

work and other training experience. The student will devote his second year to the preparation of a dissertation in the field of health or medical problems and society. Four fellowships paying 1,500 dollars the first year and 2,000 dollars the second have been made available by a Commonwealth Fund grant. They will be supplemented by tuition scholarships (600 dollars per academic year) from Yale University. The closing date for applications was February 15. For further information, write to A. B. Hollingshead, 1965 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut.

Correction of error. In the December issue of the *Review*, on page 805, the affiliation of Professor Fred H. Blum was erroneously given as University of Michigan, instead of Howard University.

OBITUARIES

HOWARD W. ODUM

The sociological career of Howard W. Odum came to an end with his death the 12th of November, 1954, after an illness incapacitating him for only two months. In June he had officially retired from teaching at 70 years of age, after nearly half a century of university teaching. He had just received a three-year Guggenheim grant to continue studies of regional character and folk culture in the South. At the time of his death he had completed one half of the *Mid-Century South*, and his volume on the American Negro was well on the way. He was working on two other projects, *Technicways of Modern Man* and *Ecology and Regionalism*.

As a sociologist he was dedicated to the development of sociology by scientific methods; his books were generally loaded with facts either quantitative or verbally descriptive. He was appreciative of theory and conducted yearly a seminar in general sociology. In his scientific work he was careful in trying not to put in writing biased opinions, well illustrated in his exceptional (in this regard) book on *American Sociology*. At the same time there was a poetic urge in him and he had a sensitive feeling for literature, as shown by his trilogy, *Rainbow Round My Shoulder*, *Wings on my Feet*, and *Cold Blue Moon*. His varied personality is further shown by a life-long drive to improve social conditions. He was one of the few able to be both scientific and busy in social action.

His success in social action is recognized, after his death, in an editorial in the *Washington Post*, which begins with these sentences: "Howard W. Odum was the Eli Whitney of the Modern South. He inspired a revolution. Certainly there was no one—unless it was Franklin Roosevelt—whose influence was greater than Odum's on the development of the region below the Potomac." The intensity of his motivation suggests that of a social worker or an internationalist. He was the founder, president or administrative officer in about a dozen national, regional or state commissions or councils dealing with interracial cooperation, relief, public welfare, civil works, planning and regional programs.

His influence through his writings was great.

His books listed in *Who's Who* number twenty-two and he wrote about 200 articles. This prodigious productivity was foreshadowed by his acquisition of two Ph.D. degrees in 1909 and 1910; but it hardly predicted his success as a breeder of bulls, of possible symbolic value, though, to him. The American Jersey Cattle Club gave him their Master Breeders Award in 1948. The feed bill for his Jerseys alone was greater than his salary.

Of his contributions to sociology, the most well-known are his researches in regionalism, of which *Southern Regions* had a particularly wide influence, and his studies in folk sociology, begun early, where he kept close to the objective and did not try to impress others with the value-systems of small communities. Uncompleted were his researches on "technicways" of modern industrialism.

The Department of Sociology which he founded in 1920 at the University of North Carolina became quickly distinguished. There he emphasized community research, race relations, statistics, regionalism, population, rural studies, and adult education. He added to his staff rather ingeniously by the use of parts of some 650,000 dollars he is said to have raised, later to be carried permanently by regular university funds. Shortly after coming to North Carolina he created and was director of the School of Public Welfare, and of the Institute for Research in Social Science. During his directorship of the latter, the Institute published 87 books and 322 articles. Such accomplishment aided his fund raising. He delivered. About the same time he started the *Journal of Social Forces*, of which he was for a time the editor. Busy years these! The Department of City and Regional Planning at the University, formed in 1946, resulted from his efforts.

Of connections with scientific organizations, Odum was assistant director of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends (which he took first steps in initiating), president of the American Sociological Society, chief of the Social Science Division of the Century of Progress Exposition, and president of the Southern Regional Council.

Among his honors, prominent were the Bernays Award in Race Relations and the Gardner Award for contributions to human welfare.

It is interesting to inquire what were the characteristics and habits that were responsible for these many achievements. Often he worked at all hours of the night, slept little and irregularly. For a time at the University he had three offices with the writing of a book or a research project in progress in each. Notable among his personal traits were boldness, initiative, leadership, kindness and loyalty. The power he possessed was built upon cooperation and in no sense Machiavellian; and in the attainment of his naturally strong ambition, he never "used" friends nor trampled upon the equities of others.

WILLIAM F. OGBURN

Florida State University

THOMAS CARSON McCORMICK

Thomas Carson McCormick died at his home in Madison, Wisconsin, on November 9, 1954, at the