

OBITUARIES

John V. Anderson, Jr. 1883-1957

John V. Anderson, Jr. recently a member of the staff of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, Division of Plant and Insect Investigation, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, died at his home in Berkeley, California, on November 28, 1957. Mr. Anderson joined the Federal Service in June, 1938. He had a long and fruitful career with the Service in various assignments in the entomology division. He is buried in Riverside, California, on June 28, 1958. He was the youngest of six sons of John V. Anderson, Sr. He had one brother and five sisters and grew up on a farm. He attended Washington State College and in 1912 he obtained a Bachelor's degree in Entomology from Washington State University. He then attended the University of California, Berkeley, where he received his M.S. degree in 1915 and his Ph.D. in 1917. He was a member of the Entomological Society of America and the American Phytopathological Society.

He was the author of numerous publications in the Entomology and Plant Quarantine Division. One of his most notable works was "The Gypsy Moth, *Porthetria dispar* Linn.", published in 1928 in the "Washington and Field Papers" and a comprehensive article in the "Washington and Field Papers" which was published in 1938.

Undoubtedly his greatest contribution to insect control was the part he played in bringing information to the U. S. Dept. Agr. Washington Publication No. 987, "Control of Cotton Fleas," which was written in English and translated into Spanish. He was active in the control of the cotton flea and the gypsy moth and was instrumental in the control of the alfalfa weevil. He was an expert in the control of the alfalfa weevil and was the author of the "Control of the Alfalfa Weevil," which was published in 1938. He was also instrumental in the control of the alfalfa weevil and was the author of the "Control of the Alfalfa Weevil," which was published in 1938. He was a great inspiration to his colleagues and will be sorely missed.

He was a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists and the Society of American Parasitologists and was an active member.

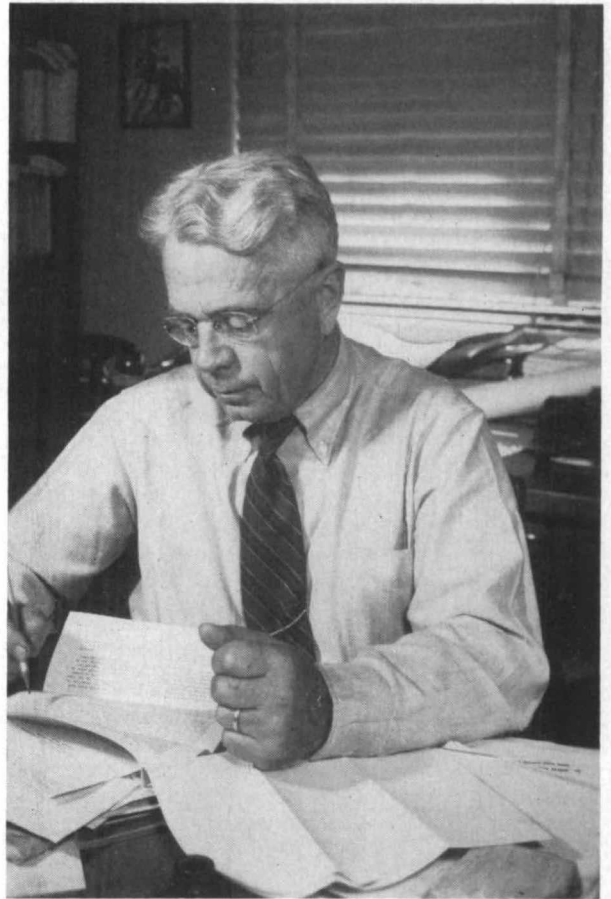
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R. C. Brown

Harry Scott Smith 1883-1957

Harry Scott Smith, Professor of Biological Control, Emeritus, at the University of California, passed away suddenly at his home in Riverside, California, on November 28, 1957.

Professor Smith was born at Aurora, Nebraska, November 29, 1883. His early life was spent on the farm and his education was obtained at the University of Nebraska, from which he received the A.B. and M.S. degrees in 1907 and 1908, respectively. Here he came under the influence of Lawrence Bruner and became his assistant for a short period after graduation. Then followed an appointment as Expert in the Bureau of Entomology, U. S.



Harry Scott Smith

Department of Agriculture, first to study natural enemies of the cotton boll weevil, then the gypsy moth and finally the alfalfa weevil. On the last problem he travelled to Italy in search of natural enemies for importation into the United States. There he met the eminent Italian entomologist, Filippo Silvestri, and began a close association that continued until Silvestri's death in 1949.

In 1913 Smith was appointed Superintendent of the California State Insectary, then under the State Commission of Horticulture, with the primary responsibility of reorganizing the biological activities in the State and of placing that work on a sound scientific basis. This was accomplished to a substantial degree during the following 10 years, and in 1923 the research activities in biological control were transferred to the University of California. Professor Smith continued in charge of the Department until his retirement in 1951.

During his long period of service in directing the biological control work in California, Professor Smith developed the program for the mass production and utilization of *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* in the control of the destructive mealybugs infesting the citrus orchards of the State. Mass production programs, perhaps best exemplified by that with *Macrocentrus ancylivorus* against the oriental fruit moth in 1944-46, were typical of his approach to many field problems in biological control.

The successes in biological control in California during this

