

fler of Shell, which gave a practical means of comfort to millions of pets, incidentally keeping fleas and ticks off of people.

This brief review makes note in anecdotal form of some of the many advances in entomology in which members and organizations within the Pacific Branch played an important part. We now look forward to similar progress in the next 100 years.

Acknowledgment

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History of the North Central Branch

F. D. MILLER, JR.

ENTOMOLOGY in the north central branch had its beginnings in the late nineteenth century, during which time the subject of entomology was being taught in several of the agricultural colleges throughout the region.

As a result of this early interest in the field of entomology, strong research, teaching, and cooperative extension programs have evolved in most of the land grant universities of the region. In addition, in-depth research programs in specific areas have developed at several other midwestern universities. Outstanding arthropod collections now exist at various state universities and at the Field Museum in Chicago. Amateur entomologists played an integral part in the initial development of these collections (Treece 1976).

A rich historical heritage is preserved at various institutions throughout the branch. Many of these institutions (universities, archives, libraries) contain historical documents, correspondence, reports, and books written on significant entomological events or by notable entomologists. Examples include the personal papers and correspondence of T. D. A. Cockerell and the writings of C. V. Riley including "Annual Reports of Noxious . . . Insects of the State of Missouri, 1869-1877," 92 hand-painted teaching charts, published papers (1863-1892), and a book dated 1877 on the locust plague. In addition, the correspondence of Charles Darwin to B. D. Walsh on entomological matters and the correspondence of S. A. Forbes (1877-1930), Thaddeus Harris, Thomas Say, Lawrence Bruner, M. H. Swenk, Herbert Osborn, and T. H. Parks may be found in various archives and libraries throughout the region. The personal files of Dwight Isely (a long-time Arkansas entomologist), Reginald Painter, F. H. Snow, James Troop, and J. J. Davis have been preserved as well. Scrapbooks, photographs, newspaper clippings, and transparencies of prominent persons and major entomological events of the 1800s and early 1900s complete the list of preserved historical resources (Bulletin 1981, 27(1):14-16).

The North Central Branch now includes the states of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyo-

ming and the Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Ontario west of 80° longitude.

North Central States Entomologists

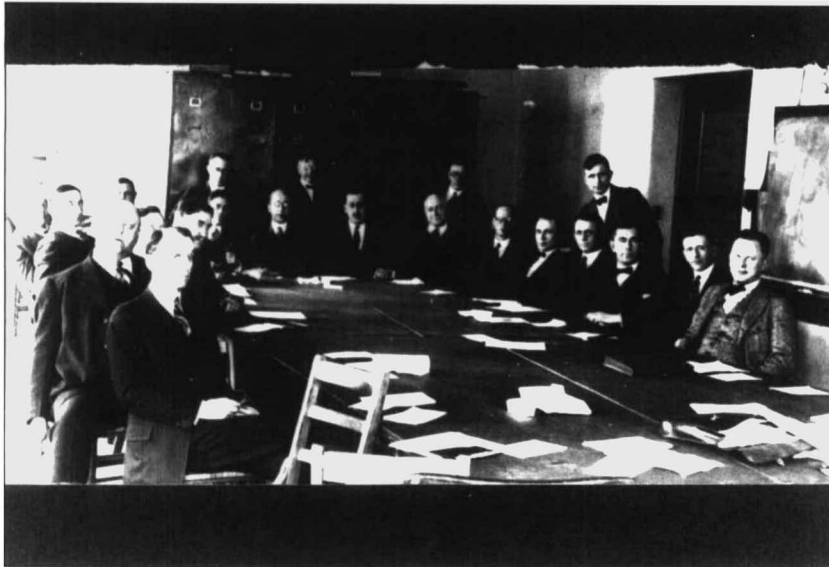
The first meeting of North Central Official Entomologists occurred March 15, 1921, at Lafayette, Ind. (Table 1). Earlier that year, J. J. Davis of Indiana communicated with S. A. Forbes of Illinois concerning the need for a few neighboring entomologists to meet and discuss issues of mutual concern. As a result, S. A. Forbes, state entomologist of Illinois, called a meeting. Below is a direct quote from Forbes's letter of invitation to Ohio entomologists, which outlines the conference as viewed by him:

We have been planning a conference of official entomologists of a few of the north central states with a view to an adjustment and unification of problems of investigation and operation for the coming season and have now definitely agreed upon March 15, 1921 as the time and Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana as the place.

Thirteen entomologists were present at this first meeting: S. A. Forbes and W. P. Flint, representing Illinois; E. N. Wallace, J. J. Davis, H. F. Dietz, James Troop, and W. A. Price, representing Indiana; Leonard Hase-man, representing Missouri; H. A. Gossard and T. H. Parks, representing Ohio; and W. H. Larrimer, H. R. Painter, and G. B. Pearson, representing the U.S. Bureau of Entomology, Cereal, and Forage Crop Insect Laboratory at Lafayette, Ind. Forbes acted as chairman, and Davis was secretary. From this meeting, an equally informal group, known as the North Central States Official Entomologists, was created.

Each of the attending state representatives outlined problems and discussed research in progress, extension programs, and possible mutual solutions. No official program was proposed in advance and the

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Delegates to the third Annual Conference of the North Central States Official Entomologists, March 6–7, 1924, at the Botany and Zoology building on the Ohio State University campus in Columbus.

conferrees simply assembled around a table to discuss various issues with a view to adjustment and unification as previously proposed by Forbes.

A number of benefits resulted from this meeting, including the free exchange of ideas, steps toward eliminating unnecessary duplication of research work at the state level, and the implementation of specific life history studies of pest insects in individual states. Insect pests of individual states discussed at the meeting included the Hessian fly, the chinch bug, the codling moth, and aphids. Other insect pests receiving attention included the striped cu-

cumber beetle, the cabbageworm, the corn earworm, and the cutworm. The major portion of one day was devoted to the Hessian fly and its control. In addition, the attendees decided that where appropriate, pest control experiments should emphasize more of a regional approach to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. In certain situations, it was decided that individual states would need to conduct specific pest control experiments.

As a result of this pooling of information, projects were combined and coordinated into a regional effort. For example, uniform Hessian-fly-free dates were later agreed

upon by Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois after data from individual states and the Federal Cereal Insect Laboratory had been pooled and studied at subsequent conferences. The results of this meeting were so successful that it was decided to repeat the conference. However, the second conference was not held until March 2–3, 1923, at Urbana, Ill. Those in attendance also voted at the 1921 meeting to extend a formal invitation to the next annual meeting of the North Central States Official Entomologists to official entomologists from Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, "The meeting was adjourned promptly in order for attendees to catch trains."

Subsequent meetings continued to be held annually with the meeting site shared by participating states (Table 1). Over the next 20 years, attendance at the conferences continued to grow steadily and even expanded to states outside the north central region. This growth was evident when in 1936, at the 15th meeting in Ames, Iowa, a peak attendance of 252 conferees representing 33 states and Canada were present (Tables 1 and 2). Canadian entomologists began to attend as early as 1925 at the fourth meeting, in Lafayette, Ind.

Concurrent with the increase in attendance was an increase in the diversity of discussion topics and programs. As a result, the "Official" designation was soon eliminated (1925), and the meetings became known as the North Central States Entomologists Conference. In spite of the diversity of interests, programs of the various sessions remained informal, and formal organization with elected officers and dues was strongly resisted. After 1931, the program, which was developed on the theory that discussion subjects should be of interest to all, was divided into two or three concurrent sessions, which were conducted half of the time, as well as a general program.

Even as late as 1938, subjects for discussion were suggested by members along with the name of an entomologist best suited to lead the discussion on the subject. No prepared papers were read except by invitation, and the discussions were brief and general.

The conference program and local arrangements were the responsibility of the local program committee at the host meeting location. The meetings were held annually on the Thursday and Friday of the first week of March and were usually preceded by a meeting of the Central States Plant Board. The location of each annual meeting was determined by a vote of those present based on invitations extended by the membership (Parks 1938).

Summaries of the discussion sessions were mimeographed, assembled into a

Table 1. North Central States Entomologists' Conferences, 1921–1945

Meeting	Date	Location	President—Chairman	Secretary—Treasurer
1	March 15, 1921	Lafayette, Ind.	S. A. Forbes	J. J. Davis
2	March 2–3, 1923	Urbana, Ill.	W. P. Flint	J. J. Davis
3	March 6–7, 1924	Columbus, Ohio	H. A. Gossard	T. A. Parks
4	March 5–6, 1925	Lafayette, Ind.	J. J. Davis	W. P. Flint
5	March 4–5, 1926	Urbana, Ill.	J. W. McCollock	T. H. Frison
6	March 3–5, 1927	Madison, Wis.	S. B. Fracker	D. M. DeLong
7	March 1–2, 1928	St. Louis, Mo.	A. F. Satterthwait	D. O. Sullivan
8	Feb. 28–March 2, 1929	East Lansing, Mich.	R. H. Pettit	E. O. Mandenberg
9	March 5–6, 1930	Lafayette, Ind.	J. J. Davis	—
10	March 4–5, 1931	Urbana, Ill.	W. P. Flint	T. H. Frison
11	March 3–4, 1932	Wooster, Ohio	J. S. Houser	L. L. Huber
12	March 2–3, 1933	St. Louis, Mo.	A. F. Satterthwait	W. B. Noble
13	March 1–2, 1934	Lafayette, Ind.	J. J. Davis	—
14	Feb. 28–March 1, 1935	Urbana, Ill.	W. P. Flint	C. L. Metcalf
15	March 5–6, 1936	Ames, Iowa	C. J. Drake	—
16	March 4–5, 1937	Kansas City, Mo.	G. A. Dean	—
17	March 3–4, 1938	Columbus, Ohio	T. H. Parks	—
18	March 23–24, 1939	St. Paul, Minn.	A. G. Ruggles	—
19	March 21–22, 1940	Lafayette, Ind.	J. J. Davis	—
20	March 27–28, 1941	Columbia, Mo.	L. Haseman	—
21	March 26–27, 1942	Urbana, Ill.	W. P. Flint	—
22	March 25–26, 1943	Lafayette, Ind.	J. J. Davis	—
23	March 30–31, 1944	Urbana, Ill.	C. L. Metcalf	—
24	March 29–30, 1945	Lafayette, Ind.	J. J. Davis	—

Table 2. Selected meetings of the North Central States Official Entomologists (1921–1945), AAEE North Central States Branch (1946–1953), and ESA North Central Branch (1954 to present)

Meeting	Year	Attendance
1	1921	13
5	1926	57
10	1931	80
15	1936	252
20	1941	177
24	1945	66 ^a
1	1946	187
5	1950	334
8	1953	329
9	1954	299
10	1955	304
15	1960	342
20	1965	341
25	1970	362
30	1975	404
35	1980	515
40	1985	535
42	1987	555

^aAttendance was limited due to travel restrictions because of World War II.

complete report, and mailed to all attending entomologists and other interested parties for a charge of fifty cents to cover special stenographic procedures and postage (Parks 1938).

By 1938, 14 states represented the North Central States Conference extending from Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan on the east to the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma on the west. Entomologists associated with the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Washington, D.C., were always welcome and their participation was appreciated (Parks 1938).

American Association of Economic Entomologists

During the aforementioned period, affiliation with the American Association of Economic Entomologists as a branch was opposed because of the North Central States Entomologists desire to strive for informality. However, in 1945 at the twenty-fourth annual meeting in Lafayette, Ind. (March 29–30), it was proposed that the North Central States Conference become a branch of AAEE. Considerable discussion originated from the proposal, particularly concerning fears that formal meetings and reading of papers would be adopted, that dues would be necessary, and that expenses would not be reimbursable for attendance at association meetings. On the positive side, the proposal was welcomed because it would encourage administrators to approve attendance at these meetings due to their formal organization, and it would facilitate a united front for post-World War II entomological research, teaching, and extension.

In spite of this proposal for formal affiliation, the membership decided that the branch should retain its informal sessions. Also, because of travel restrictions due to World War II, many members of the north central states were unable to attend the meeting, and those in attendance believed the rest of the membership should be consulted before proceeding with formal affiliation. Consequently, the membership present requested that a mail vote be conducted regarding formal affiliation with the AAEE. The results of the poll indicated overwhelming support for the proposal with 122 votes cast from 15 states with 119 in favor of and three against affiliation (Davis 1953). By a vote taken at the 1945 meeting, J. J. Davis of Indiana was elected president and M. D. Farrar was elected secretary.

The first annual meeting of the North Central States Branch of AAEE was held March 27–29, 1946, in St. Louis, Mo., with 187 in attendance representing 30 states, Canada, and Palestine (Tables 2 and 3).

Reflecting World War II technological and scientific advances, much of the discussion and program for the 1946 meeting concerned the adoption of aircraft for the application of insecticides and fungicides and the use of DDT in pest control programs. Many of the discussion topics emphasized applied research and the role that the Cooperative Extension Service would play in postwar pest control. Representative topics included "For What Will Each State Extension Entomologist Recommend the Use of DDT in 1946?" "How Can We Fit Extension Entomology into the Broad Post-War Programs Such as Public Health, Farm Buildings, Etc.?" "Post-War Insect Control Problems from the Viewpoint of the Pest Control Operators," "Use of DDT on Man and Animals," "The Place of DDT as an Insecticide with Special Reference to Agriculture," "The Toxicology of DDT," and "Hazards, Limitations, and Problems Involved in the Use of DDT."

Adjustment to the formal organization developed quickly. At the 1946 meeting, a resolution was passed and communicated to the officers and executive committees of AAEE and the Entomological Society of America supporting "the establishment of a strong central entomological organization." Much of this action was stimulated by the events of World War II. Many professional entomologists played an active and vital role in the war effort. As a result, substantial support was present for a strong central organization to facilitate postwar research; better cooperation and communication among various state, regional, and federal agencies; and a more active involvement of entomologists on various legislative and congressional committees, particularly in the areas of biological, health, and medical

sciences, and the national defense. This early recognition of the need for this kind of organization eventually developed into the present-day ESA.

Entomological Society of America

In 1953 a major significant event occurred in the history of the branch. At the eighth annual meeting of the North Central States Branch of AAEE in St. Louis, Mo., steps were taken that would make the North Central States Branch a member of the newly formed Entomological Society of America (Table 3). G. C. Decker, chairman of the Constitution Review Committee, was called upon to present the revised branch constitution, which would facilitate this action. The membership had had the opportunity to review the document prior to the annual meeting, and it was proposed that the members accept the revised version in its entirety. The motion was presented by Ray Hutson and seconded by H. A. Gundersen. No further discussion resulted, a vote was taken, and the motion passed unanimously to make the organization the North Central Branch of ESA. Other members of the Constitution Review Committee were H. M. Harris and C. E. Mickel.

Also at this meeting, President T. H. Parks announced that entomologists in Wyoming and Montana had indicated an interest in affiliating with the North Central States Branch of AAEE. The membership voted unanimously to accept the entomologists of these two states. Because virtually all of the northern boundary of the branch adjoins Canada, steps were taken in 1956 to provide for official affiliation of Canadian entomologists. In 1965, the Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Ontario west of 80B longitude were joined to the branch.

During the past 70 years, leadership within the branch has been modified and expanded. In the early years (1920s to early 1940s), officers included the chairman-president and secretary-treasurer (Table 1). As the branch continued to increase in membership, the need for a more formal structure became apparent.

In 1946, when the organization became the North Central States Entomologists of the AAEE, officers included the president, vice-president (president-elect), and the secretary-treasurer (Table 3). The Executive Committee consisted of the aforementioned officers and the two past presidents.

A minor modification occurred in 1953 when the titles of president and vice-president were changed to chairman and chairman-elect, respectively (Table 3). Also, the Executive Committee was enlarged to include the representative to the ESA Governing Board and three committee members at

Table 3. North Central Branch, 1946–1988 (formerly North Central States Branch, AAEE)

Meeting	Date	Location	Chairman or President ^a	Vice-President, Chairman-Elect, or President-Elect ^b	Secretary-Treasurer	Governing Board representative	Executive Committee members-at-large
1	March 27–29, 1946	St. Louis, Mo.	J. J. Davis	—	M. D. Farrar	—	—
2	March 27–28, 1947	Des Moines, Iowa	J. S. Houser	—	J. W. Apple	—	M. D. Farrar
3	March 25–26, 1948	Peoria, Ill.	H. M. Harris	P. O. Ritcher	J. W. Apple	—	J. S. Houser, J. J. Davis
4	March 24–25, 1949	Milwaukee, Wis.	P. N. Wallace	W. M. Bradley	J. W. Apple	—	J. J. Davis, H. M. Harris
5	March 23–24, 1950	Kansas City, Mo.	G. M. List	R. Hutson	J. W. Apple	—	H. M. Harris, F. N. Wallace
6	March 21–22, 1951	Toledo, Ohio	C. R. Neiswander	C. J. Weinman	J. W. Apple	—	E. N. Wallace, G. M. List
7	March 27–28, 1952	St. Paul, Minn.	R. C. Smith	J. H. Lilly	J. W. Apple	—	G. M. List, C. R. Neiswander
8	March 19–20, 1953	St. Louis, Mo.	T. H. Parks	P. A. Dahm	J. W. Apple	—	C. R. Neiswander, R. C. Smith
9	March 25–26, 1954	Omaha, Nebr.	G. C. Decker	T. C. Allen	R. W. Rings	J. W. Apple	R. Hutson, T. H. Parks, H. M. Harris
10	March 24–25, 1955	East Lansing, Mich.	T. C. Allen	H. A. Gunderson	R. W. Rings	J. W. Apple	T. H. Parks, H. M. Harris, R. E. Hill
11	March 28–30, 1956	Lafayette, Ind.	H. A. Gunderson	C. E. Mickel	R. W. Rings	J. W. Apple	H. M. Harris, R. E. Hill, H. O. Deay
12	March 27–29, 1957	Des Moines, Iowa	C. E. Mickel	D. A. Wilbur	C. W. Wingo	J. W. Apple	R. E. Hill, H. O. Deay, R. W. Rings
13	March 26–28, 1958	St. Louis, Mo.	D. A. Wilbur	R. E. Hill	C. W. Wingo	J. E. Bussart	H. O. Deay, R. W. Rings, A. W. Buzicky
14	March 25–27, 1959	Columbus, Ohio	R. E. Hill	J. W. Apple	C. W. Wingo	J. E. Bussart	R. W. Rings, A. W. Buzicky, P. C. Stone
15	March 23–25, 1960	Milwaukee, Wis.	J. W. Apple	D. M. DeLong	G. E. Guyer	J. E. Bussart	A. W. Buzicky, P. C. Stone, J. M. Magner
16	March 22–24, 1961	Kansas City, Mo.	D. M. DeLong	L. K. Cutkomp	G. E. Guyer	R. H. Davidson	P. C. Stone, J. M. Magner, J. V. Osmun
17	March 21–23, 1962	Minneapolis, Minn.	L. K. Cutkomp	R. W. Rings	G. E. Guyer	R. H. Davidson	J. M. Magner, J. V. Osmun, L. Chandler
18	March 20–22, 1963	Lafayette, Ind.	R. W. Rings	G. E. Guyer	J. G. Rodriguez	R. H. Davidson	J. V. Osmun, L. Chandler, C. C. Burkhardt
19	March 25–27, 1964	Omaha, Nebr.	G. E. Guyer	J. V. Osmun	J. G. Rodriguez	A. C. Hodson	L. Chandler, C. C. Burkhardt, T. A. Brindley
20	March 24–26, 1965	Louisville, Ky.	J. V. Osmun	J. M. Magner	J. G. Rodriguez	A. C. Hodson	C. C. Burkhardt, T. A. Brindley, J. T. Schulz
21	March 23–25, 1966	Des Moines, Iowa	J. M. Magner	T. A. Brindley	R. E. Treece	A. C. Hodson	C. C. Burkhardt ^c , J. T. Schulz, R. E. Beer
22	March 22–24, 1967	East Lansing, Mich.	T. A. Brindley	P. C. Stone	R. E. Treece	P. A. Dahm	J. T. Schulz, R. E. Beer, M. L. Fairchild
23	March 27–29, 1968	Denver, Colo.	P. C. Stone	A. C. Hodson	R. E. Treece	P. A. Dahm	R. E. Beer, M. L. Fairchild, D. C. Peters
24	March 26–28, 1969	Columbus, Ohio	A. C. Hodson	R. T. Everly	J. T. Schulz	P. A. Dahm	M. L. Fairchild, D. C. Peters, J. C. Rodriguez
25	March 25–27, 1970	Minneapolis, Minn.	R. T. Everly	H. C. Knutson	J. T. Schulz	J. V. Osmun	D. C. Peters, J. G. Rodriguez, W. S. VanScoik
26	March 24–26, 1971	Chicago, Ill.	H. C. Knutson	H. B. Petty	J. T. Schulz	J. V. Osmun	J. G. Rodriguez, W. S. VanScoik, E. S. Raun
27	March 29–31, 1972	Kansas City, Mo.	H. B. Petty	D. L. Goleman	T. J. Helms	J. V. Osmun	W. S. VanScoik, E. S. Raun, W. D. Guthrie
28	March 28–30, 1973	Louisville, Ky.	D. L. Goleman	J. T. Schulz	T. J. Helms	T. A. Brindley	E. S. Raun, W. D. Guthrie, C. C. Burkhardt
29	April 3–5, 1974	Des Moines, Iowa	J. T. Schulz	M. L. Fairchild	T. J. Helms	T. A. Brindley	W. D. Guthrie, C. C. Burkhardt, E. E. Ortman
30	March 25–27, 1975	East Lansing, Minn.	M. L. Fairchild	E. C. Chiang	C. A. Triplehorn	T. A. Brindley	C. C. Burkhardt, E. E. Ortman, T. J. Helms
31	March 24–26, 1976	Denver, Colo.	H. C. Chiang	B. C. Pass	C. A. Triplehorn	D. L. Goleman	E. E. Ortman, T. J. Helms, J. A. Lofgren
32	March 30–April 1, 1977	Fargo, N. Dak.	B. C. Pass	C. C. Burkhardt	C. A. Triplehorn	D. L. Goleman	T. J. Helms, J. A. Lofgren, J. H. Pickle
33	April 5–7, 1978	Madison, Wis.	C. C. Burkhardt	W. H. Luckmann	W. W. Gregory	D. L. Goleman	J. A. Lofgren, J. H. Pickle, L. P. Pedigo
34	March 26–27, 1979	Indianapolis, Ind.	W. H. Luckmann	G. B. Mulkern	J. G. Rodriguez	C. A. Triplehorn	J. H. Pickle, L. P. Pedigo, F. R. Hall
35	March 24–26, 1980	Lincoln, Nebr.	G. B. Mulkern	G. D. Moore	F. R. Hall	C. A. Triplehorn	L. P. Pedigo, W. S. VanScoik, W. B. Showers, Jr.
36	March 16–19, 1981	Columbus, Ohio	G. D. Moore	J. G. Rodriguez	F. R. Hall	C. A. Triplehorn	W. S. VanScoik, W. B. Showers, Jr., J. A. Lofgren
37	March 23–25, 1982	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	J. G. Rodriguez	G. M. Boush	F. R. Hall	J. T. Schulz	W. B. Showers, Jr., J. A. Lofgren, H. E. Gray
38	March 15–17, 1983	St. Louis, Mo.	S. M. Boush	C. A. Triplehorn	F. R. Hall	J. T. Schulz	J. A. Lofgren, H. E. Gray, L. K. Cutkomp
39	March 26–29, 1984	Wichita, Kan.	E. S. Raun ^d	H. E. Gray ^d	Z B Mayo	J. T. Schulz	—, L. K. Cutkomp, A. J. Keaster
40	March 12–14, 1985	Lexington, Ky.	H. E. Gray	F. R. Hall	Z B Mayo	J. G. Rodriguez	L. K. Cutkomp, A. J. Keaster, F. T. Turpin
41	March 24–27, 1986	Minneapolis, Minn.	F. R. Hall	E. E. Ortman	Z B Mayo	J. G. Rodriguez	A. J. Keaster, F. T. Turpin, K. L. Steffey
42	March 22–25, 1987	Des Moines, Iowa	E. E. Ortman	Z B Mayo	C. Y. Oseto	J. G. Rodriguez	F. T. Turpin, K. L. Steffey, E. B. Radcliffe
43	March 20–23, 1988	Denver, Colo.	Z B Mayo	R. G. Helgesen	C. Y. Oseto	E. E. Ortman	K. L. Steffey, E. B. Radcliffe, G. R. Sutter

^aPresiding officer designated as president from 1946–1953, chairman from 1954–1972, and again president since 1973.

^bVice-president became chairman-elect in 1953 and president-elect since 1972.

^cC. C. Burkhardt appointed to unexpired term of T. A. Brindley (chairman-elect).

^dIn November 1983 C. A. Triplehorn became president-elect of ESA and resigned as branch president; E. S. Raun, branch president-elect became branch president; and H. E. Gray, ranking Executive Committee member, became branch president-elect.

large. Once again in 1972, the titles of chairman-elect were changed back to president and president-elect with the immediate past president, governing board representative, and three committee members at large being included on the Executive Committee (Table 3).

Branch Activities

Since its formal affiliation with ESA 35 years ago, the North Central Branch has continued to provide leadership roles within the national organization and in all aspects of the entomological profession.

Outstanding achievement has been exhibited by members as recipients of national ESA awards such as the Founders' Memorial Lecture Award, the CIBA-GEIGY Recognition Award, the Outstanding Graduate Student Award, the Distinguished Achievement Award in Extension, the John Henry Comstock Graduate Award, the Distinguished Achievement Award in Teaching, the Distinguished Regulatory Award, and the J. E. Bussart Memorial Award.

The branch also sponsors an Insect Photo Salon each year, which was officially established in 1960. At the 1960 meeting, action was taken to hold the salon at the next

branch meeting. Further development was encouraged in subsequent years, and in 1964 it was recommended that the photo salon be made a regular part of the branch meeting. The photo salon was headed initially by Chairman Donald Ries who was succeeded by Chairman Donald Schuder in 1968.

Since 1964, the photo salon has developed into a notable international event. As recently as 1988, 50 entries from 14 foreign countries were featured, with 119 accepted slides. In addition, more than 90 entries originated from the United States in 1988, with 177 slides accepted.

The Linnaean Games had their beginning in the branch and were first introduced at the 1982 meeting in Sioux Falls, S.Dak. The games were an experiment to help encourage and stimulate more student participation at ESA meetings after attendance had declined during the late 1970s. The format is a college-bowl-style entomological contest with the objectives of providing an identifiable student activity at the branch meeting, an effective learning tool for participants and audience alike, and to provide a needed diversion from the serious and traditional business of paper-reading sessions, workshops, and symposia. In other words, to have fellowship and fun (Bulletin 1985, 31(3):4–6). The title was chosen in recognition of the contribution of Carolus Linnaeus to entomology. The concept of the games suggested a festive atmosphere common to ancient Greek athletic and intellectual competitions.

Toss-up and bonus questions were first used as the format, with questions submitted by a distinguished panel from the branch: D. J. Borrer, F. F. Dicke, R. E. Hill, T. L. Hopkins, B. E. Montgomery, and L. L. Murdock. Dicke, Hill, and Hopkins served as the panel of experts during the first contest, ruling on the acceptability of answers. Seven teams, representing the universities of Kentucky, Kansas State, Nebraska, Iowa State, Missouri, Purdue, and North Dakota State participated in the first Linnaean Games. North Dakota State University emerged as the first tournament winner. The following year the games were implemented into other branches and in 1983, ESA President D. L. Duckworth requested that the Linnaean Games be demonstrated at the national meeting in Detroit, Mich. In 1984, all branches began to host the competition at their respective branch meetings and ESA President D. L. McLean established a special committee to organize the games for the national conference in San Antonio, Tex. Nine teams participated in the contest, and Oregon State University emerged as the National Champion.

Since beginning the Linnaean Games, student participation at the branch and national level has been excellent, and participants and spectators appear to be learning, especially about ESA affairs.

Major entomological organizations in the geographical area that are not affiliated with the branch, but which regularly publish journals are the Kansas Entomological Society and the Michigan Entomological Society, which publishes *Great Lakes Entomologist*.

The branch continues to be a strong and viable organization within ESA, with more than 500 entomologists in attendance at annual branch meetings (Table 2). As ESA be-

gins its second century, the membership of the branch looks forward to the challenges and rewards of the twenty-first century. 5

Acknowledgment

The author wishes to dedicate this historical treatment to the late R. E. Hill, who served as the first official archivist of the North Central Branch of ESA from 1974 to 1986. Because of his foresight, dedication, and diligent efforts as archivist, the early historical documents and memorabilia of the branch were preserved for future generations, greatly facilitating the composition of this manuscript. A special note of appreciation is extended to G. R. Manglitz for his review of the manuscript.

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History of the Eastern Branch

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THE EASTERN BRANCH is neither the oldest nor the largest of our society's branches—the Pacific is first in both categories — but entomology as practiced in its constituent states and provinces has a rich tradition. As E. H. Smith points out in his history of ESA in this issue, North American entomology developed from and moved in two major, interacting streams: the biological sciences and agriculture. Both have a proud heritage in the East.

In the account that follows, I provide a brief historical setting, chronicle organizational developments and activities within the branch, and look to the future. Events, rather than people, are emphasized. For a list of branch members who served as president of the American Association of Economic Entomologists and either the old or the new Entomological Society of America, the reader is referred to T. J. Spilman's article in this issue.

To write this history, I have used proceedings of annual meetings published in the *Journal of Economic Entomology* and the *Bulletin*, Arnold Mallis's short history of the branch (Bulletin 1979, 25(3):200–203), and minutes of Executive Committee meetings, presidential addresses, old programs, correspondence, and other items housed in the Center for the History of Entomology at Pennsylvania State University. To conserve space, Mallis's table of branch meeting sites, dates, and chairmen (or presidents) from 1929 to 1978 has not been repeated. For 1979 to 1988, however, Table 1 is included, listing that information and adding other Executive Committee members (except

president-elect and past-president) and registered attendance.

Historical Context

As J. K. Barnes highlighted, entomology was slower than most other natural sciences to develop in North America, and insect study in the New World lagged behind that in Europe (Bulletin 1985, 31(1):21–30). Its emergence as a scientific discipline occurred largely between the American Revolution and the Civil War in states now making up the Eastern Branch. Entomology's elevation from Victorian natural theology to a respected profession is closely tied to post-Civil War advances in scientific agriculture. This story, too, took place mainly in territory now encompassed by the branch.

That the Eastern Branch should be among ESA branches considered stalwart and vibrant is favored—almost predisposed—by circumstances and influences relating to the region's geography, history, tradition, and politics. Social forces, agricultural development, and the insects themselves have helped shape branch history.

Territory now included in the Eastern Branch was the first to be settled by the European colonists. The region, with its ru-

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