

The New Frontier

Harry Joseph Staggars and Walter S. Flory

Susquehanna University Wake Forest University

One of the first projects to concern the Academy in its thirty-ninth year was that of preparing a history to recount past activities. Dr. William G. Guy of William and Mary reported to a Council meeting convened at the University of Virginia in November, 1960, that the AAAS was promoting the formation of history committees in order to gather information for a general history of the rise of state academies.¹ The Virginia Academy had had its own history committee since the summer of 1957, when the then newly elected President, Guy, appointed Colonel Irving G. Foster to chair such a committee. At the annual Academy meeting in May, 1961, Miss Isabel Boggs, Chairman of the history of Science Committee, was able to report to the members that several sectional histories had already been received by her committee.²

At a Council meeting in March, 1961, also held at the University of Virginia, past-president Walter S. Flory, Chairman of the Long Range Planning Committee, renewed the proposal of Dr. J. C. Thompson that the Academy restructure the Council. Specifically, the Council members were to be chosen one from each section for a three year term. To insure continuity only certain sections would elect representatives each year, thus guaranteeing that experienced members would be on the Council.³ The Council approved Dr. Flory's proposal and later in the spring the Academy Conference also gave its approval of the change.⁴ Mr. Foley F. Smith, an individual long acquainted with the workings of the Academy, saw in this enlargement of the Council not only a democratically inspired reorganization, but also a means by which the responsibility and authority within the Academy could be reapportioned on a much broader base and hence could involve more interested members in the complex workings of the Academy.⁵

Former Academy President Dr. William M. Hinton of Washington and Lee University, Chairman of the Awards Committee, proposed that the Academy present Mrs. Thelma C. Heatwole, for several years a bulwark of the Junior Academy, the Distinguished Service Award. The Council concurred in this most deserving selection, and on May 12, 1961, at the general Academy assembly Dr. Hinton made the presentation.⁶

Dr. Hinton further reported for the Awards Committee concerning the gavel authorized at the May 14, 1960, Council meeting, and which the Committee had been directed to provide.⁷ The Academy gavel had now been secured, and would henceforth be used at official Academy functions, and would be passed on from one President to the next. It was made of the wood of the dogwood tree (*Cornus florida* L.), the Virginia State Flower, and left in natural finish.⁸

Two J. Shelton Horsley Research Awards were presented in 1961. One of these went to Irving R. King of Texaco Experiment Incorporated for his paper "A Study of the Recombination of Ions in Flames." The other award was to Billy W. Sloope and Calvin O. Tiller, of the Virginia Institute for Scientific Research, for their paper entitled "The Formation, Conditions, and Structure of Thin Epitaxial Silver Films on Rocksalt."⁹

In the junior Academy the Lord Botetourt High School Science Club of Daleville (Mr. George Stevens, Sponsor) was awarded the annual E. C. L. Miller prize. William Siegfried of Gar-Field High School, Woodbridge, was presented the W. Catesby Jones Award.¹⁰ Awards, however, were not the entire story with regard to the Junior Academy this year.

It might be well to note at the outset that the civil rights movement, more specifically the "sit-in" aspect of it, had swept across the South in the summer of 1960.¹¹ This agitation did a great deal to publicize what many individuals felt was

¹ *VJS*, New Ser., 12: 53. 1961.

² *Ibid.*, 132-3.

³ *Ibid.*, 55-6.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 56, 122.

⁵ Interview with Mr. Foley F. Smith, Richmond, Virginia, January 5, 1968.

⁶ *VJS*, New Ser., 12: 140, 141. 1961.

⁷ *VJS*, New Ser., 11: 152. 1960.

⁸ *VJS*, New Ser., 12: 140. 1961.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 141.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 131.

¹¹ Samuel Eliot Morison, *The Oxford History of the American People*. 1087. New York, 1965.

¹² Dean W. W. Scott to Harry J. Staggers, Harrisonburg, Virginia, December 5, 1967.

¹³ *VJS*, New Ser., 12: 56. 1961.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 138-9; Academy Minute Book, 164.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *VJS*, New Ser., 12: 135-6. 1961.

¹⁷ *VJS*, New Ser., 13: 63. 1962; Academy Minute Book, 173-4.

¹⁸ Dean W. W. Scott to Harry J. Staggers, Harrisonburg, Virginia, December 5, 1967.

¹⁹ Dr. Boyd Harshbarger to Dr. Walter S. Flory, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, April 19, 1967. Copy to the Author.

inherently wrong in the social, political, economical, and educational structure of the South. As Dr. W. W. Scott, Chairman of the Virginia Junior Academy of Science Committee in 1961, had noted: "At the time of the Lexington meeting (in 1961) school segregation had become a major issue throughout the state. It was not unexpected, therefore, to have the question of segregated Science Days and separate social events brought before the VJAS committee."¹²

At a Council meeting at the University of Virginia, March 12, 1961, Dr. Scott announced that the Junior Academy planned to celebrate its twentieth anniversary by holding a ball at the thirty-ninth meeting of the Academy.¹³

It was the cancellation of this proposed ball and the reasons advanced as to why a scientific lecture was substituted at the twentieth anniversary celebration which revealed certain conflicting attitudes in 1961 and has since produced various interpretations of the happenings at Lexington. Even the basic factual data as presented in the *Journal* and backed up by the minute book is now disputed. For the sake of clarity the course of events as presented in the *Journal* will be traced and then interpretations which seek to qualify that description will be given.

At the Academy Council meeting, called to order by President Wilson B. Bell of Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Lexington on May 11, 1961, Dr. Scott reported for the Junior Academy. "The selection of exhibitors," Scott said in commenting on the Science Days, "has been made regionally in the state except for the colored schools, where all of their exhibits have been judged exclusively at the Virginia State College in Petersburg." It was noted that the blacks objected to this arrangement and wanted to attend and exhibit at the same regional Science Days as the white students. "After considerable discussion," a motion proposed by former President Walter S. Flory that Academy President Bell appoint a committee to investigate the situation was passed by the Council. Flory, Scott, and Dr. Jackson J. Taylor of the University of Richmond formed the investigating committee which reported back to the Council in two days.¹⁴

With regard to the Junior Academy anniversary the minutes state: "Dr. Scott reported that the 20th anniversary balls planned for the Junior Academy were cancelled because the colored students objected to the segregated arrangements, and that a scientific lecture had been substituted." Also Dr. Scott requested that the Council authorize the severance of Junior Academy connections with Science Clubs of America as well as the establishment of an affiliation fee for science clubs to become members in the Junior Academy. On Dr. Taylor's motion, the Council so authorized the Junior Academy Chairman.¹⁵

On May 13 Dr. Taylor reported for the investigating committee that President Bell had appointed two days earlier. Taylor said that all exhibitions should take place at one of the seven or more regional centers and that "such preliminary judging programs. . . be set up and conducted in accordance with the established policies of the Academy for its annual meetings." If no host institution could be found in an area then the Academy itself would undertake the sponsorship of the regional judging.¹⁶ This concluded the discussion of the matter at the May meeting.

Miss Susie Floyd, long concerned with the Junior Academy, reported for Dr. Scott at the November 19, 1961, Council meeting at the University of Virginia. The old procedure of having the Juniors compete through exhibits was scrapped in favor of selecting finalists by having entrants submit papers to a screening committee. In addition it was decided that the Academy would sponsor no social functions for the Juniors.¹⁷ These, then, are the basic facts as gleaned from the minutes of the Academy meetings. Do they tell, as it would seem, a rather straightforward story of racial tension brought to the surface by the extensive action undertaken by civil rights groups?

It appears that the dichotomy in the interpretations of events at Lexington in 1961 has a great deal to do with the nature of the observer's basic assumptions. One premise, made explicit earlier in this history, has been restated by Dr. Scott: "As far as the VAS and VJAS are concerned, there never was a racial problem. Both organizations have always been, as far as I know, completely integrated."¹⁸ Dr. Scott's statement is bolstered by Dr. Boyd Harshbarger's comment on the policy of the Academy from its inception: "I have investigated and find there was no other scientific organization or any other organization in the South that rejected segregation except for the Virginia Academy."¹⁹

These comments by Scott and Harshbarger are in keeping with views expressed

by Dr. E. C. L. Miller in 1944. Although Dr. Miller could state no explicit Academy policy with regard to blacks, as Dr. Harshbarger has been able to do, Miller clearly noted that in the democratic nature of the Academy there was an implicit policy to integration. "We have two A-1 (black) colleges in the state and a number of papers have been read by colored persons from time to time. . . . When someone applies for membership from these schools no inquiry is made as to his color."²⁰ Thus it can be seen that there is an historical continuity in the comments made by Miller, Harshbarger, and Scott.

Another aspect of the problem, however, should be considered. Even though the policy of the Academy can easily be established to have been a liberal one, the meaning of all such terms is relative. Perhaps the most decisive event in re-evaluating the position of the black in the Academy can be traced to the rather large scale and dramatic awakening of black aspirations seen in the late fifties and early sixties. Miller, himself, appears to have hit on the basic problem back in 1944. At the time he was not so much concerned with the aspirations of the blacks as with the basic human inequity inherent in a segregated society. In writing to President Ernest V. Jones of the Alabama Academy of Science Miller noted that "everyone just goes blithely along and completely ignores" the demeaning and unequal nature of segregation.²¹ The fact of the matter is clearly that the "smug moral vacuum" which Miller described was being destroyed throughout the country by individuals, black and white, who would no longer go blithely along ignoring the situation.

This brings us again to the Lexington meeting, and a second basic assumption which seems to have been made about Academy affairs. This second premise may be characterized as being more present minded than the more historically oriented premise visible in the statements of Drs. Scott and Harshbarger. This second view of events at Lexington is not so much geared to interpreting events in light of the historically liberal Academy policy, it seems to see things more in the very real terms of the problems immediately at hand. This view was presented by Dr. D. Rae Carpenter, Jr., then a member of the Local Arrangements Committee and later Secretary, and later yet President 1969-70, who wrote "We were at the time still somewhat sensitive about how to handle an integrated activity. This was in addition to the reservation which most of the members of the Local Arrangements Committee had about an integrated dance."²² In general Dr. Carpenter's memory of events agrees with the description taken from the *Journal*.

Dr. Scott presents a view somewhat at variance with that found in the *Journal*. "Many of us," he has written, "felt that in keeping with the change to a research oriented program for the VJAS, a program of lectures and science films or similar activities should be used to keep the students occupied during the meetings. . . . Program-wise we were at the point of transition to the formal research paper presentation and as far as extracurricular activities were concerned, we were about ready to initiate a science program."²³ As pointed out above, the culmination of this gradual implementation of a more academically oriented Junior Academy program was guaranteed some five months after the adjournment of the Lexington meeting when the Council approved Miss Floyd's recommendations that Science Days give way to research papers and that social activities for the Juniors be discontinued.

Dr. E. C. L. Miller once expressed views quite similar to those adopted by the Council for the regulation of Junior social functions, "Personally, I do not like to have science draw a color line," he wrote; however, in response to a letter from the President of the Alabama Academy he noted, "it might solve our problem to abolish what little social functioning we have left. Probably no one would object to colored people participating in a strictly scientific meeting."²⁴ Simply because Dr. Miller enunciated such a policy as a possibility some seventeen years before it was adopted by the Academy does not give any special aura to what the Council did in November, 1961. Miller was speaking of the problem raised by integrated social activities. The problem of 1961, conversely, was brought out by the fact of segregated social functions.

In the final analysis one's point of view is bound to complicate a clear understanding of what actually transpired at Lexington. A combination of both a "spontaneous problem" and a "gradual implementation" of a more scholarly Junior program are clearly involved. From the evidence at hand it would seem that the gradual changing of the Junior program was given a great impetus by the objection

²⁰ Dr. E. C. L. Miller to Dr. Ernest V. Jones, President, Alabama Academy of Science, Richmond, Virginia, January 13, 1944. E. C. L. Miller papers, in the possession of the VAS, VISR, Richmond, Virginia.

²¹ Same to Same, January 26, 1944. "It is not just a matter of race segregation. It is much broader and deeper. I know of no white person here in Richmond who is disturbed in the slightest because the railroads charge colored people first class fares and give them second class service. At each of the stations here the colored waiting rooms are disgraceful and a colored person is not even allowed in the general concourse. It is humiliating that perhaps the Federal Supreme Court will have to tell the South when it has an opportunity that if a colored person pays the same fare he should have equal service. It took the Supreme Court to tell the South that if a colored teacher is giving equal service he should have equal pay. No one, however, applies the converse to the railways."

²² Dr. D. Rae Carpenter to Harry J. Staggers, Lexington, Virginia, November 25, 1967.

²³ Dean W. W. Scott to Harry J. Staggers, Harrisonburg, Virginia, December 5, 1967.

²⁴ Dr. E. C. L. Miller to Ernest V. Jones, Richmond, Virginia, January 13, 1944.

²⁵ Dr. Boyd Harshbarger to Harry J. Staggers, Blacksburg, Virginia, November 22, 1967.

²⁶ Dean W. W. Scott to Harry J. Staggers, Harrisonburg, Virginia, December 5, 1967.

²⁷ *VJS*, New Ser., 12: 139, 1961.

²⁸ Dr. Boyd Harshbarger, *History of the Virginia Journal of Science*, 33; manuscript in the possession of VAS, VISR, Richmond, Virginia; *VJS*, New Ser., 13: 59-61, 1962.

²⁹ *VJS*, New Ser., 13: 185, 1962.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 185.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 186, 193.

³² *Ibid.*, 191.

³³ *Ibid.*, 185.

of the blacks to the segregated circumstances and the cancellation of the twentieth anniversary party. It appears that until objections were voiced there were to have been dances, and not a lecture; moreover, the "solution" of the Council to the problem was not confirmed until five months after the Annual Meeting. In retrospect the Lexington formula of substituting a lecture for a dance looks like a stopgap measure.

Whether the Academy solved a problem or not in 1961 has a great deal to do with, in the first instance, whether agreement can be reached that there actually was a problem, and, in the second instance, whether what was done can be truly considered a solution. Further, the question arises, why belabor the issue? As Dr. Boyd Harshbarger has written, "to try to imply that the Academy had, at any time, been racist is a mistake."²⁵ Dr. Harshbarger is undoubtedly correct; but, as Dr. Scott noted: "There were problems . . . with racial overtones . . . inherent in the VJAS organization."²⁶ And this is precisely the reason why such a discussion seemed pertinent to this history. The Academy, as can be seen from the membership list and from the scholarly papers presented, has been integrated since 1923. But the Academy, like the American social context within which it functions, has had to come to grips with "problems involving racial overtones." No other aspect of domestic history has been as important, in recent years, as these problems and their solution.

By time of the Annual Meeting in 1961 Mrs. Robert D. Ross, wife of the Editor of the *Journal*, had replaced Robert Kral as the Managing Editor.²⁷ Dr. and Mrs. Ross appear to have been having difficulty with the publication. As Dr. Harshbarger has recorded in his history of the *Journal*, conditions become so serious that President Bell appointed Drs. Flory and Harshbarger and Jeffers to examine the reasons for the difficulties. The committee "outlined a procedure for the operation of the *Journal* and recommended to the Council that unless Dr. Ross could get the *Journal* on schedule again he should be asked to resign." Both Dr. and Mrs. Ross submitted resignations which the Council accepted on November 19, 1961. At this same meeting Dr. Harshbarger nominated Dr. Paul B. Siegel for the position of Editor and Dr. Carl Allen for Managing Editor. The Council unanimously approved the nominations of these two men from V.P.I.²⁸ Hence, by the time the Academy gathered at Norfolk in May of 1962 the *Journal* was under its fourth editor since Dr. Harshbarger retired from the post in 1954.

President Horton H. Hobbs of the University of Virginia convened the fortieth (1962) meeting of the Academy. For a change, one of the main orders of business was not the *Journal*. However, the Academy was becoming more concerned with a publication of another type. Miss Isabel Boggs, reporting for the History of Science Committee, called for the acquisition of more source material for the history of the Academy, and concluded that "its publication is desirable."²⁹ Dr. Stanley B. Williams of William and Mary, an individual instrumental in getting the Academy history written, moved that Miss Boggs' recommendation that each section choose an historian be passed, and Council concurred.³⁰

Dr. Williams also told the Council that the committee studying the question of a full time Executive Secretary was working informally on the problem. At a later Council meeting, May 12, 1962, it was decided that this committee be dissolved and that Council would address itself to the matter in the future.³¹

At the Council meeting on the 12th, Mr. Foley F. Smith was nominated for the position of President-Elect and was replaced as Academy Treasurer by Mr. Rodney C. Berry, Sr.³² Smith's acceptance of the nomination marked the first time since 1949 that he had not served the Academy as Treasurer. The records show that both Dr. Paul M. Patterson, Academy Secretary, and Mr. William B. Wartman, Jr., Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, continued in the posts they had held for the past several years.

Past President Wilson B. Bell made a motion that the E. C. L. Miller Award be extended beyond the traditional \$50 first prize for the outstanding Junior science club affiliated with the VJAS and, further, that the original intent of the award be investigated. Bells' proposal, including that two \$25 "honorable mention" awards be established, was passed by the Council.³³ In the Junior Academy the Catesby Jones Award was presented to Steven R. Mason, William Fleming High School, Roanoke. The E. C. L. Miller prize went to Newport News High School Science Club (Misses Linda Allen and Betty Delbridge, Sponsors). The first recipients of

the Miller honorable mention awards were the S. O. S. Science Club, Bedford High School (Mrs. J. J. Thaxton, Sponsor), and Lord Botetourt High School Science Club (Mr. Paul Garber, Sponsor), Daleville.³⁴

A paper read before the Chemistry Section entitled "Preparation of High-purity Single Crystal Boron," by Claude P. Talley and Gerald R. Taylos, Jr., of Texaco Experiment Incorporated, was selected from 14 competing papers for the 1962 J. Shelton Horsley Award.³⁵

A symposium entitled "Basic Research on Virginia's Natural Resources," the brain child of Dr. Henry Leidheiser, Director of the Virginia Institute for Scientific Research, and co-sponsored by the Academy and the Institute, was held at the Norfolk meeting. The topics presented at the symposium were later published in the July, 1962, issue of the *Journal*. Six different subjects were discussed: "Coal" by Dr. Gilbert Theissen, Director of Research, Koppers Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; "Soils" by Dr. A. Geoffrey Norman, Director, Botanical Gardens, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; "Forests" by Dr. George H. Hepting, Chief, Division of Forest Disease Research, Asheville, North Carolina; "Water" by Dr. John C. Frye, Chief, Illinois Geological Survey, Urbana, Illinois; "Marine Life" by Dr. John L. McHugh, Chief, Division of Biological Research, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.; "Human Resources" by Dr. Clarence C. Little, Scientific Director, Tobacco Industry Research Committee, New York, New York.³⁶

In the fall of 1962 at a Council meeting at the University of Virginia, Miss Isabel Boggs of the History of Science Committee reported that a manuscript of the history of the Academy had been prepared for publication. The Council moved and passed a motion to the effect that the Academy authorize "A History of the Virginia Academy of Science" as an Academy publication. Undoubtedly the manuscript which Miss Boggs had reference to was the one written by Dr. George W. Jeffers and cited extensively earlier in this work. Miss Boggs further noted that the Virginia Institute for Scientific Research had given space for the setting up of an Academy archive.³⁷

Also at this gathering the Council concluded its review of the history of the E. C. L. Miller Award and ascertained that the award was being presented as originally intended—to the winning science club, not to the sponsor of the club.³⁸

Early in 1963 President Jackson J. Taylor of the University of Richmond wrote in the *Journal* that the efforts to establish the position of Executive Secretary were moving along. He told the members "I am encouraged to believe that progress toward this goal can be reported in the not-too-distant future."³⁹ Later in 1963 the new post of Executive Secretary-Treasurer was established and Mr. Rodney C. Berry, Sr., Treasurer of the Academy for the past two years and recently retired from the State Department of Agriculture, was selected to fill this all important position.⁴⁰

Mr. Berry became a full time administrator of Academy affairs. His specified duties such as making out detailed reports on membership and finances as well as outlining the duties of the officers and various sections of the general meeting approaches were over-shadowed by the Executive Secretary's day to day activities. His home had become a clearing house for all manner of Academy business thus putting this vigorous and dedicated member at the center of Academy affairs.⁴¹

Mr. Berry's appointment was not the only administrative change in the Academy. At the forty-first Annual Meeting, held in Roanoke, Dr. Paul M. Patterson, Secretary of the Academy since that position was made independent of the Treasurer in 1957, announced his retirement. Dr. Russell J. Rowlett of VISR became the new Academy Secretary, and Mr. William B. Wartman, who had been serving the Academy as Assistant Secretary-Treasurer since 1955, succeeded Berry as Treasurer.⁴²

Meritorious Service Awards were presented at the Academy Conference to Drs. Jesse W. Beams and Allan Gwathmey of the University, and Sidney S. Negus, recently retired from the Medical College of Virginia. All three men had held the position of Academy President and contributed greatly to science in Virginia. The Horsley Award was given to Dr. H. A. David of V.P.I. for his paper entitled "The Method of Paired Comparisons."⁴³

In the Junior Academy Marc Salzberg of the Norfolk Academy was singled out for the W. Catesby Jones Award and the science club of Bedford High School was

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 190-2.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 191.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 95-168.

³⁷ *VJS*, New Ser., 14: 68. 1963.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 68-9.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 23-4.

⁴⁰ *VJS*, New Ser., 16: 93. 1965.

⁴¹ Interviews with Mr. Foley F. Smith and Mr. Rodney C. Berry, Richmond, Virginia, January 5, 1968.

⁴² *VJS*, New Ser., 14: 146, 142. 1963.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 142. This award is also known as the Distinguished Service Award.

⁴⁴ Telephone interview with Dr. D. Rae Carpenter, Lexington, Virginia, January 15, 1968. The *Journal* ceased publishing Junior Academy winners, hence all future information on VJAS prizes has been provided by Dr. Carpenter.

⁴⁵ *VJS*, New Ser., 15: 1-5. 1964.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 159-61.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 227.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ Interview with Mr. Foley F. Smith, Richmond, Virginia, January 5, 1968.

⁵¹ Telephone interview with Dr. Carpenter, Lexington, Va., January 15, 1968.

⁵² *VJS*, New Ser., 15: 246-7. 1964.

⁵³ *VJS*, New Ser., 16: 270, 277. 1965.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, 267-8.

presented the Miller Award.⁴⁴ A year earlier Bedford High School had received an honorable mention.

Three leaders of the Virginia Academy of Science passed away between the forty-first and forty-second Annual Meetings. Dr. Allan Talbott Gwathmey (1903-63) and Dr. Sidney Stevens Negus (1892-1963) died in 1963. In addition to serving as Academy President, 1953-54, Dr. Gwathmey, of the University, made an outstanding contribution to science in Virginia through his unflagging effort to establish an institute for scientific research. Dr. Gwathmey's dream was realized in 1948, at the same time Dr. Negus was assuming the presidency of the Academy. Dr. Negus, long associated with the Medical College of Virginia, was a unique promoter of the Academy who succeeded in drawing nationwide attention to Richmond in 1938 for the AAAS meeting when he guaranteed that the activities of the Association would be reported to the country by correspondents treated in a most hospitable manner.⁴⁵

Early in 1964 the Academy was further saddened by the death of Dean Ivey Foreman Lewis (1882-1964) of the University.⁴⁶ The history of the Academy bears testimony to the fact that Dr. Lewis was a loyal and concerned supporter of scientific progress in Virginia. It was, of course, Dr. Lewis who was singled out by his colleagues to be honored as the founder of the Academy which he served as President while it was still a fledgling, in 1923-24. The esteem in which Dr. Lewis was held can be seen by the acceptance of the Council of the recommendation of the Awards Committee that the Distinguished Service Award, presented to individuals who have contributed both labor and love to the Academy, be renamed the Ivey F. Lewis Distinguished Service Award.⁴⁷

At the first meeting of the Council at the annual May meeting, presided over by Mr. Foley F. Smith of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, at Charlottesville in 1964, Editor Paul B. Siegel of V.P.I. extended the thanks of the *Journal* staff to Executive Secretary-Treasurer Rodney C. Berry for updating the Academy membership file thus substantially cutting down the number of *Journals* returned by the post office.⁴⁸

In 1964 the Horsley Award went to Dr. E. Rae Harcum, of the College of William and Mary, for his paper "A Curious Parallel Between Serial Learning and Tachistoscopic Perception."

After Mr. Smith had turned the gavel over to President-Elect S. S. Obenshain of V.P.I., Treasurer William Wartman was recognized by the chair and reported for an *ad hoc* committee in the form of a motion that Council recognize the long years of service given the Academy by President Smith by electing him to honorary membership for life. The Council unanimously endorsed this motion.⁴⁹ Smith's contributions to the Academy have often been mentioned in this history. After his term as President he was heard to remark that a man's job in the Academy doesn't really seem to start until he has gone through all the chairs.⁵⁰ Smith remained active in Academy affairs until his death (when it was revealed a residual portion of his estate was designated as an unrestricted gift to the organization).

In the Junior Academy Bedford High School was again honored for having the outstanding science club affiliated with the VJAS. As in 1963 no honorable mention Miller Awards were presented. Robert Graham of Patrick Henry High School, Ashland, was the recipient of the last W. Catesby Jones Award presented by the Academy.⁵¹ In addition, Dr. W. W. Scott, Chairman of the Junior Academy, announced that the most outstanding research papers submitted to the judges by the Juniors had been published in volume one of the *Proceedings of the VJAS*.⁵²

Senator Lloyd C. Bird, himself a recipient of the service ward of the Academy, moved at the March, 1965, Council meeting that Dr. H. Rupert Hanmer, President of the Virginia Institute for Scientific Research and a former chief executive of the Academy, be presented the first Ivey F. Lewis Distinguished Service Award. The Council passed this motion and on the evening of May 7, 1965, Senator Bird made the presentation to Dr. Hanmer.⁵³

Also at this Charlottesville Council meeting Dr. Roscoe D. Hughes of the Medical College of Virginia, President-Elect of the Academy, reported that \$5,000 had been requested from the National Science Foundation to finance the visiting scientists program under the direction of Colonel S. M. Heflin of V.M.I.⁵⁴ Three months later, at the Academy Conference, it was announced that about sixty visitation days for professors to speak at high schools throughout the state would

be arranged.⁵⁵ It should be recalled that such a lecture program had been tried several years earlier by the Academy. That program had been somewhat less than a success as high school administrators balked at the disruption of their schedules. The new program under Colonel Heflin appeared to function much more smoothly. High schools, it was now reported, request the visiting professors.⁵⁶

Something new was introduced at the 1965, forty-third Annual Meeting, presided over by Dr. S. S. Obenshain of V.P.I., at Richmond—the Sidney S. Negus Memorial Lecture. The Lecture is, of course, in memory of Dr. Negus and is supported in part by a gift which Dr. Negus gave the Academy. Dr. Sterling B. Hendricks of the U.S.D.A. delivered the first Negus lecture on the subject "Photoperiodism."⁵⁷ Another change was administrative; Mr. Maurice B. Rowe of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration assumed the office of Treasurer, vacated by Mr. William Wartman, long a dedicated official of the Academy.

The 1965 Horsley Research Award went to Dr. Doris Kuhlmann-Wilsdorf of the University of Virginia for her paper "Theory of the Interaction of Vacancies with Stress Fields of Metals."⁵⁸

At the May 8 Council meeting the Academy resolved to commend the state of Virginia for taking an interest in the deficiency of science education on the secondary school level and for proposing changes in certification requirements. The Academy further pointed to its own readiness to be of service in this matter.⁵⁹ The Academy also entertained a proposal for a paper to be prepared treating air as a natural resource. The Council unanimously passed this motion to concern the Academy with the rising problem of air pollution.⁶⁰

In the Junior Academy the Science Club of Ferguson High School, Newport News, was chosen for the Miller Award. Liberty High School of Bedford was credited as an honorable mention. Liberty was the name given the consolidated high school which replaced Bedford High School—winner of the Miller Award for the past two years. The Major W. Catesby Jones Award was discontinued at this meeting.⁶¹

Later in the year Editor Paul B. Siegel wrote in the *Journal* that, effective with the January, 1966, issue, a new Letters to the Editor section would be printed in an effort to stimulate thought and discussion on pertinent subjects.⁶²

Before the year was out another long time member of the Academy passed from the scene. Dr. Thomas McNider Simpson, Jr. (1882–1965) of Randolph Macon College, the ninth President of the Academy, died. The first number of volume seventeen, January, 1966, of the *Journal* is dedicated to his memory.⁶³

Dr. Roscoe D. Hughes called the forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Academy to order at Harrisonburg where the members were the guests of Madison College in 1966. Early at this meeting it was decided to hold the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Academy, in 1973, at Williamsburg where the first meeting had been summoned.⁶⁴

New sections were also a major consideration at this Academy meeting. Dr. S. L. Emory, representing the geographers of Virginia, proposed that the Council consider the establishment of a geography section. Council encouraged Dr. Emory to proceed with his organizational efforts in accordance with the regulations of the Academy on such matters.⁶⁵ Off the drawing board and holding successful programs in Harrisonburg were two new Academy sections—Space Sciences and Material Sciences.⁶⁶

A new *ad hoc* committee on Academy publications set up by President Hughes early in the 1965–66 year reported at the Academy Conference. This committee had been asked to consider everything having to do with the publications of the Academy—such as finances, formats, personnel, or any possible additional treatises—or the like—that might be desirable. The report on May 5, by Chairman Walter S. Flory, outlined the objectives and potential with reference to publications as visualized by the *ad hoc* committee. It was decided to make the Publications Committee a standing one, with Flory as the 1966–67 Chairman.

At the time of the May 5 Publications Committee report Dr. Paul B. Siegel of V.P.I. had resigned as Editor of the *Journal*.⁶⁷ Dr. Siegel had served as Editor since 1961, only the second man to remain five years in this demanding position.

A further report for the Publications Committee was made at the May 7 Council meeting regarding selection of a new *Journal* Editor, and the preparation of an Academy History.⁶⁸ During the ensuing half dozen years this committee was to

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 275–6.

⁵⁶ Interview with Mr. Foley F. Smith and Mr. Rodney C. Berry, Richmond, Virginia, January 5, 1968.

⁵⁷ *VJS*, New Ser., 16: 277. 1965.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 277.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 280–2.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 281.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 270; telephone interview with Dr. Carpenter, Lexington, Virginia, January 15, 1968.

⁶² *VJS*, New Ser., 16: 248. 1965.

⁶³ *VJS*, New Ser., 17: 1–2. 1966.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 220.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 220.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 219.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 220, 226–7.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 227.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 221, 227.

recommend three successive new Editors for the *Journal*, and to stimulate both the publication of articles dealing with scientific aspects of the Dismal Swamp, as well as the history of the first fifty years of the Academy.

At the 1966 Assembly Past-President William G. Guy of William and Mary presented Dr. Boyd Harshbarger of V.P.I., himself a former President, a retired Editor of the *Journal*, and an individual vitally concerned with Academy activities, with the highest honor of the Academy, the Ivey F. Lewis Distinguished Service Award. F. A. Vingiello of V.P.I. received the J. Shelton Horsley Award for his paper "New Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons with Seven Fused Rings." Also at this Assembly the second Sidney S. Negus Memorial Lecture was given by Dr. Alfred S. Roemer of Harvard University, the President of the AAAS.⁶⁹

In the Junior Academy the Miller Award was presented to the Newport News High School Science Club.⁷⁰ In conjunction with the report of Junior Academy Chairman, Dr. E. L. Wisman of V.P.I. who replaced Dr. Scott when Scott took a position with N.S.F., Colonel Hefflin's report for the visiting scientists program showed that the Juniors had enjoyed a good year. Of seventy-three visits scheduled seventy-one actually took place, and the N.S.F. approved the continuation of financial aid for 1967.⁷¹

The new Publications Committee acted both on securing a new Editor for the *Journal*, and also on getting publication of the Academy history underway, during the spring and summer of 1966. Dr. Herbert McKennis, Jr., of the Medical College of Virginia, was recommended for the editorship of the *Journal*. The appointment of Dr. McKennis was approved and confirmed by the Executive Committee, as had been provided for by Council,⁶⁸ and the new Editor quickly organized his staff and started work on the January 1967 issue of Volume 18 of the *Journal*. An attractive new format was devised; higher quality paper was used; plans were made for reproducing the Abstracts in the Proceedings issue, by an offset process, to decrease cost; and other changes inaugurated which made for increased attractiveness and quality in the publication.

Arrangements for progress on the History had been made earlier. President Stanley B. Williams, 1966-67, earlier a member of the *ad hoc* committee on Publications, had arranged with Dr. W. W. Abbot, then graduate history chairman at William and Mary, to have the history of the Academy used as the subject of a Master's essay in the history department. Through the efforts of Drs. Abbot, Williams, and William G. Guy, on the campus of the College of William and Mary, and countless others throughout the state who had long worked toward the same goal, a history of the Academy was undertaken in the summer of 1966. The result was a Master's thesis by Mr. Harry Joseph Staggers entitled "A History of the Virginia Academy of Science, 1923-1945" which was published in the first issue of Volume 19 of the *Journal*, in 1968.⁷² Those first three chapters covered Academy History from organization in 1923, through 1945.

Much of the history of the Academy through 1966 is found in the well documented reports of Annual Meetings, interim Council meetings, Treasurer's records, and various committee activities which were carefully preserved first in the Annual Proceedings, and later in the Proceedings Issues of the *Journal*. It is these reports which have formed the chief basis of the Academy History as here recorded through 1966.

With rapid and constant increase in printing costs and publication expenses, the published reports of Academy activities have been considerably restricted since 1966. Beginning in 1966, a separate Program for the Annual Meeting was published, since it was found that this could be done more economically in a separate publication, than by using the pages of the *Journal*. Abstracts of all papers presented before the various sections at the Annual Meetings have continued to appear regularly in the fall issue of the *Journal*.

The 1967 Proceedings Issue of the *Journal* contained no report on the Annual Meeting except for the abstracts of papers presented. The Proceedings Issues for the Annual Meetings for 1968 through 1972 have included brief summaries of Council Meetings, annual committee reports, financial reports, and of the most important events of the Annual Meetings. These combined reports, in recent years, have usually been confined to six published pages or less, except for 1970 when they covered eight pages in the *Journal*. This means that for 1967 practically no Academy records are available to the membership at large, and that for the other

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 222.

⁷⁰ Telephone interview with Dr. Carpenter, Lexington, Virginia, January 15, 1968.

⁷¹ *VJS*, New Ser., 17: 239. 1966.

⁷² *VJS*, New Ser., 19: 57-89. 1968.

years since 1966 the detailed accounts of Academy activities previously published for the full membership have been much abbreviated. This has been a definite advantage from the standpoint of dollars and cents. It is a detriment to the organization membership from the standpoint of overall information as to Academy activities, and certainly from the standpoint of the availability of historical records. Presumably all the details of Academy functioning formerly published are now available in the records of the Secretary, and are being preserved in the archives of the Academy. The need and the advantages of only briefly summarizing Academy activities in the *Journal* are clearly apparent and recognized. The same is also true as to the disadvantages accruing from the more recent procedure.

In order to make this history as complete as possible, the activities of the years from 1967 through 1972 will be recorded, but in much less detail than for the earlier years. In part, this briefness stems from a seeming justification, since all members should be much more cognizant of recent activities, than of the earlier ones. In part, the briefness is necessitated by the greater difficulty in securing the accurate records of what has transpired in these more recent years. Perhaps more time should have been spent in securing and studying the records of recent years, from the files of the Academy Secretary and of other officers.

The forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Academy was held in 1967 at the Golden Triangle Motor Hotel in Norfolk under the sponsorship of Old Dominion College. It was presided over by President Stanley B. Williams of the College of William and Mary. A total of 314 papers were presented before twelve different sections of the Academy.⁷³ Oscar R. Rodig and Galal Zanati of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Virginia were presented the J. Shelton Horsley Research Award for their paper entitled "Studies on the Synthesis of Enol Acetates of the Δ 1-3-Keto-AB-Trans-Steroid System."⁷⁴ The 1967 Sidney S. Negus Memorial Lecture was presented by Professor Eliot Stellar of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine on the topic "Eating."⁷⁵ The Ivey F. Lewis Distinguished Service Award went to Dr. Russell J. Rowlett, Jr., a longtime member, and a former Secretary of the Academy, now a consultant with Chemical Abstracts Service in Columbus, Ohio.⁷⁶

In midsummer the Academy lost another longtime member and leader. Surgeon Guy Winston Horsley (1905-1967) died July 17, 1967. He had been an Academy member for 40 years, was the son of J. Shelton Horsley, one-time Academy President, and had himself served as the twenty-eighth President of the Academy, 1950-51. Perhaps the outstanding contribution of Dr. Guy Horsley to the Academy was his long and able service in connection with its Finance and Endowment Committee, of which he was a member for nineteen years, from 1948 until his death. He had served as Chairman of this Committee from 1948 to 1950, and again from 1956 to 1959. The first number of Volume 19, 1968, of the *Journal*, was dedicated to the memory of this former leader.⁷⁷

The forty-sixth Annual Meeting was held at the Hotel Roanoke from May 9-11, 1968, with James W. Cole, Jr., of the University of Virginia as presiding officer. This meeting was under the joint sponsorship of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Hollins College and Roanoke College. Andrew Robeson of V.P.I. was general chairman of the local arrangements committee. A total of 295 papers were presented before the several Sections.⁷⁸

The 1968 Horsley Award was presented to Horton H. Hobbs, Jr., of the Smithsonian Institution, Perry C. Holt, of V.P.I., and Margaret Walton of Danville, Virginia, for their paper "The Crayfishes and Their Epizootic Ostracod and Branchiobdellid Associates of the Mountain Lake, Virginia, Region," presented before the Section of Biology.⁷⁹ The award winning paper was one of twenty-five submitted in the competition. The Sidney S. Negus Memorial Lecture was delivered by Russell J. Rowlett, Jr., of Chemical Abstracts Service of the Ohio State University on the subject "Computer Pathways to Scientific Information."⁸⁰ George W. Jeffers, Academy President, 1941-42, and long a pillar in the Academy, received the Ivey F. Lewis Distinguished Service Award.⁸¹

At the Academy Conference a detailed report with recommendations was submitted by past-President William M. Hinton, outgoing Chairman of the Long Range Planning Committee. The report was initiated with four questions asking how the Academy could best assist in the recruitment to the scientific professions; could assist with the education of teachers, students and the public; could develop support

⁷³ *VJS*, New Ser. 18: 139-215, 1967.

⁷⁴ *VAS* Directory, 1972-73. P. 10.

⁷⁵ Program 45th Ann. Meeting *VAS* May 3-6, 1967. P. 2.

⁷⁶ *VAS* Directory, 1972-73. P. 10.

⁷⁷ *VJS*, New Ser. 19: 5, 1968.

⁷⁸ Program 46th Ann. Meeting *VAS*, May 8-11, 1968.

⁷⁹ *VJS*, New Ser. 19: 163, 1968.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, 137-142; Program, 1968: 2.

⁸¹ *VAS* Directory, 1972-73. P. 10.

for carrying out scientific activities; and, could best organize to accomplish its objectives while working harmoniously and productively with the State and Federal governments? Among other things, establishment of a science museum was endorsed and strongly urged for the Commonwealth; a committee to study all financial aspects of the Academy was recommended; a permanent executive officer was suggested as a possible need with the Council being urged to appoint a subcommittee to study this matter. A new category of membership, the fellow, was suggested for consideration. The committee expressed a conviction that paper presentation is a fundamental part of the Annual Meeting and that severe restrictions as to number of papers, and the allotted time for papers, should be avoided so far as possible. A more flexible basis for the determination of dates of Annual Meetings was recommended. There were other important items in this comprehensive report.⁸² Foley F. Smith, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that as of May 7, 1968, there were 1,674 members of all classes in good standing, a marked high as of that time.⁸³

The twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Virginia Junior Academy of Science was celebrated at this Roanoke meeting. A total of 117 Virginia High Schools were affiliated with V.J.A.S. in 1968. Approximately fifty per cent of these were represented by papers at the Annual Meeting. Of the 241 papers submitted to the committee, 150 were selected to be presented in concurrent sessions and to compete for a total of \$1,000 in cash prizes made possible by the Philip Morris Company. Dr. Jeanett Piccard, a pioneer in early space explorations and a consultant to NASA, presented the Annual V.J.A.S. Lecture, with her visit having been made possible by Mr. Franklin Kizer, State Supervisor. The Junior Program was printed jointly with the Senior Program for the first time this year.⁸⁴

For many years the Academy had seen the establishment of a state museum of science as a desirable objective to be attained. This interest has been indicated at several places through this history. When dealing with Academy events of the late 1940's, in Chapter IV, there is a statement that "the Academy had long been working for the establishment of a state museum of science." On January 8, 1969, a public hearing was held in Richmond concerning the concept of such a Museum of Science. While not sponsored by the Academy, several members played an important part in the public hearing. A total of sixteen speakers brought endorsements of the science museum concept during a hearing of more than three hours by the State Museum of Science Study Commission. This five member commission had been created by the 1968 General Assembly to determine, for one thing, the feasibility of establishing such a museum. One of the major themes running through the presentations involved the educational value of a science museum. Dr. W. T. Sanger, Chancellor Emeritus of the Medical College of Virginia and former Academy President, urged the commission to consider a section devoted to the health sciences. For one thing he said, "almost every month, our two medical schools send off to medical meetings outstanding exhibits," but there is no place to put them when they are returned. Edward S. Harlow, also a past President of the Academy, and Chairman of the Science Museum Committee of the Academy, pointed out that the Academy has "had an abiding interest in the state science museum for years." Representatives of several nurseries urged inclusion of a botanical garden and arboretum in connection with the museum concept. This hearing brought evidence that the desire for a state science museum was receiving wide acceptance.⁸⁵

Several new science buildings were dedicated, and others were initiated in the state during the 1968-69 year. On February 7-8, 1969, the John Millington Hall of Life Sciences was dedicated at the College of William and Mary. This \$2.8 million building was to house the Biology and Psychology Departments of that venerable institution. Dedication of the new chemistry building of the University of Virginia took place on March 14, 1969. This \$6.5 million structure with its five stories and 160,000 square feet was designed to take care of thirty full-time faculty members and 120 graduate students, plus a number of postdoctoral and technical assistants.⁸⁶ The Richard Evelyn Byrd Hall was dedicated at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, October 4, 1969, its 21,000 square feet of working area virtually doubling the floor space of the institute.⁸⁷ At Randolph-Macon College, a \$4,000,000 science building was begun with ground-breaking ceremonies on March 29, 1969. At the same time construction was said to be well underway for

⁸² *VJS*, New Ser. 19: 160. 1968.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, 159.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, 163-4.

⁸⁵ *VJS*, New Ser. 20: 27. 1969.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 62-64.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 201.

the new \$3.5 million science center of Roanoke College. Concurrently, the two million dollar science center of Mary Baldwin College was under construction in Staunton, to be completed in 1970. Quite evidently science, and the teaching of science, was being rapidly extended in Virginia as the years passed.⁸⁶

Members of the Academy were saddened by the death on March 26, 1969, of Dr. Ladley Husted of the University of Virginia.⁸⁸ Dr. Husted (1906–1969) had belonged to the Academy for many years, had served on Council, and had been chairman of the important committee on consideration of the Virginia Journal of Science whose comprehensive report before the Conference on May 5, 1949, had lead to re-establishment of the *Journal* in 1950.⁸⁹

The forty-seventh Annual Meeting was held in Fredericksburg, May 8–10, 1969, with the meeting being called to order by President Paul B. Siegel of V.P.I. At this time the Council authorized appropriation of \$1,000 from general funds for the study of the establishment of a Museum of Science in Virginia. The Executive Committee was further empowered to receive donations to supplement this fund with the manner of the use of the fund to be left to the discretion of that Committee. Roscoe D. Hughes, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported the number of active members of the Academy to be at an all-time high, with an increase of nearly 50 per cent since 1965. During the past year 332 members had been added to the rolls, bringing the total at the time of the 1969 meeting to 1,776.⁹⁰

An important report by A. M. Harvill, Jr., Chairman of the Flora Committee, one of the Academy's earliest, was made before Council on May 8, and later before the Academy Conference. In very recent years there had been an influx of well trained young botanists into the colleges of Virginia. The group had met in the fall of 1968 and organized to revise the vascular plant groups and publish a flora of Virginia. More than 50 per cent of the groups had been allocated among different botanists for attention. More than 10,000 specimens had been added to Virginia herbaria, and over 30 individuals located throughout the state were at work on the project.⁹¹

A total of 265 papers were presented before the twelve different sections of the Academy at the Fredericksburg meeting. The J. Shelton Horsley Research Award was presented to three chemists from the University of Virginia, A. J. McCaffery, P. N. Schatz, and T. E. Lester for their paper "Magnetic Circular Dichroism of IrCl_6^{2-} in Crystalline $(\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3)_2\text{SnCl}_6$." The Ivey F. Lewis Distinguished Service Award was presented to Walter S. Flory of Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, N. C., a past President 1955–56 of the Academy. The Sydney S. Negus Memorial Lecture, given by William J. L. Sladen of Johns Hopkins University, entitled "The Adult and Juvenile Behavior of the Adelie Penguin" was a running commentary on the research film presented, which had been made by the lecturer and others.⁹²

In the period between the Fredericksburg meeting in May 1969, and the end of that year, two series of happenings of unusual import to the Academy occurred. The first was negative, involving the loss of outstanding leaders. The second was positive, being concerned with the initial publication of articles long contemplated and planned by the Academy.

Two additional leaders of the Virginia Academy passed away during the summer following the Fredericksburg meeting. Dr. William George Guy (1899–1969), long time Professor and Head of Chemistry at the College of William and Mary, Academy President 1957–58, and stimulator of the Academy History, passed away on June 14, 1969. The fourth issue of Volume 20, 1969, of the *Journal* memorializes Dr. Guy.⁹³ Less than two months later, on August 9, 1969, Foley Foster Smith (1905–1969) died. Foley had served as chemist with the Division of Chemistry of the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board for 35 years, and as the Director of the Division for the ten years following 1959. He had served the Virginia Academy for many years, as Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, as Secretary-Treasurer, as Treasurer, and in 1963–64 as President—following which he had been elected "Honorary Life Member." Foley loved the Academy, and his faith in its future was evidenced by a generous legacy to it.⁹⁴

The second late 1969 item referred to above concerned a published study of scientific aspects of the rapidly disappearing Dismal Swamp. In May, 1951, Dr. I. D. Wilson had suggested the desirability of such a study. The idea was taken up by the Long Range Planning Committee, and at the May 15, 1952,

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 87.

⁸⁹ Proceedings 1948–49, 51–56.

⁹⁰ *VJS*, New Ser. 20: 91–92.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 94.

⁹² *Ibid.*, 95–96.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, 157.

⁹⁴ *VJS*, New Ser. 21: 5. 1970.

⁹⁵ *VJS*, New Ser. 3: 246. 1952.

⁹⁶ Letter of March 25, 1968, of Secretary D. Rae Carpenter, Jr., to Dr. J. T. Baldwin, Jr.

⁹⁷ *VJS*, New Ser. 20: 158-165. 1969.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, 166-173.

Council meeting Chairman Stow announced that on February 10, 1952, Council had authorized the Dismal Swamp Project and had appointed Dr. J. T. Baldwin, Jr., of the College of William and Mary, Chairman of the committee.⁹⁵ Prospective authors for different chapters were secured. The Research Committee made a total of eight grants to eight different persons (J. T. Baldwin, Jr., J. J. Murray, Marcellus Stow, C. O. Handley, Jr.—one grant each, and Roger Rageot—three grants), totalling \$1,195, for studies of the Swamp, or its life, or characteristics. Years elapsed and no publication resulted. Over 16 years after initiation of the Dismal Swamp Project, on March 24, 1968, Council passed a resolution authorizing “the Publications Committee to proceed at once to take whatever action that may be necessary to assemble, edit and publish all appropriate manuscripts on the Dismal Swamp.”⁹⁶ The Publications Committee proceeded accordingly. The first two papers in this series appeared in the fall issue of Volume 20 of the *Journal* (1969). These articles dealt with “The Birds of the Dismal Swamp” by Dr. Joseph James Murray of Lexington,⁹⁷ and with “Forests and Forestry in the Dismal Swamp” by Dr. George W. Dean, Virginia State Forester.⁹⁸ Other papers in this series were to follow in later issues of the *Journal*.

As the Academy approached the end of the sixties it was quite evidently in a position of strength. Sectional interest and activity appeared at an all time high. Membership was at a peak. Long time objectives appeared to be approaching realization, and viable new projects were being undertaken. While always needing money for improvement of the *Journal*, and to carry on new and expanded activities, the organization was in good financial position. Some endowment funds were available to support research activities, as well as the annual Negus lecture. The 1968 year-end Treasurer's report showed no unpaid obligations, and a balance of \$6,862 on hand. Truly the 134 Charter Members of 1923 had “builded better than they knew.”