

A Brief History of the Mathematics Department at Buffalo State from 1914-1985

This history is limited to that of full time personnel of the mathematics department at the State University College at Buffalo from about 1914 until the current time of May 1985. This is primarily a history of the personnel in the department who served for more than one year in a full time regular appointment. The dozens of part-time and temporary persons who served in the department over this time are not included in this history although at the end of this document some are named. The many graduate assistants who worked and taught in the department are not included either although at the end of the document some are named.

Mr. Joseph F. Phillippi joined the Normal School staff in 1914 to teach mathematics. Mr. George Quackenbush, a faculty in the Industrial Arts Department, taught the six hours of mathematics required at that time of each Industrial Arts Education major. It appears that in the academic year of 1932-3 a Jennie Robson was hired as an Instructor in Mathematics and Education. This information was found while researching the *Elms*, the college yearbook, in Butler Library. She appears is shown along with Mr. Phillippi as members of the mathematics faculty in both the 1933 and the 1934 yearbooks. Mr. Phillippi is listed as the Head of the Mathematics Department and professor of mathematics. Ms. Robson does not appear in any later yearbooks. Joseph Phillippi had the reputation of being an excellent teacher. He taught the mothers of Dr. Mabel D. Montgomery and Dr. John J. Slivka who later became members of this same department.

About 1934, Buffalo Normal School became Buffalo State Teachers college. The college offered a bachelors of science degree in teaching. There were only four divisions (called departments officially) in the college at that time. These were Art Education, Elementary Education (including certification through 8th grade), Home Economics Education and Industrial Arts Education. The Normal School moved to the present campus on Elmwood Avenue in Buffalo about 1931 before it became a four year college granting a degree. The college had a campus school, School of Practice, associated with it. The School of Practice had a program which at that time began with kindergarten and ran through 9th grade. Many of the 7th, 8th and 9th grade classes were taught by faculty who served in departments of the college and taught a class or two in the School of Practice. Other "junior high school" faculty were on the staff of the

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School of Practice. One or two of these faculty did teach a college class now and then.

In the fall of 1933, Harry C. Johnson joined the School of Practice faculty to teach some junior high school mathematics as well as college mathematics. In the fall of 1934, Reuben S. Ebert joined Joseph Phillippi in the mathematics department. He apparently replaced Jennie Robson. He also taught a class of mathematics in the School of Practice. Although the yearbooks refer to the mathematics department, President Harry W. Rockwell did not consider the two mathematics faculty constituted a department. Joseph Phillippi died unexpectedly at about this time. He is last pictured in the 1936 yearbook. Apparently Harry Johnson was moved from the faculty of the School of Practice to that of the college. Both he and Reuben Ebert taught the 7th and 8th grade mathematics in the School of Practice. There was just one class in each grade. The 9th grade had been eliminated sometime in the late thirties or very early forties.

In the early forties, President Rockwell announced that he would create a department of mathematics as soon as one or the other of these two faculty, Harry Johnson and Reuben Ebert, earned a doctorate. Harry Johnson earned his degree in either 1943 or 1944. The president did not create a department of mathematics. One year later Reuben Ebert earned his doctor's degree, and Harry Rockwell created the Mathematics Department and appointed Ebert as chairman and professor. In those years the college president made all decisions and usually consulted with no one unless he chose to do so. The college was quite small with fewer than 1,000 students and a small number of faculty. Appointments such as chairmen were for life or until the president decided to make a change. Harry Johnson held the rank of assistant professor.

In the fall of 1946, Paul W. Eberman joined the mathematics department as an instructor. In 1947, Harry Johnson sought "greener pastures" and left to join the faculty at the University of Minnesota.

At this time the mathematics department had very limited course offerings. Math. 100, General Mathematics, was required of all elementary education majors and constituted the course with the most sections offered. The six hours of mathematics, Math. 102 and Math. 104, required of all Industrial Arts majors were taught by the department members and on occasion by George Quackenbush. Mr. Quackenbush was soon moved to full

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time teaching of other I.A. courses so the mathematics staff picked up all of those courses. There were a limited number of mathematics electives offered. College algebra and trigonometry were offered each semester with analytical geometry offered frequently. A one-semester calculus course was offered on very rare occasions. The department continued to teach the 7th and 8th grade mathematics in the School of Practice. This school was housed in what today is Bacon Hall.

In September 1947, Albert J. Penn joined the mathematics department as an assistant professor. Mathematics was not his field. President Rockwell wanted to hire Albert Penn's wife, Elizabeth, in the education department, but she would not accept his offer unless he hired Al also. Because of the then existing nepotism rules, he could hire Al for one year only. President Rockwell promised both of them that he would do all he could to have Al Penn hired by the University of Buffalo, a private university across town at that time. Both Al and Betty, earned their doctorates at Columbia University before the end of the academic year, and with President Rockwell's help, Al was hired to teach education administration at the University of Buffalo in the fall of 1948.

Paul Eberman took a leave of absence effective in mid-December of 1947. Rudolph J. Cherkauer was hired as an instructor to replace Paul officially as of January 1, 1948. Rudolph (Jim) had been a student at Buffalo State and was working on a masters degree at the University of Buffalo at the time. Since the college fall semester ran through most of January of 1948 as did the semester at the university, Prof. Ebert had to do a good deal of juggling of classes among himself and Al Penn with about three weeks left in the semester to permit Jim Cherkauer to teach full time at State and complete his classes at the University of Buffalo simultaneously. Jim Cherkauer taught both college classes and the 7th grade mathematics (including homeroom and guidance) for those three weeks.

In the fall of 1948, the college experienced its first major growth in history. The student body was nearly doubled in size in that one year. The faculty size increased by over thirty persons. All of the existing and newly hired faculty, assembled one evening, just prior to the start of the fall semester, in the foyer of what is now Rockwell Hall to meet each other. That was the last such greeting of new faculty in the history of the college. It may have been the only such meeting as never before had the

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college hired so many new faculty at one time. Large hires after that time took place but the faculty size prohibited such an occurrence again.

The mathematics department was allotted two additional faculty in the fall 1948. President Rockwell hired Cecil T. Rodney and Carl Stamp to fill those two positions. Cecil came from the now defunct Sampson College where he taught mathematics. Cecil was hired as an assistant professor. Carl had been a principal of a school in the Clarence school system. Harry Rockwell hired Carl at the college so that he would have a job while he looked for another administrative job. Both Cecil and Carl were excellent teachers. Carl, an instructor, stayed for two years when he left to become associate superintendent of schools in a system near Jamestown, New York. When Carl left, George Laug an instructor in the biology department, was assigned part-time to the mathematics department. George taught mathematics classes on and off over the next few years.

The only new offering of the mathematics department at this time was the course Math. 303, Mathematics for Elementary Teachers. This course proved to be so popular as an on-campus and off-campus course, that a graduate version of the course was soon developed and offered as a 500 level course. The department was strictly a service department at this time.

In the fall of 1948, the ten former teachers colleges in New York were formed into what became the nucleus of the State University of New York. All existing instructors were promoted to the rank of assistant professor and the rank of instructor was eliminated. It came back into existence sometime later. This promotion in rank was not with a raise in pay which was a direct violation of the regulations established by SUNY as the Policies of the Board of Trustees.

In the fall of 1951, Harvey M. Rice became the second president of the college. President Rockwell had retired at the end of the 1950 college year. Dr. Ralph Horn had been acting president for the 1950-1 academic year. In a short time Harvey Rice imposed a requirement in General Education for "all" students. Although the faculty, with some reluctance, designed a 31-hour block of required courses, President Rice did not think that the existing college structure was designed to give this new program the support he expected. He created a new division of General Education. He appointed a director, William Baker a graduate of Buffalo State Teach-

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ers College, and a staff of faculty to teach the required 31-hour program. Like most requirements of this sort, exceptions were made. The requirement was reduced for Industrial Arts students for what appeared to be entirely political and not educational reasons. This strong armed approach of imposing upon the students and staff a program from above was doomed from the start unless radical changes were to take place.

Mathematics was assigned a two semester hour course , GS 103, Mathematics in Modern Life. Mr. Wally Westphal, a graduate of Buffalo State, was hired by the Director of General Education to teach GE.103. Wally was not a member of the mathematics department. He was a member of the General Education Division.

At this time the members of the mathematics department were moved to a room in the basement of the Administration Building (Rockwell Hall) which had formerly been half of the women's locker room. In all there were about 10 or 12 faculty assigned to this room. Ebert, Cherkauer and Rodney were the department at the time. Westphal was housed with them also. The rest of the faculty housed in this room were from the Art Education and Music departments. Teaching loads in the department varied from 15 to 21 hours a semester and the classes were large in size. Sometimes a 7th or 8th grade mathematics class was counted in this load, and at other times such a class would be tacked onto the college load. Jim Cherkauer was now teaching several classes in mathematics and science in the School of Practice. In one semester he taught five classes in the School of Practice and four in the mathematics department. The School of Practice had doubled in size as the college grew. There were now two sections of each junior high class. President Harvey Rice stopped the practice of using college staff to teach junior high courses soon after he came to State. Jim Cherkauer's classes in the School of Practice at the time were assigned to others early in that semester. Since he had five college classes at the time, his load was cut significantly early in the semester. Westphal taught seven classes of GE 103 each semester. He generally had over 200 students with no help of any sort with his work. His morale was rock bottom.

In 1955, Central Office in Albany announced that the mathematics and science departments could offer programs to elementary education majors which "extended the certification into the early secondary

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grades." This fancy euphemism was used to "fool" the University of Buffalo, our cross town rival, about the real purpose of this new program. UB together with the other private universities and colleges of the state claimed that they could turn out all of the necessary teachers in these fields for the mushrooming junior high school enrollment in the state. The WWII babies and the first of the "baby boomers" were just entering junior high. The demand for teachers in the junior high schools was more than could be handled by existing programs despite all of the claims to the contrary. Buffalo State was entering secondary education by the back door. Whether or not the ploy fooled anyone is moot today, but it is doubtful that anyone was misled by what was taking place.

In the fall of 1956, Paul Hilaire joined the staff to set up a professional sequence for the students in this extension of certification program. Although these students were all elementary education majors, the mathematics faculty were assigned as advisors to all of them.

The department now had four full time faculty - Ebert, Rodney, Cherkauer and Hilaire. In addition, Westphal was teaching the general education mathematics, and George Laug was called upon frequently to teach a course or two a semester. GE 103 had grown to the point where each department faculty member had two sections each semester and Westphal taught seven a semester.

Like all institutions of higher education at that time, Buffalo State continued to grow rapidly. In the fall of 1958, Dr. Mabel D. Montgomery joined the mathematics department. She was the first Ph.D. in pure mathematics (topology) in the department, but had been working in the registrar's office at the University of Buffalo. Jim Cherkauer was taking graduate courses at UB at the time and had been in several classes with Mabel. Reuben Ebert agreed to hire a woman for the department and found Mabel to be ideal for the opening. She would be very helpful in developing and teaching geometry courses in our new program which had been initiated that semester. Two of the colleges in SUNY had been selected to offer a major in secondary mathematics and secondary English starting in the fall of 1958. Buffalo State was one of these. It was critical that the department hire someone who could help it develop and teach this new major. For the first time in its history the department had its own majors. For totally unexplained reasons Albany would not permit either

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English or Mathematics to admit any freshmen into these programs for two years. All of the students had to be recruited from among those already enrolled at the college. All of the extension students immediately applied for entry into the new secondary certification program.

In the fall of 1959, Guy B. Torchinelli joined the mathematics department. With the new major in secondary mathematics the offerings of the department were growing rapidly. A new president, Dr. Paul G. Bulger, joined the staff this same semester. Harvey Rice had left the college about a year before this and again Dr. Ralph Horn served as interim president for that time. At about this time the legislature changed the name of the College to the State University College of Education at Buffalo. (This will not jive with the "official" records of the college as these records have never been kept well.)

With the start of the 1960-1 academic year two new faculty joined the department. Virginia S. Trasher and Jack Barr brought the size of the department to seven full time members. The department admitted its first freshman to its secondary education major that semester.

During the 1961-2 academic year, Reuben S. Ebert announced his retirement. The vice president for academic affairs and the division director asked the department to submit a name to them for the chairmanship. The department was offered a new line for a chairperson only if it accepted a particular person the division director had in mind. The department had hired that person to teach the previous summer and was not satisfied with her qualifications to head the department or to teach in the department. In a meeting of the department in May the department voted by secret ballot of 7 to 0 to recommend Dr. Jim Cherkauer to the director as chairman of the department. In the summer of 1962, Dr. Cecil Rodney was appointed to be the second chairman of the department.

It was not until the fall of 1962 that the department saw any further growth. Dr. Sam Stern and Dorothy Trautman, a Buffalo State Graduate from the "extension" program in mathematics, were added to the staff bringing us to nine full time faculty. In this same year President Bulger dissolved the General Education Division and placed each of the course offerings in the academic department which should have handled them in the first place. He did this to raise the morale of the college faculty which had found this program as administered to be very divisive. The faculty

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had voted overwhelmingly in the fall to request the new president to dissolve this division. The mathematics department chose not to hire Wally Westphal so he departed at the end of the year. GS 103 was changed to Math. 103 and became a three credit hour course. As this move was being made, Dr. Lorraine, Director of Elementary Education, asked the department to develop a three course nine hour sequence in mathematics to be required of elementary education majors. In time this dropped to two courses, then to one course, and finally to one recommended by not required course in mathematics for the elementary majors.

For the first time in its history the department was assigned a secretary. Cecil Rodney and Mrs. Joanne Zimmerman, the new secretary, moved to what had been the Men's Faculty room on the top floor of the Administration Building. The other eight full time staff remained in the basement room. The large room was subdivided into three smaller rooms. The mathematics faculty filled all three rooms and for the first time did not share an office with other faculty from other departments.

In the fall of 1963, the need for additional faculty for the expanding programs and service teaching was so great that the department added four new members - William H. Bailey, Dorothy A. Kennedy, Richard Twaddle and James E. Westrope. Dorothy Trautman had resigned in May to continue her graduate studies. A new B.A. in mathematics was initiated with the start of the fall semester. The department had developed this program and recommended it through the proper channels two years prior to its initiation. Sometime in this era the college name was changed once more. It became the State University of New York College at Buffalo or informally Buffalo State College or Buffalo State.

A record number of new faculty were added to the department in the fall of 1964. Virginia Trasher had departed in May when her husband was hired to teach mathematics at Geneseo State College. The nine new faculty were William T. Bailey, David Blaeuer, Bernice Burros, Kwan-Wei Chen, Richard C. Diedrich, Robert Ludwig, Gary T. Musser, Dr. Sigmund Smith and Richard A. Wiesen. The department had now grown to 19 full time faculty. Jack Barr was on leave for the next two years while he pursued graduate work. As more and more students elected mathematics as a major or took electives in mathematics, the demands on the department kept increasing. Cecil Rodney had received a second three year appointment to serve as

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chairman following the department's recommendation to the administration.

The academic year 1975-6 saw Mrs. Jean Banks replace Mrs. Joanne Zimmerman as the department secretary. Jean stayed with the department until the end of the academic year 1978-9. Six additional faculty were added to the department in the fall. These were Richard Dahlke, Ruth E. Heintz, replacing Jim Cherkauer who was serving as Professor for Individual Studies, June McArtney, Rudolf Meyer, Hollis Tibbetts and Dorothy Trautman. This was Dorothy's second time as a member of the department. Rudolf Meyer came to Buffalo State from UB to develop and teach classes in computer science. Since Jim Cherkauer had recruited him at the urging of the vice president for academic affairs, the vice president decided Rudolf's home would be with mathematics as there was no area of computer science on the campus.

In 1966, Sigmund Smith moved on to division director and the department hired Dr. Jagjit Bakshi (differential equations) as his replacement. Jack Barr was reappointed to the department staff for his second tour of duty. Larry Coon and Gregory Roy were hired as instructors in the department. Both had graduated from the department's secondary program. The entire department was moved to Cassety Hall where each person had his/her own individual office for the first time since the department was created. At the end of the academic year in 1967, four of the newer faculty left Buffalo State to either continue their education or take a position elsewhere. Leaving were William H. Bailey, Richard Twaddle, Gary Musser and Richard Dahlke.

The 1967-8 academic year began with five new faculty in the department. These were Robert C. Frascatore, Dr. Thomas A. Mott (real analysis), Dr. Ki-Choul Oum (complex analysis), Robert C. Schmoyer and James D. Shaw. (Later records will show Ki-Choul as Ken K. Ohm.) In this year the department was authorized to develop and propose a M.A. degree program in mathematics. The department was still growing and the demand for mathematics as a major or as an elective seemed to have no upper limit. Over the summer of 1967, Dr. E. K. Fretwell Jr. became the fourth president of the college. For the previous academic year Dr. Houston T. Robison had been acting as the interim president. During the academic year Rudolf Meyer requested that the Vice President for Academic Affairs

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move him from the department where he felt he did not belong and was not accepted as a bona fide member. His wish was granted and he was moved to a newly developing area of technology.

Cecil Rodney retired at the end of the summer of 1968. Dorothy Trautman and Greg Roy both moved on to other arenas. Greg went into public school teaching and Dorothy entered a doctoral program at Ohio State University. Dr. Jim Cherkauer returned to the department from Individual Studies to accept an appointment as "temporary" chairman of the department for the coming academic year as recommended by the department. The department was to search the country for a new chairman during the 1968-9 academic year. There were no hirings of permanent personnel this year. All appointments were made on a temporary basis while the department searched for potential faculty who could help bring about a successful initiation of the M.A. program which had won approval on the condition that the department hire persons who were well qualified in areas of pure mathematics. (A team of experts in the field had visited the campus in the fall of 1968 and made these recommendations to the college administration.) The department had only a small minority of such persons. For the first time the department was to consider publications and continued research as a part of the work load - a factor eventually lost sight of as the department went through a series of chairpersons as well as a number of different deans with entirely different priorities. The M.A. program in mathematics was approved to get underway by 1969, but its future hinged on developing the proper staff to handle this program. Ms. Marcia Gliszczynski joined the department as a second full time secretary in the fall of 1968. Her position soon became part-time mathematics and part-time English. She was replaced a few years later by Mrs. Patricia Morin. The department, after a long search including bringing potential chairmen to the college for interviews, recommended to the administration the appointment of Jim Cherkauer to a three year term as chairman. The offer was made and accepted.

September 1969, saw the addition to the department of Dr. Joseph Barback, a specialist in logic, George Georgantas, finishing his work in algebra at SUNY at Buffalo, Dr. Bill Kaltounis in mathematics/education, Dr. Julie Liu (Chen), in topology and Dr. John J. Slivka in probability and statistics. This was the start of augmenting the mathematics faculty with

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persons well qualified for handling the new M.A. program, advising the majors and continuing to conduct research and publishing. The department initiated a program of hiring graduate assistants from among its majors in the masters programs. This concept continued until a future dean decided to transfer the lines to another department which did not have a graduate program. As chairman, Cherkauer spent considerable time and effort to get faculty without the doctorate to make great efforts to do so. Five of the faculty completed Ph. D. degrees in Mathematics Education at SUNY at Buffalo, formerly UB, during his term as chairperson. The department was still the home for the mathematics education programs and students. It was divided between pure mathematics and mathematics education with the latter being the larger element.

Mrs. Bernice Burros, Dr. Jagjit Bakshi and Larry Coon did not return for the 1970-1 academic year. Using this opportunity to continue strengthening the pure mathematical element of the department, the department hired James Guyker, awaiting his Ph. D. in analysis, and Dr. Edward Newberger whose field was complex analysis. The department now had a solid core of faculty who would make the M.A. program both strong and substantial.

At the start of the 1971-2 academic year, Dr. Richard C. Diedrich left the department to follow a career in administration. He became associate dean of the Faculty of Social and Natural Sciences in which mathematics was the largest department. For the first time in some years, the department lost the line Dick filled. The department shrank by one full time position with his departure and continued to grow smaller over the next several years. Jim Cherkauer's appointment as chairman carried through to the end of the academic year, but he had notified the department and administration the previous year that he would not seek another term. The department was told that it would have to search within itself for a new chairperson as there would be no line for the position coming from the administration. The hey day of mathematics and its phenomenal growth of the past few years was clearly at an end.

Dr. Richard A. Wiesen assumed the position of chairperson in the fall of 1972. Paul Hilaire had retired at the end of the previous year, but the department was not permitted to hire anyone else in mathematics education as his replacement. Dr. Alwin C. Green, whose field was in applied

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mathematics, joined the staff this year. The line vacated by Paul Hilaire had not been lost as had been Diedrich's. The year saw a very definite decline in the number of students electing mathematics as well as majoring in mathematics or secondary mathematics. This decline was to continue for several semesters. Dr. Bill Kaltsounis left for another position at the end of the year. His replacement was assigned to a temporary line with the provision it could not be used in the field of mathematics education.

Mrs. Dorothy Kennedy retired at the end of the 1973-4 academic year. She was replaced by Dr. Michael Boyd the following September. His field was applied mathematics. The emphasis in mathematics was moving nationwide from the pure mathematics to an emphasis in applied mathematics. Mike was the last full time person hired in the mathematics department until the fall of 1981.

Dr. George Georgantas left the department at the end of the 1974-5 academic year for a position at the Rochester Institute of Technology when the administration would not grant him continuing appointment despite the recommendations of the department and the dean. This seemed to be an omen of what was to take place within the department over the next few years.

At the end of the 1975-6 academic year, Dr. Richard Wiesen moved to the position of associate dean vacated by Dr. Diedrich who assumed a higher position in the college administration. Dr. William T. Bailey was appointed as the new chairperson for a period of two years starting in September of 1976.

In August of 1976, the department was moved from Cassety Hall to Bishop Hall. Bishop like Cassety had been one of the oldest dormitories on the campus and had been taken over for faculty offices. The entire department was housed on the third floor of the building along with about three faculty from English or Journalism. This marked the first time all of the mathematics staff was housed on one floor of a building.

No changes occurred in the department until the fall of 1978 when Al Green replaced Bill Bailey as department chairman. President Fretwell had left the college near the end of the 1977-8 academic year, and Dr. Barbara R. Frey served as interim president for the 1978-9 college year. At the end of that academic year Mike Boyd left the department. He was not replaced with a full time faculty member. Mrs. Jean Banks, depart-

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ment secretary, retired effective in the fall of 1979.

Mrs. Alma Bonner became the new secretary for the department. Mrs. Patricia L. Morin, who had been a part-time secretary in the department for over a year, left to become a full time secretary with the Great Lakes Laboratory which had taken over all of the mathematics department's classrooms in the Science Building about 1973 or 1974.

During the summer of 1979, Dr. D. Bruce Johnstone became the fifth president of the college. In a very short time President Johnstone had ordered the mathematics department to offer remedial courses in elementary and junior high school mathematics to those students admitted to the college who did not achieve well on one or both tests the department created for the incoming freshman to take before enrolling in the college. The standards for passing relative easy tests were kept very low, but despite that hundreds of incoming freshman had to take one or two remedial courses offered by the mathematics department. The first course, almost exclusively arithmetic, yielded no college credit. The second course, almost exclusively made up of junior high school mathematics, did yield three units of college credit. A significant portion of the mathematics department's teaching assignments went towards offering these course to large number of students.

No personnel changes occurred until the fall of 1981, when Lorretta Scheu joined the department. She remained with the department for this academic year and the first semester of the academic year 1982-3, when she resigned to pursue a career of raising a family. In August of 1982, Dr. David Blaeuer, who had been on leave for two years, resigned to take up a position in Ohio.

There were no other changes in the full time faculty of the department until the fall of 1984 when Dr. Gary Myers joined the department after the administration of the college accepted the department's proposal to change emphasis in its majors from a rather pure mathematics to an emphasis on computational mathematics and computer usage. These were Dr. Myers' fields and he was to be instrumental in helping the department create new courses in these areas. Ms. June M. McArtney retired at end of this academic year.

No mention of temporary faculty has been included in this brief and

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limited history, although there are a number of names which come to mind. The department records simply are not complete enough to identify all of these people. Many names will be omitted. Some first names have been forgotten. Those that come to mind include Al Spangler, Paul Pang, Sherrie Lawn, Sister St. Augustine Ball, John O'Lear and Sheila Moesch. Temporary faculty whose first names escape me include DiSelig and Democko.

The department has employed a number of part-time faculty in recent years. Paul J. Schillo has probably been the one with the longest service. From all appearances it looks as though there will be many more in the future as institutions of higher education are employing ever increasing numbers of part-time faculty in order to keep budgets within significantly reduced bounds.

For a period of eight to ten years the department had a series of graduate assistants who taught courses in the department. Unfortunately, a complete record of these assistants does not seem to exist in the department files. The following seven names do come to mind though - John Clemens, Jerry Cone, Beverley Hill, John Johnstone, Art Moslow, Frank Newton and Daniel Rozler.

This history was researched and written in 1979 and 1985 by Rudolph J. Cherkauer from existing department personnel files, department minutes, college yearbooks, and by interviewing members of the department and using whatever other sources that could help gather the data. Editorial revisions were made in February 1996.

This history is by no means definitive or all inclusive. It is an attempt to put some of the history of this department on written record.

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