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IN MEMORIAM: VICTOR HARRISON CAHALANE, 1901–1993

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Victor H. Cahalane, a member of the AOU since 1934 and an Elective Member since 1946, was born at Charlestown, New Hampshire, 17 October 1901, and died at Dormansville, New York, 6 May 1993. He received his B.Sc. in Landscape Gardening at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1924 and a Master's in Forestry in 1927 from Yale University, with a thesis entitled "Wildlife Relationships." He began studies of food caching in fox squirrels at the University of Michigan in 1928. He was a mammalogist with the Michigan Department of Conservation for one year, but instead of completing his Ph.D. thesis he became the first director of the Cranbrook Institute of Science,

Bloomfield Hills, Michigan for three years, then field biologist with the National Park Service in 1934 and chief biologist in 1939. His study of the birds of the Katmai National Monument in Alaska, published in the *Auk* (61:351–375, 1944), was followed by elective membership in the AOU.

He became assistant director of the New York State Museum in 1955, and held this position until his retirement in 1967. He co-authored *Fading Trails, the Story of Endangered American Wildlife* (1942), and wrote seven other books, including *Meeting the Mammals* (1943) and *Mammals of North America* (1947).

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IN MEMORIAM: CRAWFORD H. GREENEWALT, 1902–1993

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Crawford Hallock Greenewalt, former president and chairman of the board of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., died 27 September 1993 at Christiana Hospital near Stanton, Delaware. He was born 16 August 1902 in Cummington, Massachusetts, the son of Frank Lindsay and Mary Elizabeth Hallock Greenewalt.

Greenewalt was elected an Associate of the AOU in 1949 and an Elective Member in 1962. He was a Life Member of the Cooper, Wilson, and Delmarva ornithological societies, the latter *honoris causa*.

After graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1922 with a B.S. degree in Chemical Engineering, Greenewalt spent his entire professional career with Du Pont. Starting as a chemist at the Experimental Station, he rose through the ranks to become president

(1948) and chairman of the board (1962–1967). He was the recipient of 20 honorary doctorates.

On 4 June 1926, he married Margaretta Lamot du Pont. She died in 1991. Greenewalt is survived by 2 sons David and Crawford, Jr., a daughter Nancy C. Frederick, 10 grandchildren, and 9 great grandchildren.

During World War II, Greenewalt was technical director of the Du Pont plutonium plant at Hanford, Washington. In 1942, he witnessed the first controlled atomic reaction at the University of Chicago stadium.

In the early 1950s, Greenewalt was fascinated by watching birds take off from a window feeder. He devised photographic equipment to determine their rate of acceleration to flight speed (*Auk* 72:1–5, 1955). In cooperation with the late Harold E. Edgerton of the Massachusetts Insti-

tute of Technology and engineers of the Du Pont Company, he developed high-speed photography capable of "freezing" the rapid wing beats of hummingbirds.

Three major publications followed as his interest in birds grew. *Hummingbirds* (1960. Doubleday and Co., Garden City, New York) dealt with the unique flight characteristic of these diminutive birds. His photographs of many species were made in Brazil with the assistance of the late Augusto Ruschi (*Auk* 108:708, 1991). *Dimensional Relationships for Flying Animals* dealt with the size and other parameters of flight in

birds, mammals, and insects (1962. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.). *Bird Song: Acoustics and Physiology* is a highly technical analysis of songs and other vocalizations of birds (1968. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.). In addition, *The Uncommon Man, the Individual in the Organization* is based on Greenewalt's 1958 McKinsey Foundation Lectures at Columbia University (1959. McGraw-Hill, New York, New York).

Ornithologists will long be indebted to Crawford Greenewalt for his pioneering contributions to their chosen discipline.