

OBITUARY



Kelvin Dorward
1908-1965

Kelvin Dorward, Chief Staff Officer in charge of survey operations in the Plant Pest Control Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, died at his home in Vienna, Virginia, on August 31, 1965. Kelvin, or "Pappy," as he was generally known to his many friends, was best identified, nationwide, through his direct connection with the Cooperative Economic Insect Report.

Mr. Dorward was born in Gail, Texas, July 5, 1908. He was graduated from Gail High School in 1926. Continuing his education, he received an AS degree from the North Texas Agricultural College, Arlington, in 1928; a BS degree in entomology from Texas A&M College in 1930; and an MS degree in entomology from the University of Tennessee in 1931.

Following the completion of college work, he accepted a teaching assignment in the high school at Lenoir City, Tennessee. For three years, he taught biology, physiology, and mathematics, and served as principal of the junior high school the last year. For one year he served as a student engineer with the Humble Oil and Refining Company before accepting his first appointment with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. During the ensuing years he served the Department with distinction in many parts of the country.

In 1935, he began his departmental career, under the supervision of Dr. W. E. Dove, with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the Division of Screw-worm Control with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas. His next assignment, starting in March 1938, was with the

Division of Domestic Plant Quarantine, assigned to the grasshopper-control project, with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Within the period of this assignment, which ran until the summer of 1942, he worked in nearly every State west of the Mississippi and served on many special details. During the heavy grasshopper outbreak in the Midwest during the late 30's he worked in Montana and North Dakota. Within his long period of service, the family lived in 20 States.

In June of 1942, following the outbreak of World War II in late 1941, he entered the U.S. Army and served in the Sanitary Corps. During his period of service, which ran until February 1946, he supervised malaria control and sanitation work, mostly in the Southwest Pacific as Commanding Officer of the 6th Malaria Control Detachment.

He received the Asiatic-Pacific Theater Medal with four bronze stars for New Guinea, Bismarck-Archipelago, Southern Philippines, and Luzon campaigns; Philippine Liberation Medal with one bronze star; American Theater Medal; and Victory Medal. At the time of his separation from the service he held the rank of captain. In 1946 he was commissioned as a major in the reserves.

Immediately following his army service, he worked for a few months as a training officer with the Veterans Administration, but his interest in agriculture prevailed, and in April of 1946 he returned to field work in the division of grasshopper control with headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri. Except for 15 months when he served as entomologist in charge of Tobacco Insect Investigations at the North Florida Experiment Station at Quincy, Florida, the balance of his career was spent with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. From early 1949 until March of 1952, he was Assistant Division Leader for the golden nematode project, stationed at Hicksville, Long Island, N.Y. During this assignment, he traveled throughout the continental United States and greatly enlarged his circle of friends among co-workers and cooperators.

Early in 1952 he was called to Washington to head the insect survey work in the Division of Insect Detection and Identification in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine under the direction of C. F. W. Muesebeck. Following the departmental reorganization in 1953, the survey operations were broadened to include the detection of newly introduced pests and made a part of the Plant Pest Control Division. Among his primary duties in this assignment was redevelopment of a cooperative nationwide system for the timely collection and reporting of information relating to economic insects. To aid in this work, clearing houses were established in all States. He initiated publication of the weekly Cooperative Economic Insect Report, which replaced the former monthly Insect Pest Survey Bulletin. He worked closely with the Committee on Insect Surveys and Losses of the Entomological Society of America, and served as an ex officio member from the time of its inception in 1951. Operating under suggestions of the advisory committee, he pioneered the establishment of survey entomologists, an area of economic entomology that has become a fixture in cooperating States in the past 12 years. He took an active interest in general insect-detection work, with particular emphasis on insects new to the United States, encouraged participation in insect-detection workshops and the publication of information on insects not known to occur in this country. He participated in the survey phase of all insect programs conducted by the Plant Pest Control Division.

Mr. Dorward was a member of the Entomological So-

ciety of America and the Washington Entomological Society. He took an active interest in each society, serving on many committees and as an officer in Section E of the former. In 1956 and 1957 he was corresponding secretary of the Washington Entomological Society. For the duration of his assignment in Washington he served as the Civil Defense representative for the Plant Pest Control Division. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge in Lamesa, Texas, and a member of the official board of the Wesley Methodist Church in Vienna.

Mr. Dorward is survived by his wife, Thelma Faye, of 205 Courthouse Road, Vienna, Virginia; two sons, Kenneth L. of Los Angeles, California, and David E. of Fairfax, Virginia; two grandchildren; and two brothers, Maurice D. of Dallas, Texas, and Russell, of Coahuila, Mexico.

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