

France and Belgium as a member of an ambulance corps. During World War II he served as member of Selective Service Board 190 from 1940–1946, and was chairman of Board 92 from 1948–1959.

Ian's professional associations were many. He held many offices and was past national president of the American Geological Institute, the Geological Society of America, the Mineralogical Society of America, and the Association of American State Geologists. He was past president of the Branner Geological Society; the California Academy of Sciences; the Cal-Tech Chapter of the American Association of University Professors; Pacific Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science; and the LeConte Geological Society. Ian was very active in the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers; the American Commission of Stratigraphic Nomenclature; University of California Institute of Marine Resources, Advisory Council; and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. He was a member of Sigma Xi and the American Geophysical Union.

Honors were his, also. He received the Hardinge award from the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers in 1962; the Ben H.

Parker award from the American Institute of Professional Geologists in 1970, and in 1973 the American Association of Petroleum Geologists presented him with the Public Service Award. He was an honorary life member of the Pacific Mineral Society, and honorary life member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, a distinguished member of the Society of Mining Engineers, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

And, on a non-professional level, he was a member of the Athenaeum Club of California Institute of Technology, the Commonwealth Club and the Engineer's Club of San Francisco, and the Masonic Order. He was a Unitarian, and a member of the Layman's League.

Ian Campbell leaves his wife Catherine, of San Francisco; his son Dugald Campbell, of Whittier; sister, Mrs. Flora Houck, of Palo Alto; and two grandchildren, Michael Ian and Denise.

There was a job to do, and "it really doesn't matter who does it or who gets the credit, just so long as the job is done properly and on time." Ian Campbell, the scientist, teacher, colleague, administrator and humanitarian, loved his fellow beings, and in turn he was deeply respected and beloved by them.

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## Memorial of Marjorie Hooker May 10, 1908–May 4, 1976

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Marjorie Hooker, an employee of the U.S. Geological Survey from 1947 to 1976, died unexpectedly in Washington, D.C. on May 4, 1976. Only a few close friends knew of the serious nature of the malady which eventually took her life.

She was born in Flushing, New York, on May 10, 1908. Marjorie attended Hunter College of the City University of New York and received the B.A. in Geology in 1929, and then entered the graduate school at Syracuse University where she received an M.A. in Geology in 1933. She pursued further graduate studies at Columbia University from 1933–37. The intellectual atmosphere of the geology department at Columbia greatly stimulated her interest.

During the latter part of her Columbia studies she started part-time work with a group of Columbia University students who operated "Geological Research Services," and in 1937 this became permanent and continued until 1943. Marjorie was an assistant in the mineralogical laboratory at Columbia from 1937–1943. In 1942, she had a short-term position as a technical assistant with the Army–Navy Munitions Board.

The year 1943 marked the beginning of her career in Washington, D.C., where she accepted a position in the field of industrial minerals for the Department of State; she continued in this capacity until 1947. Marjorie joined the staff of the U.S. Geological Sur-

vey in 1947 and was assigned to duties connected with the preparation of the Bibliography of North American Geology under Emma M. Thom. Emma Thom was a perfectionist in her field of geological bibliography. In Marjorie Hooker she had a very competent and willing associate. Emma Thom, Marjorie Hooker, and Ruth R. Dunaven co-authored the Bibliography of North American Geology for 1946 and 1947 (*U.S.G.S. Bull.* 958), 1948 (*U.S.G.S. Bull.* 968), 1949 (*U.S.G.S. Bull.* 977). The ten-year volume 1940–1949 (*U.S.G.S. Bull.* 1049, parts 1 and 2) was co-authored with Ruth R. King, Emma M. Thom and Elisabeth S. Loud. The volume for 1950 (*U.S.G.S. Bull.* 985) had a change of title by the addition of the word “Annotated,” an innovation introduced by Marjorie who was the principal compiler and annotator. Marjorie had planned to stay in this field, but another development appealed to her and this changed her plans.

With the rapid growth of geochemistry after World War II and the ever-pressing needs of petrologists seeking out the chemical analyses of rocks, the need for a revision and the bringing up to date of Henry S. Washington’s *Chemical Analyses of Igneous Rocks published from 1884–1913* was recognized as an important task to be undertaken by the U.S. Geological Survey. George T. Faust and F. Earl Ingerson initiated the project and planned it to develop in two stages—the first to involve the compilation of the analyses from 1914 through 1953, the second to interpret the data from the standpoints of geochemistry and petrology. Marjorie became very interested in the compilation of the data and was soon transferred to the project. Her background, gained in her previous geological bibliographic compilations, made her an ideal person to undertake the first stage of the project. In addition, Marjorie enjoyed a close association with the talented geologic bibliographers on the staff of the Geological Society of America’s project *The Bibliography and Index of Geology Exclusive of North America*. This staff was quartered in the library of the U.S. Geological Survey and was under the supervision of the highly experienced geological bibliographer Marie Siegrist, and it included Eleanor Tatge, Mary C. Grier, and Marcia Lakeman. Marie and her associates had knowledge of the diverse sources and access to the foreign literature not contained in the Survey library. They willingly shared this information with Marjorie and helped her in many ways.

About 1952 Marjorie started the compilation, and she worked on it almost up to the time of her death in 1976. She completed and published a series of papers,



all published in *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, on the periodical and serial literature entitled “Data of rock analyses”: Parts I and II covered Africa (1956); Part III, New Zealand (1957); Part IV, Iceland (1958); Part V, Australia (1959); Part VIII on rock analyses of non-Swiss rocks in Swiss journals was published in 1966 in the *Schweizerische Mineralogische und Petrographische Mitteilungen*.

It is to be regretted that the major volume containing much of her work was never published. The large volume of material, the complexities, and the numerous references plus a host of other complications made the preparation of this work for publication very difficult. Marjorie in her desire for the highest standards of accuracy, manner of presentation of the data, and easy readability was unyielding and found it difficult to compromise on any of these conditions with those concerned with the publication of the work. As a result, up until the time of her death a suitable solution for the publication of the data thus far available was not achieved. Progress was, however, made on recording the data on tape.

Marjorie’s other absorbing interest was the Mineralogical Society of America. In 1958 she became the treasurer and almost singlehandedly conducted the business of this office. When the Department of Mineralogy at the University of Michigan was unable to store and dispense the back numbers of *The American Mineralogist*, Marjorie arranged to have the volumes moved to her home and stored them in the basement. Marjorie enjoyed this association with the Mineral-

ogical Society, which continued until 1968. She was devoted, efficient, and thrifty in the management of the Society's business. While performing these duties, Marjorie became very friendly with many of the foreign members of the Society, and she made frequent trips to Europe where these associations bloomed into close personal friendships.

*Mineralogical Abstracts*, the joint publication of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and the Mineralogical Society of America, was also one of her special interests, and she was an organizer for papers published in the United States.

Marjorie was an active participant in many scientific societies. She was a fellow of the Mineralogical Society of America, the Geological Society of America, the Washington Academy of Sciences, and the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences. She was a member of the Geological Society of Washington; the American Geophysical Union; the Mineralogical Association of Canada; the Association of Earth Science Editors; the Geoscience Information Society; the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers; the Geochemical Society; the Geological Society of London (Fellow); the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain; Societe française de Mineralogie et Cristallographie; the Schweizerische Mineralogische und Petrographische Gesellschaft; and the Mineralogical Society of Japan. She was very active in the International Mineralogical Association and served as secretary for several years.

Marjorie bought a house on Luzerne Avenue in Silver Spring, Maryland, and for about ten years the back porch and cellar of her home served as the office of the Mineralogical Society of America. For many

visitors and friends from Canada and Europe this was a convenient and very enjoyable place to stay when they were in or passing through Washington, D.C. Marjorie was also involved in the local community affairs of the Montgomery Hills area of Silver Spring. Marjorie is survived by two sisters, Miss Elsie A. Hooker and Mrs. Vera H. Heidrich of Flushing and Addison, New York.

In addition to the publications cited in the memorial, the following citations of papers by Marjorie are of interest:

1. Bibliography of Clarence S. Ross: *Am. Mineral.*, 38, 1272-1275, 1953.
2. Bibliography of Waldemar T. Schaller: *Am. Mineral.*, 38, 1276-1283, 1953.
3. Ten-year supplement to the bibliographies of Clarence S. Ross and Waldemar T. Schaller: *Am. Mineral.*, 48, 1410-1412, 1963.
4. The origin of the volcanological concept nuée ardente: *Isis*, 56, 401-407, 1965.
5. (with R. R. Schrock) Memorial to Frederick K. Morris (1885-1962): *Geol. Soc. Am. Proc.* 1966, 329-335, 1968.
6. (with E. P. Henderson) Memorial to Frank L. Hess (1871-1955): *Am. Mineral.*, 54, 624-634, 1969
7. "Catocin Schist" analysis—its true identity: *Geol. Survey Research 1970, U.S. Geol. Surv. Prof. Pap.* 700-D, D106-D107, 1970.
8. (with Helen L. Foster) Memorial to Dorothy Carroll: *Am. Mineral.*, 57, 631-634, 1972.

The Mineralogical Society of America has lost a devoted worker and friend.

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## Memorial of Jun Ito<sup>1</sup> September 25, 1926-June 6, 1978

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Jun Ito died at A. M. Billings Hospital (The University of Chicago) after a long and painful illness. A

<sup>1</sup> To receive a bibliography of 87 publications, order Document AM-79-104 from the Business Office, Mineralogical Society of America, 2000 Florida Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20009. Please remit \$1.00 in advance for the microfiche.

recurrence of the cancer for which he had been operated on in 1972 appeared 18 months prior to his death, and he courageously underwent chemotherapy and continued his methodical activities with single-minded devotion, pursuing his research to the very end. In a memorial service, Professor O. J. Kleppa