the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

His benevolence will be felt by the Cabot Conservation Fund, and by those who are recipients of monies from the Virginia Wellington Cabot Fund at Radcliffe, set up in honor of his wife. His unbridled energy will be remembered by many and carried on, especially considering that among his living relatives are 29 grandchildren and 23 great-grandchildren.

JED WILLIAMSON

CHARLES STACY FRENCH
1907-1995

Charles Stacy French, American Alpine Club member since 1937, and former Director of the Carnegie Institution's Department of Plant Physiology and Professor of Biology at Stanford University, died October 13 at the age of 88. Born in Lowell, Massachusetts, he was educated at Loomis Academy and Harvard University where he received a doctorate in biology in 1934. He was very involved in mountaineering and skiing activities with the Harvard Alpine and Skiing Club, climbing often in the White Mountains and skiing at Tuckerman's Ravine. He was also involved in and led expeditions to the Alps where he climbed the Matterhorn and had many wonderful climbing adventures.

After the completion of his doctorate Stacy French worked as a research fellow at the California Institute of Technology. He also found time to go on a number of climbing expeditions with Norman Clyde and his good friend and fellow botanist, Carl Sharsmith (longtime ranger at Tuolomne Meadows in Yosemite National Park). He climbed Mount Whitney, Mount Shasta, Mount Hood and Mount Rainier, and was a member of a climbing party led by Norman Clyde that established a new route on the Hotlun Glacier of Mt. Shasta in 1934.

Stacy French was an Austin Teaching Fellow at Harvard Medical School and also taught at the University of Chicago and the University of Minnesota before being chosen as the Director of the Department of Plant Physiology in 1947. Aside from the main labs on Stanford University Campus, the department maintained research field stations at Point Reyes National Seashore and Mather and Tioga Pass just outside the western and eastern boundaries of Yosemite National Park. Part of the work at the Yosemite stations was to develop range grasses for various altitudes. The Tioga Research Station was above timberline and focused on alpine grasses. He would make yearly pilgrimages to oversee the work going on at these research stations and would camp and hike with his family in the Sierras as part of these excursions.

A member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Mr. French also partipated in numerous scientific and professional organizations. He was active in the Committee for Green Foothills and the Friends of Hidden Villa (local environmental organizations which he loved dearly). He was also a longtime member of the American Alpine Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Explorer's Club and the Sierra Club. He was married to Margaret Wendell Coolidge of Cambridge, Massachusetts for 54 years and is survived by two children, Helena Stacy French of Arlington, Massachusetts and Charles Ephraim French of Santa Barbara, California.

CHARLES EPHRAIM FRENCH

NELLO PACE
1917-1995

Nello Pace, one of our most versatile members, who joined the AAC in 1955, died June 17, 1995 of prostate cancer at the age of 78. Nello specialized in environmental physiology, which he once defined as the "study of all the discomforts known to man." To do this, he endured many of the discomforts himself, climbing Himalayan peaks to study the effects of low oxygen levels on humans, traveling to Antarctica to record the effects of subfreezing temperatures, and even serving at a front-line unit during the Korean war to study combat fatigue. He also pioneered the study of weightlessness and its effects on the body. One of few experts in the field of gravitational physiology in the 1960s, he served as a consultant to NASA and conducted some of the first studies of weightlessness on orbiting monkeys.

Pace's most enduring interest was high altitude physiology, and to study it he spearheaded an effort to build a high-altitude laboratory on White Mountain in California. He directed the White Mountain Research Station, the highest permanent year-round research laboratory in North America, for 27 years. From labs at 4,000 feet in Bishop, California, and at the 11,000-foot level, the 12,500-foot level and the 14,246-foot summit of White Mountain he conducted numerous studies of the effects of low oxygen, and encouraged experiments in fields such as biology, physics, astronomy, botany and zoology. There he and colleague F. Duane Blume developed a respirator that was used by climbers in a 1971 ascent of Mount Everest. In 1983 the research station laboratory at 12,500 feet on Mount Bancroft was named the Nello Pace Laboratory in his honor.

Pace was born in Richmond, California, June 20, 1916, and grew up in the San Francisco Mission District. Upon graduation from Mission High