

Foreword

The history of the Department of Geography at the Ohio State University has been organized as a chronology from the earliest days of the University to the end of 1969. Guy-Harold Smith, Professor Emeritus, was responsible for the material for the years preceding 1963. Edward J. Taaffe, present Chairman of the Department was responsible for the material on the period from 1963 to 1969.

A Chronology of the
Department of Geography

The Ohio State University

Guy-Harold Smith
Professor Emeritus

1862

United State Congress passed the Morrill Act.

1870

Ohio Legislature passed the law that authorized the establishment of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College.

1871

The Board of Trustees, January 6, approved ten departments or areas of instruction to be offered in the College. The fifth was Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy, the department in which physical geography was offered for many years. The tenth was the Department of Political Economy and Civil Policy. This area could be regarded as the ancestral area of instruction out of which economics, economic geography, sociology, and political science would emerge in due course.

1873

The College admitted the first students on September 17 with Edward Orton, a geologist, as President. The catalogue for 1873-1874 listed Physical Geography as one of the courses in the Preparatory Department.

1875

Instruction in Political Economy and Civil Polity was begun with

Professor William Colvin in charge.

1877

The Board of Trustees, June 19, eliminated Political Economy and Civil Polity. William Colvin was not reappointed.

1878

The Ohio Legislature changed the name of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College to The Ohio State University on March 22.

1873-1899

Physical Geography, first offered in the Preparatory Department when the College first admitted students, continued to be offered until the late 1890's. For a quarter of a century the student enrollment in the Department of Geology was dominated by the registrations in Physical Geography. For example, Professor Orton, who was succeeded by Walter Q. Scott in 1881, complained that the work load was so heavy in Physical Geography that he needed an assistant. President Walter Q. Scott was succeeded in 1883 by William H. Scott. It was noted that the enrollment in Physical Geography numbered about 60 and imposed ". . . an exacting labor through two-thirds of the year on the professor of geology." Professor Orton's teaching load was lightened by assigning the course in Physical Geography to younger personnel who served in the Department. In 1884 C. S. Coler, A. B., was listed as the instructor. In the Report of the Board of Trustees for the year ending on June 30, 1889, three courses in geology had a combined enrollment of 24 students, whereas, two sections of Physical Geography had 38 and 36 students for a total of 74. The University Catalogue for 1891-92 listed Harvey

A. Surface, B. Sc. as an Assistant in Geology. He was assigned to teach the classes in Physical Geography.

The Report of the Board of Trustees for the Year Ending June 30, 1895 noted that the enrollment in Physical Geography was declining indicating that many entering students had studied the subject before coming to the University. In the mid-1890's Florence Bascom who had taught Physical Geography for two years declined reappointment as an Assistant in Geology to become a Reader in Geology at Bryn Mawr where she became a well-known and much-respected member of the Faculty of the College.

John A. Bownocker who had graduated from the University in 1889 was named as Miss Bascom's successor. He then took over the course in Physical Geography. He was destined to advance professionally as a geologist and later became Chairman of the Department of Geology and Director of the Ohio Geological Survey.

James H. Canfield became President of the University in 1895 succeeding William H. Scott who had served as President since 1883. In the same year Frederick C. Clark was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of History and Economics. Part II of the Report of the Board of Trustees for the Year Ending, June 30, 1898, listed Economics and Sociology as a separate department offering seven courses in economics in the second semester. The Report also stated that eight courses were available to students in the first semester and seven in the second semester. Commercial Geography was offered for the first time in the University and was available in the first semester of the year, 1897-98. As the nineteenth century was coming to an end President Canfield resigned on June 30, 1899

and on the following day William Oxley Thompson became the fifth President of the University. In the last year of President Canfield's administration the new Department of Economics and Sociology listed two courses in geography that were available to students. These were Commercial Geography and Commerce and Trade.

1899-1916

The Preparatory Department was generally abandoned or phased out at the end of the nineteenth century. The Department of Geology abandoned the course in Physical Geography. The subject matter of this course was presented under the title of Physiography which was to continue in use for many years before the name Geomorphology became a popular title.

Much of the content of physical geography was later taught in the Department of Geography in Geography 401 (Presently 220) Introduction to Geography.

Also shortly after the Department of Economics and Sociology was given independent status, courses in geography and commerce were offered. The Report of the Board of Trustees dated June 30, 1901 lists Commerce and Trade with an enrollment of nine and Commercial Geography with eight. In the interval between 1900 and the establishment of the College of Commerce and Journalism on July 1, 1961 two or three courses in commerce and geography were offered when qualified personnel were available to teach the courses.

In the early years of the twentieth century Charles Clifford Huntington enrolled as a student in the University. He already had received the B. Sc. degree from Antioch College. After teaching a few years as a high school principal he entered the University and received the Ph. B. degree in 1902

and the M. A. degree in 1903. He continued his graduate study in the Department of Economics and Sociology in 1903-04 supported in part by a University Fellowship. In the following year (1904-05) he was a Fellow in Political Economy and Finance at Cornell University. The following year (1905-1906) he held an Assistantship in the same department. He later returned to Cornell and completed the requirements for the Ph. D. degree (1915) in the field of industrial history.

He was a special examiner, U. S. Bureau of Corporation, Washington, D. C., 1906-09. In the autumn of 1909 he returned to Ohio State University as an Assistant Professor and taught accounting. In 1913 he attained the rank of Professor.

After receiving his Ph. D. degree he became increasingly responsible for the geography courses being introduced among the offerings of the Department of Economics and Sociology.

1916-1926

The College of Commerce and Journalism was established by the Board of Trustees on March 7, 1916, and Professor James E. Hagerty was named Dean of the College and was instructed to prepare a budget for the new academic year starting July 1, 1916.

Over the next few years a number of courses on geography and commerce were organized and taught. In 1915-1916 three courses were listed: Economic Geography, Geography and History of Commerce, and Geography and Commerce of the United States. Over the next three or four years the new courses in geography included Geography and Resources of South America, Conservation of Natural Resources, Principles of Social Geography, Economic and Social

Geography of Ohio, Economic and Social Geography of Europe.

In 1921 Eugene Van Cleef was appointed as Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology. Because of his special interest in commerce the scope of geography was broadened to include work in this field.

On February 8, 1922 the Board of Trustees approved parcelling up of the large Department of Economics and Sociology into its component parts or divisions. The Department of Economics, with M. B. Hammond as Chairman, was given independent status; the Department of Sociology, with James E. Hagerty as Chairman, was separated from the large parent organization. Professor Hagerty continued as Dean of the College. The Department of Business Organization was established with Clyde O. Ruggles as Chairman. The Department of Accounting with George W. Eckelberry as Chairman was established. Professor Charles Clifford Huntington, who had taught accounting for several years after joining the Department of Economics and Sociology in 1909, was made Chairman of the new Department of Economics and Social Geography.

The staff of the new department, as shown in the catalog for 1921-1922, consisted of Charles Clifford Huntington, Professor, Eugene Van Cleef, Assistant Professor, Theodore N. Beckman, and Forrest I. Blanchard, Instructors, and Assistants. Shortly Mr. Beckman joined the Department of Business Organization and in 1924 was awarded the first Ph. D. degree in marketing. Mr. Blanchard received the M. A. degree in 1922 the first to receive a Master's degree in geography. He soon left the department and had a long career as a high school teacher.

The catalog for 1921-1922 listed thirteen regular courses in geography

and 801-802-803 Research in Geography and Commerce. The numbers and titles of courses have proved to have enduring qualities. The undergraduate courses offered in the first year of independent status included the following:

- 401 Principles of Geography
- 403 Economic Geography
- 601 Historical Geography and Commerce of the United States
- 603 Localization of Manufacturing Industries of the United States
- 604 Conservation of Natural Resources
- 621 Economic and Social Geography of Europe
- 623 Political Geography of South America
- 624 The Caribbean Region and the Panama Canal
- 625 The Economic Geography of the Far East
- 631 The Geography and History of Commerce
- 633 World Industries and Commerce
- 634 Trade Centers and Trade Routes
- 641 Field Work in Geography and Commerce

In the previous year, 1920-1921, Professor Huntington taught five different geography courses as shown by the Time Schedule for that year. Not only was the number of courses increased almost immediately reflecting a nation-wide trend after World War I but new personnel were required to staff the courses. Professor Fred A. Carlson, who had received his Ph. D. degree from Cornell University in soils and who had taught briefly at the University of California at Davis, came to the Department on January 1, 1923, as an Assistant Professor. In 1920 Roderick Peattie, a graduate of the University of Chicago and with a Ph. D. degree from Harvard University where he had studied under Wallace

W. Atwood (later President of Clark University), was added to the staff of the Department of Geology. He began at once to teach courses similar to those offered in the Department of Geography. Titles such as the Physical Geography of Europe or the Physical Geography of South America were typical of his offerings.

Dean James E. Hagerty of the College of Commerce and Journalism and John A. Bownocker, Chairman of the Department of Geology, were neighbors living in the area immediately east of High Street. They were aware of considerable duplication in a number of geography and geology courses and agreed that geography had become strongly seated in the College of Commerce and Journalism and recommended that Professor Peattie be transferred to the Department of Economic and Social Geography. Professor Peattie first objected to the transfer. In a letter addressed to Professor Huntington on February 23, 1924, Professor Peattie, in response to an invitation to become a member of the Department of Economic and Social Geography wrote that "I therefore, with considerable reluctance, decline your considerate offer." Four days later, on February 27, he wrote "I am happy to report that as far as I am concerned final steps were taken towards the joining of the two departments when I telephoned you today to place my name on your staff list." At the opening of the Autumn Quarter, 1924, the regular teaching staff included Professor Huntington and Van Cleef, Assistant Professors Peattie and Carlson, and five or six Assistants. The Departmental budget for 1924-1925 was \$19,000.

In the early 1920's enrollments in geography courses in American universities were increasing and qualified teachers were difficult to find. Professor Huntington sought funds for additional Assistants to carry the student

load. The budget sheet for 1925-1926 includes the names of eleven persons to be Assistants with salaries ranging from \$300 to \$1500. Out of the eleven five were destined to do graduate work in geography. Three earned M. A. degrees, and two completed the requirements for the Ph. D. degree, one at Ohio State University and the other at Columbia University. Of the others, three became attorneys. They included Donald C. Power, later a member of the Board of Trustees and presently Chairman of the Board of General Telephone and Electronic Corporation; Fred L. Donnally, who later became a judge in the Municipal Court of Columbus, and Donald J. Hoskins, who became Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County. Other former Assistants went into business or turned to other fields, Richard T. Stevens soon transferred to the Department of Economics and H. Morton Bodfish became an official in a building and loan association in Chicago.

The necessity of hiring teachers wherever he could find them meant the involvement of many young men in geography and in teaching when their primary interest was in the law or some other field. The B. R. Buckingham Report of 1925 said of geography that the teaching service was high, costs low, and was depending too much on "low grade" teaching service. Teaching costs were lowest in the College of Commerce and Journalism. The University Administration will have to share responsibility for this situation. The Department was unable to secure adequate funds for new positions and had difficulty in filling positions when funds were available.

On November 8, 1924, the name of the Department of Economic and Social Geography was changed to the Department of Geography. Shortly thereafter

course titles were changed to eliminate the words, "economic and social." Thus the Economic and Social Geography of Europe became Geography of Europe.

In 1925 President William Oxley Thompson retired and George W. Rightmire, Professor in the College of Law, became Acting President. The following year he was elected President by the Board of Trustees.

In 1925-1926 Professor Eugene Van Cleef was granted a leave of absence to complete the requirements for the Ph. D. degree at Clark University. The geography staff after 1926 had four members with the Ph. D. degree and six or seven assistants.

1926-1934

As of June 30, 1926, Dean Hagerty resigned as Dean of the College though he remained Chairman of the Department of Sociology. Clyde O. Ruggles, Chairman of the Department of Business Organization, became Dean of the College.

Professor Huntington asked for a leave of absence for the Winter, Spring and Summer Quarters, 1927, and he and Mrs. Huntington took an extended trip around the world. Professor Peattie asked for and was granted a leave of absence for 1927-1928. With a senior member of the department absent from duty for three successive years others remaining on duty had to carry heavy teaching loads. Also the use of Assistants was a necessity. Guy-Harold Smith's name first appeared on the roster of the department as a substitute for Roderick Peattie in 1927-1928. At the end of the year when Professor Peattie returned, Professor Smith accepted an appointment at the University of Illinois. However, in the autumn of 1929 he returned to Ohio

State University as Assistant Professor, the rank he had in 1927-1928.

At the end of the academic year, 1926-1927 after serving only one year, Dean Ruggles asked for a leave of absence. Walter C. Weidler, Chairman of the Department of Business Organization, became Acting Dean of the College of Commerce and Administration, the new name of the college. In 1929 after serving two years as Acting Dean he became Dean succeeding Clyde O. Ruggles who had resigned.

In the late 1920's Professor Huntington, on behalf of the Department of Geography, repeatedly asked for salary increases for the regular staff and for additional funds for the employment of new personnel at the Instructor and Assistant Professor levels. These requests finally yielded results. For the year 1928-1929 three Instructorships were approved. Alfred J. Wright who had recently received the M. A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania was named Instructor at \$2300. Carl D. Varvel who had received the M. A. degree from Ohio State University in 1928 became an Instructor at \$1800. The third, Ben F. Lemert also received the M. A. degree from Ohio State University in 1928 was given a salary of \$1750 but he immediately asked for a leave of absence in order to work toward the Ph. D. degree at Columbia University. Other personnel included three Assistants and two Readers.

As stated above Guy-Harold Smith returned from the University of Illinois in the Autumn of 1929. Alfred J. Wright who had been appointed the year before continued on the staff. The other Instructors included N. C. Burchans, John H. Garland, and Carl D. Varvel. The staff also

included one Assistant, two Graduate Assistants and one Reader. The senior staff consisted of four Professors, Charles Clifford Huntington, Chairman, Eugene Van Cleef, Roderick Peattie, and Fred A. Carlson. All had been advanced from the rank of Assistant Professor to Professor before the intermediate rank of Associate Professor had been reestablished at the University. For the year 1930-1931 the personnel remained unchanged except that Ben F. Lemert returned as an Instructor and John H. Garland who had served in his place accepted a position at Washington State College, Pullman, Washington. A year later Mr. Garland returned to the teaching staff.

The Department in less than ten years had grown in stature and was pleased to have the Association of American Geographers and the National Council of Geography Teachers (later National Council for Geographic Education) accept an invitation to meet on the campus during the holiday period at the end of 1929.

The enrollment had increased steadily from 2102 in 1925-1926 to 2973 in 1930-1931. The economic stresses that began with the stock market crash in the autumn of 1929 caused a number of readjustments in the University. Enrollment declined; salaries immediately began to decline; and most personnel below the rank of Instructor were dismissed.

In this period between 1930 and 1934, salary increases were out of the question. There were no promotions in the Department until 1934. Teaching loads for the remaining personnel were increased. George W. Eckelberry, Assistant to President Rightmire, had examined teaching loads and suggested

that Professors Van Cleef and Peattie and Assistant Professors Smith each be given an extra class to bring loads up to three formal classes totaling 11, 12, or 15 hours, depending upon the combination of 3 and 5 credit hour courses. In a letter to Professor Huntington dated May 8, 1933, President Rightmire stated "class sections should be increased in size... Teaching loads should be increased. In the case of a teacher meeting several sections of an elementary course it would seem reasonable to expect fifteen credit hours per week and in the case of a teacher in one of the professorial ranks teaching a variety of courses, the normal load is expected to be approximately twelve hours."

On July 1, 1931, salaries were reduced by 5 to 10 percent for all with salaries above \$2500. On January 1, 1933 a second reduction of four percent was applied to all salaries from \$500 to \$13,500 except that \$2500 salaries were reduced 9 percent; \$2000 salaries by 7 percent; and \$1500 salaries by 6.4 percent. Six months later, on July 1, 1933, a third reduction was ordered. The percentage depending on the salary. Professors Huntington and Van Cleef who had expected to receive increases in salary actually saw their \$5000 salaries reduced to \$4092. Professor Peattie's salary was reduced from \$4500 to \$3792 and Professor Carlson's salary from \$4000 to \$3408. Assistant Professor Smith's salary was reduced from \$3500 to \$2976. The four Instructors fared less well. Mr. Burhans and Mr. Varvel were continued on the roster of the Department for the Autumn Quarter of 1933 at \$620 for the period. Mr. Wright and Mr. Garland's salaries were reduced by one-third to finance the Autumn Quarter service of Mr. Burhans and Mr.

Varvel. In this bleak academic year of 1933-1934 two Instructors were on reduced salaries and two ceased to be employees of the University at the end of the Autumn Quarter, 1933.

The salary budget for 1933-1934 was \$23,002, somewhat less than the sum allocated to the department for salaries in 1925-1926, when the amount was \$24,250. In the following year (1934-1935) with one salary increase and two Instructors restored to full duty the salary budget was only \$23,220.

In the spring of 1934, when Professor Huntington was nearing the end of a span of 25 years of service, he called a department meeting and after a few brief remarks about his quarter-century as a member of the faculty he announced that he had resigned as Chairman of the Department effective at the end of the academic year but he hoped to continue as a Professor until retirement. Nine years later, on June 30, 1943, he was granted emeritus status.

As Professor Huntington was nearing the end of his duties as Chairman of the Department, the so-called Klein Committee (officially the Committee on Courses, Activities, and Program, consisting of Arthur J. Klein, Carl Wittke, and Alpheus W. Smith) made a number of recommendations affecting the Geography offerings. It recommended that the Department be transferred to the College of Arts and Sciences; that at least two courses be dropped; that two be combined; and that certain low-enrollment courses be given in alternate years.

In spite of pressures to revise the program of the Department, writing

and research, and graduate education continued as important functions.

Between 1926 and 1934 a total of 20 M. A. degrees were awarded. In 1932 N. C. Burhans, an Instructor in the Department, received the first Ph. D. degree in geography awarded by the University. Eighteen months later his contract was not renewed and he had to seek employment elsewhere.

In this eight-year period Professor Van Cleef published 42 articles; Professor Peattie's bibliography contained 6 titles, one of which was a textbook entitled College Geography; Professor Huntington and Carlson jointly wrote a book entitled Environmental Basis of Social Geography(1953). Professor Carlson also contributed 8 articles to the professional journals, Professor Smith's contributions included 24 titles. His contributions also consisted of 10 or more population maps and several physiographic maps. Several of these maps, particularly the population maps of Wisconsin and Ohio and a physiographic map of Japan represented his skill as a craftsman and his endurance. Professor Wright's research and writing yielded seven titles between 1929 and 1934.

In 1931 the International Geographical Congress met in Paris. In spite of the inconvenience of salary cuts, Professors Huntington, Van Cleef, and Peattie attended the meeting, all traveling at their own expense. In 1934 the Congress was held at Warsaw, Poland, . No one from the Department attended, for salaries were at low levels after three cuts. However , the Department was represented by eleven of Professor Smith's maps including representative examples of his population maps of Wisconsin and Ohio, his physiographic map of South America, and his map of the relative relief of Ohio, the latter two still unpublished at that time.

1934-1941

At the end-of-the-summer meeting of the Board of Trustees at Gibraltar Island in Lake Erie Guy-Harold Smith was promoted from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor and named Chairman of the Department of Geography, effective October 1, 1934. In the year, 1933-1934 he had represented the Department on the Executive Committee of the College of Commerce and Administration. Mr. Smith was on duty in the summer of 1934. Mr. Huntington's duties as Chairman were terminated on June 30, but, during the months of July, August, and September, he continued to serve as the responsible administrative officer although an increasing number of duties were assigned to Mr. Smith. Among his first duties was the preparation of a detailed teaching schedule for the Autumn, Winter, and Spring Quarters. Because of budget limitations the staff had been reduced to four Professors, one Associate Professor, and the equivalent of two Instructors.

The new Chairman found that it was necessary to give immediate attention to the staffing of extra sections of Geography 401, to the employment of one or two new Graduate Assistants, and respond to the recommendations of the Faculty Committee on University Courses, Activities, and Programs. Some of the recommendations had previously been discussed in the Department and Professor Huntington had communicated the reaction of the staff to particular recommendations. For example, the Committee had recommended that the Department of Geography be transferred to the College of Arts and Sciences. The Department in a special meeting voted almost unanimously against transfer. Professor Peattie didn't vote but it was known that he favored transfer,

for this would mean that he would be returning to what he regarded as his original college affiliation.

Professor Huntington had asked Professors Van Cleef and Carlson to serve as a committee to contact departments in the College of Commerce and Administration and other departments in the University and seek ways of resolving any problems that might exist by frank and direct negotiation. Their report to the Department became the basis for a number of readjustments in course offerings. As the Klein Committee had recommended two courses were withdrawn. Geography of South America and Geography of Middle America were combined into a single course: Geography of Latin America.

Mr. Smith experienced, as did Mr. Huntington, difficulties in securing an adequate budget for the Department. The operating budget for 1935-1936 was \$28,632 and included on the roster were four Assistants and two Graduate Assistants, the six requiring \$2850. The following year, 1936-1937, the initial budget was \$28,482. The reduction was related to a decrease of Assistants from four to three. However, enrollment remained high and, in the Spring Quarter of 1937, funds were provided for the employment of Dr. Jan O. M. Broek, a native of the Netherlands, who had studied at the University of California. He was offered a position on the regular staff but declined. He later became the ranking member of the Department of Geography at the University of Minnesota and served as Chairman of the Department for several years.

In the spring of 1937 President Rightmire called upon the Deans of the Colleges and the Chairmen of Departments to report on the outside activities

of the members of the staff. After the reports were in from the personnel of the Department the Chairman was able to say: "I believe that the Department of Geography is reasonably free from employment practices which would be considered unethical or in conflict with the contract with the University." (From a letter dated March 24, 1937). The President, partly as a result of the depression, had achieved maturity in instruction on the part of the faculty and apparently he didn't want to see it eroded away by having members of the University faculty depreciate or diminish their University commitment by seeking and accepting outside employment. There may be virtue in necessity but a number of senior members of the staff reacted unfavorably to excessive hour and student loads.

In the waning days of President Rightmire's administration Professor Smith was advanced from Associate Professor to Professor and given a salary of \$4500. There were other salary adjustments but for the academic year of 1940-1941 not one of the professors received a salary of \$5000. The small increases were disappointing, even discouraging. In this last academic year before the start of World War II the personnel roster showed that John H. Garland had resigned to accept an Assistant Professorship at Western Reserve University. Shannon McCune, employed as an Instructor in the autumn of 1939 continued on the staff. F. Webster McBryde who had been awarded a National Research Council Post-Doctoral Fellowship asked for a leave of absence for the year 1940-1941. His place was to be taken first by Joseph E. Spencer but later was taken by John R. Randall after Dr. Spencer asked to be relieved so he could accept a position at the University of

California at Los Angeles.

In the late 1930's the Chairman asked repeatedly for additional funds for salary increases and for additional staff members. In a letter dated October 20, 1938, he asked for \$1800 to enable him to increase the salaries of Professor Van Cleef, Peattie and Carlson, and Mr. Garland. In the same letter he called attention to the need for new personnel but he gave salary increases a prior claim on new funds that might be made available to the Department. The number of Assistants stood at three and Graduate Assistants also at three. The Chairman was unable to reduce the heavy teaching loads that had been assumed when all junior staff members had been dismissed in 1933-1934. The repeated requests for more adequate funds for the benefit of the regular staff and for a more adequate number of Assistants and Graduate Assistants without significant success was frustrating. The rewards for continued devotion to administrative tasks were minimal.

When President Rightmire retired on July 1, 1938, Dean William McPherson of the Graduate School was named Acting President. The search for a new President took many months and during this time Dr. McPherson continued to serve as the chief administrative officer of the University. On January 8, 1940, more than 18 months after the retirement of President Rightmire the Board of Trustees named Howard L. Bevis, former Director of Finance, former Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, and then Professor of Public Administration at Harvard University, as the seventh President of the University: He assumed his duties on February 1, 1940. In this period

of the late 1930's no department could feel that it was especially favored with President Rightmire concluding a long career and with Acting President McPherson serving on a very temporary basis.

After three reductions in salary successively, on July 1, 1931, on January 1, 1933, and on July 1, 1933, the financial picture brightened slightly and salary restoration began in 1936 but it would be many years before full restoration could be expected. Unhappily many senior faculty members who were near retirement in the mid 1930's retired before the cuts were restored. In the Department of Geography only Professor Huntington was confronted with this salary situation. When he retired in 1943 his salary was nearly \$500 below the salary level he had attained in 1930-1931.

With the approach of World War II many young men entered military service. Others sought employment in defense industries, and enrollment in a number of advanced classes was small. Senior members of the Department continued teaching and counseling at the graduate level. Many candidates for advanced degrees received something equivalent to tutorial guidance in their advanced studies and research. In this seven-year period, 1934-1941, twenty M. A. degrees and six Ph. D. degrees were awarded.

The productive scholarship of the regular staff was reflected by more than 60 titles by five senior members of the Department. Professor Van Cleef's bibliography contained 23 items including his Trade Centers and Trade Routes (1937), a significant work in geography and commerce; Professor Peattie's list of six titles includes three books, Rambles in Europe, Mountain Geography,

(1936), and Geography and Human Destiny. Professor Carlson's bibliography contained four titles for this period including his book Geography of Latin America (1936). Professor Smith's contributions included 25 titles. In this list the most important titles were his paper on "The Relative Relief of Ohio" (Geographical Review, Vol. 25, 1935, pp. 272-284), his Physiographic Diagram of South America (1935), and his paper (with Glenn T. Trewartha) "Surface Configuration of the Driftless Cuestaform Hill Land" (Annals, Association of American Geographers, Vol. XXXI, 1941, pp. 25-45). Professor Wright's list of articles was more modest. It included four titles.

Professor Eugene Van Cleef was honored by the government of Finland for his contributions to our knowledge of the Finnish people and particularly of the Finnish settlements in America. In 1936 he was admitted to the Order of the White Rose of Finland, Knight Class One. In 1941 he received a second decoration in the Order of the White Rose, Commander Class Two.

In 1937 Professor Smith was elected Treasurer of the Association of American Geographers and served in this position for 10 years. He then served 10 more years as a member of the Finance Committee. In 1936 he was elected Vice President of the Association.

The War Years, 1941-1945

The Department entered the period of World War II with the regular staff intact. The roster for 1941-1942 listed five professors: Guy-Harold Smith, Chairman, Charles Clifford Huntington, Eugene Van Cleef, Roderick Peattie, and Fred A. Carlson; one assistant professor: Alfred J. Wright; two instructors: Shannon McCune and F. Webster McBryde; three Assistants; and two Graduate

Assistants. The salary budget was \$33, 558.

The roster of professors was reduced by the retirement of Professor Huntington in 1943. He had served the University since 1909 except for two years, one to complete the requirements for the Ph. D. degree at Cornell University, and the other to permit him to make an extended trip around the world in 1927.

The low enrollment in advanced classes and the withdrawal of graduate students for military service made it necessary again as it did in the depression years to ask senior members of the staff to teach one or more sections of the elementary courses. Adjustments in staffing had to be made on a Quarter to Quarter basis even though a staffing plan was developed for each academic or fiscal year during the war period.

Professors Peattie and Van Cleef both had a few days employment with the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department in 1942. Professor Smith was permitted by the University Administration to prepare physiographic maps of Japan for strategic planning in the Geography Branch of the Military Intelligence Division. His employment, extending over a two year period, averaged about one to two days a week.

Professor Peattie applied for a Commission in Military Intelligence. Failing in this quest for identification with the military effort he applied for a position with the Office of War Information. He was accepted and was assigned to the Union of South Africa, and stationed at Johannesburg. His tour of duty lasted somewhat less than two years. Out of this experience he gathered the source material for his book, Struggle on the Veld (1947). For one year

Helmut de Terra served in his place. The Department made an effort to retain him but he wanted to teach only advanced courses. Also he wanted every second or third year off for field work and research. The staff was unwilling to accord him this special advantage over other members of the department, who because of long and devoted service, had a prior claim to special advantage.

Shannon McCune asked for a leave of absence which was granted on February 22, 1942. His first assignment was to the Board of Economic Warfare. Dr. McCune was born in Korea, where his father was a missionary, and had become something of an expert on the Far East. He received his B. A. from the College of Wooster, his M. A. degree from Syracuse University and the Ph. D. degree from Clark University. After the war was over he returned to the University and continued on the staff until the end of the Autumn Quarter, 1946. After service as Chairman of the Department of Geography at Colgate University; Provost at the University of Massachusetts; Director of the Department of Education, UNESCO, Paris; Civilian Administrator, Ryukyu Islands; Office of the President, University of Illinois; and President of the University of Vermont for one year, he became Director of the American Geographical Society in 1967. Clark University awarded him the honorary degree, L. L. D. in 1960. His distinguished career indicates the quality of the young men who served briefly in the Department of Geography. (Dr. McCune became Chairman of the Department of Geography, University of Florida, Gainesville, in 1969.)

F. Webster Mc Bryde returned briefly after he had completed his field work in Guatemala where his research had been supported by a National

Academy of Science-National Research Council Post-Doctoral Fellowship. However, he soon asked for a leave of absence to work in the Military Intelligence Division, Geography Branch, U. S. War Department, where he was employed from 1942 to 1945. After leaving the University and his position in the War Department he has attained distinction both in the government service and in private employment in geography, ethnoecology, and related fields. His alma mater, Tulane University, awarded him an honorary degree, L. L. D. in 1967. His resignation was a real loss to the department as events proved.

Arthur H. Robinson became Chief Cartographer of the Office of the Coordinator of Information, Washington, 1941-1942, and Chief of the Map Division of the Office of Strategic Services, 1943-45. After the war he completed the requirements for the Ph. D. degree which was awarded in 1947. He has served as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor, and Chairman of the Department of Geography at the University of Wisconsin. In 1965 he became Director of the Cartography Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin and in 1967 he was named the Lawrence Martin Professor of Cartography. In 1966 his alma mater, Miami University, conferred on him the honorary degree, Litt. D.

Young men who were employed as Assistants and as Graduate Assistants were not immune from the call to duty or from the opportunity to serve in government positions at substantially higher salaries. For example, Russell S. McClure asked to be released so he could go to the Department of State. He occasionally talked to senior members of the staff about returning to the University and completing the requirements for the Ph. D. degree. He has

remained in the government service, but not continuously in the same agency.

E. Willard Miller, who had received the M. A. degree in geography at the University of Nebraska advanced rapidly and was made an Instructor in 1942. In the Autumn Quarter of that year he received the Ph. D. degree. But his service was brief for he went to Western Reserve University for a year and then on to Washington, where he was employed in the Military Intelligence Division. After the war he went to Pennsylvania State University, where he became Chairman of the Department of Geography and presently is Assistant Dean of Resident Instruction and Continuing Education in the College of Earth and Mineral Sciences.

H. Bowman Hawkes, who was interested in meteorology and climate, asked to be released so he could work in the Signal Corps of the United States Army. He returned to the Department after the War and completed the requirements for the Ph. D. degree which was awarded in 1947. He then became an Associate Professor and Chairman of the new Department of Geography at the University of Utah. He was advanced to full rank and served many years as Chairman of the Department before he asked to be relieved of his administrative duties.

In the four-year period 1941-1945 three candidates had been awarded the Ph. D. degree in geography. In the same period five qualified for the M. A. degree. This relatively small output reflected the small number of graduate students enrolled in the University.

When the Army specialized Training Program (ASTP for short) came to the campus it imposed a heavy teaching assignment on the Department of

Geography. The Chairman of the Department sought to secure teachers from other geography departments with little success. They were caught understaffed and were looking for help also. A number of departments in the University found that they were overstaffed and agreed readily to help out in the Department of Geography. Eleven people were borrowed from six different departments. Four came from the Department of Business Organization, among them Professor Theodore N. Beckman, who had once been a member of the geography staff. Two came from Agronomy, two from Geology, and one each from Economics, Botany, and Classical Languages. At least three of the borrowed personnel were asked to teach one or two of the regular elementary classes. When the emergency was over most of the people returned promptly to their home departments.

In spite of the heavy teaching loads the staff continued to contribute monographs and articles to the literature of geography and closely related fields. In this four-year period during the war, Professor Van Cleef's bibliography shows 16 titles, Professor Carlson's three titles, including the second edition of Geography of Latin America (1942), Professor Peattie, four titles including two books, The Incurable Romantic (an autobiography) in 1941, and Look to the Frontiers (1944). Professor Smith's four titles, included a monograph,, (With Dorothy Good) Japan: A Geographic View (1943), published by the American Geographic Society, and Professor Wright, one title.

The Veteran's Bulge, 1945-1950

When the war was over and the G. I. benefits became available to former service men and women the enrollment in the University, in the Graduate School, and in most departments became overwhelming. Immediately Professor

Smith had to search for new personnel to build up the staff to carry the heavy loads. This was difficult to do when financial resources were inadequate and only limited numbers of qualified geographers were available to meet the needs of University Departments of Geography across the country.

The needs were met in part by the use of graduate students who served as Assistant Instructors, Assistants, and Graduate Assistants. During this period of heavy enrollments fourth-Quarter cash contracts were awarded to several members of the regular staff.

When the G. I. 's entered the University after World War II The Department of Geography, like most departments in the University, was unprepared to meet the emergency. Many students were released from the necessity of taking certain prerequisite courses. This relieved slightly the enrollment pressure in the first course but increased it in the second course. However, the heavy enrollment in Geography was handled by accepting large numbers of students in lecture sections. For example, in the Spring Quarter of 1946 Professor Smith taught one section of Geography 401 with an enrollment of 382 students, and an hour later taught a section of Geography 403 Economic Geography with an enrollment of 156. These large classes were monitored by Vera Luczka, an Assistant, and three or more student assistants. Large lecture sections of the elementary courses were taught by Professor Carlson, Wright, and Randall.

Later in the 1940's the veterans had advanced to the upper division classes and large sections of Geography 631, Historical Geography of Commerce (130 and 82 students in the same quarter), were taught by Professor Peattie. It became the responsibility of other senior staff members, in spite of protests,

to assume heavy teaching assignments. Professors Van Cleef, Peattie, Carlson, and Wright all taught 600-level courses with enrollments ranging from 80 to 135. Between 1947 and 1950 at least 15 classes had three excessively high enrollments. Not only was the student load heavy, but the hour load as well. Budget limitations made it difficult to secure funds to employ additional personnel. Also the output of the Ph. D. 's had reached a low level during the war and the years immediately following hostilities, and as a consequence new staff people were not available to fill the positions in geography departments across the country.

In the post-war period John R. Randall, who had once served in the Department as Instructor, resigned from a position in the Department of State and returned to the staff as Associate Professor. Immediately he took over the course on political geography and then developed a course on the Geography of the Middle East.

In the post-war period the illness of Professor Peattie limited his effectiveness as a teacher. In the summer of 1946 he suffered a stroke. His ailment was such that his lectures had to be written out in advance and presented formally. With some special speech difficulties his lectures were much less effective than previously when he was a fluent and interest-inciting teacher. It required a period of several years before he regained his teaching effectiveness. For several quarters after his stroke some other members of the staff had to be ready to meet his classes when he was incapacitated or felt that he was not equal to teaching his courses.

Just as the post-war student load was beginning to become a heavy burden the Department had to make preparations to entertain the Association of

American Geographers and the National Council of Geography Teachers. The two organizations were to have met in Columbus in the Christmas holiday period in 1942. But the Director of the Office of Transportation for War recommended that the meetings be cancelled. It was understood that the two organizations would meet in Columbus as soon as annual meetings were reestablished after the war. The quarters of the Department in Hagerty Hall could not be described as especially attractive. The inadequate facilities were offset by a good performance as hosts. The Department received many fine compliments on arrangements for the meetings.

The employment of a number of personnel at the rank of Instructor, Assistant Professor or Visiting Professor made it possible to get a relatively large amount of teaching service for the limited funds available. The following served from one to several Quarters during this period:

Oliver W. Beimfohr, an experienced teacher from the University of Illinois, was a candidate for the Ph. D. degree.

Arthur E. Karinen, from the University of California, served two years before resigning to go to the University of Maryland.

James T. Harper, (M. A., University of Michigan), Instructor.

Perry L. Bailey, a candidate for the Ph. D. degree. A part-time instructor.

H. Bowman Hawkes, Instructor and a candidate for the Ph. D. degree (1947).

James E. Rowan, Instructor, who taught several Quarters before resigning.

Charles V. Crittenden, Assistant Professor, University of Virginia, who taught in the Winter and Spring Quarters of 1946.

Norton S. Ginsberg, Assistant Professor, Spring Quarter, 1950.

Reuel B. Frost, Oberlin College, Assistant Professor, Summer Quarter, 1946.

C. Langdon White, Stanford University, Visiting Professor, Summer Quarter, 1947.

During the second half of the decade of the 1940's graduate education was stressed in spite of the heavy teaching loads in the undergraduate courses. In this period, 16 Master's and three Ph. D. degrees were awarded. Several of these candidates for advanced degree were enlisted as teachers while carrying forward their work toward advanced degrees. Other temporary personnel were employed for two or three Quarters to help out with the elementary courses.

Enrollments during the post-war years reached alltime highs. Traditionally the enrollment was highest in the Autumn with Spring second, Winter in third place, and Summer very low. The following table indicates something of the changes over a span of less than ten years:

ENROLLMENT IN GEOGRAPHY

	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Total
1940-1941	321	863	691	914	2789
1945-1946	292	691	887	1612	3482
1946-1947	919	1626	1873	1903	6321
1947-1948	945	1856	1711	1951	6463
1948-1949	636	1751	1673	1936	5996
1949-1950	530	1512	1433	1535	5010

When the high enrollments of the late 1940's were reduced and many of the temporary personnel returned to their own institutions, accepted employment elsewhere, or remained as junior personnel the teaching loads still remained relatively heavy during the 1950's.

In this period of excessive teaching loads productive research and writing suffered. However, Professor Van Cleef's bibliography included 12 titles, Professor Carlson's one title, Professor Peattie's six titles, including Struggle on the Veld (1947), Professor Wright's four titles including his book, United States and Canada (1948), and Professor Smith's included two titles. In this period Professor Peattie edited six books on mountains published by Vanguard Press.

Near the end of the decade Professor Randall and Smith were involved in an intelligence study of Iran. Professor Smith was chiefly responsible for a physiographic map of the country. Professor Randall's contribution was completed and bears the date, 1951.

THE DECADE OF THE 1950's

After most of the Veterans had exhausted their G. I. benefits, enrollment in the University, the Graduate School, and the Department remained relatively high. Staffing difficulties continued to be a vexing problem. In the early 1950's the teaching responsibilities were carried by the regular personnel, several of whom were long-time members of the Department, by two or three new appointees who became regular members of the staff, and by a number of Assistant Instructors, Assistants, Graduate Assistants, and Research Assistants. The first regular staff member to be appointed after 1950 was Dr. Rhoads Murphey. He was named Assistant Professor for the year 1950-1951, but because

of the untimely death of Mrs. Murphey from polio he did not report for duty until the Spring Quarter, 1951. He was in effect a successor to Shannon McCune and taught the course on the Geography of the Far East. Late in the summer of 1951 he resigned and worked for the Federal Government for a few years before going to the University of Washington. He joined the geography staff at the University of Michigan in 1964.

Dr. Lawrence A. Hoffman was appointed as an Assistant Professor in the Spring Quarter of 1952. He had recently returned from a year and a half of field work in India, southeast Asia, and Japan. His work in India was supported by a Fulbright grant. He succeeded Rhoads Murphey, who, in the spring of 1951, was the replacement for Shannon McCune, who had resigned on December 31, 1946. After a number of years the course on the Geography of the Far East was in competent hands. Robert M. Basile, who already had been appointed as an Instructor, received his Ph. D. degree in 1953 and was promoted to Assistant Professor. Henry L. Hunker, who came to the Department in 1949, as a Graduate Assistant, also received his Ph. D. degree in 1953. He then was appointed as a Research Associate and worked on Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio, a project sponsored by the Ohio State University Development Fund and supervised by Professor Alfred J. Wright. In 1954-1955 Dr. Hunker became an Instructor in the Department, and the following year he was promoted to Assistant Professor.

By the middle 1950's the Department had added three new Assistant Professors to the older staff then consisting of Professors Smith, Van Cleef, Peattie, Carlson, and Associate Professors Wright and Randall. The roster of senior personnel was soon to be broken by the unexpected death of Roderick

Peattie on June 18, 1955 in Vermont, where he had gone to spend the summer. Professor Huntington, who had been in retirement since 1943, died on November 29, 1956. Professor Eugene Van Cleef retired on June 30, 1957 after 36 years of service to the University. He had taught two courses in the Department of Business Organization and as a result of his special interest in trade he was strongly affiliated with the College of Commerce and Administration.

Persons who taught briefly in the Department with no intention of becoming regular members of the staff made significant contributions to the educational objectives of the Department chiefly by teaching in the elementary courses. Senior members of the staff taught the advanced courses and supervised the research and writing of Master's theses and Doctoral dissertations. Temporary staff members included the following:

Leo C. Bailey, Research Assistant, Summer of 1951. He worked on Professor Wright's project on the location of industry in Ohio.

Dee R. Eberhart, Instructor, Autumn, 1951. Employed to teach the elementary classes not provided for after the resignation of Rhoads Murphey.

Martin E. Brigham, Instructor, Winter and Spring, 1952.
Successor to Mr. Eberhart.

Howard J. Critchfield, Visiting Professor, Winter, 1956.
He replaced Professor Randall who was on leave on a special assignment for the Air Force ROTC.

Frederick J. Simoons, Instructor, 1956-1957. Resigned to accept a position at the University of Wisconsin.

Robert E. Durland, Instructor, 1956-1958. In the latter year he was a successor to Dr. Simoons.

Richard J. Houk, DePaul University, Visiting Associate Professor, Summer, 1958. He offered the course on the Geography of Africa, and participated in the Summer Institute on Africa, supported by the Ford Foundation.

Edward C. Chapman, (New England University, Armidale, N. S. W., Australia,) Visiting Lecturer, 1956-1960. He was a substitute for Jack R. Villmow, who was on leave.

Roland E. Chardon joined the Department as an Instructor in the Autumn of 1959. His service extended through June 1962.

The use of temporary or transient personnel demonstrated the need for additions to the regular staff. The new people would include young teachers and scholars who would broaden and balance the offerings of the Department.

The four new Assistant Professors included Jack R. Villmow, who joined the staff in 1956. He had received his Ph. D. degree from the University of Wisconsin and came from a position on the faculty of Wellesley College. His appointment was related in part to the imminent retirement of Professor Eugene Van Cleef. In the autumn of 1957 S. Earl Brown, Francis Seawall, and George P. Patten were appointed as Assistant Professors. Dr. Brown, who had received his Ph. D. degree from the University of Wisconsin came from Indiana University. Dr. Seawall had received his degree from Pennsylvania State University, and, Dr. Patten received his degree from Northwestern University.

The new personnel taught in the elementary courses but each soon had a special course of his own. Professor Villmow developed the course on the Soviet Union and took over the Geography of Europe, which was soon to be

divided into two courses: Geography of Western Europe with Professor Villmow in charge, and Geography of Eastern Europe with Professor Brown as the teacher. Professor Seawall developed and assumed responsibility for a new course entitled the Geography of Transportation. Professor Patten's new course on the Geography of Africa was approved and anticipated by several years the current interest in African studies.

In the early 1950's Dr. Weikko A. Heiskanen, a distinguished geodesist of the Finnish Geodetic Institute, joined the University faculty and began almost at once to organize the Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry, and Cartography. Professor Smith represented the Department of Geography and the field of Cartography. The Institute included representatives from the Departments of Astronomy, Geography, and Geology, and from the Mapping and Charting Research Laboratory, and was administered by the Graduate School. Dr. Heiskanen was named first as the Scientific Director in 1951 and two years later he became the Executive Director of the Institute.

The educational program of the Institute required additional courses in Cartography. Four new courses were organized, approved by the Council on Instruction, and offered by the Department. They included:

510 An Introduction to Cartography, 3 credit hours.

612 Map Projections, 3 credit hours.

702 Special Problems in Cartography, 2 to 5 credit hours.

812 Cartography and Map Intelligence, 2 to 5 credit hours.

The lower division course (510) was taught by Professor Smith for a number of years and then was taken over by Professor Basile. Geography 612

Map Projections was mathematical in character and was taught successively over several years by personnel from the Mapping and Charting Research Laboratory as Lecturers, and included T. J. Kukkamäki, Reino A. Hirvonen, and Simo Laurila (all Finns). Later Dr. Ivan I. Mueller of the Department of Geodetic Science taught the course. In the early 1960's the course was transferred to the Department of Geodetic Science.

Additional work in cartography was available to qualified students under Geography 702, Special Problems in Cartography and 812 Cartography and Map Intelligence. Under Geography 950 Research in Geography, four Master's theses dealing with cartographic themes were supervised by Professor Smith. Jay J. Johnson, Air Force Officer, was enrolled in the Institute and wrote his thesis on "The Development of Aeronautical Charts" (1960). Walter N. Duffett, also an Air Force officer, began his graduate work in the Institute but transferred to the Department of Geography. His M. A. thesis on "Cartographic Materials: An Evaluation of Their Utility" was completed in 1959. Professor Smith negotiated with Colonel J. P. B. Angwin of the Research Foundation, who had many years of experience on the Survey of India about teaching a number of advanced students in cartography in the Special Problems course but after he had been recommended for appointment he asked that his name be withdrawn. He had hoped that he might be given a regular teaching assignment in the Department.

When the University became responsible for the development of Branches at Newark, Mansfield, Marion, Lima and Cleveland, the Department of Geography on Campus was assigned the responsibility of staffing the two elementary courses, Geography 401 Introduction to Geography in the Winter

Quarter and Geography 403, Economic Geography in the Spring Quarter.

The requirement that instruction, comparable to that available on the main campus, be provided at the Branches posed serious staffing problems.

Several members of the staff could not be enlisted to share in this responsibility. Others were very glad to cooperate. The younger personnel saw this as a way to increase their income. However, one Professor and one Associate Professor taught one or more Quarters in one or another of the Branches. Professor Wright had an opportunity in the Summer of 1958 to teach his course on the Localization of Manufacturing Industries at Wright Field Graduate Center.

In the 1950's University funds became available to support four research projects. Professor Smith received two grants, one to finance research on the Köppen Classification of climates and the other to support research preparatory to the construction of a series of population maps of Ohio. The funds supported two Research Assistants, one of whom completed the requirements for a M. A. degree. Professor Carlson received support for a project on the Commerce of the Ohio River and Its Major Tributaries. Three Research Assistants worked on the project and one qualified for the M. A. degree.

Professor Alfred J. Wright's project on the location of manufacturing industries in Ohio extended over several years and provided employment first for Leo C. Bailey and later for Hunry L. Hunker and, when completed, was published under the joint authorship of Henry L. Hunker and Alfred J. Wright as Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio, The Bureau of Business Research, Ohio State University, Columbus, 1963.

In the late 1950's Professor Smith supervised a project concerned with

terrain studies of the Russian Desert. George S. Mitchell, because of his familiarity with the Russian language and other European languages, was named as a Research Associate and was employed for fourteen months in 1958 and 1959. In addition to his responsibility as the supervisor Professor Smith prepared a series of maps dealing with soils, vegetation, and terrain conditions, such as types of land forms, slope, and other features of the land. The Research Foundation was the contracting agency of the University with funds coming from the Corps of Army Engineers. As a by-product of this investigation a somewhat more general study of slope was carried on in the Mapping and Charting Research Laboratory under the direction of Colonel J. P. B. Angwin.

While the Department had built up the staff to meet its educational responsibilities research and writing continued to be a major objective and each staff member was urged to become professionally involved in the developments in his special fields of interest. Professor Van Cleef's output continued high in spite of his retirement in 1957. His published papers numbered 31. Professor Peattie's writings included four articles, one volume on The Black Hills, which he edited for Vanguard Press, and the Japanese edition of his book on Mountain Geography (1936), published in 1955. Printed copies of the book were received about two months after Dr. Peattie's death. Professor Smith was given a copy by Mrs. Peattie. A few years later he presented it to the University Library where it is available along with Professor Peattie's other writings. Professor Carlson's bibliography shows six titles in the decade of the 1950's. In the late 1940's Professor Smith served as editor of and chief

contributor to a new book, Conservation of Natural Resources, published by John Wiley and Sons, Inc. (1950). He contributed four chapters. The second edition was published in 1958. Five chapters were contributed by the editor. Other contributions included the second edition of Ohio, An Empire Within an Empire of which he was Editor-in-Chief; the second edition of a wall map, Ohio, Physical-Political (1952); A Population Map of Ohio, 1950, completed in time to be exhibited at the International Geographical Congress in Washington, 1952; two articles; and two memorials.

Professor Alfred J. Wright's contributions consisted of 11 titles including a chapter in Conservation of Natural Resources for the first and second editions; an Economic Geography of Ohio (first and second edition) published by the Division of Geological Survey, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, 1953 and 1957; four articles in Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1959; two other papers; and the second edition of United States and Canada, A Regional Geography published by Appleton-Century-Croft, Inc. (1956).

Professor John R. Randall contributed the following report: Terrain Analysis of Iran, G-2, General Staff, U. S. Army, Washington (1951); three articles, one with David C. Rife and one with Sidney N. Fisher; eight chapters on Southwest Asia for The Patterns of Asia, edited by Norton S. Ginsburg and published by Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. (1958); and "The Middle East," Chapter 12 in Military Aspects of World Political Geography, Air Force ROTC, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama (1959).

Professor Lawrence A. Hoffman's publications consisted of three articles, one of which was translated into Hebrew and published in Jerusalem; and one chapter in Conservation of Natural Resources. He was also co-editor with Richard J. Ward of Readings in Economic Geography From Fortune, Henry Holt & Company, New York, 1960.

Professor Robert M. Basile's publications consisted of one government report entitled Soil Survey of Newaygo County, Michigan, 1951 (with five other authors); a monograph on Climatic Variability in South Dakota, 1900-1950, Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota (1958); five minor papers; and six reviews.

Professor Henry L. Hunker's bibliography for the 1950's included 11 titles: four articles in journals; four articles in encyclopedias; a series of maps in Professor Wright's book on United States and Canada; his doctoral dissertation entitled Industrial Evolution of Columbus, Ohio, published by the Bureau of Business Research, 1958; and the "Industrial Development in a 25 -County Southeastern Ohio Region" in a monograph based on Natural Resources Institute Seminar at the University, 1959-1960.

Professor Villmow's professional activity was reflected by the publication of five articles.

Professor Brown's bibliography included three abstracts, and one article (with John W. Alexander and Richard E. Dahlberg) entitled "Freight Rates: Selected Aspects of Uniform and Nodal Regions", published in Economic Geography in 1958.

Professor Seawall's writings consisted of three abstracts.

Mr. Chapman published one paper in the Australian Geographer in 1958.

The changes at the administrative level should not go unnoticed though the transfer of administrative duties from one President to another ordinarily does not alter greatly the stance of a department. In the summer of 1956 President Howard L. Bevis was succeeded by Novice G. Fawcett who had been Superintendent of Schools in Columbus.

More significant is the change at the level of Dean of the College. On June 30, 1959, Walter C. Weidler who had been Dean since 1927 retired. Professor James R. McCoy, Chairman of the Department of Accounting, became the fourth Dean of the College of Commerce and Administration on July 1, 1959.

During budget-making for the year 1959-1960 Professor Smith suggested to the two Deans that he wished to be relieved of the Chairmanship of the Department of Geography. Dean McCoy chose to replace or reappoint each chairman at the end of his current four-year term. This meant two more years for Professor Smith.

The graduate students in geography generally numbered fewer than 20 during the 1950's. Only a few received financial aid as Assistant Instructors, Assistants, Graduate Assistants, or as Fellows. Others were able to finance their graduate education from private funds or from employment on the campus. At one time two graduate students were employed in the Mapping and Charting Research Laboratory. But in the decade of the 1950's 48 completed the requirements for the Master's degree and 20 for the Ph. D. degree. Graduate instruction had become an important goal in spite of the heavy undergraduate

enrollment that required a high percentage of the time of senior members of the staff.

1960-1963

In the early 1960's the roster of regular personnel was altered by a number of changes. Roland E. Chardon, who had been an Instructor for two years was advanced to Assistant Professor in 1961. A year later he resigned and Mrs. Vera L. Herman was appointed as a Lecturer to help carry the heavy enrollment in the elementary courses. Don R. Hoy, who had received the Ph. D. degree from the University of Illinois had been named as an Assistant Professor in the Autumn of 1960 but a year later he resigned to accept a similar position at the University of Georgia.

Richard G. Silvernail, who received his Ph. D. degree from the University of North Carolina, was appointed as an Assistant Professor in 1961-1962. He was a successor to Don R. Hoy. His service in the Department was relatively brief. In the summer of 1962 he attended a seminar on Field Work in Geography at River Falls, Wisconsin.

Professor Robert M. Basile attended a NATO seminar in London in the Summer of 1962 and participated in a discussion of the significance of air-sea contacts.

Promotions included the advancement of three Assistant Professors to the rank of Associate Professor. These included Jack R. Villmow in 1960, S. Earl Brown in 1961, and Francis Seawall in 1962. Lawrence A. Hoffman was promoted to Professor, effective October 1, 1962.

In the Spring Quarter of 1961 the Department was particularly fortunate

in being able to have Robert S. Platt, Sr., Professor Emeritus and former Chairman of the Department of Geography at the University of Chicago, as a member of the staff as Mershon Visiting Professor. He offered a seminar on Latin America and also taught the course on the History of Geography. He made himself available to graduate students and young members of the staff counseling with them about future opportunities in geography and related fields. The Department over the years had few opportunities to bring in a Visiting Professor for more than a lecture or two. Professor Platt's service for the Spring Quarter gave the staff a chance for repeated contacts with him.

Fritz Loewe, who had been Chairman of the Department of Meteorology, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, had been appointed to a research position in the Institute of Polar Studies. He was a native of Germany and had received his doctorate in geography at the University of Berlin. The Department recommended that he be accorded the title Visiting Professor of Geography (1961-1962) without salary or teaching responsibilities. He visited the Department occasionally and once made a presentation in a seminar on graduate education in his day in Germany.

At the end of June, 1963, Professor Fred A. Carlson retired after 40 years of service to the Department and the University. Professor Smith, the outgoing Chairman, suggested that the appointment of the replacement for Professor Carlson become a responsibility of the new Chairman.

The Department with the active participation of Dean James R. McCoy had diligently sought a successor to Professor Smith as Chairman during 1961-1962. Late in the Spring Quarter Edward J. Taaffe of Northwestern

University was named Professor of Geography and Chairman of the Department. The negotiations were concluded too late for him to be released by Northwestern. As a consequence of this situation Professor Smith served one more year, 1962-1963, as Chairman completing 29 years of service in this position. On July 1, 1963, Professor Taaffe became the third Chairman of the Department.

The educational responsibilities of the Department remained heavy and similar to the 1950's. Graduate enrollment had increased slightly and in the three quarters of the regular academic year. Between 1961 and 1963 thirteen M. A. degrees and four Ph. D. degrees were awarded.

Writing continued to be a professional objective. Professor Smith published three papers in 1961. In 1961-1962 he was President of the Ohio Academy of Science. His presidential address entitled "A Cartographic Cavalcade" was published in the Ohio Journal of Science, Vol. 62 (1962), pp. 161-176. In 1962 he was Vice President of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences. In the following year he was the retiring Vice President and in this capacity he addressed Section E Geology and Geography at Cleveland in the Christmas holiday period, 1963.

Professor Carlson published one paper in the Journal of Geography in 1960. He and Frank Seawall were joint authors of a monograph entitled Coal Traffic on the Ohio River Systems, published by the Bureau of Business Research, The Ohio State University, Columbus, 1962.

In the early 1960's, Professor Wright was busily engaged in completing his study of manufacturing in Ohio. His study with Henry L. Hunker as co-author was entitled Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio, published by

the Bureau of Business Research, the Ohio State University, Columbus, 1963. He was also working on the third edition of this book, United States and Canada. His untimely death in early 1964 left this task unfinished.

Professor Hoffman revised his chapter on "The Conservation of Man" for the third edition of Conservation of Natural Resources and was heavily involved in the preparation of a manuscript for a book on economic geography.

Professor Henry L. Hunker's professional activities and his publications mark him as a productive scholar. His bibliography contains ten titles in the three-year period, 1961-1963. Six of the titles represent articles contributed to encyclopedias. The most important title was the Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio, prepared jointly with Professor Wright. In 1963 he became editor of The East Lakes Geographer, a position that brings him in contact with other productive geographers.

Professor Robert M. Basile published three reviews, one in Ohio History and two in The Professional Geographer. In this relatively short period Professor Villmow received financial assistance from the OSU Development Fund to do field work in the divided city of Berlin and a grant from the Mershon Fund to travel in the Soviet Union and to investigate regionalism in the U. S. S. R.

His bibliography contains the titles of five published articles.

Professor S. Earl Brown attended the International Geographic Congress in Stockholm in 1960. He submitted a paper "The Ohio Valley's Role in the United States Aluminum Industry." An abstract of his paper was published in Norden, 1960, p. 35.

Professor Seawall was associated with Professor Carlson in the preparation

of their joint monograph on the Coal Traffic on the Ohio River System.

Professor Patten published three articles in Focus published by the American Geographical Society in 1961-1962.

When Professor Smith retired as Chairman of the Department, of Geography the roster of on-campus personnel included two Professors Emeriti, four Professors, five Associate Professors, two Assistant Professors, one Lecturer, three Assistant Instructors, and nine Graduate Assistants. Two Lecturers taught at the off-campus branches. In the Spring Quarter, 1963, seventeen graduate students were registered in the Graduate School. Five graduate students, not in residence, were not registered but were actively engaged in writing a Master's thesis or a doctoral dissertation. All but one has since qualified for the degree sought.

Between 1922 and 1963 the Master's degrees awarded in geography numbered 122. All were the M. A. Degree except four: two M. S. degrees and two M. B. A. degrees.

From 1932 when the first Ph. D. degree was awarded until 1963 the Ph. D. degrees totaled 37.

In anticipation of the appointment of a new chairman at least two positions remained unfilled. This gave Professor Taaffe an opportunity to begin at once the replacement of staff personnel. Professor Carlson had retired in 1963. Assistant Professor Chardon had resigned in 1962. Mrs. Herman was a temporary replacement for him in 1962-1963. Professor Smith would retire in 1965. The opportunities for rebuilding the staff were immediate and challenging.

1963-1969

Edward J. Taaffe, Chairman

Edward J. Taaffe became chairman of the Department on July 1, 1963. From then until the end of 1969, there have been a number of changes. In January of 1964, Alfred J. Wright passed away after 36 years of distinguished service to the Department. Resignations during the six-year period were: Jack R. Villmow, now at Northern Illinois University; Richard G. Silvernail, now at the University of South Carolina; Frank Seawall, now at Chico State College, Chico, California; Lawrence A. Hoffman, now at the University of Toledo; and Robert M. Basile, now at the University of Toledo. Guy-Harold Smith retired from teaching at the end of the Spring Quarter, 1965 after serving as Chairman during the 29-year period which saw the Department rise to prominence as one of the major Ph. D. -granting departments in the country.

The new appointments made in the Department since 1963 reflected an intensified development of the Department's graduate program and research activities. They also reflected the improved salary and teaching-load conditions associated with Dean James R. McCoy's efforts to strengthen the Department. These improved conditions made it possible to attract and, for the most part, retain a group of outstanding young geographers during a period of intense competition for new faculty. The twelve geographers appointed during this period were:

Howard L. Gauthier (Transportation, Latin-America, Quantitative Analysis)
Leslie J. King (Quantitative Analysis, Urban)

Ronald Sheck (Latin America)
 George J. Demko (Population, U. S. S. R.)
 Kevin R. Cox (Political, Social)
 John N. Rayner (Climatology, Quantitative Analysis)
 Barry J. Lentnek (Locational Analysis, Latin America)
 Reginald G. Golledge (Urban, Behavioral, Quantitative Analysis)
 Emilio Casetti (Quantitative Analysis, Locational Analysis)
 Burton O. Witthuhn (Political)
 Lawrence A. Brown (Social, Urban, Quantitative Analysis)
 Frank M. Leversedge (U. S. S. R.)

These men played a leading role in establishing the Ohio State Department as a center for research involving the use of mathematical and statistical models and in the study of urban problems.

A new graduate program was established with an emphasis on the development of research skills and a strong inter-disciplinary basis for specialization. Graduate enrollment more than doubled during the period and the curriculum was re-structured so as to provide a series of seminars in emerging fields of concentration. Between 1963 and the end of 1969, 32 Master's degrees and 16 Ph. D. degrees were awarded. By 1969, there were nine specialized fields in which Ph. D. work was offered: Quantitative Analysis, Urban Study, Locational Analysis, Transportation Geography, Political Geography, Social-Population Geography, Resource Analysis, Climatology, and the Geography of Development (emphasis on Latin America and U.S. S. R.). Some new facilities had been added to support the graduate program. The former map library was converted to partitioned graduate offices; a moderately well-equipped cartographic laboratory was established; and a statistical computation room containing specialized calculating equipment was established.

There were many evidences of the intensified research activity which accompanied the strengthening of the graduate program. Geographical Analysis

the first journal stressing quantitative and theoretical work in Geography was established at Ohio State University in 1969 under the editorship of Leslie J. King. Also in 1969, a discussion paper series was initiated to provide wider distribution for the research efforts of faculty and graduate students. The third publication, The East Lakes Geographer, edited by Henry L. Hunker, continued to publish issues on special topics. In 1969, the East Lakes Division of the Association of American Geographers was making arrangements to support The East Lakes Geographer from membership dues.

Intensified research activity was also evident in the sharp increase in articles published or accepted for publication in major journals which went from an average of three to five per year during the early part of the period to over thirty per year during the last several years. During the last two years, more members of the Ohio State Department presented papers at the national meetings than did members of any other geography department.

There has been recognition of the Department's activities in the form of a number of research grants from outside the University. The Ohio State Department ranks with the University of Chicago and Northwestern departments in terms of total National Science Foundation grants. Following is a list of grants received by the Department of Geography from the National Science Foundation both for research projects and for institutes since 1963:

1965 - Summer Institute in the Application of Quantitative Methods in Geography, six-weeks, Edward J. Taaffe

1966 - "Study of Spatial Variations in Political Behavior", Kevin R. Cox.

- 1966 - Summer Institute on New Approaches to Introductory College Geography, eight weeks, John R. Randall.
- 1966 - "Diffusion Pattern of Jet Aircraft", dissertation grant for Michihiro Miyagi, Edward J. Taaffe.
- 1967 - Preparation of a volume entitled Readings in Soviet Economic Geography, George J. Demko.
- 1967 - Preparation of Urban Geography Unit for High School Geography Project, Edward J. Taaffe and Leslie J. King.
- 1967 - "Regional Analysis of a Traditional Economy: Aguascalientes, Mexico," Barry J. Lentnek.
- 1968 - "Water Vapor Flux in the Atmosphere," dissertation grant for Shuh-Chai Lee, John N. Rayner.
- 1968 - "Spatial Analysis of Air Network Flows," dissertation grant for Budd Hebert, Edward J. Taaffe.
- 1969 - Summer Institute in the Application of Quantitative Methods in Geography, six weeks, Leslie J. King.
- 1969 - "Economic Growth in Multi-Regional Setting," Leslie J. King and Emilio Casetti.
- 1969 - "Spectral Analysis of Settlement Patterns," John N. Rayner and Reginald G. Colledge.
- 1970 - Short Course on Models of Urban Spatial Structure and Ecology, Leslie J. King (with Kent P. Schwirian, Sociology and John C. Weicher, Economics).

During this six-year period, faculty members also received three institute grants from the Office of Education, seven research grants from the Development Fund, and other research grants from the American Council of Learned Societies, the Fulbright-Hays program, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Canada Council, the Columbus Blue Plan, the Center for Geographical Dynamics, and the Natural Resources Institute.

The intensification of research activities by no means represented a

weakening of the tradition of teaching excellence which had been painstakingly built up by Professors Smith, Van Cleef, Peattie, Carlson and Wright since the establishment of the department in 1922. In 1967, for example, S. Earl Brown received a Distinguished Teaching Award. Another evidence of the effectiveness of the Department's teaching activities was its involvement in Institutes and other educational activities at levels ranging from the post-doctoral to the elementary school. Two NSF-sponsored Institutes on the Application of Quantitative Methods in Geography were offered by Edward J. Taaffe (1965) and Leslie J. King (1969). These six-week institutes, confirming the Department's leadership in such work, were attended by some 60 geography faculty members from universities in the U. S., Canada, Britain, Sweden, India, Australia and the Philippines. Another post-doctoral program was an NSF-sponsored workshop on urban models offered in cooperation with the Departments of Sociology and Economics. Also at the postdoctoral level, were periods of study at Ohio State by Professor Kenneth Fairbairn of the University of Melbourne, a Visiting Fellow of the Graduate School, and Professor Milton Harvey of Fourah Bay University, Sierra Leone, who was awarded a University post-doctoral Fellowship for study at Ohio State University. At the college-level, John R. Randall directed an NSF-sponsored eight-week institute on new approaches to introductory college geography. Also at the college level, Edward J. Taaffe served on the Commission on College Geography of the AAG from 1965 to 1969, working with other geographers to develop new programs, curricula and materials. At the secondary-school level, S. Earl Brown worked with Professor Robert

E. Jewett, Social Studies Education, on an Experienced Teacher Program, sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education, which provided 20 fellowships for secondary school teachers of geography to take an intensive year's program in geography. Also at the secondary level, Edward J. Taaffe and Leslie J. King participated in the High School Geography Curriculum Project, sponsored by the NSF through the AAG, in developing a unit on urban geography. S. Earl Brown also directed two NDEA-sponsored institutes in geography for teachers of geography at the elementary and junior high school level.

Text book activity in the Department has remained high. Textbooks published since 1963 are:

Henry L. Hunker (editor), Introduction to World Resources, Harper & Row, 1964.

Guy-Harold Smith (editor) Conservation of Natural Resources (third edition), John Wiley & Sons, 1965.

Lawrence A. Hoffman, World Economic Geography and Regional Economics, Ronald Press, 1965.

Edward J. Taaffe and Leslie J. King (with Robert H. T. Smith) Readings in Economic Geography, Rand McNally, 1968.

Leslie J. King, Statistical Analysis in Geography, Prentice-Hall, 1969.

In 1969-70, the following staff members were nearing completion of introductory textbooks for different publishers: Edward J. Taaffe, Leslie J. King, George J. Demko, Howard L. Gauthier, Reginald G. Golledge, Kevin R. Cox and Burton Witthuhn.

The Department's role in service was fulfilled partially by its research

findings many of which had practical significance for urban and regional study, partially by its involvement in professional and University activities. The Department has played an active role in national professional activities. Edward J. Taaffe served on several National Academy of Science committees: The Ad Hoc Committee on Geography (1963-1965) which produced The Science of Geography ; The Committee on Geography (1966-); The Committee on Geography, Advisory to the Office of Naval Research (1964 -): The Behavioral and Social Science Survey Committee (1967 -) as a member of the Central Committee, which produced The Behavioral and Social Sciences: Outlook and Needs; and chairman of the Geography Panel, which produced the report, Geography and the Social Sciences; and the Committee Advisory to the Department of Transportation (1969 -) for evaluation of maritime transportation studies.

Many members of the Department participated in the activities of the Association of American Geographers. In 1964-1965, the entire Department served as host to both the National Council for Geographic Education and the Association of American Geographers. Edward J. Taaffe served as a member of the Commission on College Geography, member of the Council, member of the Remote Sensing Commission, the Committee on Symposia, and the Graduate Record Exam Committee. Leslie J. King served on the Executive Committee of the NSF Seminars on Quantitative Methods in Geography, and on the Resource Paper Panel of the Commission on College Geography. George J. Demko served on the Program Committee of the AAG, the Local Geography Committee of the High School Geography Project, and Advisory

Committee to the journal, Soviet Geography. John N. Rayner served on the AAG Committee on Instrumentation and the Panel on Physical Geography of the Commission on College Geography. S. Earl Brown served as Secretary of the East Lakes Division of the Association.

In January, 1968, the Department of Geography became a part of a new College of Social and Behavioral Sciences together with three other departments formerly in the College of Commerce and Administration (Economics, Sociology and Anthropology), three departments from the College of Arts and Sciences (Political Science, Speech and Journalism) and one department from the College of Education (Psychology). The involvement of Department members in University affairs has remained at a relatively high level both while in the College of Commerce and Administration and in the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Department members have served as Assistant Deans in both colleges, Henry L. Hunker in the College of Commerce and Administration and S. Earl Brown in the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Henry L. Hunker was appointed Director of the Center for Community and Regional Analysis in 1968, and has served as Chairman of the University Committee on Academic misconduct as well as on the Advisory Board of the School of Natural Resources and the Study Team working with the University Advisory Commission on Problems Facing the Columbus Public-Schools.

The Department has been quite active in the development of International Programs at Ohio State, particularly in the areas of Latin America and the U. S. S. R. George J. Demko served as Vice-Chairman of the Slavic Committee and, in 1969, assumed the post of Executive Secretary of the American

Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. Howard L. Gauthier served as Acting Director of the Latin-American Program. Other faculty members have also served actively in a wide variety of University and College Committees.

As the Department moves into its 48th year, the field of geography has become more concerned with the increasingly urgent problems involving the city, regional development, and environmental quality. The Department of Geography at the Ohio State University looks forward to meeting these expanded societal needs through continuing efforts to strengthen its teaching, service and research programs.