

# The Month at Caltech

## *AUFS on Campus*

The first of four representatives of the American Universities Field Staff arrived on campus January 5 to report on political, social, and economic conditions in foreign areas. James W. Rowe, authority on Argentina and Brazil, was at Caltech from January 5 to 14. As a Fellow of the Institute of Current World Affairs, Mr. Rowe lived in these two largest South American republics from 1961 to 1963. Before that time he was on the staff of the Governmental Affairs Institute in Washington, and was an assistant to U.S. Senator Russell Long of Louisiana.

Edward A. Bayne, writer and political observer, will be here from January 19 to 28 to report on affairs in Italy, Iran, Israel, and Somalia. He is making his fifth visit to Caltech since he became an AUFS Associate in 1953. His book *Four Ways of Politics* will be published this year by the AUFS.

Charles F. Gallagher, whose field of study is the Arab world, will make his fourth visit to the campus

under AUFS auspices, from February 2 to 11. Gallagher began his Arab studies in 1951, and did graduate work in Paris and North Africa under Ford and Fulbright fellowships, specializing in North African history.

Dennison I. Rusinow, last of the four AUFS lecturers on this year's program, reports on Yugoslavia from February 23 to March 4. Rusinow has spent 14 years of study on Adriatic Europe, with a specialty in the problems of Hapsburg Successor States.

The AUFS was organized in 1951 by a group of American colleges and universities, including Caltech, to send qualified young men to specific foreign areas to study and report on current conditions.

The men, chosen for their skill in collecting, reporting, and evaluating data, combine personal observations with scholarly studies relating to their areas. They spend long periods of time abroad and return every two years to lecture on the campuses of the sponsoring institutions.

## *Charles E. Crede*

Charles E. Crede, 51, professor of mechanical engineering and applied mechanics at Caltech, died on December 29, 1964, after a long illness.

Professor Crede received his BS degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1935. He attended the graduate school of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a Tau Beta Pi Fellow, receiving an MS degree in 1936. After a period of industrial engineering work in railway equipment design, he became a civilian engineer with the Navy Department Bureau of Ships in Washington, D.C. There he developed quickly into the leading expert in the means of protecting shipborne equipment from the severe shocks encountered in naval warfare. In 1944 he transferred to the Naval Research Laboratory to organize and direct the first Shock and Vibration Division there.

At the conclusion of World War II, he became

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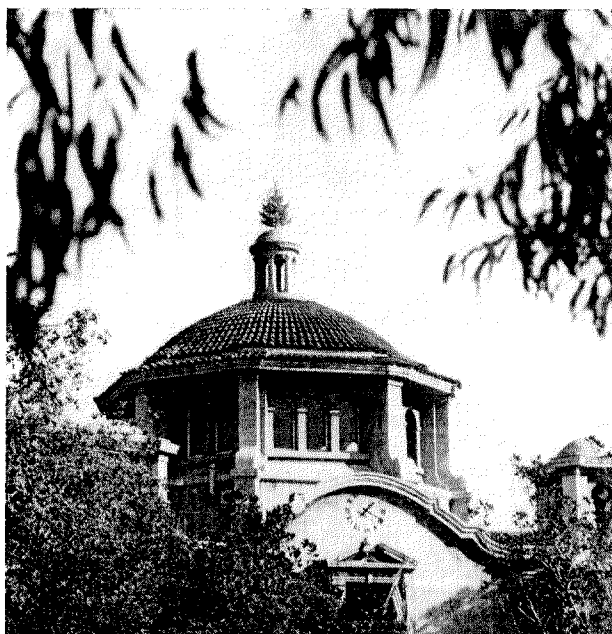
*Charles E. Crede*

## The Month at Caltech . . . *continued*

vice president of Barry Controls, Incorporated, in Watertown, Massachusetts, in charge of all research and engineering. He joined the Caltech staff in 1958 and rapidly assumed an active role in all aspects of Institute life. He was a much-sought-after engineering consultant for many governmental and industrial activities, being a key figure in Air Force design studies for underground missile launching sites and for NASA investigations of shock and vibration problems in rockets.

Professor Crede was a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Acoustical Society of America, and a member of numerous other societies. He was a national vice president of the ASME, and in 1959 received the first ASME Machine Design Award for eminent achievement in shock and vibration technology. In 1957 he gave the annual invited Murray Lecture to the Society for Experimental Stress Analysis. He played an important role in the activities of the American Standards Association as chairman of numerous committees.

As the author of many technical papers he had a wide influence on all aspects of shock and vibration technology. His book *Vibration and Shock Isolation* has been, since it appeared in 1951, the international standard reference in the field. In 1961 he was co-editor with Professor C. M. Harris of Columbia University of a three-volume *Shock and Vibration Handbook* which stands as the main authoritative source of information for the field.



*Merry Christmas*

In addition to his professional interests, Professor Crede contributed to many Caltech administrative and educational committees. As chairman of the Athenaeum House Committee for several years, he devoted himself with unusual energy and success to the continued development of the Athenaeum.

Professor Crede is survived by his wife; his son, Donald; and two daughters, Barbara and Eileen.

### *Edith Maynard Wallace*

Miss Edith Maynard Wallace, scientific illustrator for Thomas Hunt Morgan, died on December 20 in Pasadena. Her drawings of *Drosophila*, the small fly used extensively in genetic research, have never been equalled for accuracy or for artistic merit. Done both in color and black and white, the drawings have been studied and admired by all geneticists for over 50 years.

Miss Wallace was born in Boston. Her early years were spent in Nashua, New Hampshire, where her father, Alonzo Wallace, was a well-known physician and surgeon. She was graduated from Mt. Holyoke College in 1903, and after taking an MA at Clark University taught biology at Western College for Women in Oxford, Ohio, and later at the University of Maine. In 1908 she gave up teaching and became scientific artist for Professor Morgan, then at Columbia University. She came to Pasadena in 1928 when Professor Morgan transferred to Caltech to start the division of biology. She continued to live in Pasadena after her retirement in 1944.

A brother, Dr. Arthur Wallace, and a sister, Mrs. Ralph H. Norris, both living in New Hampshire, survive her.

### *Christmas Present*

Caltech undergraduates gave the Institute an early Christmas present this year when, during exam week in mid-December, they installed a decorated tree on the top of the Throop Hall dome.

Whether it was a calculated engineering triumph, or just an exercise of courage and stamina on the part of the anonymous students who contributed the decoration, was not important. The fact remains that the tree continued to provide holiday cheer right through the season. Twice it was toppled by strong winds in the night, and twice it was set straight again by morning. And, long after the students went home for the holidays — and even after the holidays were past — its colored lights went on every night without fail.