breeding area technical guidance by one federal agency and subsidy for part of the construction cost by another federal agency have resulted in the drainage of a significant number of breeding ponds on private land. It was pointed out that the area of the drainage ditch for one pond may be as great as the original area of the pond reclaimed for crop production. In another case the drainage of one pond was subsidized yet a short distance away on the land of a different individual the construction of an artificial pond was subsidized, of course with consideration of the requirements of each individual.

“It can be concluded that there is and will be a defense necessary for government owned and maintained reserves against certain human factors. It was mentioned that a good offense is a good defense and it was suggested that representatives of interested groups might meet for lunch once or twice a month to keep currently informed on new developments and in turn initiate the necessary action to establish and maintain a reasonable equilibrium. It is appreciated the Ecological Society as such does not engage in political activity. However, a number of ecologists through their active participation in the activities of conservation organizations are making a contribution.

“There is a movement to have additional reserves established for scientific purposes, that is, natural areas to be used as experimental controls to compare with cultural activity. It must be understood that the establishment of such reserves under governmental ownership and administration is no assurance that such reserves will be inviolate and permanent no matter how valuable they are for scientific and practical purposes.”

ETHAN D. CHURCHILL
June 4, 1952
Washington, D. C.

HENRY ELLSWORTH EWING
1883-1951

After more than forty years of productive work as teacher and research worker, Henry Ellsworth Ewing died in Washington, D. C. on January 5, 1951. A native of Illinois, his undergraduate work was done at Knox College and the University of Illinois. His graduate studies, including work under such outstanding teachers as Folsom, Comstock, and Riley, led to the M.A. degree at Illinois in 1908 and to the Ph.D. degree at Cornell in 1911. Three years of service as entomologist at the Oregon Experiment Station (1911-14) were followed by five years at Iowa State College, where he held the ranks of assistant and associate professor, and in 1919 he was called to Washington, on presidential appointment, as a specialist in the Arachnida. To that work he devoted the remaining 32 years of his life.

Ewing's interest in mites was shown as early as 1907 by his publication of a paper based on material collected in Illinois. Through the years, that interest grew, with increasing emphasis on the study of parasitic forms, his publications on mites totaling well over 100 papers. However, his knowledge and activities reached far beyond his field of specialization, including researches on fleas, lice, aphids, and several obscure groups of insects. He even found time to study, in some detail, the biology of box turtles, on whose ectoparasites he was working. The great increase of interest in the study
of mites, which occurred during his years in Washington, and which he did
much to stimulate, entailed a corresponding increase in the demand for
identification of mites, and for more than 20 years, preceding World War II,
he carried most of this burden for the entire country. After his retirement,
which was necessitated by ill health in 1945, he continued to work, organizing
for publication some of the data remaining in his files.

In addition to his technical research papers, Ewing wrote several articles
of great value to the reading public, published in the Encyclopedia Britannica
and the National Geographic Magazine. He was a civic-minded person, took
active part in church work, and gave generously of his time to the nature
study program of the Boy Scouts of America.

From 1927 until his death, Ewing was a member of the Ecological Society.
He was one of the founders of the Helminthological Society of Washington,
was president of the Entomological Society of Washington in 1941, and presi-
dent of the American Society of Parasitologists in 1944.

C. L. Newcombe
A. J. Sharp
E. S. Hathaway, Chairman
Committee on Resolutions
Ecological Society of America

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 12, 1952

JOSHUA LEE DEEN
1896-1951

J. Lee Deen, Dean of the Division of Forestry at Colorado A. and M.
College, Fort Collins, Colorado, died suddenly on April 24, 1951.

Born in Minnesota, he served as an artilleryman in World War I, return-
ing to his native state after the war and receiving the B.S. degree at the
School of Forestry of the University of Minnesota in 1927. This was followed
by the M.F. and Ph.D. degrees at Yale in 1929 and 1931, respectively, and
by two years’ service as instructor in silviculture at Yale.

Deen’s next four years were spent at Pennsylvania State College as
assistant professor and associate professor of silviculture, after which he was
called to Colorado A. and M. College as Dean of the Division of Forestry
and Range Management. Since October, 1946 he had, in addition to his other
duties, been dean of the faculty of A. and M. College.

His twelve years’ work at that institution were marked by notable pro-
gress in the development of the Division of Forestry and Range Manage-
ment. He traveled widely, both in this country and in Europe, visiting large
numbers of forest regions and studying methods of forest management. For
fifteen years before his death he was a member of the Ecological Society,
was a charter member of the Wildlife Society, and was an honorary member
of the Society of Forestry of Finland.

C. L. Newcombe
A. J. Sharp
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