

NECROLOGY

WILL E. EDINGTON, DePauw University

NORVAL EMERSON ADAMS

Huntington, Indiana
January 30, 1898

Elkhart, Indiana
July 21, 1958

The Junior Academy of Science was founded in 1931 by the Senior Academy in order to encourage the organization of high school science clubs and to stimulate the work of those clubs already in existence. Obviously the success of the Junior Academy would depend on the co-operation of enthusiastic high school teachers as sponsors of the local clubs, since the sponsors would plan and direct the preparation of scientific papers and science exhibits by high school students for presentation at the annual meetings under the auspices of the Senior Academy. In 1940 the Biology Club of Elkhart High School became a member of the Junior Academy and its sponsor was Norval E. Adams. This club immediately became one of the most active clubs in the Junior Academy so that over the past twenty years Elkhart High School has had two presidents of the Junior Academy as well as two vice-presidents and two secretaries.

Norval Emerson Adams was born near Huntington, Indiana, on January 30, 1898. Following his graduation from Lancaster Township High School in 1916 he began teaching all eight grades in a one room school in Huntington County. He continued this for four years during which time he regularly attended summer school at Manchester College. He then taught two years in a consolidated school and attended summer school at Purdue studying agriculture. In 1922 he began teaching in a junior-senior high school in Huntington County and taking summer school work at Ball State. He received the B.S. degree from Ball State in 1925. He then accepted a position in Elkhart Senior High School teaching biology, where he became Chairman of the Science Department and spent the remainder of his life. During this time he earned the M.S. degree at Indiana University in 1930, and attended Yale University for a summer session as a Fellow in Applied Physiology. He also worked several summers as an assistant to the State Entomologist, and taught civic biology and elementary science workshop at Ball State for several summers.

Mr. Adams was active in national and state educational affairs. He was a member of the National Education Association and the Indiana State Teachers Association. In 1953 he was appointed to a committee set up by the State Superintendent of Instruction to foster conservation education for certain teachers' licenses, and he served three years on a committee to develop an elementary science course of study for Indiana schools. As a member of the National Science Teachers Association he was regional chairman in 1954 of their project for Conservation Education in the United States.

He held memberships in the National Biology Teachers Association, Central Association of Science and Mathematics, United States Biological Survey, Classroom Teachers Association and the Elkhart Teachers Fed-

eration. He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1937 and was active in the Junior Academy although the direct sponsorship of the Elkhart High School science clubs was delegated to others after the first few years.

He was interested in 4-H Club work and sponsored clubs while in Huntington County. He was author of a biology manual, *A Study Guide for Applied Biology*.

Mr. Adams did a great deal for science education in Indiana and with his death on July 21, 1958, the state lost a fine educator and citizen with a modern outlook, and the Academy lost a loyal worker in science education for our youth.

ELDO HORACE MANN CLAUSER

Rossville, Indiana

Muncie, Indiana

March 27, 1890

May 31, 1959

One of the developments of this century not yet sufficiently realized is the application of research to human welfare through sanitation, surgery, antibiotics, clinical diagnosis, psychiatry, hospitalization, and alert, skilful nursing. Reports of spectacular feats in heart surgery, bone transplanting, total blood transfusion in infants, etc., appear frequently in newspapers and magazines. However, only doctors, and especially surgeons, are completely aware of the importance in the ultimate success of their efforts of alert, sympathetic nursing following such operations. Dr. Eldo H. M. Clauser was a physician and surgeon who was deeply interested in the nursing profession, both local and state, and he devoted much thought and time to its improvement. For many years he was chairman of the Executive Committee of the staff of Ball Memorial Hospital, in Muncie, also a member of its Board of Governors, and he regularly taught a class at the Hospital and he took part actively in a few of its workshops.

Eldo H. M. Clauser was born on March 27, 1890, at Rossville, Indiana. After graduating from Rossville High School he began teaching and a year later entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. A little later he entered Indiana University and received his Bachelor's degree in 1913 and the M.D. degree in 1915. He spent the next year as an interne in an Indianapolis hospital. In 1916 he opened his office in Muncie as a general practitioner. Following the entry of the United States in World War I he enlisted in the army and was stationed at a base hospital at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Later he was transferred for service at Camp Eustis, Virginia, and then to Camp Grant, Illinois, where he was discharged on April 1, 1919. He immediately returned to Muncie and reopened his office.

For a number of years Dr. Clauser had a general practice but his principal interest was in surgery and, in 1928, he became a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and confined his practice to general surgery. He was a member of the American Medical Association and a founding member of the United States committee of the World Medical Association. He had also served as a member of the Board of Governors of the American College of Surgeons and was a past-president of its Indiana Chapter. He was chairman of the Indiana Hospital Licensing Committee from its

beginning. Until his final long illness he had been chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indiana State Medical Association and a member of its Council for over twelve years. He had also served as a member of its House of Delegates. He was a member and past-president of both the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society and the Muncie Academy of Medicine. He was also a member of the Board of Governors of Blue Shield.

Dr. Clauser was an active and effective citizen of Muncie. He was a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, American Legion, Muncie Club, Torch Club and the Board of Directors of the Muncie YMCA. He was a Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Universalist Church.

He had an international outlook on medical and health problems. In 1949 he attended a World Medical Meeting in London and again five years later in Rome. In 1952 he attended a meeting of the American College of Surgeons in Panama. Following such trips he and Mrs. Clauser visited most of the European countries and they had also traveled in Canada and Mexico. Nationally he regularly attended meetings of the American Medical Association and the College of Surgeons.

Dr. Clauser became a member of the Indiana Academy of Science in 1941 because of his interest in zoology and Indiana science.

Eldo H. M. Clauser was a fine, outstanding surgeon who did much to alleviate human suffering. His death occurred on May 31, 1959, in the Ball Memorial Hospital which he loved and for which he had done much.

MARTHA DOAN

Westfield, Indiana
June 6, 1872

Franklin, Indiana
April 15, 1960

Probably Martha Doan had been a member of the Academy continuously longer than any other member in the Academy's history. She joined the Academy in 1896 and at her death on April 15, 1960, she had completed over 63 years of membership. On the completion of her fiftieth year of membership the Academy on October 18, 1946, recognized her "distinguished career as a scientist and her loyalty to the Academy" by making her an Honorary Fellow of the Academy and sending to her a letter of congratulations and recognition.

She was born on June 6, 1872, of Quaker parentage, at Westfield, Indiana. She completed her public school education in the Union High School at Westfield and then entered Purdue where she worked under Dr. W. E. Stone who had come to Purdue in 1889 as Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratory and later became President of Purdue. Miss Doan received the B.S. degree at Purdue in 1891 and the M.S. degree in 1893. She had taken her work in such a way that she was granted the B.Lit. degree at Earlham in 1892, so that at the age of 21 she possessed three degrees. She entered Cornell University and received the D.Sc. in chemistry in 1896. She accepted a position that Fall in Manual Training High School, in Indianapolis, where she taught chemistry for four years. In 1900 she went to Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, to teach chemistry and be Head Resident of Raymond House residence hall where she remained fourteen years. She came to Earlham in 1915

as Dean of Women and Professor of Chemistry and spent the next eleven years there. While at Vassar she attended a science meeting in Canada about 1906, and in 1911 she went to the Isle of Wight, in the English Channel, where she attended a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. After leaving Earlham she devoted the next two years to completing the translation of Fritz Poneth's "Radio Elements as Indicators and Other Selected Topics in Inorganic Chemistry," which was published in 1928. From 1929 to 1937 she was Dean of Women and Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

She retired in 1937 and returned to her ancestral home in Westfield, Indiana, where she devoted her remaining years to local civic and church work and the affairs of the Western Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends besides caring for her aged mother who lived to be ninety-one and whom Miss Doan took on extended trips to Florida and California for her health.

Dr. Doan was a vivacious individual with a keen wit and striking personality that made her an effective dean of women and excellent teacher. She was recognized as a fine chemist and was honored by Purdue in 1950 with the honorary D.Sc. degree. At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Philadelphia in 1951, Sigma Delta Epsilon, national fraternity for graduate women in science, awarded her a Certificate for outstanding service. She was also given an Alumni Citation by Earlham College in 1952.

Miss Doan was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 51 years. She was a life member of the American Association of University Women and the National Association of the Deans of Women. She was also a member of the American Chemical Society and Sigma Xi.

She was blessed with good health and remained vigorous and active with her mind keen and alert until the end of her life. While on a visit to a nephew in Franklin, Indiana, she was stricken and died on April 15, 1960.

Martha Doan had a national reputation as a chemist, educator and dean of women. In the Indiana Academy of Science her name will henceforth be associated with the names of Lillian Jane Martin and Agnes Ermina Wells who brought honor and distinction to the Academy.

CHARLES MARION EK

Cassville, Indiana
June 20, 1873

Spencer, Indiana
January 31, 1960

Charles Marion Ek solved his problem of retirement by returning to the study of botany which had been his major subject as a student in Indiana University. He became acquainted with Ray Friesner, John Potzger and Charles Deam and frequently accompanied them on field trips in the state. During his active years, after retirement, he often made three to five trips a week seeking new specimens, or variations in species, particularly the grasses, as his interest was largely in taxonomy.

He was born on June 20, 1873, at Cassville, Indiana, a few miles north of Kokomo, and he spent most of his life in that area. Following his graduation from Kokomo High School in 1894 he entered Indiana University and received the A.B. degree in 1900. He spent the next nine years as a school teacher, six of these years in Howard County and the other three in a small country school near Pittsburgh, Pa. He then became a timekeeper in the Kokomo factory of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and remained with that company until the Kokomo plant was closed in 1930. He retired some time later and took up botany as his hobby. In 1943 he suffered a stroke that left his right arm partially paralyzed and otherwise incapacitated him. Although then seventy years of age he trained himself to write with his left hand and continued his work in botany and general reading in many subjects. He finally built up a library of over 2,000 volumes. As he approached the age of 80 he left Kokomo and went to live with a son near Spencer, Indiana, where he died in his sleep on January 31, 1960.

He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1940 but previous to this he had worked with John E. Potzger on a joint paper presented to the Academy in 1938. Abstracts of a paper in 1941 and a joint paper with Ray C. Friesner in 1943 appear in the Proceedings of the Academy. Although seldom able to attend Academy meetings after his stroke, he maintained his contacts with botanists and continued his interest in the Academy. During his active years he gave many lectures before clubs and other groups, and his advice on and knowledge of botany was always available to anyone who consulted him.

Charles M. Ek was a good amateur botanist with a deep interest in this science which brought happiness to himself and others.

THEODOR KARL JUST

Gross Gerungs, Austria

October 27, 1904

Chicago, Illinois

June 14, 1960

With the death of Theodor Karl Just on June 14, 1960, at the early age of fifty-five, following five months of illness, there passed an excellent scientist, and the Academy lost one of its living outstanding past presidents. He was born in Gross Gerungs, Austria, on October 27, 1904, and after completing five years in the Grammar School and eight years in the Gymnasium at Krems, Austria, he entered the University of Vienna in 1923. He received the Ph.D. degree in 1928, in botany. During his last year at the University he became acquainted with Father Francis J. Wenninger, also a native of Austria, and Head of the Department of Biology at Notre Dame University, who had spent the year 1927-1928 at the University of Vienna completing his work for the doctorate in Zoology. Father Wenninger, who was also Dean of the School of Science at Notre Dame, was greatly impressed by Dr. Just and invited him to come to Notre Dame. Following a year as an assistant in the Herbarium of the Museum of Natural History in Vienna and a botanical collecting trip of two months for the Museum in the Ionic Islands and Peloponnesos, Greece, Dr. Just came to Notre Dame in September, 1929, as an instructor in biology and assistant curator of the Botanical Libraries and Herbaria.

At Notre Dame Dr. Just became closely associated with Father Julius A. Nieuwland, who had founded the *American Midland Naturalist* in 1909 and was still its editor, and Dr. Just was appointed assistant editor in 1930. He was promoted to Assistant Professor of Botany in 1932, Associate Professor three years later, and Professor in 1940. He became editor of the *American Midland Naturalist* in 1935, and, following the death of Father Nieuwland in 1936, he became Curator of the Botanical Libraries and Herbaria. With the death of Father Wenninger in 1940 Dr. Just was made Head of the Department of Biology. In 1945 he became the J. A. Nieuwland Research Professor in Botany. He left Notre Dame in 1946 to become Associate Curator of the Department of Botany in the Chicago Natural History Museum. He was appointed Chief Curator the following year, which position he held until his death. Dr. Just became an American citizen in 1938.

In 1938, while at Notre Dame, Dr. Just was appointed Scientific Director of the Lloyd Library and Museum, in Cincinnati, and he immediately founded and became editor of *Lloydia*, a quarterly journal of biological science. He continued as Scientific Director and Editor until his death. In 1944 he founded the *American Midland Naturalist Monograph Series* and edited it during the next three years. He also served as an assistant editor of *Chronica Botanica* from 1940 until his death. During his years as editor of the *American Midland Naturalist* he developed it from a small journal with a very limited circulation into an internationally known publication of several hundred pages in six issues annually. During his last year at Notre Dame he was a member of the Graduate Council.

During his tenure at Notre Dame he made during the summers a number of botanical collecting trips over most of the United States. In World War II he was a consultant to the Office of Strategic Services. He served also as chairman or member of various committees of the National Research Council and the National Science Foundation.

After he went to Chicago he became a Research Associate in the Department of Biological Sciences, Northwestern University, in 1947, and a Professorial Lecturer in the Department of Botany, University of Chicago, in 1951, and he retained these connections until his death. During this period he at one time or another gave courses in Paleobotany and Evolution at Northwestern University and also conducted a graduate seminar in Systematics, Ecology, and Biogeography. He edited the *Paleobotanical Report* from 1953 to 1957.

His principal research was in paleobotany and he published over 60 articles in this field. He wrote numerous book reviews and various other articles as part of his editorial work. He wrote comprehensive memorials to his close associates and friends, Fathers Nieuwland and Wenninger, both of whom died as he died, in their fifties at the height of their powers.

Dr. Just was a member of the Botanical Society of America, Torrey Botanical Club, Ecological Society, Sullivant Moss Society, Sigma Xi, and several local societies. He served as chairman of the paleobotanical section of the Botanical Society in 1948 and secretary of the Society for the Study of Evolution from 1949 to 1952. He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1929, was made a Fellow in 1933, Vice-President in 1942,

and President in 1943. He presented six papers before the Academy, two of them joint, but only his Presidential Address and a Brief History of the Department of Biology, University of Notre Dame, appear in the Proceedings of the Academy.

Despite his numerous duties he found time to spend with his family. He also enjoyed working with his camera, translating foreign languages, and listening to classical music.

Theodor Karl Just will be remembered as a dedicated, enthusiastic scientist who was recognized as a scholar by his colleagues and who endeared himself to his friends by his consistently cheerful personality.

GEORGE STANLEY MEIKLE

Milton Hills, New Hampshire

Lafayette, Indiana

May 30, 1886

March 30, 1960

With the coming of Dr. Edward C. Elliott in 1922 as President, Purdue began to experience a great awakening. Dr. Elliott was a forceful, tactful, diplomatic administrator possessing an ingratiating personality, and he envisioned a great future for Purdue. One of his earliest moves was the complete reorganization of the Graduate Committee in 1924 whereby it became composed for the most part of younger men relatively fresh from graduate school and deeply interested in graduate study and research. Within four years Purdue had a full-fledged Graduate School with a Dean and gave its first Ph.D. in engineering, its first Ph.D. since 1897 which up to 1928 was the only one ever given by Purdue. Dr. Elliott began strengthening the Faculty, enlarging the library, securing more modern equipment, and above all changing the chemistry, biology, physics and mathematics departments from service departments to an independent graduate school status. He also traveled much making greater contacts with industrial leaders and looking for talent. In early 1928 President and Mrs. Elliott were guests of the New York City Purdue Alumni Association at a banquet in their honor where President Elliott met a man who had just completed a tour of 41,000 miles involving nearly 3,000 conferences on the topic of basic research. This man was George Stanley Meikle who, a few weeks later, following a visit to Purdue and a conference with President Elliott, was invited to come to Purdue as Director of Research Relations with Industry, a position newly created for the purpose of promoting more effective contacts between the University and the industries in Indiana. He began his work May 1, 1928.

Mr. Meikle soon learned through conferences with executives that industry was primarily interested in qualified graduates. The Purdue Board of Trustees ruled that "All sponsored cooperative research, except in a rare case of expediency, must perform an educational function." This ruling created problems outside the jurisdiction of the Board according to State and Federal laws, and led to the organization and incorporation of the Purdue Research Foundation on December 30, 1930, with Mr. Meikle as a member and Director. As Research Director his major responsibilities were "the development of an active interest in graduate research among staff members and students; the negotiation of sponsored funds; the initiating of approved projects; and the preservation of new

knowledge." He continued as Research Director until July 1, 1954, at which time he was made a vice-president of the Foundation. He retired as Vice-President of the Foundation in 1956 but continued as Director of the Foundation for three more years.

George Stanley Meikle was born at Milton Mills, New Hampshire, on May 30, 1886. After completing his public school education he entered Worcester Polytechnic in 1906, remained three years, and then became a safety engineer with the U. S. Steel Corporation. In 1912 he joined the laboratory research staff of General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., where he specialized in research with gas-filled lamps. He also completed the requirements for the Bachelor of Engineering and Master of Civil Engineering degrees at Union College, Schenectady, in 1913. He left General Electric Company in 1917 to become a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army, where he directed research on gas masks. Following his discharge from the Army in 1919, he set up his own consultant company having as two of his clients the U. S. Army and General Electric. From 1926 to 1928 he was research consultant to the Honeywell Heating Specialties Company. Some idea of the magnitude of his work at Purdue from 1928 to 1956 may be gleaned from the fact that some \$20,000,000 was acquired from approximately 200 sponsors and distributed through the Purdue Foundation for research designated by sponsors and for over 1,000 graduate fellowships in addition to renewals and expansions. During World War II he cooperated with the government in the coordination and administration of University and Federal War Research.

While with General Electric he worked with such researchers as Whitney, Langmuir and Coolidge. One result of his research led to the tungar rectifier, and working with Langmuir and E. Q. Adams produced the famous joint paper, "Flow of Heat through Furnace Walls; the Shape Factor," in 1913. Some of the procedures discussed in this paper continue in use and because of the importance of this work, the Purdue Research Foundation, in 1956, established the "G. Stanley Meikle Fellowship in Heat Transfer" under the direction of the Dean of Engineering at Purdue.

Mr. Meikle was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the International Anesthesia Research Society. He was a member of the Society for Engineering Education, Sigma Xi, and an honorary member of the Tippecanoe County Medical Society. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Lafayette Rotary Club, and the Beta Theta Pi and Scabbard and Blade fraternities. He had been a member of the Indiana Academy of Science since 1931.

The Purdue Research Foundation will always be a splendid memorial to its first Director, George Stanley Meikle, who died on March 30, 1960, and to Edward Charles Elliott, its originator and great Purdue President, who died less than three months later on June 16, 1960.

JOHN WHITE

Poolesville, Maryland
February 24, 1866

Terre Haute, Indiana
November 5, 1959

A college or university earns and maintains its reputation through the work of its great teachers. Rose Polytechnic Institute is a fine example

of a college with a small enrollment whose excellent reputation as an engineering school has been built up over the years by such scientists as Thomas C. Mendenhall, Henry T. Eddy, Thomas Gray, William A. Noyes, Clarence A. Waldo, Carl Leo Mees and Arthur S. Hathaway. One of these men was a President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and five of them were Presidents of the Indiana Academy of Science. The name of John White, who came to Rose Polytechnic in 1903, and who died on November 5, 1959, at the age of 92, must be added to this list as a great teacher, administrator and chemist whose work added lustre to the institution he served so long and faithfully.

John White was born in Poolesville, Maryland, on February 24, 1866. After completing his public school education he entered Johns Hopkins University on a scholarship and received the A.B. degree in 1888. Granted a fellowship, he completed the work in chemistry for the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees in 1891. He began his teaching career that fall as an instructor in chemistry at Cornell University and two years later accepted an instructorship at the University of Nebraska. He was promoted to an adjunct professorship of general and analytic chemistry in 1897 and to a full professorship in 1900. In 1901 and 1902 he spent fifteen months at Ostwald's Physico-Chemical Laboratory in Leipzig, Germany, and in the Federal Polytechnic in Zurich, Switzerland. He returned to Nebraska but in 1903 he went to Rose Polytechnic as Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. At Rose Polytechnic he was made Vice-President in 1911, became Acting President during 1919-1921, and again from September, 1929, to January, 1931. He served as Dean from 1921 to 1923 and was Vice-President again from 1931 until his retirement in 1936. Following his retirement he was named to the Rose Board of Managers and served until his death. On the Board he served on the Faculty, discipline, and honorary degrees committees.

Dr. White was active professionally. He was a member of the American Chemical Society and a German chemical society. He joined the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1907 and was made a Fellow in 1910. He also had membership in the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, American Association of University Professors, Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma chemical fraternity and Beta Theta Pi social fraternity. He was also listed in *Who's Who in America*. He joined the Indiana Academy of Science in 1925 and was made a Fellow in 1936. He published one paper in the *Proceedings* in 1925 and he wrote the memorial to Frank Caspar Wagner in 1928. He had not been active in the Academy for many years.

In his earlier years he was author and joint author of a number of scientific papers and in 1901 he published a laboratory manual on qualitative chemistry.

In 1911 Dr. White was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Union Hospital in Terre Haute and he served continuously until 1950 when he resigned and was named an honorary director. During his long service he was President of the Board from 1913 to 1916 and Secretary from 1943 to 1950. At the time of his death he was President of the advisory committee of the Rose Ladies' Aid Society.

Dr. White was honored at Rose Polytechnic in 1952 by the establishment of the John White Tuition Grant. The Alumni Fund Committee named the 1957-1958 school year the John White Year.

John White lived a long and useful life of service to Rose Polytechnic and to the city of Terre Haute. His influence will continue to be felt in the lives of the hundreds of graduates with whom he worked.