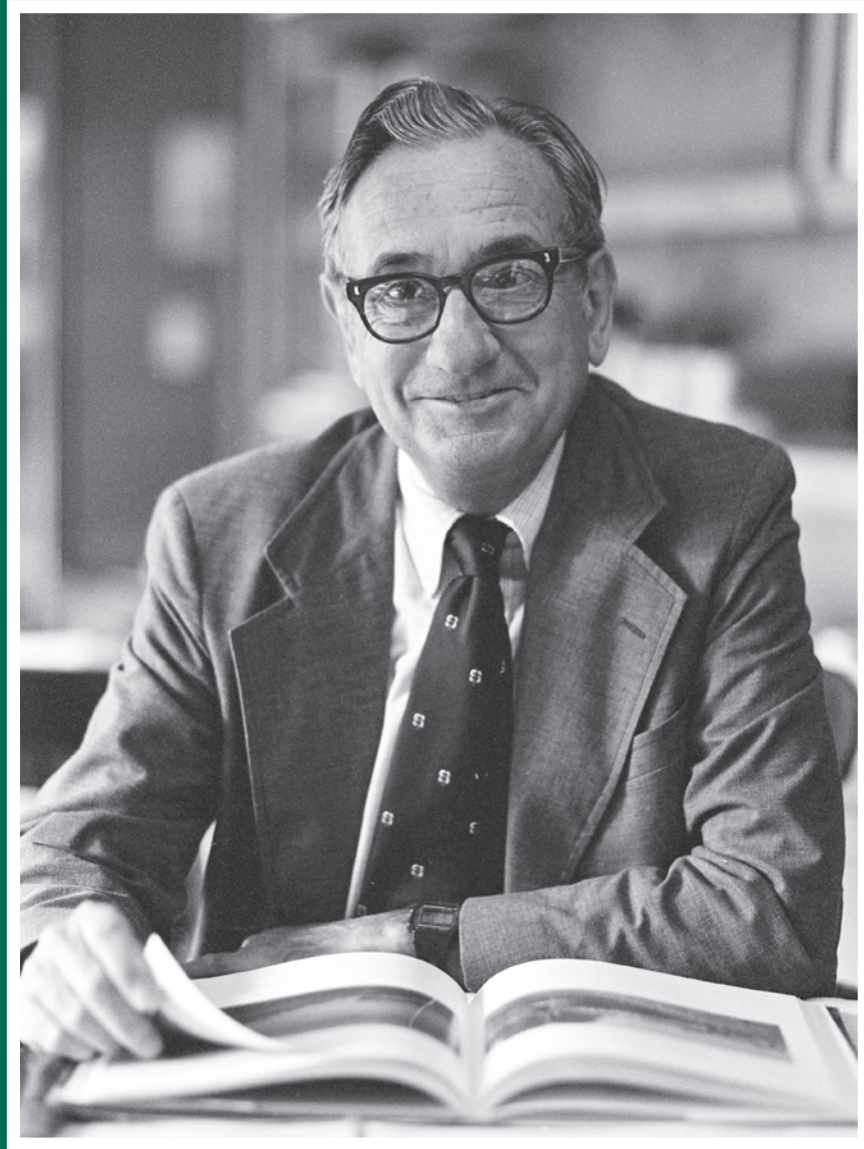


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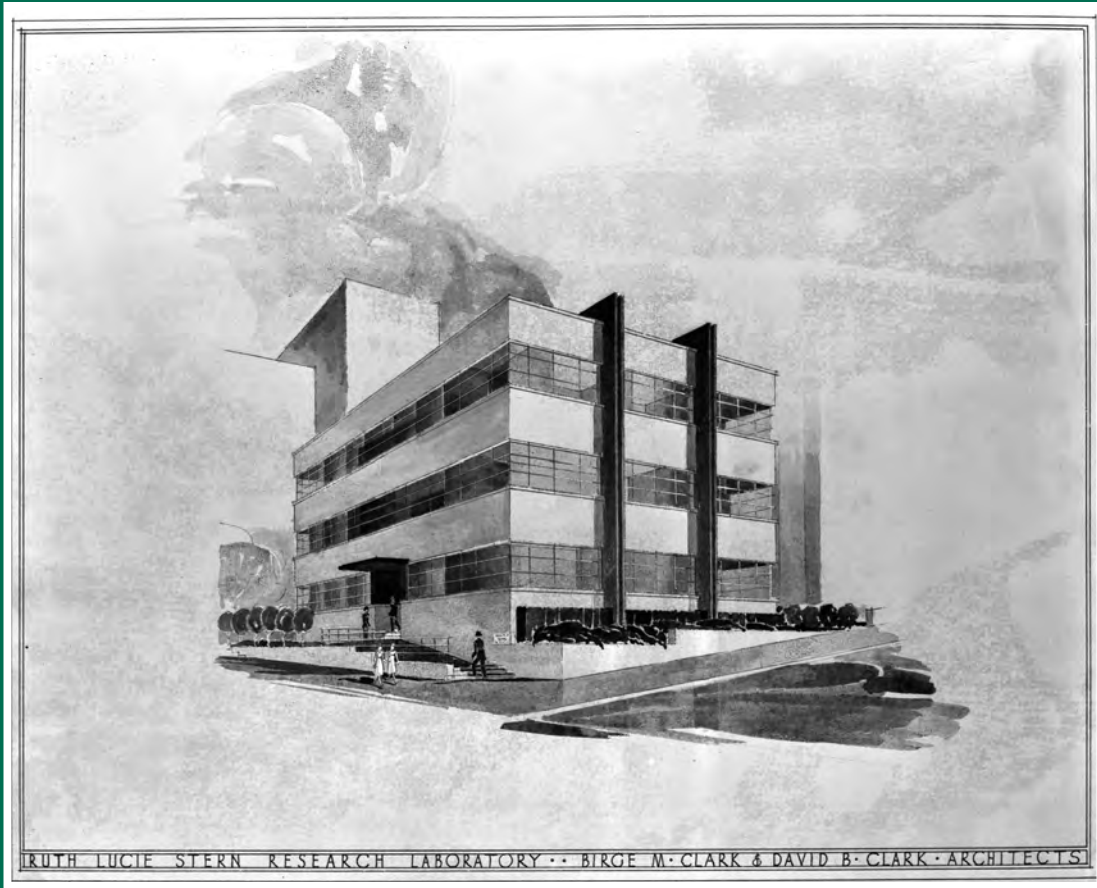
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Al Hastorf on the History of the Psychology Department



Stanford's Unknown Architectural Milestone



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Above: A watercolor drawing of the 1939 Ruth Lucie Stern Research Building in San Francisco by architects Birge and David Clark.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Cover: Albert “Al” Hastorf, former university vice president, provost, and dean of Humanities & Sciences, chaired Stanford’s Psychology Department from 1961 to 1970. He died in September 2011.

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Psychology at Stanford

The First 85 Years

AL HASTORF

Albert “Al” Hastorf served as executive director of the Psychology Department from 1961 to 1970, dean of Humanities & Sciences from 1970 to 1974, and the university’s vice president and provost from 1981 to 1984. A graduate of Amherst College with a B.A. in history, he earned his master’s and Ph.D. degrees in psychology from Princeton University and headed Dartmouth’s Psychology Department before he joined the Stanford faculty in 1961. Hastorf died in September 2011 after half a century at Stanford. This article is adapted from a talk he gave to the society in April 2011 on his personal story and the early history of the Stanford Psychology Department, which has been ranked number one in the country for more than 50 years.

CHUCK PAINTER / STANFORD NEWS SERVICE



In April 2011, Al Hastorf gave a talk to society members on the history of Stanford’s distinguished Psychology Department.

When I became a freshman at Amherst College in 1938, there was one professor of psychology—his title was actually professor of psychology and professor of philosophy—but he was really a philosopher. In my sophomore year, Amherst chose to appoint a real psychologist, Glen Heathers, who was a very organized fellow, and I took Psychology I. But Amherst is a place that is famed for producing teachers, preachers, and bond salesman, so, like most of my age mates there, I majored in history. The outcome of my time there was that I received a fellowship to study history at Harvard, and I went.

I was only at Harvard for about six months when World War II was upon us, and I went into the Army Air Corps. Through some complex system that the military had, I found myself—with no basic training of any kind—shipped out to Denver, Colorado, to teach the Caliber .50 machine gun. Now, I had never seen a machine gun, so the Army put me through the course I was going to teach—three weeks on the Caliber .50 and the Caliber .30.

After about three months, learning and teaching machine guns was getting awfully damn dull, but I was suddenly blessed with a wonderful class. My students were all very short, just barely eighteen, and

draftees from the University of Chicago. The Army Air Corps was going to make them aerial gunners, and they had to learn how to use a machine gun to do that. These were extremely bright young men—so bright that we got through my material in about half the time. I had another week to go and didn't know what to do, so I said, let's have a debate on the great books—University of Chicago President Robert Hutchins versus psychologist John Dewey—and I organized the class into two teams. It was hard recruiting students to defend John Dewey, but I talked them into it. We were in the midst of the debate, and it was going great, when a brand-new second lieutenant showed up on an inspection tour and loudly and vitriolically chewed me out in front of the class. I finally said, "May I interrupt, sir?" and he said, "Yeah." I said to him, "Ask these guys any question you want about the guns, and they'll answer them for you." Well, he didn't take that and stormed out. So I got myself down to the base classification

Stanford's Psychology Department was founded in 1892, the university's second year, and its first chairman was Frank Angell, who is probably most famous because Stanford named its running track after him

officer, who told me that he thought it was time for me to do something different.

"I'm so glad you came in," he said. "There's a new program called the Army Specialized Training Program, and I'm going to send you up to the University of Wyoming." So I went up to the university, which was near Denver, and it was nice to be on a college campus again. I took three days' worth of tests. At the end, I was taken to another brand-new second lieutenant to be classified. I came in and he said, "It's been a bad day, but

STANFORD UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES



Frank Angell (first row, second from left)—shown here at a faculty-senior baseball game—was the first chairman of Stanford's Psychology Department. He loved timing track and field races, and Stanford named its running track after him.

you're easy. You studied European history. You took some German. You've got a German name. You're perfect. We're going to send you to the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor for three years to study German language and culture."

Now, I had taken a couple of years of German at Amherst and learned that I didn't like that language or the idea of studying it full-time. I looked desperate. "Isn't there anything else I can do, something else I'm qualified for? What about psychology?" He said, "Okay, all right," and I went into the Army Air Corps Aviation Psychology Program at the University of Minnesota. They did an extraordinary job. The regular faculty taught us psychology all day, and a fellow student and I graduated first in the class. Our honor was to be sent to an airbase in Lincoln, Nebraska, to do guard duty. Finally, I ended up in a research unit captained by Stuart Cook, a first-class guy who later studied the effects of segregation and chaired the psychology departments at NYU and the University of Colorado.

After the war, I went to Princeton, and after two years, I got an invitation to teach at Dartmouth. I was on the Psychology faculty there until 1961, when I was recruited by Stanford University. I had already been here twice—as a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in 1954 and as National Science Foundation Fellow in Residence in 1958. I soon found myself chairing Stanford's Psychology Department, which was already nationally renowned.

Leland Stanford's brother, Thomas Welton Stanford, who was very rich and interested in psychical phenomena, offered to give more money to Stanford if it did research on the subject



University President David Starr Jordan recruited Lillian Jane Martin to Stanford's Psychology faculty in 1899. Martin, shown here in 1930, was acting chair of the department in 1915.

THE BIRTH OF PSYCHOLOGY AT STANFORD

Stanford's Psychology Department was founded in 1892, the university's second year, and its first chairman was Frank Angell. Angell had gotten a Ph.D. at Leipzig with Wilhelm Wundt, a pioneer in experimental psychology, and Angell was also an acquaintance of David Starr Jordan, who recruited him from Cornell. He taught, in general, only one course in psychology, as well as courses in philosophy. He is probably most famous here because Stanford named its running track after him. As an early Wundtian, Angell knew all about equipment and stopwatches, and he loved timing the runners and did it well enough that they named the field after him.



Thomas Welton Stanford, brother of Leland Stanford and a university trustee, funded the Psychology Department's research in psychical phenomena.

Angell also knew the Harvard psychologist and philosopher William James and convinced him to come to Stanford for a year as a visiting professor. James and his wife were here for the earthquake in 1906. James found the experience very interesting, kind of exciting, and somewhat frightening, but I think his wife found it just frightening. They left soon after, although James was here long enough to give a talk in a Tuesday evening lecture series. It was his first version of “The Moral Equivalent of War”—his proposal to substitute athletic contests for warfare, which is as reasonable as any other proposals I’ve heard.

While James and his wife were here, they lived on Salvatierra, in the upper half of a double house.

On the first floor lived Lillian Jane Martin, a spunky young woman who was in charge of the Psychology Department laboratory and sort of looked after James and his wife. I find her fascinating. Martin had graduated from Vassar, then took herself off to Germany to work with G. E. Miller and Oswald Kulpe, who were early followers of Wundt and well-established psychologists. David Starr Jordan recruited her for the Psychology Department, and she joined Stanford’s Psychology faculty in 1899. Martin was named acting chair of the department in 1915, when Angell left to take charge of Belgian relief work in London, and retired as professor emeritus the next year.

With Martin’s assistance, Angell, in his long tenure, produced one Ph.D., John Edgar Coover, who earned his doctorate in 1912 and was appointed as Fellow in Psychical Research. Coover’s work was important to the department, because Leland Stanford’s brother, Thomas Welton Stanford, was very rich and interested in psychical phenomena. He offered to give more money to Stanford if it did research on the subject, and Coover did a lot of it. For example, he did a whole series of experiments testing the idea that people know when someone behind them is staring at them. After a whole set of careful studies, he said there was nothing to it. Coover published his studies in 1917, in a book entitled *Experiments in Psychical Research at Leland Stanford Junior University*, and Thomas Welton Stanford agreed to endow a program for research on “psychical

When Lewis Terman was named chairman, he had already done his work on the Stanford-Binet intelligence test and had established the phrase “IQ” in everybody’s vocabulary



Lewis Terman was named chairman of the department in 1922. Shown here around 1910, when he joined the Stanford faculty as an assistant professor of education, Terman had a Ph.D. in psychology from Clark University and headed the department for three decades.

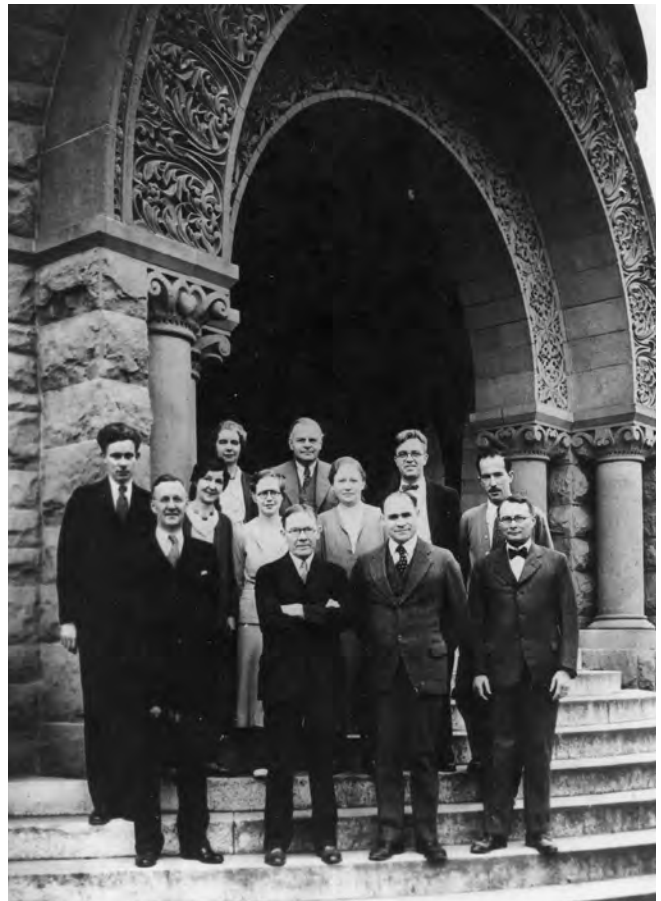
read and write, and the beta test was nonverbal, for those who didn't, and they were given to millions of people. Terman's work was dedicated to the idea that intelligence was something that could be measured reliably, that it was constant, and that people with high IQs at age 15 also had high IQs at age 40. His work led to a lot of educational and psychological research. He didn't give environmental influences a lot of weight, and I have a feeling that the environmentalists have won out a little, with good reason, but Terman still stands as an important figure, and he was a mighty effective department chairman.

(continued on page 10)

and other psychological events." The department received a grant of more than half a million dollars, which was very big money in those days, and it supported a lot of other activity in the department.

THE TERMAN YEARS

When Angell retired in 1922, he was succeeded by Lewis M. Terman, who had been at Stanford since 1910 on the School of Education faculty. In 1922, as the story goes, Terman had gone through his campus mailbox and found a note from President Ray Lyman Wilbur saying, "You are hereby appointed chairman of psychology." That was perfectly legitimate, because Terman had a Ph.D. in psychology from Clark University, under the direction of G. Stanley Hall, who had earned his doctorate in psychology under William James and founded the American Psychological Association. When Terman was named chairman, he had already done his work on the Stanford-Binet intelligence test and had established the phrase "IQ" in everybody's vocabulary. During World War I, he had also worked on the Army's alpha and beta general classification tests in their first form. The alpha test was for people who could



By 1932, Terman chaired an expanded Psychology faculty that included Malcolm Campbell, John E. Coover, Paul Farnsworth, Maud Merrill James, Quinn McNemar, Catherine Cox Miles, Walter R. Miles, Katherine Murray, Calvin P. Stone, Ruth Tinsley Storey, and Edward K. Strong.

Remembering Al Hastorf

SANDY DORNBUSCH

In September 1954, I had taken a one-year leave from the University of Washington to be one of the 36 Fellows of the newly established Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. At our first formal meeting, we sat in a large circle as each Fellow described his or her research ideas. I reported my dreams and then listened to my colleagues. When it was Al Hastorf's turn, he said, "I'll be working with Sandy Dornbusch. We have similar interests." I recall my internal reaction: "*I don't even know this guy. He has his nerve, saying we will work together.*" We then spent the next five years on a joint research project and became friends and allies at Stanford for 57 years.

While at the Center, we joined with Steve Richardson to map a program of future research. The next year, Al returned to Dartmouth, and I moved to Harvard. The three of us obtained a three-year grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to study social perception. In the spirit of that research, I must note that Al and I were never intimate, though we always were friends and ready to cooperate. Others who also knew him well might describe him in ways that differ from my account.

Educated at Amherst and Princeton, Al came from a financially secure Eastern family, but his casual dress, folksy style of speaking, and slow

drawl gave a different impression to many. He was a loyal Amherst alumnus. When an outsider mentioned Amherst, Al would often correct him or her by interjecting, "The 'h' is silent."

Al was close to his wife Barbara and his two daughters, Betsy and Christy. He, Steve Richardson, and I needed to spend research time together, but Al resented separation from his family. He devised a way for all of us to combine work and family time. Each year, we rented three cottages on an island for a couple of weeks—first in Boothbay Harbor, and later in Puget Sound. Despite setting aside specific hours each day for family fun, we accomplished a lot.

In 1958, while at Dartmouth, Al received a National Science Foundation fellowship for a year's study at Stanford's distinguished Psychology Department. At that time, Stanford was considered a fine regional university, but Psychology, like several other Stanford departments and schools, was nationally renowned. A couple of years later, Al was lured by an offer from Stanford's Graduate School of Business. Barbara and he were happy at Dartmouth, and he was unhappy that the Business School, not the Psych Department, had offered him an appointment. We walked together for over an hour as he debated what to do. He eventually decided to accept the offer. Shortly after coming to Stanford, however, he was not only in the Psychology Department, he was also its chair.

Al was a complex individual with a remarkable personality and great interpersonal skills. When he became Dean of Humanities and Sciences, he was aware that he had subverted his scholarly career. Explaining his shift to university administration, he said to me, "I finally realized I

Al was a complex individual with a remarkable personality and great interpersonal skills

He believed that the combined thrust of initiatives by quality faculty would create a better Stanford, and the administration should strive to remove obstacles to that improvement

was never going to be one of the world's great researchers in social psychology." He continued to give superb lectures in Human Biology and Psychology, but he was a realistic judge of his own talents and limitations. He accepted himself.

He also accepted others. I can recall a discussion we had about a professor who had done trailblazing research. For unknown reasons, he could no longer finish a single project and published almost nothing. Al summarized the problem, saying, "He's lost his fastball." By using that simple baseball analogy, he communicated so much to me: the guy could no longer perform well; the poor guy knew it; it didn't matter what had caused the problem; there was no remedy; and any one of us could lose his or her fastball, too.

We often discussed how lucky we were to have come to Stanford as it began its academic surge. We were grateful to be part of a winning team. Al felt that most Stanford faculty shared that collective spirit, but he understood that those same professors were individual entrepreneurs.

When he was named director of Stanford's new Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development, for example, Al sought to create at Stanford a critical mass of researchers on adolescence. He immediately offered numerous faculty the money to pay for at least one research assistant. The only requirement was attendance at the Center's weekly research seminar. I said I couldn't accept the money—I had no interest in adolescent development. Al's response was, "I know you, Sandy. You'll feel guilty and search around for a research topic. I'm not worried. The money will bring you and others around." His strategy worked. Soon, 25 diverse faculty

from Education, Law, Medicine, and Humanities and Sciences were attending Al's seminar, collaborating across disciplinary lines and providing constructive criticism. Within two years, Stanford was a major center for research on youth.

Within the Stanford administration, Al was a faculty advocate. When he became Provost, I asked him about his overall objectives. To my surprise, he simply said, "My goal is to get out of the way." Al believed that the combined thrust of initiatives by quality faculty would create a better Stanford, and the administration should strive to remove obstacles to that improvement. As Provost, he kept the faculty at the center of the university.

Al's colleagues never felt that he was an outsider. He would drop in on the Friday Lunch Bunch at the Faculty Club, after an absence of several years, and join in the conversation as though he had just taken a short holiday. After Al retired, he became the first person to be awarded the title, "Emeritus Standing Guest of the Academic Senate," which gave him the right to speak on any issue that came up for discussion. That heartfelt tribute reflected his colleagues' affection for him.

Finally, in a rare moment of good timing, the Oral History Project of the Stanford Historical Society finished transcribing 150 pages of interviews with Al and handed him a copy during his final illness. Barbara and he spent several evenings reading what he had said, chuckling and reminiscing, before his passing.

Sanford M. (Sandy) Dornbusch is Reed-Hodgson Prof. of Human Biology and Prof. of Sociology and Education, Stanford University, emeritus.

JOSE MERCADO / STANFORD NEWS SERVICE



In 1952, Ernest “Jack” Hilgard succeeded Terman as chair of the Psychology Department, until he was named dean of Stanford’s Graduate Division the following year.

(continued from page 7)

He was essentially appointed head of a department that hadn’t had anyone in it, so he proceeded to hire faculty with the funds from Thomas Welton Stanford. Terman recruited Walter Miles, a very distinguished experimental psychologist who liked fussing with equipment, to lead the experimental program. He also hired Calvin Stone, a very productive animal behavior guy who did his Ph.D. under Karl Lashley. In 1923, he hired E. K. Strong in applied psychology. Four years later, Strong developed the vocational interest test, which lots of high school kids still take today. He also hired a woman, Maud Merrill, in clinical psychology. Two years later, he hired a young Ohio State Ph.D. named

Terman and four of his appointees— Hilgard, McNemar, Miles, and Stone—were all elected president of the American Psychological Association, as were four students who studied with the department during Terman’s time

Paul Farnsworth, whom many of us worked with. Kurt Lewin, the founder of social psychology, also joined the department for a year in 1932.

In 1933, Ernest R. “Jack” Hilgard, joined the Psychology faculty. He later wrote the major textbook in the field and served as dean of the Stanford Graduate Division. In statistics, Terman hired Truman Kelley, one of the early explorers of factor analysis, and later his student, Quinn McNemar. Doug Lawrence, an experimental psychologist trained at Yale, joined the faculty after World War II. He was from the state of Washington, kind of a country boy, and did some extraordinarily interesting experiments on selective attention.

When Terman needed somebody to teach child psychology, he hired Lois Stolz, who came here quite

STANFORD UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES



Child and adolescent psychologist Lois Stolz joined the department in 1947. She recruited nursery school head Edith Dowley, who became the founding director of the Bing Nursery School on the Stanford campus.



Robert R. Sears, a Stanford graduate and former head of Harvard's Child Development Program, chaired the department from 1953 until 1962, when he was named dean of Humanities and Sciences.

reluctantly but settled in and spent the rest of her career here. She recruited a heroine of mine, Edith Dowley, to run the nursery school over in what was then called Stanford Village, army war-surplus land in Menlo Park that housed married and single students. Edith was later founding director of the Bing Nursery School, which had a great atmosphere and served as a marvelous research laboratory.

Terman and four of his appointees—Hilgard, McNemar, Miles, and Stone—were all elected president of the American Psychological Association at one time or another, as were four students who studied with the department during Terman's time—Donald G. Marquis, Neal E. Miller, Harry F. Harlow, and E. Lowell Kelley.

BUILDING THE DEPARTMENT

In 1952, Jack Hilgard succeeded Terman as department chairman, but a year later, after he became graduate dean, he brought developmental psychologist Robert R. Sears out from Harvard to head the department. Bob Sears had been a Stanford undergraduate, his father had been a professor here, and before he returned here, he had headed Harvard's Child Development Program. Sears had a

marvelous sense of academic, intellectual quality, and I'd say he created the department that we know today.

In 1953, Sears recruited Al Bandura, who literally created the field of what we call behavior therapy. He's an agrarian from the plains of Alberta and a wonderfully organized, committed researcher. Dick Atkinson joined the faculty in 1956. A specialist in mathematical learning models, he later became director of the National Science Foundation, chancellor of UC San Diego, and president of the University of California. Sears himself, as a developmental psychologist, went back to Harvard and recruited Eleanor Maccoby from Harvard. She had worked with him there and quickly developed her own research program on the social development of children. Sears also recruited social psychologist Leon Festinger, the originator of the theory of cognitive dissonance and an absolutely magically effective and interesting researcher. Gordon Bower joined the faculty in 1959, after earning his Ph.D. at Stanford. He and Festinger began a wonderful burgeoning of the cognitive area, which was called experimental psychology in those days.

After Sears was named Dean of the School of Humanities and Sciences in 1962, I became chair of the department. At that point, we had a fledgling clinical program that needed intellectual leadership, so Festinger and I wrote around, and we finally hired social psychologist Walter Mischel, who became well-known for his work on personality theory and self-control. We also recruited Alex Bavelas, who was kind of crazy but really smart and a specialist in human motivation.

Robert Sears had a marvelous sense of academic, intellectual quality, and he created the department that we know today

This department has a really extraordinary history in the area of intellectual and experimental activity and gets a lot of credit for it

Bill Estes, who trained under B. F. Skinner and, with Gordon Bower, was one of the founders of mathematical learning theory, joined the department in 1962. Six years later, we added Roger Shepard to what was now a really extraordinary and distinguished psychology faculty at Stanford. Shepard had earned his undergraduate degree at Stanford, and his experimental and theoretical work in psychology and cognitive and behavioral science later won him the National Medal of Science.

In 1970, Dick Atkinson succeeded me as head of the department, and Eleanor Maccoby took over as chair in 1973. During that time, developmental psychologist John Flavell joined our growing faculty in that field. One of the most interesting additions, in 1978, was Amos Tversky, a leading expert on human judgment and decision making.

POWERFUL PERSONALITIES

I think this department has a really extraordinary history in the area of intellectual and experimental activity, and it gets a lot of credit for it. The mystery is why, given its strengths in those two areas, it didn't do anything special in physiological, biological psychology.

Interestingly, though, LSD was being investigated when I arrived here. Jack Hilgard took me aside one day and said, "I'm going to take LSD." I said, "You're what?" Well, Jack went to the VA hospital where they were still doing some research on it. I think he put on a hospital gown and went into a pure white room and lay down on a bed, and they gave him the pills or whatever and didn't play any music or anything. Jack just lay there. I saw him the next day and asked, "What happened?" He said, "It gave me a little headache." So I guess the atmosphere is very important when you take it.

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Left: Al Bandura, who was recruited to Stanford in 1953, created the field of behavior therapy.

Right: Stanford Psychology Professor Leon Festinger originated the theory of cognitive dissonance.

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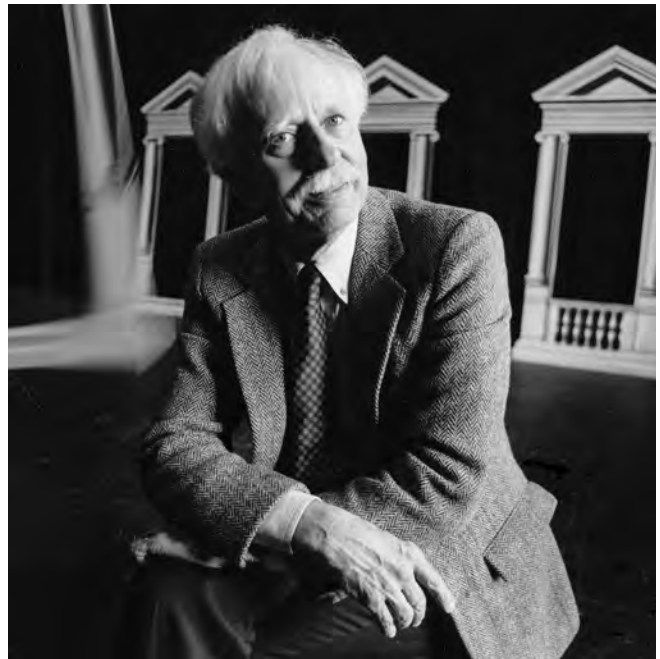




Developmental psychologist Eleanor Maccoby became chair of the department in 1973.

It's also interesting how all these big personalities on the psychology faculty managed to work together. I think that it had a lot to do with the magic of separate buildings. The Psychology Department originally started in what was then called the Physics Corner and is now the Math Corner in the Outer Quad. Psychology had the upper floor, on top of Physics. When I came here, Psychology had relocated to the basement, first, and third floor of the School of Education Building. The department was there for quite a while, but we needed more space than the building had, so we ended up moving to several faculty residences that the university had taken over. It turned out that some geographic separation was an awfully good idea, because if all the faculty were together, they'd bump into each other, and all sorts of little issues would become real. But they never saw each other, so it worked fine. When the entire department finally moved into the refurbished Jordan Hall in the 1970s, I was very curious to see whether the faculty would survive being put together in the same building. They did.

All these big personalities on the psychology faculty managed to work together because of the magic of separate buildings; they never saw each other



Roger Shephard, a Stanford graduate, won the National Medal of Science for his work in psychology and cognitive and behavioral science.



Stanford's Unknown Architectural Milestone:

The Ruth Lucie Stern Research Building, by Architects Birge and David Clark

PAUL V. TURNER

The first truly modern building constructed by Stanford University is virtually unknown at Stanford.¹ The Ruth Lucie Stern Research Building, erected in 1939 at the Stanford Medical School in San Francisco (FIG. 1), is now part of the California Pacific Medical Center, which acquired Stanford's facilities when the medical school moved to the main campus in the 1950s. The building's architectural significance has recently been recognized by the city of San Francisco, averting its planned demolition and assuring its preservation.

The Stern Building is also of interest for its importance in the work of the architect Birge Clark. Renowned for the many buildings he designed in and around Palo Alto over more than 60 years, Clark is best known for his residences and public buildings that drew on a variety of historical traditions (including Early Californian, Mediterranean, and Colonial), which he interpreted in simplified and imaginative ways. Less well known are Clark's modernist designs, which first appeared in the 1930s. Arguably the most important of these was the Stern Building, which at the time of its construction received more attention from the architectural

FIG. 1: Stanford Medical School's Ruth Lucie Stern Research Building was erected in 1939 at 2330 Clay Street in San Francisco.

ESTHER CLARK / COURTESY OF MALCOLM CLARK



FIG. 2: The building's architects, Birge M. Clark (middle) and David B. Clark (right), with their father, Arthur B. Clark around 1940.

profession—nationally and even internationally—than any other of Clark's buildings, before or after.

An examination of this building must acknowledge the role of Birge's younger brother David B. Clark, who was his architectural partner from 1933 to 1944 and who himself has been largely neglected in accounts of his brother's career (FIG. 2). David, born in 1904, was 11 years younger than Birge.² He followed his elder brother's career path, earning an architectural degree from Columbia University after an undergraduate education at Stanford. As Birge



FIG. 3: This Art Deco mausoleum in Palo Alto's Alta Mesa Memorial Park, designed by Birge and David Clark and built in 1933, reflected contemporary architectural trends.

later recalled, "David's and my education[s] were almost identical. David got through Columbia in three years as I did and returned to work with me in 1928–29. Presently, when he had passed his state board examinations for architecture, he became a partner."³ Their firm, Birge M. Clark and David B. Clark, Architects, existed from 1933 until 1944, when David died suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 39.

The firm's work during the partnership included many buildings similar to ones Birge had designed earlier. But their work also became more diverse, with designs reflecting contemporary developments in architecture. Several versions of Art Deco style can still be seen in Palo Alto, including the mausoleum at Alta Mesa Memorial Park (1933) (FIG. 3).⁴ Also in Palo Alto is an example of Streamline Moderne style: the 1936 Pontiac Sales and Service building, though it is now altered and can be seen best in original photographs (FIG. 4).⁵ The firm also produced a number of houses that, in their horizontal lines, overhanging hipped roofs, and use of brick and unpainted wood (FIG. 5),⁶ reflect the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright.

By the late 1930s, the Clarks' work included buildings that can be associated with the International Style,⁷ which had formed largely in the 1920s in

Northern Europe (with the work of Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and others) and was to become the dominant standard of modern architecture. Among the traits of this type of design were large areas of glass, slender steel or concrete columns, and undecorated surfaces. The term International Style was coined by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson for the architectural exhibition and catalogue they produced at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1932. In the following years, International-Style architecture became well known in the United States, especially when Gropius, Mies van der Rohe and other European architects moved to America later in the 1930s. In California, one could also see the work of Richard Neutra, who had come to the United States in the early 1920s and had developed his own brand of modernism there.



FIG. 4: The Pontiac Sales and Service building at Homer and High Streets in Palo Alto, designed by the Clark brothers and constructed in 1936, was an example of the Streamline Moderne style.



FIG. 5: The firm also produced several houses—like these built for Mrs. Russell Lee of Palo Alto in 1937—that, reflected the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright in their horizontal lines, overhanging hipped roofs, and use of brick and unpainted wood.

The most striking International-Style design produced by Birge and David Clark was the Ruth Lucie Stern Research Building. It embodied, with a clarity that was unusual anywhere at that time, basic concepts of the International Style, including the use of cantilevered structure to allow continuous strip windows and flexible interior space. (A cantilever is a part of a building's structure that extends out into space, supported only at one end.)

For the buildings the brothers designed during their partnership, it is difficult to identify their individual roles. It might be tempting to suggest that David, being younger and having received his architectural education when modernism was coming into fashion, was the one who spurred the firm's move in progressive directions. But in the few projects where it is known that Birge or David was the principal designer, no pattern of greater interest in modernism by either of them is apparent.⁸ With no evidence to the contrary, the design of the Stern Building must be attributed to the two brothers jointly. The structural engineer for the project, Walter L. Huber, also has to be acknowledged, though no documentation of his specific contributions is known.⁹ As structural engineer, he would have calculated the building's structural members and

advised on structural matters in general. But the architects would have been responsible for the essential conception and form of the building.

THE MEDICAL RESEARCH BUILDING ON CLAY STREET

Lucie Stern (1871–1946), an heir through her husband, Louis Stern, to some of the Levi Strauss fortune, was a major benefactor of good causes in the Palo Alto area, where she lived following her husband's death, in 1924. Birge Clark was her preferred architect, and she commissioned his firm to design several public buildings that she donated to the community—notably the complex of Spanish Colonial Revival structures now known as the Lucie Stern Community Center, consisting of the Palo Alto Civic Theater, Community House, Children's Theater, and Children's Library, constructed between 1933 and 1940. In the late 1930s, Mrs. Stern engaged the Clarks' firm to design a research building for the Stanford Medical School, at 2330 Clay Street in San Francisco; she named it for her disabled daughter, Ruth Lucie Stern.

The building was designed mainly in 1938, and in February 1939 the project was described in three San Francisco newspapers, two of them illustrated with a perspective drawing of the design (see inside front cover).¹⁰ The final working drawings for the building are dated 11 March 1939.¹¹ These articles, in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Examiner*, and *Call-Bulletin*, all emphasized the building's innovative nature (the *Call-Bulletin* noting its "radical design") and explained its structural features in very similar terms, suggesting that the architects had provided the information. According to the *Examiner* story, "Cantilever principles have been used in designing the laboratory...Supporting columns, stairways and elevator shaft are grouped in the interior portion of the building, leaving the exterior wall unbroken except for two columns, front and rear...[This] has made it possible to run continuous glass panels around the walls on each of the three floors, admitting a maximum of outside light."

This description summarizes the most distinctive characteristic of the Stern Building. Its structure, made entirely of poured-in-place reinforced concrete, is supported on seven pairs of columns, which, in contrast to those in traditional buildings, are not on the exterior but run down the center of the building (FIG. 6). These columns support beams and floor slabs, all integrally connected with reinforcing bars, which cantilever 16 feet on each side of the central rows of columns. Such an extreme cantilever (comprising nearly two-thirds of the floor area of the building) was unusual and daring at that time.

The design of the building reveals and emphasizes this structural system—inside, by exposing the cantilevered beams (which taper to a smaller dimension at the exterior walls, where they need less strength), and outside, by having continuous horizontal bands of windows, whose

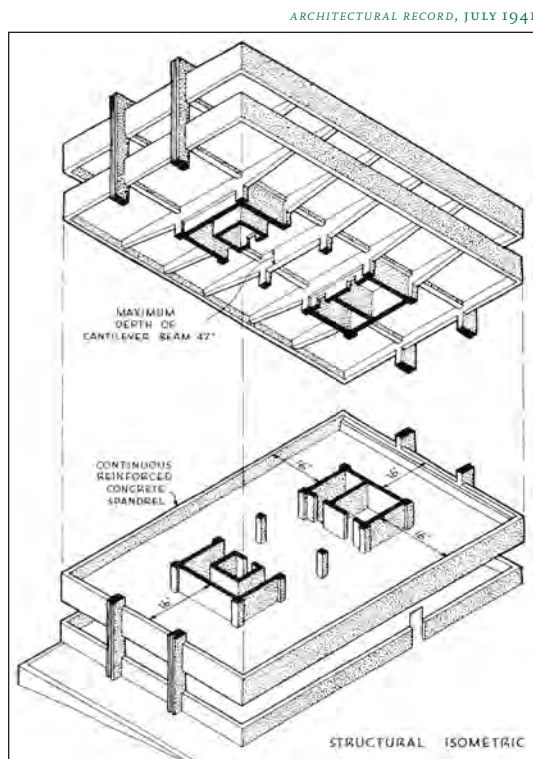


FIG. 6: This isometric drawing by the architects shows the structural system of the Stern Research Building.

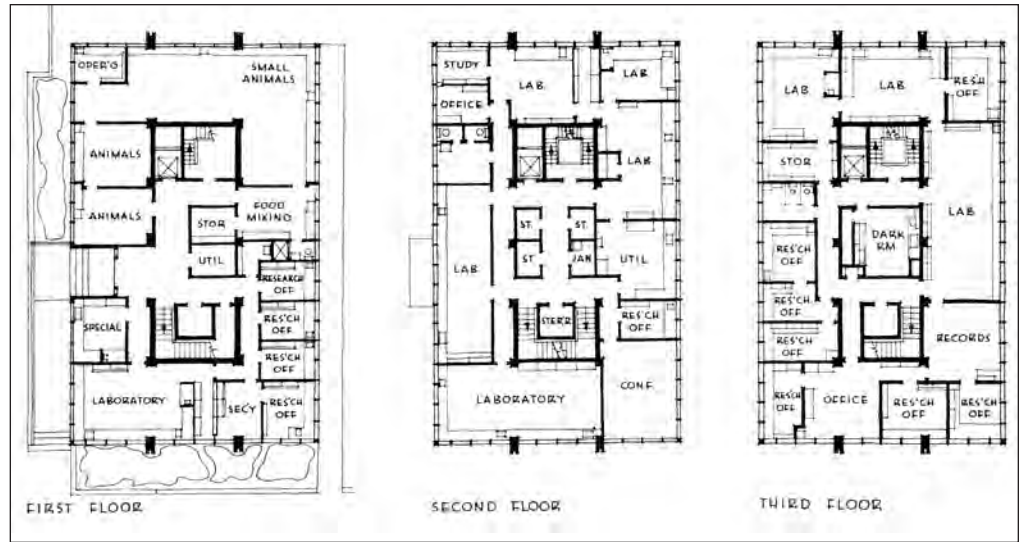
*In 1950, the British architect Leonard Michaels published **Contemporary Structure in Architecture, a book presenting buildings from many countries that exemplified the successful integration of modern structural and architectural principles; Birge and David Clark’s medical building was one of them***

slender metal frames clearly do not provide structural support for the floors above.

The only aspect of the design that might be considered decorative, or structurally nonessential, is the manner in which the columns at the narrow ends of the building are larger than the others and extend beyond the building’s surface—creating fin-like forms, which also extend over the parapet at the top of the building. These “fins,” which have a rather complex, indented shape, are the only major component of the design that is not strictly speaking International-Style in character; they might, in fact, be seen as reflective of the Streamline Moderne style popular at the time. The architects may have felt that without this feature the building, with no columns visible on the exterior, would have appeared too plain or insubstantial.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* article noted above described how the Stern Building would be used: “There will be no administrative offices or lobby. All the floor space will be occupied by six large laboratories and 25 small laboratories, plus rooms for housing and caring for rats, mice and guinea pigs used for research... The new laboratory is planned to accommodate research in such fields as that of cancer, infantile paralysis, childhood tuberculosis and other phases of pediatrics.”

FIG. 7: These floor plans of the Stern Research Building were published in *Architectural Record* in July 1941, p 49.



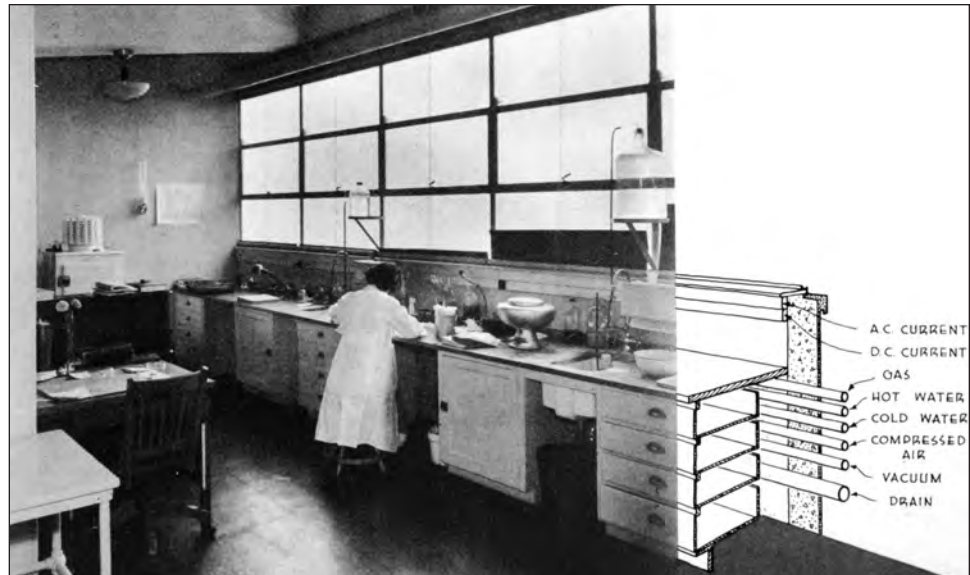
By December 1939, the building was completed and in operation, according to a notice in that month's *Journal of the American Medical Association*. It identified the facility as the Ruth Lucie Stern Research Laboratory and said, "The second floor is occupied by research in pediatrics and the top floor by the gynecologic pathologic section, female endocrine studies and cancer research."¹² It also stated that the building cost about \$97,000.

The completed building began to attract attention in the architectural press. (It should be noted that the building was always identified, when published, as the work of "Birge M. and David B. Clark.") In May 1940, the San Francisco-based *Architect and Engineer* had an article by Harry Sanders, later director of Stanford's Planning Office, describing the building's structural system and including a photograph (FIG. 1) and floor plans (FIG. 7).¹³ Sanders noted that "Requirements of a research laboratory shift continuously, as architect Clark explains, and frequently it is necessary to reconstruct the laboratories and work space. Hence...the architect cantilevered floors and exterior walls from the fourteen central columns...[This] permitted the use of a continuous band of windows around the building [and] flexible interior partitions of wood studs and plywood." Sanders added more specific

information: "There are continuous work counters under the windows on each floor, and below these counters run hot and cold water, sewers, gas, vacuum and compressed air...To save weight, Haydite concrete was used in the construction of the building, which was designed to withstand earthquake stresses developing lateral loads up to 10 per cent gravity."

The following year, the building was featured in *Architectural Record*.¹⁴ The article was illustrated with two photographs of its exterior, an interior view of one of the laboratories (FIG. 8), the three floor plans previously published, and an isometric diagram (provided by the architects) to help clarify the structural system (FIG. 6). The accompanying text noted the "unique structure" of the building, emphasizing the flexibility it allowed: "Increasingly architects are called upon to design special-purpose buildings that demand complete flexibility in use. This research laboratory building for Stanford University's Medical School solves this problem with notable success." Ten years later, in 1951, *Architectural Record* published a book that presented a selection of the most important industrial buildings that had been featured in the journal in the previous decade.¹⁵ The article on the Stern Research Building was included, though it was not strictly an industrial building.

FIG. 8: A laboratory in the Stern Research Building, with an added cutaway drawing by the architects showing lab utilities



The most remarkable acknowledgment of the building's significance, however, had appeared the previous year, in 1950. The British architect Leonard Michaels published *Contemporary Structure in Architecture*, a book presenting buildings from many countries that exemplified the successful integration of modern structural and architectural principles.¹⁶ Included were buildings and designs by many of the most famous contemporary architects and engineers, and Birge and David Clark's medical building was one of them—illustrated with the isometric drawing of its structural system.¹⁷ It was in excellent company, shown on the same page as Mies van der Rohe's Tugendhat House and followed on the next page by Frank Lloyd Wright's Johnson Wax Company Research Tower. Michaels said of the Stern building: "An approach to these principles [i.e. the free plan and related concepts] is to be found in a research building in San Francisco. The form [is] still that of a complete skeleton frame, but advantage has been taken of the two central circulation and service cores, to introduce concrete walls as bracing elements against wind and earthquake forces, thus uniting groups of four columns into rigid structural units."¹⁸

Michaels probably knew of the Ruth Lucie Stern Research Building from the 1941 *Architectural Record*

article, which is noted in the book's bibliography. Or he could have learned of the building from the architect Eric Mendelsohn, who wrote the book's foreword. Mendelsohn, one of the great innovators of modern architecture in Germany in the early decades of the twentieth century, had come to the United States during the Second World War and settled in San Francisco in 1945. He surely knew of the Clarks' laboratory building there, and he may have brought it to Michaels's attention.

In its structural and architectural clarity, the Stern Building was such a fine example of current International Style design that its architects must have had a genuine interest in its underlying concepts. And they no doubt were aware of earlier buildings that used cantilevered-slab design in similar ways. An early exploration of the idea was a visionary concrete office-building project proposed by Mies van der Rohe in 1922. Executed examples, which the Clarks could have known, include a house in Belgium by the architect H. L. de Koninck, of 1926, which was illustrated in Hitchcock and Johnson's 1932 book *The International Style*.

Following their design of the Stern Building, Birge and David Clark produced other modernist structures, including schools and industrial and

commercial buildings. Probably the largest was the 1943 Kaiser Steel Plant complex in Fontana, California.¹⁹ These works combined various aspects of the International Style and other contemporary types of design; and, following David Clark's death, in 1944, Birge continued to produce such buildings, in partnership with Walter Stromquist.

The Ruth Lucie Stern Research Building, however, stands out as especially significant. Its incisive focus on a key idea of the International Style—the architectural potential of cantilevered floor slabs—attracted the attention of the architectural community and made it worthy of inclusion in Leonard Michaels's presentation of exemplary models of the integration of structure and architectural form.

THE STERN BUILDING'S RECENT LIFE

After World War II, pushed by expanding population, Stanford began to consider enlarging the hospital, and in the early 1950s President Wallace Sterling and the Board of Trustees announced their decision to move the medical school to the Stanford campus. In 1960, the San Francisco medical facilities were turned over to the Presbytery of Northern California and renamed the Pacific Medical Center. This institution later merged with other medical organizations, and in 1991 it became known as the Pacific Campus of the California Pacific Medical Center.

Over the years, only a few changes have been made to the Stern Building. Some interior spaces have been altered by adding or removing partitions (thereby exercising the potential for flexibility that was part of the building's original plan). Suspended ceilings have been added in several parts of the building, obscuring the cantilevered beams and floor slabs, although they are clearly visible in other areas. The exterior walls, originally white, have been painted light beige. But the major change has been to the building's surroundings. In 1972, the California Pacific Medical Center erected a large new hospital structure (2333 Buchanan Street), which occupies part of Clay Street between Webster and Buchanan

In its structural and architectural clarity, the Stern Building was such a fine example of current International Style design that its architects must have had a genuine interest in its underlying concepts

streets, leaving the Stern Building on a closed-off street, which is used mainly as delivery access for the hospital. Nonetheless, it is possible to see the Stern Building by walking into this block of Clay Street, and the view of it is almost the same now as when it was constructed more than 70 years ago (FIG. 9).

In the late 1990s, a structural evaluation of the building suggested that there might be a problem with its reinforced-concrete construction. As a result, the California Pacific Medical Center vacated the building. In 2006–07, a more thorough structural analysis, by Charles Pankow Builders Ltd., included

PAUL V. TURNER



FIG. 9: The Stern Research Building, shown here in 2009, has been listed in the California Register of Historical Resources because of its architectural significance.

the taking of core samples from the concrete structure and concluded that the building was structurally and seismically in excellent condition.²⁰ The Medical Center then moved its laboratory operations back into the building.

About the same time, however, the Stern Building's future was threatened from a different direction. In 2005–06, the Medical Center drew up a long-range development plan for its Pacific campus, which called for the demolition of four older buildings—including the Stern Building—that had been part of the Stanford Medical School.²¹ In 2007, the firm of Knapp Architects was engaged to make a historic resource evaluation report, as required for such a development project.

The report, issued in 2008, focused on the four buildings slated for demolition, to determine if any of them would be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and thus be worthy of preservation.²² This evaluation report surveyed

each building's history, usage, structural and architectural characteristics, and present condition. Its conclusion was that only the Stern Building was eligible for listing on the register, primarily because of its architectural significance.²³ The report was submitted to the San Francisco Planning Department, which in June 2009 issued its official response, concurring with the report's conclusions.²⁴

Based largely on the report, the California Pacific Medical Center revised its long-range development

plan, in order to preserve the Stern Building. It now intends to continue using the building for laboratories and related functions.²⁵ The architectural importance of the Ruth Lucie Stern Research Building has been rediscovered and

recognized, and its preservation assured. Although no longer belonging to Stanford University, it deserves to be included in the history of Stanford's architecture, as the first fully modern building constructed by the university.

The architectural importance of the Ruth Lucie Stern Research Building has been rediscovered and recognized, and its preservation assured

Paul V. Turner taught the history of architecture in Stanford University's Department of Art & Art History from 1971 to 2006 and is now the Paul L. and Phyllis Wattis Professor of Art, emeritus. He has written on a wide range of subjects, including 18th- and 19th-century French architecture, the architects Le Corbusier and Frank Lloyd Wright, and the history of the American campus. His publications on Stanford architecture include The Founders & the Architects: The Design of Stanford University; Frank Lloyd Wright's Hanna House Restored; and Mrs. Hoover's Pueblo Walls: The Primitive and the Modern in the Lou Henry Hoover House.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I acknowledge the help of the following people in my research on this subject: Birge Clark's sons, Malcolm, Dean, and Birge Jr; Thomas Rex Hardy, Architect; Frederick Knapp and Christopher Pollock of Knapp Architects; Aimee L. Morgan and other staff members of the Stanford University Archives; Huey-Ning Tan and Amber Ruiz of the Visual Resources Center, Stanford University Department of Art & Art History; Malia Weinberg and Anne Shew of the California Pacific Medical Center; Drew Bourn of the Lane Medical Library; Steve Staiger of the Palo Alto Historical Association; and Vern Miller of Charles Pankow Builders Ltd.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Frank Lloyd Wright's Hanna House, in the Stanford residential area, was built two years earlier than the Stern Building, but it was not constructed by the university and did not serve a university function.
- 2 Arthur B. Clark and Grace Birge Clark had four children: Birge (born 1893), Esther (born 1900), and twins David and Don (born 1904).
- 3 From recollections written by Birge Clark, in Clark family genealogical papers, shown to me by Malcolm Clark.
- 4 Art Deco-style residences in Palo Alto include 1220 Hamilton Ave., 1938; 1150 University Ave., 1939; and to some extent 1490 Edgewood Dr., 1936. The David Starr Jordan Junior High School (1937) originally had Art-Deco traits, especially in its entry façade, but this part of the building was later altered.
- 5 Another Clark building in Palo Alto with Streamline Moderne traits is the Sea Scout Building (1941), on the San Francisco Bay at the end of Embarcadero Road. It is now the Environmental Volunteers' Ecocenter and is currently undergoing restoration.
- 6 Examples in Palo Alto are houses at 2215 and 2225 Amherst St. (1937) and 1990 Newell Rd. (1939).
- 7 Aside from the Stern Building, the Clarks' Dunn House, on Page Mill Road in Palo Alto, has characteristics of the International Style.
- 8 In a listing of some of the firm's works, Birge later identified David as the main designer of a number of projects, but some of these were more modern and some were not; and some of the more modern designs produced by the firm are not identified specifically with David. Birge Clark's sons have told me that their father sometimes said he would have liked to do more "modern" work but that his partners were more traditional; this, however, referred to his later career, when he had other partners.
- 9 Huber is identified as the building's structural engineer on the working drawings (see note on these drawings below).
- 10 "Stanford Will Get New Research Laboratory," *San Francisco Chronicle*, 22 February 1939; "Glass House for Doctors," *San Francisco Call-Bulletin*, 21 February 1939 (with illustration); "Medical Fortress To Be Built Here," *San Francisco Examiner*, 22 February 1939 (with illustration). The perspective drawing illustrated in these newspaper stories is a slightly different version of the one reproduced in this article.
- 11 The working drawings for the building (16 large sheets of pencil drawings on tracing paper, consisting of floor plans; elevation and section drawings; electrical, heating, ventilating, and plumbing drawings; and miscellaneous details) are in the Stanford University Archives (Birge M. Clark Architectural Drawings, SC838, file no. 490). The sheets identify the architects as "Birge M. Clark & David B. Clark," giving the firm's address as 310 University Avenue, Palo Alto. Also named is "Walter L. Huber, Structural Engineer," at 1 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. The building permit was issued on 7 April 1939 and identifies the contractor as Wells P. Goodenough of Palo Alto (San Francisco Department of Public Works).
- 12 "New Building for Research at Stanford," *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)*, 16 December 1939, p 2246. Ten years later, this journal reported that Dr. Henry S. Kaplan "has established an experimental radiology laboratory in the Ruth Lucie Stern Research Building... Experimental cancer research...is being carried on by members of the radiology staff in this laboratory." (*JAMA*, 2 July 1949, p 827).
- 13 Harry Sanders, "Research Laboratory Has Unique Structural Features," *Architect and Engineer*, May 1940, pp. 45-46.
- 14 "Research Laboratory Building, San Francisco," *Architectural Record*, July 1941, pp. 48-50. The article gave the building's cost as \$98,000.
- 15 Kenneth Reid, ed., *Industrial Buildings: The Architectural Record of a Decade*, (New York: F. W. Dodge Corp., 1951), pp. 316-18.
- 16 Leonard Michaels, *Contemporary Structure in Architecture* (New York: Reinhold Publishing Co., 1950).
- 17 *Ibid.*, p 135.
- 18 *Ibid.*, p 134.
- 19 *Architect and Engineer*, March 1944, pp. 18-19; *The Architectural Forum*, May 1944, pp. 61-68.
- 20 Information from Vern Miller, Vice President, Special Projects Division, Charles Pankow Builders Ltd. During this period (ca 2006-07) the Pankow firm occupied part of the first floor of the Stern Building, using the space as offices.
- 21 Besides the Stern Building (2330 Clay Street), these were: 2340-2360 Clay Street, built 1922; 2351 Clay Street, 1917; and 2324 Sacramento Street, ca 1940. Information from Knapp Architects, HRE Report, pp 2-5.
- 22 Knapp Architects, *Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Pacific Campus, California Pacific Medical Center, San Francisco, California* [HRE Report], September 2008.
- 23 *Ibid.*, pp. 15, 31.
- 24 San Francisco Planning Department, *Historic Resource Evaluation Response: Pacific Campus, California Pacific Medical Center*, 17 June 2009.
- 25 Information from Malia Weinberg, Facilities Department, California Pacific Medical Center.

Stanford through the Century

1911–2011

100 YEARS AGO
(1911)

Students were put in charge of enforcing the university's **student conduct regulations**. Those who violated high ethical standards would be required to withdraw. The change culminated years of effort by Professor Arthur B. Clark, chairman of the Committee on Student Affairs.

Leland Stanford's youngest brother, Thomas, who lived in Australia, established a fellowship known as the Thomas Welton Stanford Fellowship for **Research in Psychic Phenomena**, usually referred to as psychical research or psychic investigation. Stanford graduate John Edgar Coover, selected as the first recipient, ended up holding the post for 25 years.

The **Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery**, donated by its namesake, was formally opened in December, near History Corner. Stanford, who had moved to Australia in 1860, never returned to the United States. He died in 1918.

75 YEARS AGO
(1936)

Coach John Bunn's Stanford team showed the Eastern seaboard a new way to play basketball. The old way was to pass the ball 10 to 15 times and then take a flat-footed shot. Stanford's Angelo "Hank" Luisetti revolutionized the sport by tossing in **running one-handers**. The new style gave Stanford a 45–31 win over powerhouse Long Island University on December 30, breaking that team's 43-game winning streak. The press went wild over Luisetti, who later said, "I got credit for the one-handed shot. I'm sure someone else did it before me, but I did it in Madison Square Garden. Any time you do something in New York, everyone hears about it." In one game as a senior, Luisetti scored 50 points as Stanford crushed Duquesne 92–27. Under coach Bunn, Luisetti and his teammates were voted unofficial national champions in 1937 (NCAA playoffs were introduced in 1939). Luisetti was All-American for three years and National Player of the Year for two.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES



Stanford's Angelo "Hank" Luisetti revolutionized basketball in the 1930s with his running one-handed shots.

50 YEARS AGO
(1961)

Physicist **Robert Hofstadter** was named co-winner of the Nobel Prize in physics for research on the structure of atomic nuclei. Using Stanford's Mark III linear accelerator, he obtained extremely accurate measurements of the density distributions of electric charge within protons and neutrons, the constituents of atomic nuclei. His success stimulated interest in construction of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center and its 2-mile-long accelerator. He died in 1990, aged 75.

25 YEARS AGO
(1986)

Citing "an accumulation of problems," Athletics Director Andy Geiger in November banned

the **Incomparable Leland Stanford Junior University Marching Band** from playing at the UCLA game. Sins included spelling out a four-letter word and dropping pants during half-time shows. After proposing new behavioral standards and agreeing not to consume liquor on game days, the Incomparables were allowed to perform again. At Big Game, they sported homemade halos, but problems continued. In October 1990, the Band offended fans at the University of Oregon by performing a parody of the spotted owl vs. lumber industry controversy, and it was suspended for one game. In 1997, the Band was prohibited from performing at games against Notre Dame until

2000 because of pre-game and half-time shows that included a parody of the Irish potato famine and a band member dressed as a Catholic nun.

At a press conference in Japan, President Donald Kennedy announced two cooperative programs with **Kyoto University**. The Stanford Center for Technology and Innovation would allow engineering and science students to combine study at Kyoto with internships in Japanese businesses. The Kyoto Center for Japanese Studies, a consortium of several universities, was designed for students studying Japanese language and culture.

—KAREN BARTHOLOMEW

CHUCK PAINTER / STANFORD NEWS SERVICE



In 1986, the Stanford Band was barred from performing at the UCLA game due to "an accumulation of problems," according to Athletics Director Andy Geiger.

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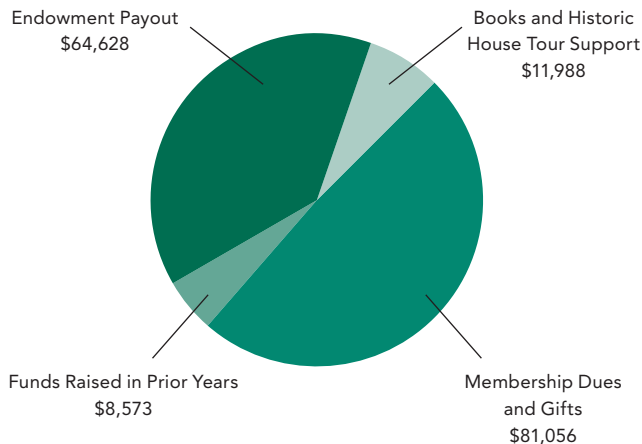
*** *Honorary Members who also contributed*

Stanford Historical Society 2010–11 Financial Summary

The Historical Society uses a “total consolidated budget” in keeping with University practices. The “Where Funds Came From” chart displays activity in all of our accounts, including some endowment and other special-purpose funds which are not necessarily spent in every year. All figures are net of the university’s 8% infrastructure charge. The “How Funds Were Used” chart includes an allocation of the salary and other costs of the Historical Society’s administrative officer to the various programmatic areas.

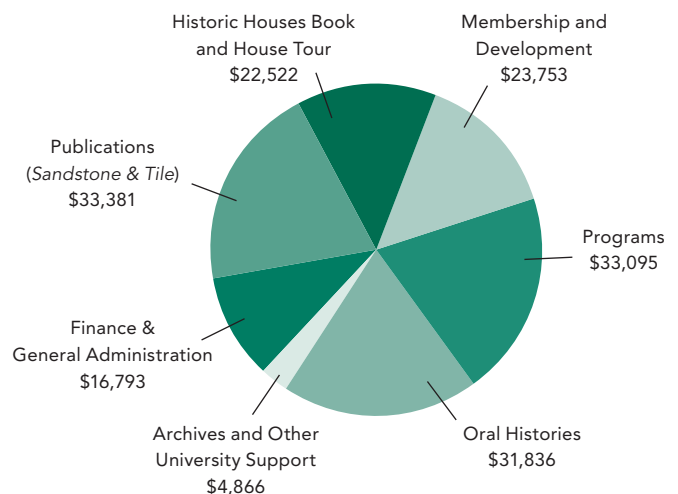
Where Historical Society Funds Came From

Consolidated Sources—Year Ending August 31, 2011
\$166,245



How Historical Society Funds Were Used

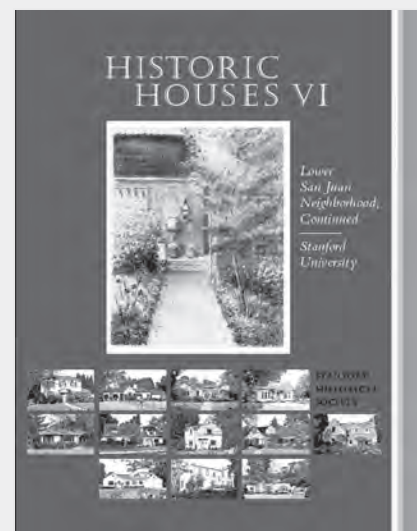
Consolidated Expenses—Year Ending August 31, 2011
\$166,245



Coming Soon!

The latest in the Historical Society’s series on old campus houses, *Historic Houses VI: Lower San Juan Neighborhood, Continued*, will be published in January 2012. The 227-page book includes descriptions of 26 houses, from Alvarado Row to Mayfield Avenue, as well as biographies of the houses’ occupants and the architects.

Copies will be available at the Stanford Bookstore and at the Historical Society’s annual house and garden tour, on Sunday, April 22, 2012.



IN MEMORIAM

Anthony E. Siegman

Tony Siegman, a laser pioneer, Burton J. and Ann M. McMurtry Professor of Engineering, emeritus, and member of the Stanford Historical Society's board of directors, died October 7, 2011, after a traumatic injury. He was 79.

After earning his MS in applied physics at UCLA, Siegman received his Ph.D. in electrical engineering at Stanford and was appointed to the faculty in 1956. An expert on lasers and optics, he served as director of the Ginzton Laboratory from 1978 to 1983 and in 1998-99, published three textbooks, and supervised 40 dissertations. He was a visiting professor of Applied Physics at Harvard in 1965, Guggenheim Fellow at the IBM Research Labs in Zurich in 1969-70, Humboldt Senior Scientist at the Max Planck Institute for Quantum Optics in Garching, Germany, in 1984-85, and president of the Optical Society of America in 1999.

"Over his 50-year career at Stanford, Tony nourished an abiding affection for the university, a deep commitment to its values, and a sustained interest in its history," said SHS President Charlie Junkerman. "As a Director of the society and an active member on several of its standing committees, Tony brought an infectious energy and joy to everything he did, along with his inimitable gentleness and calm. Tony's kindness, intelligence, and generosity will be sorely missed by all of his colleagues in the Stanford Historical Society."



Tony Siegman, a member of the society's board of directors and Burton J. and Ann M. McMurtry Professor of Engineering, emeritus, died October 7.



Sandstone & Tile

FALL 2011

VOLUME 35, NUMBER 3

Susan Wels, *Editor*
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Membership is open to all who are interested in Stanford history and includes the following benefits:

- annual subscription to the society's journal, *Sandstone & Tile*, mailed to members three times a year
- invitations to free on-campus programs on aspects of Stanford history.

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UPCOMING SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

January 11 *Railroaded:
The Transcontinentals and the
Making of America*

February 15 Aspects of
Journalism at Stanford

April 17 Finding Its Place:
The Catholic Community
at Stanford

April 22 Eighth Annual Stanford
Historic House & Garden Tour