F. PAUL ANDERSON AWARD

15.4.1 The Board approves the establishment of the F. Paul Anderson Award to honor a member for notable achievement, outstanding work or service in any field of the Society. This award is the highest ASHRAE award.

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15.4.2 To be awarded this honor, a member's accomplishments should include exceptional leadership in the HVAC&R industry, ASHRAE, and in society. Broad-based activity of outstanding value to industry in the HVAC&R field such as consulting, contracting, engineering, design and considerable related activity within the Society are desirable qualifications.

15.4.3 Nominations for the award shall be received by the Honors and Awards Committee for consideration, and the committee shall recommend to the BOD a candidate for approval. Approval of this award shall be by secret ballot of the BOD and two or more negative votes shall cause the rejection of any proposed candidate.

15.4.4 In submitting the name of the candidate for the F. Paul Anderson Award to the BOD for vote, the Honors and Awards Committee shall include, in addition to the biographical record, a statement of reason for the selection of the candidate nominated. See Appendix F-1 and F-2 for history of the award and Appendix F-3 for a sample statement.

15.4.5 Form of the award is a medallion and plaque. In addition, a medallion and ribbon that may be worn around the neck will also be provided, if requested by the award recipient. Transportation expenses will be reimbursed in accordance with ASHRAE's Travel Reimbursement Policy, if the award recipient is not otherwise reimbursed by the Society, to attend the meeting to receive their award.

APPENDIX F-2: ASHRAE INSIGHTS ARTICLE - June 1987 - Bluegrass Chapter Answers: Who is F. Paul Anderson?

Society's highest award is named for past president

By Glen Perkins
Bluegrass Chapter Historian

Most of us who have been associated with ASHRAE for any length of time are familiar with the name F. Paul Anderson, and are award that the Society's highest honor given each year is the F. Paul Anderson Award for Scientific Achievement. The majority of ASHRAE members probably do not know more about Anderson than that of an award given in his name.

After learning of F. Paul Anderson association with the University of Kentucky for more than 40 years, I determined to compile at least a brief history of this man of such significance and accomplishment in the Society, who acquired these in the heart of our own Bluegrass Chapter.

The information in this history was acquired from the University of Kentucky College of Engineering Library.

F. Paul Anderson was born at South Bend, Indiana, February 10, 1867. He graduated from Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana in 1890 and received the Professional Mechanical Engineer degree in 1894.

In 1981, Mr. Anderson was appointed professor of mechanical engineering and Dean of the School of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Kentucky. He served the University continuously until his death in 1934.

Dean Anderson's directing genius established the college of Engineering as one of the top schools in the nation. Known affectionately throughout the country among engineers and former students as "Little Paul" and the "Little Dean", his students reflected his vision and outlook..

Under his leadership, the college was one of the first in the nation to introduce electrical engineering as a major course of study. He pioneered culturally related studies as a necessary part of engineering studies.

The annual Christmas party, a dahlia garden, the first rail from a railroad laid in Kentucky, the library in the old "wood shop" at Dicker Hall, all were evidences of Dean Anderson's manner of making the teaching and study of engineering colorful.

While studying at Purdue, Dean Anderson was undergoing training to become the superintendent of Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company in South Bend, Indiana. His father, John Wesley Anderson, had been superintendent there for more than 24 years.

Dean Anderson did not come to Kentucky with the intention of making teaching his life work. He had planned to spend one year here and then return to Studebaker Brothers. He became so fascinated with the training of engineers, however, that he put off the final decision concerning his returning to Studebaker for five years. By the expiration of that period, he had decided to devote his life to building a notable College of Engineering at the University of Kentucky.

Directs exhibition

In 1893 he directed the preparation of an exhibit of drawing and shop projects for the Columbian Exposition, held in St. Louis. Included were elaborate displays submitted by all of the Land Grant schools. The exposition was organized primarily to give the American public the opportunity to witness the results of programs established under the Morrill Act of 1860, especially those directed toward training of men for the engineering profession and mechanical arts. In 1894, Dean Anderson served on the International Jury of Awards. In 1896 with Dr. M.L. Pence, Professor of Physics, he conducted one of the first X-ray studies in America, and later that year, he developed a hauling chart that revolutionized railroad locomotive loading operations.

Contributions to railroads

For 25 years he was Engineer of Tests for the Southern Railway Company, during which time he implemented many practices that contributed valuable improvements to railroad operations. Among the more notable were the stereopticon method of instructing trainmen; a logical method of loading long timber extending over two or three cars; a method of firing locomotives with bituminous coal without making smoke; and preparation of a set of specifications defining the physical characteristics of all materials used by a railroad.

In 1921 Dean Anderson was appointed director of research for the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers (ASHVE) in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was away from the University for the entire year, but he would return to his campus office once a month to keep in contact with college affairs. From August 1, 1922 until August 1, 1925 he arranged to direct the research activities from his campus office, returning to Pittsburg once a month.

Important scientific studies

During his four-year tenure as director, 62 scientific papers were published. Primarily, these papers contained the findings of studies on heating, ventilating and air-conditioning. The most important studies conducted were those directed toward development of a comfort zone of atmosphere. The findings of these studies have been used to establish an international standard applicable to all problems related to air conditioning.

For three years, Dean Anderson was a member of the engineering division of the National Research Council. In 1927 he was elected president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. Other honors during this time included membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts.

Award honors Anderson

In 1930, ASHVE decided to give a gold medal each year to the person who had made the greatest contribution in that field. The award was appropriately named in honor of F. Paul Anderson, who, according to president Thornton Lewis, had "directed the education of more engineers engaged in the heating and ventilating profession than any other man in the world."

At the time of his death, Dean Anderson was directing considerable attention toward building and equipping a laboratory to conduct studies on the effect of sunlight on plants and animals in relation to the comfort zone of atmosphere. The laboratory had been made possible through the gifts of Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, New York City. Dean Anderson firmly believed that energy from the sun is the most important element in all of nature's forces for the full development of all living things. He believed that it could be substantiated that sun energy in combination with the comfort zone of atmosphere would product an ideal living environment.

Philosophy on teaching

Dean Anderson pursued a definite philosophy in reference to the training of men. He believed that men should be taught to work as a means of achieving the highest level of effectiveness and happiness. He believed that all engineering courses should be taught with primary emphasis on fundamentals, leaving specialized training to the industries. He believed the engineer should be broad in his tastes and sympathies, and that this could be achieved by surrounding the student with examples of beauty expressed by rare plants, animals and minerals.
One of Dean Anderson's greatest achievements was the cultivation of friendship with leaders of the engineering field, first, as a means of stimulating his own purposes for training men, and second, for the purpose of seeking out the many industrial opportunities for the placement of his students. He made every effort to give his students exposure to the arts do that they would not only derive pleasure from reading, but would acquire the faculty of expression in their writing and speaking.

On April 9, 1934, Dean Anderson died following an operation. "He had a host of friends," said University of Kentucky president Frank L. McVey, "and was loved by his students." "Little Paul", one of the nation's foremost engineers and educators, has served for forty-three years as professor and Dean of the College of Engineering, which he had guided to a level of excellence unsurpassed by any other school of engineering.