky's cherished views, especially concerning the Franciscan Formation and the amount of lateral movement that has taken place along the San Andreas Fault, but the vast accumulation of carefully collected data that he left on the geology of California will always be a rich mine for others to exploit.

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Just as Tucky's main contributions to geology were concentrated within the State, so his main contributions to the University were concentrated in his department. He took little part in general University affairs and cared little for administration and committee work, for which he was temperamentally unsuited.

He was sincere and emotional, and in all that he did he was forthright, quite incapable of sham. One always knew where Tucky stood on any issue; his likes and dislikes were pronounced. He greatly enjoyed the role of host and raconteur, and he entertained his guests bounteously, with a delightful, warm, southern hospitality. His wife, Ann F. Watson, whom he married in 1937, and their son, Anthony, survive him; so does his son

Nicholas, by his first wife, Dorothy Gebhardt Fagan, who died in 1933.

Howell Williams R. M. Kleinpell E. H. Wisser

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Irving Francis Toomey, Physical Education: Davis

1895-1961

Supervisor

Director of Athletics

Irving Francis Toomey was born on November 10, 1895, in Fresno, California, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Toomey. He prepared for admission to the University of California at Fresno High School, where he was an outstanding all-around athlete and from which he was graduated in 1914. An injury from football led to the nickname “Crip”; the leg healed but the name endured. During the year 1915 Toomey worked at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, and earned funds with which to enter the University of California in the College of Mechanics in August 1916. During his freshman year he continued his athletic career as captain of the freshman football team, and also played on the basketball and baseball teams. The years 1917-19 of World War I were devoted to service as lieutenant, United States Army. Toomey resumed his studies in the University in 1919 and made a memorable record as an athlete and in student activities. He was a halfback on the famous “Wonder Team” that was coached by Andy Smith. Toomey was an expert dropkicker and established a record of kicking thirty-nine goals out of forty tries. His football exploits earned him nominations on several all-star teams. He also played for two years on the varsity baseball team as first-string catcher. Toomey was active in the Big C Society (President), and in the Skull and Keys, Winged Helmet, Beta Beta, and Golden Bear Societies. He was freshman football coach in 1922.

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Toomey was graduated in May 1923 with the degree of B.S. in the College of Mechanics. On September 4, 1924, he was married to Melba Louise Marvin.

Toomey was Director of Physical Education and Head Coach of Athletics at Hanford High School from September 1923 to June 1926. He then held a similar position at Taft Junior College and Union High School from September 1926 to June 1928.

On July 1, 1928, Toomey became Associate Supervisor of Physical Education in Charge of Athletic Activities in the College of Agriculture at Davis, and in 1930 he was appointed Supervisor of Physical Education. During World War II, from February 6, 1943, to September 30, 1944, he was Chief of the Physical Training Branch for the Western Signal Corps School. In 1947 he was appointed Chairman of the Division of Physical Education, University of California, Davis, and in 1952 he was appointed Chairman of the Department, serving in that position until 1958. Toomey received the additional title of Director of Athletics, Davis, in 1954. During the thirty-three years of his association with the physical education and athletic activities on the Davis campus, Toomey gained the respect and affection of all who worked with him. He always found time to visit injured athletes in the campus infirmary. He was never known to miss a game on the home grounds, and was also present at the departure and return of Davis teams when they played away from home. His phenomenal memory enabled him to recall the names of countless friends and acquaintances.

Shortly after coming to Davis, Toomey developed an interest in boxing. Through his efforts the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Boxing Tournaments were held in Sacramento from 1932 to 1957. After the first postwar tournament was held March 12 and 13, 1947, it was resolved by the Assembly of the State of California in House Resolution No. 33, March 14, 1947, “That I. F. 'Crip' Toomey is hereby commended

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upon the splendid manner in which he has carried on the program of athletic training at the University of California College of Agriculture at Davis, teaching clean athletics and sportsmanship, always striving to attain the greatest benefit for the welfare of the individual participants in the sport rather than to achieve mere personal glory or publicity, and he is congratulated upon the success of the splendid Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Boxing Tournament just concluded.” Toomey served as Chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Boxing Rules Committee for nineteen years of his twenty-two-year membership on the committee. He served on the United States Olympic Boxing Committee and served terms as the committee's vice-chairman. He received an invitation to be an honored guest at the Olympic Games, Rome, 1960.

At the University of California, Davis, Toomey served as Chairman, Athletic Fields Planning Committee; on the Advisory Committee for Agricultural Extension, which planned 4-H activities; and on Committees of Arrangements for All-University Faculty Conferences. He also served on the Intercampus Athletic Advisory Board.

Toomey was a member of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation; of the corresponding California Association; and of the College Physical Education Association.

“Crip” Toomey had a host of friends throughout the State of California. On the occasion of a serious illness in 1957, the Assembly of the State of California in House Resolution No. 146, April 3, 1957, reviewed Toomey's career and resolved “That the Members of the Assembly extend their deepest sympathy and their most sincere wishes for the speedy recovery and prompt return of 'Crip' Toomey to the work that he loves so well.” On May 27, 1958, a dinner at the El Dorado Hotel, Sacramento, in honor of Toomey was sponsored by the Sports Committee of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce.

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Congratulatory telegrams were received from Chief Justice Earl Warren and Governor Goodwin J. Knight.

On June 26, 1961, only five days short of his thirty-third anniversary at Davis, Toomey was stricken by a blood clot in his lungs while at work and died two days later in Woodland Clinic Memorial Hospital. He is survived by his wife and a brother Lloyd Toomey of Sacramento.

After his death a “Crip” Toomey Memorial Fund for student athletic scholarships was established at Davis to honor the man and perpetuate his memory.

C. R. Kovacic V. B. Hickey G. A. Stromgren

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Parker Davies Trask, Engineering: Berkeley

1899-1961

Professor of Geological Engineering

Parker Davies Trask was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on May 7, 1899, and died in Berkeley on November 12, 1961. His life, though of only sixty-two years, was lived at full throttle, and he managed to cover more ground, both literally and figuratively, than many whose careers were much longer. His extensive, various, and solidly based scientific achievements will remain as a part of the history of American geology. To present them here would be impossible; rather, we shall try to offer some impression of the man himself.

By all common standards he approached being a “genius.” His IQ, though it was probably never measured, must have been phenomenal. He was something of an infant prodigy, graduating from the University of Texas, with a major in mathematics, at eighteen. Like many brilliant youths, he had difficulty in focusing upon one career. From mathematics he shifted briefly to medicine in the University of California. Those who knew him

only as a geologist may be surprised to learn that in 1919 he performed significant research on the relation of the shape of the human stomach to bodily health. Only after this did he select as a specialty what had previously been a hobby, and so come finally to geology. In spite of thus having expended time upon what may be called false starts, he received the M.A. at twenty-one and the Ph.D. at twenty-four, both from the University of California.

Even after he was thus finally launched in geology, his

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active and never-satisfied mind ranged into various subfields—geological mapping, petroleum geology, sedimentology, oceanography, engineering geology. He was quick to react to even chance-sent opportunities. When his wife took a course in statistics, he seized upon her book, rapidly mastered it and became one of the first to apply statistical methods in geology.

Like his experiences, his professional connections were various. He taught two years (1924-1926) at Yale, and one year (1945-46) at the University of Wisconsin. He conducted researches for the American Petroleum Institute (1926-31), and from 1931 to 1948 was a member of the U.S. Geological Survey. During the war-years, however, he was on detached service—investigating manganese deposits in North America, conducting pro-submarine research for the Navy, and serving as a scientific observer at the Bikini tests.

In 1951 he became associated with the University of California, Berkeley, by accepting an appointment as Research Engineer, soon becoming Lecturer, and then in 1956, Professor of Geological Engineering.

His brilliant career as a consultant began with his work (1948-1950) as supervising geologist of foundation investigations for the proposed southern bridge across San Francisco Bay. In later years this consulting work took him to such far-flung areas as Egypt, India, and Peru.

Though he came to the Berkeley campus comparatively late in his career, he rapidly entered into its life. He conscientiously attended meetings of the Senate. He developed skill as a teacher, especially at the graduate level. When he was forced to relinquish his work, a large number of enthusiastic and personally devoted students were conducting their research under his direction.

As a special facet of his many-sided personality must be noted his linguistic ability, in which, as in so much else, he approached genius. No member of this committee is able to

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state the number of languages with which Professor Trask was familiar, but he never visited a foreign country without applying himself to its speech. During his final protracted illness he took up the study of Middle English, and with much gusto read Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* in the original. As might be expected of one thus talented in both mathematics and language, his appreciation of music was enthusiastic and sophisticated.

His physical prowess was also remarkable. He won intercollegiate contests in the high jump and broad jump, and was also, as he modestly put it, “a pretty good decathlon man.”

Yet he should not be considered a mere activist. As his devotion to music would indicate, he was a person of sensitivity, at times easily hurt, always craving human friendship and love. And, though his ordinary high rate of motion would suggest the contrary, he was able to keep still long enough to indulge in another life-long hobby, that of bird-watching.

He is one whom we shall miss and whose memory we shall treasure. We remember his rapid-fire speech, in which he sometimes stumbled, since no tongue could possibly keep up with the speed of his mind. We remember him clicking off figures like an electronic computer, as he mentally calculated how many tons of earth had come down in the Orinda landslide. We remember him battling red tape in wartime Washington, making merry by a desert campfire in Nevada, slopping ankle-deep across the Alaskan tundra. We remember

a lovable man and a good friend.

In 1926 Professor Trask married Fanniema Craycroft. We, along with hundreds of others, join with her in the sorrow of loss.

J. W. Johnson J. A. Putnam G. R. Stewart

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Charles Wilkin Waddell, Education: Los Angeles

1875-1961

Professor Emeritus

Charles Wilkin Waddell was born on a farm near Taylorville, Illinois, on March 6, 1875. He died in Los Angeles April 24, 1961, at the age of 86 years. His Scotch forebears came from North Ireland in the 1700's. Charles was the youngest in a family of six brothers and two sisters. His elementary and secondary education was received in Illinois, as were the first three years of college, at Monmouth. Before completing his college course, he spent one year teaching and four years in other work in Colorado. In 1902 he married Viola B. McCloskey. A son, Eliot, was born in 1909. His A.B. and M.A. degrees were received at Colorado College in 1901 and 1904, respectively.

In his two years of graduate study at Colorado College he became interested in psychology, and was also able to gain a reading knowledge of French and German in preparation for graduate study at Clark University, where his major Colorado professor was able to obtain a fellowship for him for the following year. He entered Clark University in the fall of 1904, with a major in psychology under the personal guidance of President G. Stanley Hall and a minor in education with William H. Burnham. The Ph.D. was conferred on him in June 1905.

After receiving the doctorate, he spent four years in the training school of the Colorado State Normal School at Greeley, one year as training teacher and three years as assistant superintendent. In the fall of 1909, he was appointed

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head of the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy. At the end of one year, he resigned to become Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy at the Los Angeles State Normal School, a position made vacant by the transfer of Lewis M. Terman to the faculty of Stanford University. He continued in this position for six and one-half years, until February 1917. At this time he became Superintendent of the Training School. Two years later the Normal School became the Southern Branch of the University of California, and Dr. Waddell was designated Associate Professor of Education and Supervisor of Training. Two years later he received the rank of Professor, the second person in the institution to receive this status. He continued as Professor of Education and Director of the Training Department until his retirement from administrative duties in 1940, a period of twenty-three and one-half years. He continued to teach for another five years, until retirement in 1945. In 1924, Dr. Waddell married a second time, to Mrs. Lillias J. Franklin of Los Angeles, who died in 1947.

Charles Waddell's service covered a span of thirty-five years, from teaching in the two-year Normal School on the Grand Avenue site, through the period of the Southern Branch and Vermont Avenue Campus, concluding with sixteen years at UCLA on the Westwood Campus. His twenty-three and one-half years as Director of (Teacher) Training and Director of the University Elementary School included many pioneering developments and innovations in the preparation of teachers. In some instances, strenuous efforts were required to maintain and continue what had already been achieved. Through all of the vicissitudes of every kind, Waddell sought consistently to elevate standards of teacher preparation.

Some of the developments that took place during those twenty-three and one-half years, in all of which Waddell played a minor if not major role were: the increase from two

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to four years in the program of preparation of elementary teachers; the improved general education of teachers as a liberal arts program was developed at the Southern Branch; a program for the preparation of secondary teachers; cooperative arrangements with city school personnel for the establishment of training centers in city schools, staffed with selected, superior training teachers; curriculum experimentation in the University Elementary School; introduction into the “Training School” of pioneer “Opportunity Classes” for gifted pupils, adjustment rooms for maladjusted children and remedial work in the basic skills; development of the Kindergarten-Primary Credential and specialized preparation for this.

Dr. Waddell is remembered by many students and coworkers as a kindly and helpful person, always keenly interested in his students, especially his student teachers. He is survived by a son, Eliot; a stepson, Philip J. Franklin; and four grandchildren.

John A. Hockett Paul H. Daus Edwin A. Lee

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Gordon Lynn Walls, Optometry; Physiology: Berkeley

1905-1962

Professor of Physiological Optics and Optometry

Gordon L. Walls died of a heart attack on August 22, 1962, at the age of fifty-seven in the midst of an active and unique career in science. He was writing a popular book, *Everyman's Color Vision*, had just finished a chapter on genetics for a book on children's vision (now to be dedicated to his memory), had at least two papers in progress (one of which was entitled *Lightness, Darkness, Blackness, and—What's That Behind You?*), and was validating his inexpensive version of an instrument for the diagnosis of color vision defects.

His latest interest, genetics and color vision, stands at the end of a varied and illustrious scientific trail that started with a bent for engineering at his graduation from Boston English High School in 1922. Although he earned his B.S. from Tufts in mechanical engineering (1926), he had exhibited unusual proficiency in biology as an undergraduate and was awarded both the Goddard Prize and the Olmsted Scholarship in Biology. He did not pursue a career in engineering because of a self-claimed difficulty with mathematics (“I flunked every math course I ever took!”) and because of a fascination with zoology that he developed during a summer course at Woods Hole. He entered Harvard on a graduate scholarship intending to study wheel animalcules but one of his teachers arbitrarily gave him a problem concerning the photomechanical changes in the retina—thus, Gordon Walls' career in vision was launched. (He, nevertheless, authored a chapter on

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“The Rotifers” in a book on the microscopy of drinking water while working toward his A.M. degree, which he earned in 1927.) He continued his study of the retina as a graduate student (Sc.D. in zoology, 1931) and Postdoctoral Fellow (1931 to 1934, Alfred G. Lloyd and National Research Council Fellowships) at the University of Michigan and as an Associate in Zoology at the State University of Iowa from 1934 to 1937. For a short time he was a histologist for a biological supply house in Chicago and during the summers of 1937 and 1938 he was a nature-study leader for the North Shore Area Council. It was probably this latter work that prepared him to become in later years an unofficial guide and discussion leader at almost any zoo, aquarium, park, or observatory that he happened to visit. (Several of his colleagues visiting Mount Palomar a few years ago were astonished to find him guiding a sizable group of spellbound visitors on an impromptu lecture-tour of the observatory.)

His interest in vision was confirmed during a four-year Research Associateship in Ophthalmology at Wayne University College of Medicine and culminated with the publication in 1942 of his book *The Vertebrate Eye*. This 785-page classic contains about 200 illustrations, many of which Gordon Walls drew himself. The Cranbrook Press printed only 1,000 copies, about 200 of which were given to him to cover some of his publication expenses. By 1950 the supply was exhausted and much in demand. Today it is an expensive collector's item, still the most authoritative reference on the subject.

In 1942 Gordon Walls accepted a “war job” with Bausch and Lomb Optical Company doing research on vision with military optical instruments such as stereo-rangefinders. After the war he spent most of his time writing, ghost-writing and lecturing, all of which he enjoyed and did with excellence—but he longed to return to academic life. Ever since co-authoring a comprehensive monograph on intra-ocular color-filters of vertebrates in 1933 with Dr. Harold Judd, a

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leading Michigan optometrist, Gordon Walls had hoped some day to become associated with a university-affiliated school of optometry. Thus, his wish was fulfilled when Dean Kenneth Stoddard asked him in 1946 to join the Faculty of the School of Optometry at the University of California. He came to Berkeley as an Associate Professor of Physiological Optics and Optometry and Lecturer in Physiology and was made responsible for the graduate program in physiological optics. He also taught courses in morphology and physiology of the eye, physiological optics, evolution of the visual system, and color vision. With this position came tenure and the long-awaited opportunity to work in sportshirt without tie—he disliked formality and conformity. He was appointed Professor in 1952. During his fifteen and one-half years in Berkeley he established himself as one of the University's most engaging and enthusiastic lecturers, as one of the world's leading scientists in vision, and as a wonderful personality.

His students and colleagues will find it impossible to forget him. Memories will persist—trying to win an argument with him; finding him in the student machine shop late at night making a fifteen-cent bracket; seeing him answer a graduate student's question with a two-hour lecture of unbelievable clarity; watching him drive his red Triumph with beret slightly askew; meeting him in the library when he was searching for a reference in response to a casual inquiry; noting the sparkle in his eyes when he spoke of his daughter, Istar; stepping around him on the stairs near the departmental mailbox as he sat reading his daily mail. Basically, he was kind and warm, but he was at great pains to conceal it. He transported hitchhikers, often rerouting for their convenience. He was a meticulous cook and solicitous host; ask almost any lonely graduate student. When one of his students was stricken with tuberculosis, he arranged for the collection of funds, but contributed most of them himself, to buy a television set for her convalescence.

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He loved to write, his personality as well as his scientific contribution was always obvious. In his 1938 paper on the reflecting properties of animal eyes he wrote:

“Perhaps you will ponder for a moment the antiquity of vanity. Even if you are not so philosophical, you will at least dwell upon the antiquity of mirrors. Perhaps you will wonder what clever swain it was who first delighted his lady by bringing her a polished piece of metal, sparing her thereafter those frequent hurried trips to the glassy pool among the lotuses behind grandfather's tomb.

“But the inventor of the mirror was no hawk-nosed youth dreaming in the shadow of a half-built pyramid. Indeed, no man at all, but an armored shark gliding over the bottom ooze of the warm Devonian seas.”

In all, he published more than sixty journal papers and monographs, one book, and chapters to three other books. He was manuscript referee for three scholarly journals and sub-editor of one. He was a member of nine learned societies.

Gordon Walls' standing in the history of science is perhaps anticipated by the fact that his portrait introduces one of the chapters in Sir Stewart Duke-Elder's 1958 book, *System of Ophthalmology, Vol. I, The Eye in Evolution*. The book begins with a frontispiece of Charles Darwin and elsewhere includes Johannes Müller, Casey Wood, Ernest Starling, and René Descartes. Like his famous company, Gordon Walls possessed a rare appreciation for the organization and beauty of nature. If, in the course of history, he fails to make the frontispiece, it will surely be a near miss.

In many ways his life was like his own book. He said in the preface, "My conscience will be easier if most of my readers are glad that the book was not smaller."

M. C. Flom C. Stern H. E. White

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Irving R. Weschler, Business Administration: Los Angeles

1923-1962

Associate Professor of Personnel Management and Industrial Relations

Associate Research Psychologist, UCLA Institute of Industrial Relations

Irving R. Weschler's early life in Vienna traced an indelible stamp on him. His mother, Angela, who was head of piano instruction in the Vienna Conservatory of Music, instilled in her son not only a lifelong respect for music, but an equally intense respect for professional competence. Moreover, the tragic conditions under which the Weschler family was forced to flee Austria in the late thirties, instilled in Professor Weschler a dedication that was to dominate his career until his death—to develop and use his professional competence for the improvement of man's capacity to collaborate with his fellowmen and to realize more fully his own potential abilities. Throughout his short life he pursued this goal with steadfast purpose, but there was nothing solemn or pretentious about his manner. He was, indeed, a warm, gay, vivacious person who liked people and made friends easily.

After coming to the United States, he attended the City College of New York and graduated *cum laude* in 1943. He interrupted his educational career to serve his new country as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army between 1943 and 1946. He returned to school and received his master's degree in Guidance from Columbia in 1947 and his Ph.D. in Psychology from UCLA in 1949. Thus commenced a career which was to embrace

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outstandingly broad and deep contributions to his University, his community, his country, and the world.

During his teaching career at UCLA, he devoted himself fully and effectively to the enrichment of his students. He helped to develop a variety of courses and seminars having to do with the application of the behavioral sciences to various phases of management. He was a major contributor to the inauguration and development of the widely-known Sensitivity Training Seminars offered each year by UCLA. He also contributed much to the evolution of the highly-regarded "Leadership Principles and Practice" course that has served as a model for the development of similar courses at other universities in the United States and abroad. He was a pioneer in research on such classroom groups, and his monograph, *Inside a Sensitivity Training Group*, stands as a landmark in this field.

A teaching activity of great personal importance to him was the intimate relationship he had with candidates for the Ph.D. It was his ambition that in his lifetime he might hope usefully to influence the careers of a number of important contributors to his chosen field. It stands as a tribute to this remarkable young man that his ambition had already begun to be realized when his career was so tragically cut off.

Irving R. Weschler was constantly available to his community. He served as a valued consultant to the State of California, to numerous industrial firms, and to many of the armed forces installations in the vicinity. Through the years, he presented a large variety of speeches before many private and public organizations devoting themselves to the improvement of various phases of human activity in southern California.

He held membership in the American Psychological Association, the International Association of Applied Psychology, the American Academy of Management, the American Sociological Association, the Industrial Relations Research Association,

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and the Adult Education Association. In many of these organizations he served an active and contributing role, taking on assignments such as Chairman of the Professional Practices Committee, Division of Industrial Psychology, American Psychological Association.

He also served his national community as a Staff Associate of the National Training Laboratories of the National Education Association. This activity was close to his heart and he devoted much time every summer serving on the staff of laboratories in human relations sponsored by that organization in Bethel, Maine.

Internationally, his influence was felt not only through the widespread adoption of the leadership course he helped develop at UCLA but also through his extensive research publications in the fields of labor-management relations, attitude and public opinion, human behavior in organizations, and sensitivity training. On a level that perhaps had the most meaning for him, however, he returned to Europe in 1959-60 as a Fulbright Professor with the Faculté de Droit, Institut d'Etudes Politiques, and the Institut de Pays en Voie de Développement, University of Toulouse, France. Both he and his family dearly loved this year they spent together in Europe, and they each established lasting friendships with many members of the Toulouse community. On a broader scale, he traveled throughout Europe presenting guest lectures at Universities and Technical Institutes on the Continent and in England, and received the Médaille Universitaire, Free University of Brussels, and the Médaille Universitaire, University of Toulouse.

Irving R. Weschler was proud of his family and enjoyed spending his free time with them. His wife, Franzi, is the daughter of Ernst Toch, the composer, and of Lilly Toch. His four children are Lawrence (10), Robert (8), Toni Ellen (6), and Raymond Philipe (2, born in France). His father,

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Henry Weschler, and his sister, Maria Feiwell, also survive him.

Death suddenly and cruelly took the life of this creative, productive, warm, human being on April 15, 1962, when a car in which he was riding overturned on a curve. At that moment, he had almost reached Warner Hot Springs where he was to serve as a staff member during a three-day company management development program, in which he would have enthusiastically, conscientiously, and artfully as always, brought skill, knowledge, and self-understanding to practitioners in the field.

Frederic Meyers Benjamin Aaron George F. J. Lehner Peter McLoughlin Henry H. Work

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Emile Allan Williams, Physics: Santa Barbara

1907-1961

Professor

Humility, sincerity, and integrity rank high among those human traits that determine the character of a man. So rarely are all three combined to a high degree in one man's personality that the void left by his death cannot be filled. Such a man was E. Allan Williams, Professor of Physics at Santa Barbara.

Professor Williams was born October 2, 1907, in Des Moines, Iowa, to Mr. and Mrs. John Williams. He attended schools in Iowa and was graduated from Havelock Iowa High School in 1925. His collegiate work was done at Morningside College, University of Iowa, and University of Washington. From the latter he obtained a Master of Arts degree in 1931 and a doctorate in physics in 1941. On Christmas Day 1940, just prior to the culmination of his graduate studies, he married Ruth Elliott.

Professor Williams' professional life was forged out of the union of his three lifelong interests: physics teaching and physical oceanographic and electronics research. The first of these, which was to determine the course of his life, began during his years at the University of Washington where he was a Teaching Fellow in Physics from 1929 to 1938. During this same period he taught also at Centralia Junior College in Washington and Reedley Junior College in California. In 1941, having received his doctorate, he joined the faculty of Santa Barbara State College as Instructor in Physics and was shortly called to active duty in the Navy. He returned in

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1946 and rose through the ranks to become Professor of Physics in 1954. His interest in electronics, which he was in later years so successfully to integrate into his teaching career, was heightened by his Naval Reserve duty. During the years 1942-1946 he both studied and taught radar and electronics at the MIT Radar School. In 1945 he served as assistant to the Head of Technical Division of the "Naval Technical Mission to Japan," whose purpose was to tabulate Japanese wartime scientific achievements. As a result of this work, he rose to the rank of lieutenant commander. In the years following he remained active in the Naval Reserve, serving as Commanding Officer of Company 11-3, Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Magu, California, from 1953 to his death.

Professor Williams' contributions to the University were manifold. He was the prime mover in organizing and initiating the undergraduate major in physics at Santa Barbara. Following his interest in electricity and electronics, he was responsible for setting up one of the finest senior electronics laboratories in the University system. He was author of several syllabi and papers dealing with various phases of this laboratory. In his teaching and throughout all phases of his life he refused to settle for mere competence and constantly strove for a level of perfection a lesser man might have deemed impossible to attain. He possessed the elusive quality of transferring to his students a portion of this drive toward perfection. He devoted hours to patient planning, organizing and implementing his teaching philosophy. His University courses, as a result, were taught always in such a way as to stretch the minds of his students to the utmost. His devotion to physics teaching led him to serve as President of the Southern California Section of the American Association of Physics Teachers from 1958 to 1959. Professor Williams also served as Chairman of his Department from July 1958 until forced to resign by ill health. He was effective both as chairman and

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member of a long series of University committees, which included the Campus Budget Committee, Honors and Scholarships, and Privilege and Tenure Committees.

Professor Williams never lost sight of the fact that effective teaching in science even at the undergraduate level requires a high degree of professional competence. As a result, he retained a strong interest in research activity in physical oceanography and electronics. In spite of heavy teaching and administrative duties, he was able to contribute significantly to both fields. His earliest published works, co-authored by C. L. Utterback of the University of Washington, dealt with "Secondary Electron Emission from Tantalum." While serving as a research assistant in physical oceanography at Washington, he published on the "Seasonal Changes in Components of Submarine Daylight." His doctoral dissertation entitled "Spectral Extinction Coefficients of Water Measured in the Laboratory and Sea" was an extension of this earlier work. During a sabbatical leave in 1949-50, he conducted research at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography on the propagation of ocean waves. At the time of his death, Professor Williams was engaged in building a research program concerned with the

process of electric conduction in ultrapure semiconductors. He began this work during a leave spent at Purdue University in 1959.

Professor Williams was ever sensitive to the responsibilities of the scientist as a citizen of the community and was generous with his time for such service. He served for two and one-half years as the first chief of the Radiological Defense Service in Santa Barbara and in this capacity was responsible for organizing a local unit, which was described by the regional coordinator as "second to none in the State of California." He contributed repeatedly to local lecture series, panel discussions, and radio programs for the purpose of interpreting for the layman the achievements of modern science.

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Keenly aware of the need to improve science education in elementary and secondary schools, Professor Williams worked actively with many groups toward this end. He served as consultant to a special science and mathematics education seminar during the summer of 1958.

So respected and beloved was Professor Williams, that the news of his death in an airline crash in Denver on July 11, 1961, was received with disbelief. To his many friends and colleagues it seemed incomprehensible that the life of a man so unselfishly dedicated to serving his students could be terminated so abruptly. Professor Williams' life was a reflection of his philosophical conviction that perfection is attainable. Men guided by such convictions are rare, and their departure is keenly felt by all who know them.

E. Allan Williams is survived by his widow; two daughters, Nancy Lee and Elizabeth Ann of Santa Barbara; his mother, Mrs. James Williams of Havelock, Iowa; and three brothers, Elmer and Malvin of Des Moines, Iowa, and Leland of Milford, Nebraska.

William C. Walker Ernest L. Bickerdike Robert W. Webb