

Necrology

Fay Kenoyer Daily, Butler University

A(RCHIE) LEE CALDWELL

Doniphan, Missouri
October 10, 1901

Carmel, Indiana
September 2, 1988

Mr. A. Lee Caldwell, born October 10, 1901, at Doniphan, Missouri, grew up in the rural atmosphere of the area and graduated from West Plains Missouri High School. He attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science receiving a Ph.G. degree in Pharmacy in 1921 and a Ph.C. degree in Chemistry in 1922.

From 1923 to 1925, he was an instructor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. In 1925, he joined the staff at Eli Lilly and Company at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he worked in the pharmaceutical research and development department until 1937. Dr. Caldwell's research interests included studies on barbituric acid compounds, antioxidants in pharmacy, oil soluble vitamins, and liver protein purification for nutritional use. He had a son, Dr. Archie Lee Caldwell, Jr. in 1931, who also became a research scientist in pharmacy.

From 1937 to 1950, Dr. Caldwell, Sr. was head of the nutrition and vitamin research department at Lilly. He developed *Homocebrin* liquid vitamin for children and was a patentee. In 1950, he was made head of the product technical service in which capacity he served until 1966 when he retired from the company after 41 years of association.

Beginning in 1966, A. Lee Caldwell joined the Fletcher Avenue Savings and Loan Association (now Security Savings and Loan) in Indianapolis as vice-president. He was also named as director in 1952. In other capacities, he served as vice-president of the Nor-Brook Civic League in 1947 and was Trustee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Mr. Caldwell joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1947 and was interested in the Chemistry Section. He was also a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists, member of the American Chemical Society, American Pharmaceutical Association, New York Academy of Science, Upsilon Sigma Phi, Scottish Rite and other clubs and fraternities.

Mr. Caldwell was the subject of articles in the "Indianapolis Star" and "Savings and Loan League of Indiana Ledger." He was also a biographee in *Who's Who in the Midwest* and *Visher's Indiana Scientists*. Much of the material here was found in these publications.

Mr. Caldwell was a gracious, likable man and much respected by his co-workers. He died September 2, 1988, at which time he resided in Carmel, Indiana.

FELIX (MICHAEL) HAUROWITZ

Prague, Czechoslovakia
March 1, 1896

Bloomington, Indiana
December 2, 1987

Dr. Felix Haurowitz was a distinguished professor of Chemistry at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, a long way from his birthplace when he died December 2, 1987, in Bloomington. He was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia, March 1, 1896, into a prominent family interested in literature and foreign language. He learned French, English, Czechoslovakian, and German and became interested in physics, mathematics, and chemistry. He was drafted into the Austrian army in 1915 and attended an officers' artillery school. He was granted a leave to attend the German University in Prague where he received a D.Sc. degree in 1923. He was made Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry in the Medical school in 1925 and was associate professor by 1930. He became famous for his work in hemoglobin here and traveled to conferences in the U.S. and Europe. He began a series of books in German on progress in Biochemistry bringing much recognition. He felt that his greatest accomplishment was the part he played in the development of biochemistry in German-speaking countries.

Then came the Nazi invasion and Dr. Haurowitz was forced to flee his native land in 1939. He accepted an invitation to join the Department of Biological and Medical Chemistry at the Medical School of the University of Istanbul, Turkey, where he taught until 1948. He soon learned the Turkish language and was able to teach in the students' native tongue.

When the Haurowitz family left Turkey in 1948, their daughter was accepted at Indiana University at Bloomington and came to live in the home of Professor and Mrs. Harry Day while attending the university. This led to Dr. Day inviting Dr. Haurowitz to lecture at the university. Soon after that, Dr. Haurowitz was asked to accept a teaching assignment in the Chemistry Department which he did that year. He not only was well-known for his work on hemoglobin but also his pioneering work on antibody biosynthesis advancing the template theory. A review on antibody production resulted in his receiving around 2000 reprint requests from many parts of the world. He was a dedicated teacher and well-liked by students and faculty. He retired from teaching in 1966 at which time he was made an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa. His son and daughter also have pursued scientific careers.

Many honors were bestowed on Dr. Haurowitz through the years. He received the Ehrlich medal in Germany in 1960, election to the Leopoldina Academy of East and West Germany, U.S. National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, honorary membership in several American and foreign societies, an honorary M.D. by the University of Istanbul, and honorary Sc.D. from Indiana University in 1974. He was especially honored by the Haurowitz symposium at Indiana University in 1973 at his 77th birthday which drew several hundred immunologists from around the world. His publications numbered about 300 papers and 9 books written in three languages: German, Turkish and English.

Dr. Haurowitz joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1949 and was made a Fellow in 1958. He spoke before the Chemistry Division at the 1955 fall meeting on condensation of proteins with thiocyanate.

Besides the Indiana Academy of Science, Dr. Haurowitz had many other affiliations here and abroad. Among them were: the Board of Editors for the *Proceedings for Experimental Biology and Medicine*; Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science; International Society of Hematology; American Society of Biological Chemists; American Association of Immunologists; American Society of Naturalists; Biochemical Society (London); Society of Chemical Biology (Paris); and German Society for Physiological Chemistry (Frankfurt).

Dr. Haurowitz had many talents other than scientific and language abilities. He could play the piano well and was an entertaining and gracious host. He was interested in mountaineering in his youth.

Dr. Haurowitz died in Bloomington, Indiana, after an extraordinary long life of accomplishment. We are indebted to a fine memorial from Indiana University for much of this material. The memorial was prepared by Frank W. Putnam, John P. Richardson, Frank R. N. Gurd, and Harry G. Day.

DONALD C. HAZLETT

Russellville, Indiana
August 20, 1905

Russellville, Indiana
December 13, 1987

Mr. Donald C. Hazlett, native of Russellville, Indiana, was born August 20, 1905. He was a geologist, explorer, teacher, and naturalist. His early education was at Russellville and higher education at the University of Illinois, Urbana, where he earned a B.S. degree in 1928. Some graduate work was taken at Oberlin College, Ohio, where he was an assistant in the Department of Geography and Geology.

His professional experience began with employment by the Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he worked two years. He was then a geologist with the National Park Service for eighteen years. After that, he was a high school teacher at Catlin, Illinois; West Point, Bainbridge, and Roachdale, Indiana, retiring in 1972.

Mr. Hazlett had some very unusual and exciting experiences in his lifetime. He had an encounter with a grizzly bear, found water for troops in the Virgin Islands during World War II and found some unique fossils now lodged at the Smithsonian Institution. With the National Park Service, he explored Mammoth Cave mapping heretofore unseen areas and setting foot on portions never seen by man before. He took a picture of the footprints of the surveying team in the cave where no other footprints were visible. He was also concerned with conserving natural resources, studied concretions in Ohio shale and beach erosion of the Outer Banks of North Carolina. He wrote many articles on nature for state parks in several states and was an accomplished nature photographer.

Mr. Hazlett joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1930 and was a member 57 years. He listed as interests the Botany, Entomology, and Zoology Sections. He was also a member of the Indiana Society of Retired Teachers, Masonic Lodge,

Eastern Star, and International Wood Collectors Society. He could turn both wood and stone into beautiful works of art.

Mr. Donald C. Hazlett was much admired as a respected teacher and geologist. He died at his home in Russellville December 13, 1987.

ROBERT L. KENT

Shelbyville, Indiana
August 19, 1916

Indianapolis, Indiana
January 14, 1988

Dr. Robert L. Kent was professor emeritus of Biology at Indiana Central College (now the University Indianapolis) where he taught for 34 years (from 1946 to 1980). A scholarship fund has been established there in his honor. He joined the biology faculty while Dr. William P. Morgan was still there.

Dr. Kent was born in Shelbyville, Indiana, on August 19, 1916. His college education began at Butler University of Indianapolis, Indiana, where he majored in Botany and was interested in microbiology. Through the years he had various occupations as an adjunct to his teaching and continuing education. He cleared land on his farm near Martinsville, farmed, was connected with the distribution of chemical fertilizers, developed an interest in environmental quality, food technology and education. After graduation from Butler University, he took graduate work at Indiana University and then received an Ed.D. degree at Ball State University. His perseverance in pursuit of a degree along with the complex of activities in which he engaged was admirable. He married Charlene Gudgel, also a Botany major at Butler University. He served in the Coast Guard in World War II.

Dr. Kent joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1938 and served on various committees. He was a member of the Membership Committee many years and served as chairman in 1958 and was on the Executive Committee (now Council). He was a member of a special committee on Undergraduate Research in Biology, Youth Activities and was Chairman of the Botany Section and on the Executive Committee in 1969. He gave a paper at an annual meeting before the Bacteriology Section in 1947 on "Antibiotic Behavior Patterns of Living Cultures of *Pseudomonas*."

Other affiliations also kept Dr. Kent busy such as: Research Group Incorporated (president); Environmental Group, Incorporated (president); Environmental Education Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Indiana Food Technologists; Indiana Chapter of the National Education Association; Smithsonian Institute; and National Historical Society.

Dr. Robert L. Kent was 71 years old when he died of cancer at the Indiana University Hospital in Indianapolis, Indiana, on January 14, 1988.

ALFRED H(ERMAN) L(UDWIG) MEYER

Venedy, Illinois
February 27, 1893

Valparaiso, Indiana
February 27, 1988

Dr. Alfred H. Meyer (Figure 1) was teacher, scholar, university administrator and civic-minded citizen. He was born in Venedy, Illinois, February 27, 1893, theyoungest of 8 children. Dr. Meyer was educated in the Venedy Saint Salvator Lutheran one-room school from 1900 to 1910 when he completed the 9th grade. He attended Southern Illinois Normal (Carbondale) in the summers of 1911 and 1912; Eastern Illinois Normal (Charleston) during the summer of 1913; and then McKendree College (Academy), Lebanon, Illinois, 1914 to 1916, to complete secondary school training. He began his higher education at McKendree College in 1916 but changed to the University of Illinois after a year where he earned an A.B. degree in Geology in 1923 and an A.M. degree in Geology in 1927. The teachings of geologists with a negative attitude toward the biblical account of creation conflicted with his convictions so he changed to an accent on geography instead of so much geological training. He studied at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago and finally the University of Michigan where he received a Ph.D. degree in Geography in 1934. His doctoral dissertation was on "The Kankakee Marsh of Northern Indiana and Illinois."

His professional career began south of Venedy, Illinois, in a one-room school house from 1911 to 1914. From 1925 to 1926 he taught at a second school, the Englewood Institute, located at the south side of Chicago. He came to Indiana to teach at Valparaiso University in 1926 as an instructor in Geology and Zoology. In 1931 he became an associate professor and head of the Department of Geography and Geology. He had advanced to the rank of Professor in 1942. In 1967, he resigned as head of the department and retired in 1973. Not only was he founder and leader of a modern Department of Geography and Geology, he planned the Graduate Division and was considered one of the founding fathers of the university itself. He was named Valparaiso University Distinguished Service Professor of Geography in 1968.

He was co-author of an introductory college textbook on geography with John H. Strietelmeier called *Geography in a World Society—A Conceptual Approach*. He collaborated on "Valparaiso Master Planning—a Guide for Future Community Development" when he was President of the Valparaiso City Planning Commission. He published many other articles many of which appeared in a *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science*. He became a member of the society in 1926, the year he started teaching at Valparaiso University, and he was honored as a Fellow in 1945. His studies were largely on manufactural geography and city planning in the northwest corner of Indiana often in conjunction with other authors especially in later works. Studies covered in Indiana: LaPorte, Michigan City, the Calumet area, Chicago Heights, Gary, East Chicago-Whiting, and Hammond. Blue Island, Illinois, was also among the studies reported at meetings of the Academy. Dr. Meyer became President of Indiana Academy of Science in 1955.

Dr. Meyer had visited Europe and Israel, and was engaged in various other organizations than those already mentioned. He belonged to the Association of American Geographers (past president and program chairman). He was elected Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, president of



FIGURE 1. Dr. Alfred H. Meyer



FIGURE 2. Dr. John Barratt Patton

the Indiana Academy of Social Science, chairman and past-president of the Valparaiso City Planning Commission and served in the United States Army in World War I and was in the Special Officers Training Company, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia. In 1986, the National Council for Geographic Education honored him at their annual convention in Chicago. He was a former president (1947) and distinguished service award recipient (1969) from that organization. He was coordinator for the National Council for Geographic Education for Indiana 1961 to 1965 and National Defense Education Act evaluator of geography teacher institutes for the Midwest in 1965. He was also Director of the Chicago Regional Planning Association and received an Honorary Alumni Membership award from the Valparaiso University Alumni Association given because of his "personal and professional activities which reflect the highest ideals for which the University stands."

Dr. Alfred H. Meyer died at Valparaiso, Indiana, February 27, 1988, on his birthday. He had lived a long and distinguished life.

JOHN BARRATT PATTON

Marion, Indiana
July 1, 1915

Bloomington, Indiana
September 16, 1988

Dr. John Barratt Patton (Figure 2) was a geologist, educator, consultant in his field, civic-minded man and family man. His dependability, strength and good judgement were quite evident.

Dr. Patton was born in Marion, Indiana, July 1, 1915. He attended high school in Anderson where his leadership qualities were recognized at an early age. He was elected president of his graduating class. His higher education at Indiana University resulted in an A.B. degree with honors in 1938 after majoring in chemistry. He had also developed an interest in geology in which he majored to receive an A.M. degree in 1940 and a Ph.D. degree in 1954.

After obtaining his master's degree, Dr. Patton accepted a position as geologist in exploration and development for the Magnolia Petroleum Company now with the Mobil Oil Corporation.

In 1947, Dr. Patton came back to Indiana to complete his education at Indiana University and join the Indiana Geological Survey. During this period, his special interests were in stratigraphy and the economic geology of fuels and industrial minerals. Through the years his work was often the subject of news articles in Indianapolis newspapers. When he was planning retirement in 1986, Dan Carpenter of the *Indianapolis Star* ran a column (May 11, 1986) selecting highlights of his career. Dr. Patton's studies on the potential for oil in the Albany Shale and his improvement in mapping our mineral resources were cited as probably his most important contributions to the state. His rank at Indiana University rose rapidly reaching full professorship in 1955. He was made Director of the Geological Survey and also Chairman of the Indiana University Geology Department in 1959. He also served two years in the Office of Research and Graduate Development as associate dean. He retired in 1986 teaching his last course in economic geology that May. However, he kept an office at the university to complete some work.

It seemed very remarkable that he could manage so many assignments at one time and yet do all of them so well. It speaks well for his management ability as well as the ability of his able staff. He served with the National Research Council, North American Commission on Strategic Nomenclature, Interstate Oil Compact Commission, Indiana Energy Development Board, American Association of Petroleum Geologists and Bloomington Environmental Quality and Conservation Commission.

Dr. Patton developed a special interest in building stone regarding its geological and geographical location, quarrying, quality, and maintenance. This resulted in much travel connected with restoration and preservation projects such as the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas, Christ Church in Indianapolis, and many other government and private buildings. He received a special citation for his activity in this field at a conference on historic preservation at Indiana University in 1986. This was one of many honors bestowed on him. Just 20 years previously in 1966, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists presented him with a Service Award. He also received the Centennial of Service Award from the University of Notre Dame recognizing his research contributions to the state. He was elected Distinguished Member of the Society of Mining Engineers, made a Sagamore of the Wabash, and inducted into the Indiana Academy.

In a news release from Indiana University, Dr. Patton's part in modernizing the Geological Survey (Division of the Indiana Department of Natural Sciences) is discussed. Much of the Survey's environmental geology activity developed while he was there. Work done before on land use, planned reclamation, and waste disposal was now applied to the relationship between man and the earth. One of the first courses in the United States of America on urban and environmental

geology was established at Indiana University in the 1960's. Consulting firms and government agencies are interested in the subject.

Dr. John B. Patton joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1947, the year he came to Indiana to join the Geological Survey team and was honored as Fellow in 1961. He was elected president in 1975. His address, "Such Quantities of Sand," was quite interesting. In it, he discussed sand with relation to its uses, as a barrier, and as a source of recreation. He also considered its political, geographic and protective aspects. Dr. Patton served on many important committees through the years including his active participation in the Executive Committee (now Council). He was on the Membership, Research Grants, Science and Society, Relationship of the Academy to State, Budget, and Speaker of the Year Selection (often Chairman) Committees. He was Chairman of the Special Committee for our Centennial Program and as such wrote an introduction to a history of the society written for the centennial celebration. He was co-author of a paper with F. E. Kottlowski as early as 1952 on "Pre Cambrian Rocks Encountered in Test Holes in Indiana" given at an Academy meeting and was author or co-author of many other papers given at the History of Science or Geography and Geology Sections.

Dr. Patton contributed much to the Indiana Academy of Science also by organizing and participating in several symposia, and by a special address. At the Hanover College dinner meeting of the Academy in April, 1969, he gave a special address, "To Ruine a World," with text and title from Fontenelle's *Plurality of Worlds*. He gave an environmental view of the world from a geologist's standpoint. On October 26, 1973, at a general session meeting of the Academy held at Indiana Central College (now the University of Indianapolis), he participated in a symposium sponsored by the Historical Section and moderated by John J. Favinger on the history of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Robert Hollingsworth, Burt Hamrick, Louis Hasenstab, Robert Jackson, and W. B. Barnes were also panelists. The next year, 1974, at Greencastle, Indiana, on November 11, Dr. Patton coordinated a panel discussion at the General Session meeting on "Search for Better Ways to Utilize Scientific Advisory Resources in Indiana." Panelists were: Captain R. L. McArthy (from the governor's science advisory committee), Dr. Harry G. Day (from Indiana University), Dr. Robert Henderson (from Indianapolis Center for Advanced Research), and Senator Patrick Carroll (from the Indiana State Senate). In 1977, Dr. Patton was Speaker of the Year and lectured before the Academy October 28 at the Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis campus. The title was "The Invisible Crisis: Implications for Indiana of the Federal Energy Policy." He organized a group of panelists to respond. They were Dr. Robert Henderson, Indianapolis Center for Advanced Research; Dr. Ralph Llewellyn, Indiana State University; and Dr. Philip Powers, Purdue University. Again in 1979, Dr. Patton was on a panel of another symposium chaired by Dr. William Beranek, Jr. on October 14 at Manchester College, North Manchester. The subject was "Science and Public Policy in Indiana." Other panelists were Mr. William J. Andrews, Deputy Director of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources; Mr. William Watt, Executive Assistant to the governor; Dr. Joseph Hartley, Department of Transportation, Indiana University School of Business.

Dr. Patton also had served as president of the Association of American State Geologists and Indiana University Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa and the American Association of University Professors. He was also a member of Sigma Xi, Geo-

logical Society of America, Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists, Indiana-Kentucky Geological Society, Society of Economic Geologists, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. John Barrett Patton died September 16, 1988, after a two year gallant fight against cancer. During his last illness, he was still able to function well on some Academy Committees to which he had been appointed. During that time, he made an important contribution to the history of the State Geological Survey in an article published in Department of Natural Resources Special Report 44, 1987, written to commemorate the sesquicentennial. He was a kind and remarkable man.

CHARLES PRESTON WARREN

Chicago, Illinois
April 7, 1921

Chicago, Illinois
December 22, 1987

Mr. Charles Preston Warren was an associate professor of Anthropology at the University of Illinois of Chicago when he died December 22, 1987. He was born in Chicago, April 7, 1921.

During undergraduate education at Northwestern University, he became interested in Anthropology. He received a B.S. degree in Zoology from that university in 1947, where he had been the first black quarterback on a Big Ten team. His formal education was put aside during World War II when he served in the Far Eastern with the Army Air Corps. There, he had the opportunity to study Far Eastern culture.

Mr. Warren's education continued at Indiana University where he studied physical anthropology and African folklore earning an M.A. degree. In 1950 to 1951, he returned to the Philippines for study as a Fulbright Scholar at the University of the Philippines. He became a physical anthropologist stationed with the U.S. Army American Graves Registration Service from 1951 to 1955.

Mr. Warren returned to the United States of America in 1957 to teach on the Navy Pier campus of the University of Illinois. He was one of the University's first black members. He also joined a Philippine Studies Program at the University of Chicago Anthropology Department. He was research associate and received a second M.A. degree in 1961.

A new campus for the University of Illinois at Chicago was available in 1965 when Mr. Warren moved to that campus. Thus, he had the longest tenure of the anthropology faculty on that campus. He specialized in ethnography of Southeast Asia and Forensic Anthropology.

In 1973 to 1975, on sabbatical leave, Mr. Warren served the Army again as Forensic Anthropologist in the Central Identification Laboratory in Thailand. He received the Army's Meritorious Civilian Service Award for his work.

Mr. Warren joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1949 with an interest given as the Anthropology Section. He was very active giving several papers and

was elected Chairman of the Anthropology Division in 1979 and 1981. As such he was also on the Executive Committee (now Council). He was also active in other organizations and served as president of the Central States Anthropological Society and *ex officio* member of the Executive Board of the American Anthropological Association. In 1987, the Association of Black Anthropologists of the American Anthropological Association gave him a Distinguished Service Award. His publications had a wide range of topics from folk tales and culture in Central Africa to Philippine ethnography and forensic problems.

Mr. Warren was not only a scholar, but also very personable. The news release from the University of Illinois at Chicago to which we are indebted for much of this information was a fine testimony for his achievements. He died December 22, 1987, of leukemia. A Warren Memorial Library Fund has been established at the University of Illinois at Chicago with contributions to be received by the Department of Anthropology.

GRANT TOWNSEND WICKWIRE

Berlin, Connecticut
August 26, 1896

Eastford, Connecticut
1986

Professor Emeritus Grant T. Wickwire was a patriot and a geologist with both an academic career and a career as a commercial consultant. He was born in Berlin, Connecticut, August 26, 1896 and was educated at the New Britain, Connecticut, High School. Then at Wesleyan University, he earned a Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1926. He had attended summer school at Harvard in 1925 and went to the American School for Prehistoric Research in Europe during the 1926 summer. He was also a field assistant for the Connecticut Geology and National Historical Survey from 1922 to 1926. He was a laboratory assistant at Wesleyan University from 1924 to 1926 and an instructor there from 1927 to 1928. He was also a laboratory assistant at Yale University from 1926 to 1928. He received an M.S. degree from Yale 1929.

Dr. Wickwire came to Indiana in 1928 to teach at Hanover College becoming Professor Emeritus in 1962. Concurrent with his academic career, he was in active service with the United States of America Army from 1917 to 1919. He was also a Reservist from 1927 to 1933. He did a special study of oil geology from 1936 to 1937 at the University of Cincinnati. Then during World War II, he again joined the Air Force from 1942 to 1945. After the war, he served in the Air Force Reserve from 1945 to 1956 retiring as a Major. He was a member of the Selective Service Board in Jefferson County, Indiana, from 1955 to 1963 and was chairman from 1961 to 1963. He was also an Elder in the Presbyterian Church from 1948 to 1958.

After retirement from Hanover College, Dr. Wickwire moved back to Connecticut to become a consultant for a firm in Old Saybrook. There his work covered general geology, petroleum, and water supply interests.

Prof. Wickwire joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1928, the year he began teaching at Hanover College. He was honored for his achievements and

service to the Academy when he was made Fellow in the spring of 1935. This was a special election when members who were Fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science were elected to Fellow in the Indiana Academy of Science. He was Chairman of the Geology and Geography Division in 1942 and on the Executive Committee (now called the Council). He also served on the Program Committee and lectured to a Divisional meeting on "Accelerated Erosion Due to Industrial Waste." Also, he was a Fellow of the National Association of Geology Teachers (President of the West Central Section in 1948 and of the East Central Section in 1956), Fellow of the Geological Society of America, Gamma Alpha, Sigma Gamma Epsilon, and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Wickwire died sometime in 1986. Details of his death could not be obtained, but he had been residing in Eastford, Connecticut, at the time. The honors received from various organizations and the distinction of reaching the rank of Major in the Air Force Reserve added to the versatility necessary to carry out his many activities give us guide posts as to the extent of the full and useful life by this man of 90 years. His biography appears in several publications useful in preparing this report such as Visher's *Indiana Scientists*, *Indiana Lives* by Hawkins and McClarren (1967), *Who's Who in Indiana*, and *American Men of Science*.