

who objected to coffee breaks.

The late postwar years brought new faces, chronologically as follows. With the resignation of President E.O. Holland in 1944, Wilson Compton was installed as his successor on Jan. 1, 1945. C.D. Campbell (not a new face) resumed his work in mineralogy and petrology in February, 1946, as Assistant Professor. Dean Drucker retired from the School of Mines and Geology; and at this time Geology left that School for a transitional year in the College of Engineering before rejoining the College of Sciences and Arts (C.C. Todd, Dean), which they had left in 1920. (This return had been for twenty years an objective of Dr. Culver.) Dean Todd retired in 1949, and four new deans replaced him.

Culver and Campbell -- Lupher had left in 1945 -- helped screen new faculty in 1946. Dr. Robert E. Wallace came as Assistant Professor that fall, from U.S.G.S. work in Alaska, to take over the mineralogy from Campbell. He proved to be an enthusiastic and inquiring worker, who also restored interest in vertebrate fossils, of which he added many to the ones Lupher had collected. Wallace, too, got his interest in this during his Ph.D. (1946) work at Caltech; but since his departure in 1951, nobody in the geology staff has been willing to carry on the vertebrate work, for various reasons, and most of the material in hand went finally to the care of George Hudson, zoologist and curator of the Conner Museum. Dr. Wallace resigned as Associate Professor after a year's leave (1951-52), to rejoin the U.S.G.S.; and now he is Chief of the National Center for Earthquake Research.

S.D. Tuttle returned from the wars, also in 1946, for two years as Instructor in geomorphology and the beginning course, but then left for his Ph.D. at Harvard and finally settled in as Associate Dean of Liberal Arts and Geology at the University of Iowa. Replacing him here in 1948 was Richard W. Lounsbury, who was enthusiastic and popular in Introductory Geology. He too