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H. BENTLEY GLASS



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FOR ALMOST A DECADE after he retired at age seventy as distinguished professor of biology at the State University of New York's campus at Stony Brook, Bentley Glass traveled weekly by train from his Long Island home to the offices of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. There he worked tirelessly on a project of great interest and importance to him, the cataloguing of the collection of papers that had been donated to the APS by geneticists over the years. In a sense, this systematization and analysis of the records of many scientists who had helped to develop the fledgling field of genetics melded Bentley's lifetime of devotion to the field as a geneticist with his unique skills as a historian, biographer, and editor. He had known so many of those workers personally.

This masterful summary of the APS collection of genetics papers (Bentley Glass, *A Guide to the Genetics Collections of the American Philosophical Society*, 1988) is much more than a "guide," for it can almost be used as a history of the new field of genetics that emerged in 1900 after the "rediscovery" of Gregor Mendel's 1865 report on his experiments with the "hybridization" of garden peas. Although the immediate rediscoverers of Mendel's work were Dutch, German, and Austrian, their confirmations of his analysis of transmission inheritance were quickly transported to American workers in animal husbandry and agriculture.

Reviewing the materials that had been donated prior to 1986, primarily by members of the APS, Bentley organized them into "major" and "minor" collections, depending on their size or importance. Of the thirteen major collections of papers, nine of the authors had been born before Mendelian genetics arrived in the United States, and hence were pioneers of this new field.

It was not surprising to those of us who knew Bentley's career that he would expand the basic challenge of merely comprehending the existing collections. He undertook to augment his careful assembly of information about the papers by providing complete, and often elusive, details about the life and work of each geneticist. For each person he provided detailed biographical information, books published, scientific offices held, honors and awards, editorial posts held, and sometimes lists of graduate students and postdocs, as well as research colleagues. In addition, he listed the repositories of the papers of other distinguished workers who were not represented in the APS collection. He even listed those who had deliberately destroyed their papers and notes, such as T. H. Morgan and C. B. Bridges, key pioneer workers whose notes and ephemera would have been extremely interesting and valuable for understanding the early development of the field.

This 122-page gem, published when he was eighty-two, was among

the later group of Bentley's four hundred or so published books, articles, and reviews. The path he took to this remarkable achievement is as interesting as it is unlikely. Born Hiram Bentley Glass on 17 January 1906 in Laichowfu (now Yehsien), China, this son of missionary parents spent his early years in a culture that presented many contrasts between a Baptist home environment and the language and customs of early twentieth-century China. The influence of his religious training lasted a long time, but not as long as his love of Chinese culture and even his knowledge of Mandarin. Except for brief furloughs in the United States with his family, Bentley did not experience American life until he entered college as a teenager.

At first I did not fully realize the central role that Bentley's early education in China had played in grounding him in language, literature, science, art, and music. He attended British and American boarding schools, and both in school and afterward he undertook a number of projects that he fortunately preserved (he was not one to throw things away lightly), so we can observe and marvel at them in later years. They reflected quite early the exquisite sense of detail and artistic skill that was so evident in much of his later work.

Among these early efforts was a stunning example of his interest in things biological. He had collected local butterflies and moths (especially sphingids), raising many of them from larval stages. He then preserved, studied, and beautifully painted them (in a large "drawing book") with such attention to scale, structure, and color that they could be used as illustrations in any insect guidebook. In another exercise, he made a detailed map of his school at the American Board Compound in Tunghsien, showing in detail every building, field, road, path, waterway, athletic field, and hillock; he had paced off, measured, and reduced to scale each part of the large compound, producing a chart of great accuracy and architectural elegance. Although there are still other schoolboy projects, one showing his artistic talent was a pencil drawing of a da Vinci "Head of Christ" that even Leonardo would have been proud of. On all these works his legends were printed in careful lettering that, already at age fifteen, set a high standard of neatness that hardly needed improvement during the rest of his life.

It is convenient to consider Bentley's life and work as falling into three major segments. The first (1906–38) encompassed his early life and education, his return to the United States, his higher education, and his early years in college teaching. The second period (1938–65) covered his time in Baltimore at Goucher College and the Johns Hopkins University, when his scientific research and involvement in national and international societies and concerns reached a high pitch of activity. His final period of achievement (1965–76) was as a university administrator

and educational innovator at the State University of New York at Stony Brook (now renamed Stony Brook University), where he served as academic vice president in John S. Toll's administration. Most strands of his many interests and talents can be followed throughout each of these periods, and in a sense knitted them into a whole.

Bentley never liked his given biblical name of "Hiram," and soon reduced it to "H." As he moved into his middle period, he abandoned the "H." almost entirely except for legal necessities, and used only "Bentley" in most publications after the late 1940s. Unavoidably this led to a certain amount of confusion in his bibliographic listings.

Upon completing his undergraduate work at Baylor University in 1926 (he took a triple major in English, history, and biology), he taught science (and coached football as well, having taken a summer course with Knute Rockne!) at Timpson High School in that small town in eastern Texas. After earning a Baylor master's degree in 1929 he began his doctoral studies in genetics at the University of Texas under the tutelage of Hermann Joseph Muller. Just two years earlier Muller had demonstrated (in 1927) the mutagenic effects of X-rays, using the fruit fly *Drosophila* as his organism. In a sense, Muller's work initiated the very active field of radiation genetics, and Muller received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1946. Bentley became his first graduate student; a major focus of Bentley's life and work became the use of radiation, and concern over its dangers.

Bentley used radiation-induced translocation heterozygotes in *Drosophila* to study segregation patterns and dominant mosaic eye color mutants. Upon receiving his doctorate in 1932, with Muller's support Bentley obtained a National Research Council postdoctoral fellowship to work in Europe with Curt Stern for a year. But Stern had seen the handwriting on the wall and did not return to Berlin. Thus Bentley spent part of the year with Otto Mohr in Oslo, after which he worked with N. V. Timoféeff-Ressovsky at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institut für Hirnforschung in Berlin-Buch during this darkening period of world history.

By 1933 the Nazis had taken control of the German government, and attacks upon Jewish stores and culture had begun. Personnel of scientific institutes, including the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institutes, were being taken in for questioning, and some never returned. Although Bentley himself was not queried, he had unforgettable experiences during this tense period in Berlin. But even so, he managed to take full advantage of the many musical and cultural opportunities still available in Berlin's concert halls and museums. Upon leaving the Berlin Opernhaus after a Wagnerian performance one night in 1933, he came upon a crowd around a huge mountain of Jewish books that had been collected from stores and libraries. The Nazis poured fuel on the stack and set it afire,

causing a huge bonfire in the square. Bentley watched in horror and disbelief as he observed the first burning of Jewish books. Such events led inexorably to the further persecution of Jews and other “undesirables” and their incarceration, and eventually to the Holocaust during World War II. He must often have pondered over his accidental presence at this dramatic and ominous event.

Bentley returned to the U.S. for a second year of his fellowship, now with L. J. Stadler (who had been only months behind Muller in demonstrating the mutagenic effects of radiation) at the University of Missouri. There he met his lifelong love, Suzanne Smith, whom he hoped to marry. But teaching positions were hard to find in those dire economic times, and his many letters of application yielded no results. Happily, Bentley was finally able to obtain a teaching position right in Columbia, Missouri, at Stephens College, a two-year institution for young women. He had to plead for a somewhat better salary that would enable him to marry Suzanne. Since Stephens clearly preferred married teachers, they increased their offer to \$1,600 per year. Bentley accepted, and taught at Stephens for four years. During this time he developed courses and laboratory exercises in several areas of biology, which helped prepare him for his leap in 1938 to a faculty position at Goucher College, a four-year institution for women in Baltimore.

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After he settled in Baltimore, Bentley initiated a flurry of ever-expanding involvements in the interests and concerns that he valued most: education, civil rights, the implications of genetic knowledge for humankind, the dangers of radiation and nuclear war, the history of science, and ethical values in modern society. Starting by writing a science column in the *Baltimore Sun*, he moved into committee work for the State of Maryland, and also entered the national arena as he became more widely known.

During his seven years on the Goucher College faculty Bentley regularly attended biology research seminars at the nearby Homewood campus of the Johns Hopkins University. There he soon met Raymond Pearl, founding editor of the *Quarterly Review of Biology*, a leading journal of critical review articles and book reviews in the field. Pearl was a broadly talented and prolific biologist, as well as a good friend of H. L. Mencken, and had initiated the area of biostatistics at the Hopkins medical campus. Bentley became well known in the department, and began to write book reviews for the *QRB*.

In 1940 Benjamin Harrison Willier, an outstanding developmental biologist from the University of Rochester, became chairman of the Hopkins biology department. It was after Pearl’s untimely death about

this time that Willier became editor of the *QRB*. Bentley and Willier established a good working relationship, and by 1944 Willier had asked Bentley to become his assistant editor.

Bentley's entree into the history of science was an article he submitted to Willier on the life and work of Pierre Louis Moreau de Maupertuis, the outstanding but little known (until then) French scientist who headed Frederick the Great's Academy of Sciences in Berlin. The paper was published in the *QRB* in 1947, about the time Bentley accepted an associate professorship on the Hopkins biology faculty. Although he relinquished his tenured professorship at Goucher, it was a decision that opened for him a broad spectrum of new opportunities, both in research and participation in a wider range of scientific and educational concerns.

At Hopkins, Bentley was given the responsibility for the very large introductory biology course, which met in a steeply tiered lecture theater. That course required assistance from a number of graduate students (myself included), who also had one or two laboratory sessions to teach each week. It was in those weekly briefing sessions Bentley held with us that I became aware of his remarkable mind and astounding breadth of knowledge. At his lectures we admired his ability to inspire a large audience of restless undergraduates, and to impress the graduate students as well. He provided a ready model of what we might hope to achieve as teachers when we struck out on our own.

Needless to say, Bentley soon established an active laboratory of *Drosophila* research at Hopkins. He gained grant support from the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, and other sources, and continued to use *Drosophila* as his organism of choice as he developed projects in mutagenesis, chromosomal mechanics, radiation genetics, population genetics, and developmental problems arising from chemical and radiation treatments. As Bentley's work on the effects of radiation on fruit fly development prospered, the implications of the misuse of atomic energy for the future of mankind became ever clearer to him.

He also began to expand his work on human genetics, at both the Homewood campus and the Hopkins medical campus downtown. In one key study, he was able to use data from the Baltimore Rh Laboratory, established by obstetricians to determine over several years the *Rh* alleles of each pregnant woman in the area. In this valuable database the race of patients had been recorded, thus providing key information relating those well-characterized genetic traits to racial backgrounds. With population geneticist C. C. Li, Bentley was able to develop a model for racial intermixture showing clearly that the socially defined "black" gene pool in Baltimore had acquired a contribution of "white"

genes of about 30% over some ten generations. They introduced the important concept of “gene flow” from donor to recipient populations, which then became an important element in the analysis of the evolutionary history of populations. In a related study it was shown that there had been no significant admixture between the black and American Indian populations.

Other genetic studies showing evolutionary patterns in human populations included an interesting analysis of a religious isolate, the Dunkers of south-central Pennsylvania; this study confirmed that genetic drift, the random changes in allele frequencies that occur in small populations with patterns of endogamous breeding, also functions in human populations. Thus, over time, small isolated populations could become genetically divergent purely by random variation in allele frequencies.

Bentley also became interested in the inheritance of individual traits, such as distal hyperextensibility of the thumb, sometimes called “hitchhiker’s thumb.” By a thorough analysis he was able to show that this interesting trait was clearly inherited as an autosomal recessive, and that its frequency in the population studied was about 0.5.

In the early 1950s Bentley began to accept national and international responsibilities in educational and scientific organizations, including those with serious concerns about the danger of the expanding nuclear weapons race. Although he did not attend the very first (1957) Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs (his mentor H. J. Muller did, together with representatives from the Soviet Union and eight other countries), he had a major role in organizing later conferences that brought together Soviet and Western scientists to discuss nuclear disarmament and other global challenges at a time when such international communication was rare indeed. Bentley presented papers at the Pugwash conferences held between 1959 and 1966.

At the invitation of the U.S. State Department, Bentley assessed and reported on the postwar status of Germany’s scientific establishments. His 1950–51 analysis was considered by the government to be so sensitive that he did not have sufficiently high security clearance to read his own report! His interest in science and education was global, and he chaired committees on science education for the U.S.-Japan Committee on Science Cooperation and the Pacific Science Association.

Having been a member of its editorial board since 1948, he was called upon in a publishing crisis to accept in 1953 a temporary but demanding role as acting editor of *Science*, the leading weekly journal of the American scientific community. In that role he introduced an editorial page in each issue, against the strong opposition of those who considered editorials inappropriate in a scientific journal. Nevertheless, he persisted, and the weekly editorial remains a staple of *Science* to this day.

Bentley did not have to hold that post very long, but during his tenure as editor he published one of the more unusual editorials to appear in a scientific journal. His musical loves were very broad, and in vocal music he was especially fond of the rich contralto voice of Kathleen Ferrier, whom he knew only from recordings. Her untimely death affected him greatly, and he wrote a one-page reflection in *Science* entitled "The Instrument and the Spirit," in which he expressed his "bitter sense of personal loss." He added that instruments (such as his music system) would enable him to continue to enjoy her voice and artistry. This very sensitive side of Bentley's own spirit was almost unknown outside his circle of close friends.

Just as one marvels when a juggler is able to keep a number of oranges in the air without dropping one, to observe Bentley juggling all his classes and research students and technicians, and his editorial duties, together with meetings around the country and the world, and the many concerts that he managed to attend, was something to behold. Perhaps it would be incorrect to say that he never dropped an orange, but it didn't happen when I was watching.

Bentley became associate editor of the *QRB* in 1949, and his remarkable abilities as an author and editor soon were applied more widely. An extension of the Department of Biology was the separately endowed McCollum-Pratt Institute, which honored E. V. McCollum, who had headed biochemistry at Hopkins for many years and discovered and characterized the fat-soluble vitamins A and D in the early days, and John Lee Pratt, a generous university trustee with a special interest in trace elements. The Institute had a primary biochemical focus, and was headed by William D. McElroy, an energetic biochemist who had elucidated the nature of firefly bioluminescence. Under McElroy's leadership, the Institute sponsored a series of remarkable symposia, each of which generated a volume of contributed papers. McElroy recruited Bentley to join him in editing nine symposium volumes between 1951 and 1961, and somehow convinced Bentley to write a comprehensive summary of each symposium as well.

Those summaries turned out to be miniature books, sometimes almost a hundred pages in length. In a masterful way Bentley selected the salient features of the papers and organized them into a narrative that related them to the focus of the symposium. Some of the papers were quite ordinary, but his summaries of the papers were superb. The Institute's symposium volumes covered a wide range of topics, including copper and phosphorus metabolism, the mechanism of enzyme action, amino acid metabolism, inorganic nitrogen metabolism, the chemical bases of heredity and development, and "light and life."

I once asked Bentley when and how he had acquired the biochemi-

cal knowledge that enabled him to write those summaries with such depth and understanding. With a slight smile and his usual twinkle, he admitted that he knew very little biochemistry at the start of his McCollum-Pratt experiences, but by the end he thought he might know more than any single biochemist, having dug deeply to understand the contributions of so many workers in so many different areas. His capacity for acquiring new information of all kinds and being able to integrate and communicate it seemed unlimited.

Bentley's skill in accurately and succinctly summarizing meetings and his willingness to undertake tasks that others found too burdensome or boring eventually brought him into leadership positions in a number of academic and scientific groups. Just to list the organizations that he served as president sobers one. Each post he held involved numerous meetings and reports, and the responsibility for setting the future course of the group. Bentley served as president of the American Association of University Professors, Phi Beta Kappa, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the American Society of Human Genetics, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Association of Biology Teachers, Biological Abstracts, and the Conference of Biological Editors, for terms of office ranging from one to three years. I know of no one else who led and influenced so many important national academic organizations.

On a more local level, from 1954 to 1958 Bentley served on the Baltimore City Board of School Commissioners at the time the Supreme Court confirmed the unconstitutionality of segregation in public schools (*Brown v. Board of Education*). As an avid supporter of equal educational opportunity, he pressed for prompt compliance in the city's schools; Baltimore became one of the first school systems below the Mason-Dixon Line to desegregate, an achievement in which he was very proud to have participated.

Because of his wide-ranging interests and strong opinions on subjects of contemporary interest and concern, Bentley was invited to give series of lectures at universities, some of which ended up as books. He was a deliberate and engaging speaker, concerned always about the future of mankind, and the effect that scientific knowledge and its responsible application to human problems would have on our ultimate fate. For a long while he and many others were focused on the possibility of nuclear disaster because of the likelihood that our new-found power over atomic energy would be misused. But he was also concerned that genetic knowledge be used in constructive ways. He was fully aware of the tragic loss of life resulting from the misunderstanding and ruthless application of "eugenic principles."

The titles of Bentley's addresses, articles, and books often expressed

the themes of his messages to both professional and lay audiences. *Science and Liberal Education*, *Science and Ethical Values*, *The Timely and the Timeless: The Interrelationships of Science, Education, and Society*, and “The Centrality of Evolution in Biology Teaching” are just a few. In his 1967 address to the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, “What Man Can Be,” Bentley looked ahead to the year 2000, still a third of a century away, and speculated on what human life might be like in the future. He dwelt on agriculture and aquaculture, inevitable huge populations, the treatment and elimination of infectious diseases, the need to keep the elderly mentally active and alert, biomedical engineering and body part repair and replacement, our increasing ability to control reproduction and to lengthen lifespan, temporary sterilization to control overpopulation, genetic surgery, and the control of human behavior by artificial means. Many of his predictions came close to the mark, but not all.

Bentley speculated that because of overpopulation we would perhaps have to limit the size of families, possibly using a coupon system good for two children only, and also make sure that dreadfully handicapped children be avoided by proper prenatal diagnosis. Such ideas generated strong reactions and opposition, but he did not retreat from his beliefs. In spite of dramatic advances in the biotechnology of genetics and development, the major concerns he delineated are still very much with us today, some forty years later.

The sorry state of biology instruction in the secondary schools was another great worry for him. When he had the opportunity to chair the Board of the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study in 1959, he embraced the challenge. The planning and implementation of this remarkable curriculum reform effort became a major focus of his life. He actively recruited leaders and induced research scientists and outstanding high school teachers to work together on writing teams during several summers to develop preliminary versions of textbooks and laboratory exercises. These received two years of trials in school testing centers, after which three versions (with molecular, ecological, or more standard emphases) of modern biology courses were written and published commercially.

Before these books, evolution and human reproduction were seldom mentioned in secondary school textbooks, and modern concepts of ecology and its human implications were often missing. Molecular biology had been considered too difficult for high school students, but these attractive textbooks often employed molecular explanations. Details of DNA, protein synthesis, and the human karyotype appeared in these textbooks even before they did in many introductory college textbooks. The BSCS volumes were widely adopted, and of all the curric-

ulum reform projects of those years (including those in physics, chemistry, and mathematics), only the BSCS still thrives today, a half century later.

Bentley played a key role in the success of the BSCS. He was more than a general in these efforts—he was a foot soldier as well, writing text chapters, developing laboratory exercises, reading and editing hundreds of pages of drafts, and actually becoming a member of one of the final writing teams selected to produce the hardbound volumes, taking academic leave to do so. There is no doubt that he considered his involvement in this curriculum project one of his greatest satisfactions.

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After eighteen years on the Hopkins faculty, holding a tenured professorship and membership in the National Academy of Sciences, Bentley somewhat surprisingly acceded to persuasion by Stony Brook president-designate John Sampson Toll to give up his Hopkins appointment to become the academic vice president in a university only eight years old, but very much in an exponential growth phase. Toll and Bentley had become friends when they worked on AAUP matters in Maryland, and at conferences in Europe. Toll was chairman of the physics department at the University of Maryland at the time.

Before he could accept Toll's offer, attractive as it was, he had to deal with Suzanne Glass's *sine qua non*: She did not want to leave their carefully designed Baltimore home, and would not agree to the move unless they could duplicate it on Long Island. She meant that literally. Although it was not an easy task, Bentley accepted the challenge, and arranged to have an exact copy of their Baltimore home constructed on Long Island from the original drawings!

Still another misgiving that Bentley had about leaving Johns Hopkins was the abandonment of his beloved journal, the *Quarterly Review of Biology*, on which he had labored for more than twenty years, not only as an editor but as its savior in several financial crises. The *QRB* had been edited at Hopkins from the very beginning, forty years before. Bentley's resignation as editor became another crisis for the journal; its owner at the time, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, was unable to find an editor to replace Bentley, and planned to discontinue the journal. Bentley thereupon decided to ask me, already a Stony Brook faculty member, whether I would help him edit the journal, and I agreed. After a period of complex negotiations we managed to transfer the *QRB* from Washington to Stony Brook, together with all its files and addressograph plates. In spite of numerous challenges, we were able to publish the first issue of the 1966 volume on time, with no break in service. After his move to Stony Brook, Bentley continued

to edit the journal, and by the time he eventually left Stony Brook, he had edited the *QRB* for an unbroken stretch of forty-two years.

For the six years that he served as academic vice president in John Toll's administration at Stony Brook, Bentley was a loyal helpmate. During this period he personally interviewed dozens of candidates for major administrative and teaching positions that were being filled on the main campus, as well as applicants for medical school deanships and department chairmanships. He oversaw the establishment of a Marine Sciences Research Center, a center for continuing education, and several other auxiliary units that served the needs of the entire campus. Although burdened with administrative duties, he managed to teach an evening course in the continuing education division during those years, and then continued to teach as a regular member of the faculty after his mandatory retirement from administrative duties at age sixty-five.

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Hovering in the background throughout Bentley's life were avocational activities so intensely practiced that one wonders how he found time to perform his professional obligations. One was his love of music, already mentioned. He had taken piano lessons as a boy in China, and although he seldom played the piano in later years, he and Suzanne acquired a beautiful and ornate Knabe grand piano, which was used when they hosted musicales featuring local artists. He enjoyed all kinds of music—chamber and orchestral music, ballet, operas, vocal music (especially German lieder), and of course keyboard music.

In 1933 he brought back from Germany dozens of classical recordings (78 rpm) that he kept his entire life. He acquired a fine high fidelity system that would play his records at full volume, and even transferred his speaker system to his new home when he moved from Baltimore to Long Island. When 33 rpm records became the standard, he amassed an even larger collection that filled a wall of his living room. These were in turn replaced by CDs, and he evaluated each of them carefully. When he became impatient with friends who hadn't moved on to compact disks, he would buy them a CD player to hasten their acceptance of the new digital medium.

Stamp collecting was another activity on which he spent countless hours during much of his life. Although he collected stamps from all countries, his special interest was the stamps of China. The complex philatelic history of China during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries fascinated him, and he became a recognized expert in stamp varieties and errors. Typically he knew just where and how he had obtained every stamp, and how much it had cost him. He amassed one of the finest collections of Chinese stamps anywhere, and after his

death “The Dr. H. Bentley Glass Collection of China” was auctioned off by a leading Hong Kong firm. The auction catalogue included photos of his early life in China, and the full-color listings of his many gems filled more than eighty pages.

Although I shared his enthusiasm for music and stamp collecting, I could not quite understand or share his obsession with science fiction. He had a large library of science fiction works and, so far as I know, he had read and enjoyed every one of them.

Bentley was kindly almost to a fault, and fatherly not only to his own children and grandchildren, but also to those of others. He extended his help (and sometimes his home) to needy graduate students and to others who were temporary visitors to his comfortable and welcoming home, over which Suzanne presided with quiet dignity. From the beginning Suzanne had played a key role as a partner in Bentley’s career. She had a master’s degree in biology, shared her secretarial and editorial skills, often helped in the laboratory in the early years, and was a charming hostess for Bentley and, occasionally, for Stony Brook’s bachelor president, John S. Toll, as well. Her death in 1993 left a deep and permanent void. Suzanne and Bentley had two children, son Alan (an architect who predeceased them), and daughter Lois Edgar, a research biologist at the University of Colorado.

Some years after Suzanne’s death, Bentley moved to Boulder, Colorado, where he lived with his daughter. In addition to his many books, recordings, and stamp collections, Lois also provided a home for his beautiful grand piano. That much-loved instrument was the centerpiece of the musicale and party held to honor him and celebrate his ninetieth birthday.

In that remarkable address in 1967 mentioned above, “What Man Can Be,” Bentley looked ahead to the last third of the twentieth century and averred that “. . . we may expect that discoveries will be made that will permit many or most persons to enjoy to ninety or a full century of life [a] remarkable vigor of mind as well as body. . . .” Confirming his own prediction, Bentley Glass died in Boulder from complications of pneumonia, just one day shy of his ninety-ninth birthday.

Elected 1963; Councillor 1966–69; Committees: Advisory on Election of Members 1984–85; Bank Building 1981–82; Bank Building Program 1982–84; Council Nominees 1968–69; Lewis Award 1981–91; Library 1982–85; Membership II 1979–85; Nomination of Officers 1968–69; Publications 1974–91

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