Professor Lynne Abel (Classics), who served for a quarter of a century (1977-2003) as Associate Dean for Undergraduate Education in the College of Arts and Sciences, passed away after a courageous struggle with multiple myeloma. She is survived by her husband of 42 years, John Abel (Professor Emeritus of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Cornell), by her sister, Karen Lee and brother, William Snyder, by her daughter, Britt and son, William, and by her grandchildren, Will and Natasha. In accordance with her wishes, there was no memorial service after her death. Her memory was, however, honored posthumously by the College of Arts and Sciences Advisory Council on September 27, 2007, when the creation of the Lynne S. Abel College Scholar Endowment was announced. Another fund at Cornell, the Virginia K. and William Snyder Cornell Tradition Fellowship for under-represented students, was created by Lynne in collaboration with her mother and bears the names of her parents. It reflects the determination to support education and to work for social justice through which Lynne Abel, loyal to her parents, chose to give meaning to her life.

Lynne graduated from Cornell with a B.A. degree in 1962, a major in History and German, and spent a DAAD fellowship year in Freiburg, but her growing interest in ancient Greece led to graduate study in Classics at Stanford, where she studied Greek history with Antony Raubitschek and earned an M.A. degree in 1966 and a Ph.D. degree in 1974. When her husband, John, accepted a position in Civil Engineering at Cornell, she began working as an assistant to the Dean of Arts and Sciences in 1974 and an Adjunct Assistant Professor in Classics soon thereafter. In 1977, she assumed the position of Associate Dean for Undergraduate Education, adding to
her duties as the dean in charge of the College Scholar and Independent Major programs, the responsibility of supervising the college’s Academic Advising Center and Office of Records and Scheduling, as well as the task of chairing the two most important faculty committees of the college, Educational Policy and Academic Records. Over the years, Lynne became well known not only to the college’s entering students, but also to their parents, conducting a legendary orientation session for parents and family members, and eventually developing a printed guide for parents that continues to serve the greater Arts College community. Countless students have testified to the importance that Lynne’s kind, insightful, yet exigent counsel had for them both personally and academically.

During the late 1990s, Dean Abel’s position was further enlarged to include the direction of the Arts College’s Office of Admissions. In that role, she presided over an unprecedented merger that brought together the staffs of Admissions and Advising in a single organization, redesigning the positions of the assistant deans so that they could be involved in all the stages of undergraduate students’ careers. Lynne’s incisive direction thus touched every aspect of the college’s work—managing admissions and advising, guiding faculty members in their work on the curriculum and as academic advisors, and counseling the five deans with whom she worked on all the affairs of the college, including alumni relations, collaborations with the other undergraduate colleges at Cornell, and interactions with the university administration. She was, in sum, a leader of consummate judgment and all-pervasive influence.

Dean and Professor Abel was a scholar (her monograph on the Athenian legal procedure of Prokrisis was published in 1983) and teacher at heart, member of the Classics Department and the program in Women’s Studies. Amidst her administrative work, she took great pleasure in teaching courses on the Greek historians and Ancient Constitutions, and co-teaching Women in Antiquity with Judith Ginsburg, Aristotle’s Constitution of Athens with Kevin Clinton (who will never forget their conversations on classical antiquity during their 100-mile bicycle trip around Cayuga Lake), and the freshman honors seminar, “Initiation to Greek Culture,” with
Pietro Pucci. On her retirement from the Dean’s office in 2003, she turned exclusively to teaching, and became Director of Undergraduate Studies in Classics.

In her classes, she sought to convey to students the understanding and pleasure she drew from a vast historical and artistic culture anchored in her devotion to opera, theater, music, literature, and disciplined scholarship. With John Abel’s confident partnership, Lynne nurtured a far-reaching network of colleagues and friends whose bonds were an invaluable institutional resource for Cornell and Ithaca. Her personal generosity and her exemplary commitment to the academic community’s well-being and integrity set an uncompromising standard. For the colleagues who survive her, the memory of Lynne Abel—reinforced by the self-effacing dignity she asserted in dying—will remain a source of inspiration.

*Philip Lewis, Chair; Kevin Clinton, Pietro Pucci*
Leonard P. Adams was born October 8, 1906, in Angelica, New York. His parents were Frederick Adams and Ada Palmer Adams. Both his parents and his two sisters died before Leonard’s 10th birthday. Leonard was raised by relatives and earned a Bachelor’s degree in Music at Alfred University.

After working his way through Alfred College, he went on to get his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Economics from Cornell, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. From 1929-34, he was an Instructor in Economics at Cornell, then spent a half-year on the faculty of Colgate. In 1935, he went to Washington as an Associate Research Assistant on the U.S. Government Central Statistical Board. From 1936-42, he was Associate Economist for the New York State Department of Labor. From 1942-46, he assumed the positions of Principal Economist of the State and Federal Employment Service in Albany and New York City and Director of the Bureau of Business Research in the State Department of Commerce.

In 1947, he joined the ILR School where he was a Professor of Labor Economics. He also served as the Director of Research and Publications for 20 years until his retirement in 1967. Under Leonard's administration, Research and Publications became a full-fledged unit of the ILR School program. He was also chair of the Editorial Board of The ILR Review for approximately the same period of time. Both of these were major contributions to the identity of ILR as a scholarly institution.

Leonard's own publications included, Workers and Industrial Change, with Robert Aronson (1957), Commuting Patterns of Industrial Workers, with Thomas Mackesey (1955), Wartime Manpower Mobilization, (1951), and Agricultural Depression and Farm Relief in England 1813-1852, published in England. All of
these represented his continuing interest in the employment problems of workers, reflecting in part also his practical contact prior to joining the ILR faculty.

Following his retirement, Professor Adams continued an active professional life including a book, The Public Employment Service in Transition, 1933-1968 (1968), as well as several articles and bulletins.

He retired to North Fort Myers, Florida and spent his last few years with his son, Leonard II, in Davenport, Iowa. He is also survived by a son, Samuel.

Although he had no apparent interest in organized sports, Leonard was physically vigorous. He enjoyed gardening and the tasks of maintaining a home against normal wear and tear. At the second of the residences in which he lived in Ithaca, he started a Christmas tree farm. Much of his nonprofessional life, however, was devoted to the care and raising of his two sons. Given the circumstances of his own early life, his compassion for those in need was unmistakable. Most notable in this regard, was his assistance to his Cornell graduate mentor during Professor Royal Montgomery's difficult last years.

Leonard had a good sense of humor, marked by jokes that addressed absurd situations rather than the expense of an individual or a group. Perhaps more than any other facet of his character was Leonard's fortitude in the face of adversity. He coped successfully twice with widowhood, drawing in both cases of remarriage on relationships from earlier periods of his life.

One remembers Leonard Adams as a gentle, soft-spoken, amiable and congenial colleague and friend.

*George Hildebrand, Milton Konvitz, Lawrence Williams*

The committee wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Robert Aronson in the preparation of this statement.
Harry Robert Ainslie was born on a dairy farm in Hartwick, Otsego County, New York, on December 2, 1923, the fifth of seven children. As a child, he worked on the dairy farm and lumber mill owned by his father. He played basketball and baseball at Hartwick High School, graduating in 1941. The following year, he worked in the railroad yards to earn money so that he could begin college studies at Cortland State Teachers College in Cortland, New York. However, after only one semester there, he entered the military and served as a gunner in the United States Army Air Corps on B-17 and B-29 aircraft. He was honorably discharged as a Sergeant in 1946.

Following his military service, Harry entered Kansas State College in Manhattan, Kansas where he met and married Virginia Linn. He graduated with a B.S. degree in Animal Husbandry in 1949 and immediately enrolled in graduate school there, earning his M.S. degree in the same field in 1950. While a graduate student he served as the Superintendent of Official Testing in Kansas, a position with responsibility for oversight of programs involved with the testing and recording of milk production and composition in dairy herds in the state.

On September 1, 1950, Harry was appointed Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University and began a distinguished career, which was devoted primarily to the improvement in production and management of dairy herds. At that time, milk production per cow in New York was very low and the management of dairy farms was primitive and inefficient. Harry’s focus was on the development and successful implementation of practical systems of recording milk production of individual cows as well as other measures of management efficiency, so that farmers would have a rational basis for comparison and action. He was appointed Superintendent of Official Testing in New York in 1954 and was
promoted to Associate Professor in 1956. He continued graduate work at Kansas State during vacations and leaves of absence, completing his Ph.D. studies in 1965.

Shortly thereafter, as part of the “Cornell University-University of the Philippines Project”, Harry served as a Visiting Professor and Consultant in Extension Education at the University of the Philippines, Los Banos; a Consultant to FAO on Agricultural Extension for Asia and the Far East; and a Consultant to the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in Taipei, Taiwan. Returning to Cornell in 1967, he led the effort to reorganize the New York Dairy Herd Improvement program into what was to become the outstanding model of such programs in the United States.

In 1969, Harry was promoted to full Professor and appointed Department Extension Leader for the department, a position he held until his retirement in 1983. In 1978, Harry Ainslie started advising undergraduate students in the Animal Science Department. Advising and interacting with students was one of his greatest pleasures.

In recognition of his outstanding leadership of the Cornell Dairy Extension Program, Professor Ainslie received the DeLaval Extension Award in 1979 from the American Dairy Science Association. In 1981, the National Dairy Herd Improvement Association honored Harry for his leadership with their Outstanding Service Award for his “significant contributions to the progress of the dairy herd improvement system” in the United States. At his retirement, the Harry R. Ainslie Dairy Herd Improvement Leadership Fund was established at Cornell to honor his dedication and service as “an invaluable leader and innovator in the dairy industry.”

Harry served on 16 college committees, 9 New York State committees and 11 regional and national committees. For DHI, he served on the Coordination Group, Rules Committee, ad hoc Committee on Administration and Regulation of the Program, National DHIA’s President’s Committee and the NCDHIP Data
processing Committee. In addition, he served on the American Dairy Science Association Dairy Cattle Improvement Committee. He is the author or co-author of over 20 scientific publications and 75 extension publications.

Harry’s professional and community activities gained him loyal friends through the state and nation. He had a keen sense of humor, which he retained throughout his long and difficult struggle with Parkinson’s disease. He was an accomplished story teller who enjoyed the camaraderie of both colleagues and family, and sometimes the instigator of clever practical jokes and similar mischief aimed at his closest friends. A devoted husband and parent, Harry exercised a strong presence in his closely-knit and caring family. He was very active in community affairs. He served as a member of the Official Board of Trustees of St. Paul’s United Methodist Church in Ithaca; was a Paul Harris Fellow; and was a Past President of the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club.

Professor Ainslie was a gentleman, always kind and thoughtful of others. His sense of humor and high sense of integrity made him a true friend to all his colleagues and associates. His wife of 53 years, Virginia Linn Ainslie; his two sons, Gregory and Timothy; three daughters, Nina, Mary and Julie; and eight grandchildren survive Harry.

J. Murray Elliot, R. David Smith, R.W. Everett
Andreas C. Albrecht was born in Berkeley, California, but spent early parts of his childhood in Vienna, where his father, an anthropologist originally from Germany, pursued his doctoral research. He earned the B.S. degree in Chemistry from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1950, and the Ph.D. degree in Chemistry from the University of Washington in 1954. Following postdoctoral work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he began his long career at Cornell at the rank of Instructor in 1956. Progressing rapidly through the academic ranks, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in 1965.

Andreas Albrecht built a highly distinguished career in the field of molecular spectroscopy, the determination of the structure and motions of molecules through their interaction with light. His work uniquely combined theoretical analysis with laboratory experiments to elucidate phenomena ranging from Raman scattering to photoconductivity in organic solids to nonlinear electronic spectroscopy carried out with incoherent light sources. His most recent work, in progress at the time of his death, treated spectroscopic phenomena unique to chiral (left- and right-handed) molecules.

Numerous awards, fellowships, and lectureships recognized his research accomplishments. He was a Fellow of the Japanese Society for Promotion of Science, a Fellow of the American Physical Society, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a Frontiers in Chemistry Lecturer at Texas A&M University and the Gillespie Lecturer of the Royal Society at University College, London. He received the 1986 Polychrome Corporation Award from the New York Academy of Sciences, the

He took an interest in the practice of scientific research under more difficult circumstances than those prevailing at Cornell, in countries including the Soviet Union and Cuba. He was several times an exchange scientist in the United States-USSR Academy of Sciences Program.

A long list of graduate students, postdoctoral associates, visiting scientists, collaborators, and Cornell colleagues have benefited from his warmth, gentle humor, and keen scientific intuition. An outstanding teacher in the classroom and in the laboratory, he guided the undergraduate and graduate careers of generations of Cornell students. His discussions with coworkers and colleagues characteristically went beyond scientific matters to include music, the outdoors, and politics. His enthusiasm, counsel, and insight will be missed.

Paul L. Houston, Benjamin Widom, Roger F. Loring
David Jepson Allee, Professor of Resource Economics and Leader of Cornell Local Government Program, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Department of Applied Economics and Management at Cornell University, died on April 17, 2003.

Aged 71, he was approaching his Cornell Class of 1953 Fiftieth Reunion and his Golden Wedding Anniversary. David was a devoted husband to his wife, Martha; and father to his daughters, Leslie, Lisa and Elizabeth (Liddy); his son-in-law Emerson Jumbo; and to his grandchildren Emelia, Ariel, Casey, Tyler, Arianna and Wilson. He was a loving son to Ruth and Ralph Allee; and brother to sisters, Ruth Ann and Susan Abigail. Other family members close to his heart include sister and brothers-in-law, nieces and nephews. A warm-hearted, genial, friendly person, Dave was eternally optimistic, compassionate and humorous.

Born September 13, 1931 in Caribou, Maine, David traveled the world with his parents and sisters, living in Turkey, Greece, Albania and Costa Rica. Boarding with a local family while his parents remained in Costa Rica, he graduated from Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington, D.C. in 1949, and received his Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees from Cornell in 1953 and 1954. After marrying Martha Ladd, a high school classmate, on June 30, 1953, he served in the USAF from 1954-56. Following his discharge from the service, he studied at Oxford University on a Fulbright Scholarship, receiving a diploma in Agricultural Economics, then returned to Cornell University for his Ph.D. degree, completed in 1960, under the guidance of Dr. Howard Conklin.
David began his academic career as an Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of California, Berkeley, from 1960-64 and then returned to Cornell as an Associate and full Professor with responsibilities in teaching, research, and extension. David was the author or co-author of more than 300 significant articles and reports. As Principal Investigator on numerous externally funded grant awards, David led research and extension projects that brought millions of dollars to Cornell and Tompkins County. As Leader of the Local Government Program, he directed a staff that consisted of up to ten professionals. He also advised more than 185 graduate students in broad areas of Resource Economics, Public Policy, and Water Quality related concerns.

A strong believer in the power of organizations and collective action, David served on numerous professional and related community organizations and advisory committees. At the time of his death, Dave was President of the Adirondack Research Consortium. Prior to leading the Local Government Program, Dave spent a decade as Associate Director of Cornell’s Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center. He was an active member of the Economic Vitality, Water Resources, and Environmental Stewardship/Land Use Statewide Program Committees at the University. David was a founding member and officer of the Board of the New York Main Street Alliance, led Cornell’s U.S. Economic Development Administration University Center, and served on the Board of the National Association of Management and Technical Assistance Centers which represents 140 federally supported, university-based economic development programs.

David was known, both in the academic community and in the field, for his unique blend of civic engagement and research. A keen student of federal, state and local public policy, he served the University as Special Assistant to the Provost for State Relations. He served as Water Policy Task Force Chair for the American Society for Public Administration. He led the American Water Resources Association’s project on “Unified River Basin Management,” and was College Project Leader for the study of the social and economic characteristics of New York’s Adirondack
Region. He was part of program and policy reviews of the soil and water conservation programs of the USDA, environmental policies of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and state and local groundwater protection programs for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. He managed a large four-year Kellogg Foundation supported project stressing different strategies, especially multi-community collaboration, to build economic development capacity in rural areas.

David’s interests ranged from natural resource and watershed management/protection, economic and community development, to telecommunications infrastructure and e-government. Much of his career was dedicated to the goal of capacity building, or helping people and communities to help themselves by strengthening the functions and capacities of local organizations, governance, and leadership. His intellectual and theoretical frameworks were often informed by his grounded, action research involvement in dozens of rural communities across the State of New York. His knowledge of the environmental and political landscapes, particularly in the northeast, was exceptional, as anyone who had the opportunity to travel with him on his frequent trips to the field can attest. Wherever the end of the day found him, he seemed to always know a scenic alternate route back to Ithaca with a notable diner or cafe on the way. And he would often relate interesting anecdotes about the local environmental, economic or political history of rural communities as he drove through them.

Always close to his heart was his devotion to improving the local capacity for decision making by communities to resolve environmental issues, especially those related to water quality. Along these lines his most recent work included a very successful regional EPA conference which brought state, regional and local managers and representatives of policy makers together to resolve one of the leading concerns of managing non point source pollution affecting ground and surface waters. As an officer and current President of the Adirondack Research Consortium, he activated the group to focus on various environmental and water quality concerns threatening the integrity of the Adirondack Park. Through his effort,
he received funding for a project to enhance the capacity of local
governments and lake associations to develop a regional framework
to manage invasive species such as Eurasian water milfoil in the
Adirondack Region by adopting integrated pest management
strategies as a means of effecting control while preserving the
integrity of the “forever wild” character of the Adirondack Park and
its surrounds.

Dave never failed to rise to new challenges. In recent years, he was
one of several who helped found the Cayuga Lake Watershed
Network and later served as the representative of Cayuga Heights on
the Intermunicipal Organization to manage the Cayuga Lake
Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan.

David served on the Hangar Theatre Board for 23 years, the Finger
Lakes Library System Board since 1958 and several committees in
the Unitarian Church. He was an elected Trustee of the Village of
Cayuga Heights and currently was serving as the chairman of the
Cayuga Heights Board of Zoning Appeals, and as State Committee
Member of the New York State Liberal Party from 2002. As a
member of the League of Women Voters, Dave moderated
numerous local candidates meetings. He supported the Family
Reading Partnership as an active volunteer. David enjoyed cooking,
eating, reading, sailing, gardening, skiing and the study of Native
American culture.

He lived by Margaret Mead’s dictum, which appeared on his email
signature, “Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed
citizens can change the world; indeed it’s the only thing that ever
does.”

A celebration of his life was held on Sunday, June 1, 2003, at the
First Unitarian Church. Contributions may be made to the Family
Reading Partnership or the Hangar Theatre.

Olan D. Forker, Michael Hattery, Nelson Bills
Professor Emeritus Robert N. Allen died after a brief stay in hospice care. His wife, Patricia; daughters, Jennifer and Kathleen; son-in-law, Robert; two grandchildren and many extended family members survive him.

Bob Allen was born on October 21, 1917. He attended Cornell University and received a B.S. degree in AE (ME) in 1940. Upon graduation and until entering the Army, he was a lab instructor in the accounting courses in the former Department of Industrial and Engineering Administration. He retired from the Army as a Captain and returned to Cornell in 1946 as an Instructor, teaching accounting. He was appointed Assistant Professor in July 1951 and Associate Professor in July 1957. He retired and was appointed Emeritus Professor in 1977.

Bob Allen taught the first course in Cost Accounting and Control in the Department of Industrial and Engineering Administration in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. From its inception, this was a required course for students taking the industrial option within ME. The importance of this course is illustrated by the fact that it is still a requirement in the undergraduate curriculum in the School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering. Bob regularly taught this course as well as others in this area until his retirement. There are many returning alumni who speak with high regard for what they learned from him; the material he taught was both practical and necessary for understanding and solving real-life industrial problems.
From 1967 until his retirement, Bob was also the Director of the Cooperative Engineering Program in the College of Engineering. This Program remains an important optional component of the College’s undergraduate curriculum. During Bob’s tenure, the number of companies participating grew from 9 to 40, and in his last year as Director, the number of participating engineering students had increased to 125. During a student’s first Coop assignment, a faculty member, often Professor Allen himself, would visit the site of the student’s work, assessing the appropriateness of the job and the adequacy of company mentoring for the student. Again, many students remember him fondly for his efforts to ensure them the best Coop assignment possible. He also was instrumental in bridging the Coop experience in the transition from a five to a four-year baccalaureate engineering degree.

Bob was an avid golfer and student of the game. He could often be seen in the corridors of Upson Hall practicing his golf stroke.

Sidney Saltzman, Leslie Trotter, William Maxwell
Robert J. Ames, Professor Emeritus, Department of Communication
died October 26, 2009 after a short illness, he was 94. Born on
December 7, 1915 in DePeyster, New York, Bob graduated from
Gouverneur High School and continued his education at Cornell’s
College of Agriculture where he received a degree in Agriculture
Economics in 1938. From 1939-1950 Bob worked for the NYS
Cooperative Extension service and then went on to become the
Agricultural County Agent in Otsego County.

In 1950, he came to Cornell’s College of Agriculture to head the
County Information Services. He worked closely with College staff
with extension responsibilities in preparing printed materials and
news releases for use by country agents and the news media. In
addition, he helped select materials featured in the “Cornell
Recommends,” a series of publications published annually by the
College as a guide to agricultural production.

In 1957, he received the Award of Merit in Written Communications
from Lambda Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national honorary
extension fraternity. He was also the recipient of the Empire
Farmers degree from the Future Farmers of America.
Ames also was involved in agent training on the preparation and use of informational materials in their publications and was a contributor to a number of national and regional agricultural publications. Bob was cited for his efforts in coordinating and preparing educational material for the Green Acres Program, a five-year educational program to improve productivity of the land.

In recognition of his outstanding service to the extension field staff, he was cited by the New York State Association of Agricultural Agents in 1970.

Bob retired from Cornell’s Department of Communication Arts in 1973 as Professor Emeritus. At that point Bob started a second career at Cornell working for the Athletic Department taking tickets at football and hockey events. He enjoyed working at hockey games, meeting the players, coaches, officials and their families. Bob was a life member of the Cornell Hockey Association, a life member of the Association for Communication Excellence in Agriculture and a member of the Masonic Lodge in DePeyster, New York.

Bob is survived by a daughter Connie Ames and her husband, Bengt Nestell, of Pottstown, PA, a son Thomas Ames and his wife Holly of Newton, PA, and three grandchildren. His wife of 56 years, Eva Ames predeceased him along with three siblings, George, Zaidee and Vivian.

Office of the Dean of Faculty
(Information gathered from Ithaca Journal Obituary and The Division of Rare & Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library)
In 1963, Archie Ammons—an editor of a magazine for businessmen and a former executive of a chemical glassware firm—was invited to Cornell to give a reading of his poetry during the summer session. Poetry readings were popular events in those days, whether the poet was famous or not; this one, held in Willard Straight Hall, so crowded the room that some members of the audience sat on the floor. Ammons, who then was relatively unknown as a poet, probably never expected so many auditors, and may have been painfully shy. With its gentle North Carolinian accents, his voice was engaging; but it was so soft that some listeners had to cup a hand to an ear to capture the words. Oddly enough, the concentration required of everybody to hear the poems abetted their effect. The reading so impressed the writers in the English Department’s Creative Writing Program that they hoped Ammons would renounce his business career to teach with them at Cornell. To Cornell’s good fortune, he did, and soon became one of the writers most revered by students in creative writing.

At the time of his first reading at Cornell, Ammons’ single volume of poetry was *Ommateum*. Published in 1955 by Dorrance & Co., it had received little attention. In 1964, Ohio State University Press published his *Expressions of Sea Level*, poems that had appeared in *The Hudson Review*, *Poetry*, and other magazines. Soon after he moved to Ithaca, his productivity was such that a series of books quickly followed, all of them published by Cornell University Press: *Corsons Inlet* and *Tape for the Turn of the Year*, both in 1965; *Northfield Poems*, 1966; and *Selected Poems*, 1968. Beginning with *Uplands* in 1970, W.W. Norton became his publisher, and remained so for the rest of his career. His numerous books included *Collected*.

The awards and honors bestowed upon Ammons became almost as numerous as his books. He won a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1966-67; a Traveling Fellowship of the American Academy of Arts & Letters in 1967-68; and the Bollingen Prize in 1973-74. He won the National Book Award on two occasions, for Collected Poems 1951-1971 in 1973, and for Garbage in 1993. He was a MacArthur Prize Fellow in 1981, the first year those awards were given. In 1982, he won the National Book Critics Circle Award for A Coast of Trees. He was the recipient of the Lannan Literary Award for Poetry in 1992; the recipient of the Frost Medal for Distinguished Achievement in Poetry over a Lifetime in 1994; and in 1998, recipient of the Tanning Prize, a $100,000 award for “outstanding and proven mastery in the art of poetry.”

Long before his death at his home in Ithaca at the age of 75, Ammons was recognized by such eminent critics as Harold Bloom and Helen Vendler as one of the major poets of the twentieth century, an inheritor of the tradition defined by Emerson, Whitman, and others. Phyllis Janowitz, a poet in the Cornell program who had a particularly close association with Ammons over the years, has said that, given the complexity of his character, it is nearly impossible to say anything about him that is not contradicted by an opposing view. If he indeed is a poet of nature in the transcendental tradition of Emerson, he also is one who acknowledges the finality of death as well as the indifference of nature to human desires or aspirations. During an interview with a reporter for the Cornell Daily Sun in 1993, Ammons said that it seemed to him that

“the dynamics that caused nature to be there became part of the dynamics that produced us… If you’re angry, or you don’t like certain people, you can take a walk and then the impersonality and indifference and loveliness of things quiet you down.”
And yet, as his acquaintances and students knew, he was generous and friendly, a person who thrived on conversation. For years, he was the center of a group of students and faculty members who regularly met in the Temple of Zeus to talk about poetry and everyday topics. His office door was always open to students and others. Kenneth McClane, a poet and essayist in the English Department, was, as undergraduate, one of those students who came to Ammons’ office for advice, and later became his student in a writing class. He feels that what he and the other students learned from Archie was that “we had something precious to relate, if only we could honor it.” From his presence, “we could sense that poetry was the highest calling…. It was wonderful to be taught by an elder who saw us as knowledgeable, sacred, in-process, and gifted.”

As McClane and many others have noted, Ammons’ conversation was closely allied to his poetry, which often has the quality of a person expressing and developing (and sometimes contradicting) his thoughts. In conversation as in his poetry, he could be succinct, making some unexpected analogy or insight as lyrical as it was profound; but he also could be playful or ironic, his language sometimes intentionally outrageous, as if he realized that anybody’s transcendent impulses and social or intellectual refinement need to be balanced against, say, the awareness of biological imperatives.

Ammons’ unique contribution to American poetry is best revealed in his longer poetry. In their very length—many of them constitute books—these poems are reminiscent of Whitman; and reminiscent of him, too, in their inclusiveness as well as their democratic or egalitarian bias. (Ammons grew up on a small farm in North Carolina, his family’s struggle to earn a living taking precedence over everything else, including reading.) In other ways, though, his long poems are distinct from Whitman’s Leaves of Grass. They are humbler, in that the poet never calls attention to himself as one containing multitudes; and yet they are far more complex and philosophical, often moving from details to abstraction. Two of his book-length poems—Tape for the Turn of the Year and Garbage—were composed on rolls of adding machine tape; they were preceded
by *Sphere*, which achieves some of the same self-imposed discipline through narrow margins, the end of a line dictated by the typewriter bell. The effect of such poems, as Ammons’ younger colleague Roger Gilbert has said, is that “of an endlessly unspooling meditation” in which the reader is listening in on a fascinating mind in dialogue with itself as the poem is in the process of creation. *Garbage*—the title itself is outrageous—was set in motion by Ammons’ sighting of a huge mound of refuse as he was driving along Interstate 95 in Florida. The poem becomes a lengthy, often self-ironic and moving meditation on nature and transformation, ambition and mortality, memory and dissolution. In an interview published in the November 1993 issue of *The Bookpress*, Ammons makes a remark that is as applicable to this just-published poem as it is to everything that precedes or follows it. He says that any structure the poet may create—as in a sonnet, or in his own characteristic use of short lines—is “arbitrary; it has the indifference of nature, the quality of being imposed. It’s a very great feeling.” The arbitrariness, though, is part of a more encompassing artistic process: “I am always in search of unity, and frequently, so frequently, correspondences come up that are startling.”

Ammons is survived by his wife, Phyllis, of Ithaca; a sister, Vida Cox, of North Carolina; his son, John Ammons, and daughter-in-law, Wendy Moscow, and two grandchildren, Matthew and Jasmine, all of California. Since his poems reveal his presence to a remarkable degree, any reader of them will have at least some awareness of the loss that his family members have experienced. It is some solace to know that, through his poetry, that presence endures.

*Phyllis Janowitz, Kenneth McClane, James McConkey*
John M. Anderson
July 14, 1917 – October 25, 2011

John Maxwell Anderson ("Andy") died peacefully on October 25th 2011. After a fractured childhood (his mother died during the flu epidemic of 1919 and he was raised by an aunt) and a higher education interrupted by WWII, Andy began his 27-year Cornell career in 1952 in the former Department of Zoology. He had obtained a Bachelor’s degree from Southern Methodist University and a Master’s degree from New York University before undertaking doctoral study at NYU - a study broken by wartime service in the U.S. Navy during which he met and married his wife Jean (also in the Navy). They subsequently raised a family of three boys.

Long a mentor with a love and respect for the natural world, at Cornell Andy taught the beginning course in Invertebrate Zoology for the Zoology Major and also a course in the systematics and regeneration of starfish Echinoderms - also the focus of his research activities. In 1963, on the creation of the Division of Biological Sciences by the fusion of several Departments and a new curriculum, most of Andy’s zoological teaching in Ithaca was rather abruptly ended. However, after a short hiatus the development by Cornell of
the Shoals Marine Laboratory on Appledore Island (Maine) brought Andy and Jack Kingsbury (Botany) together in a singularly fruitful collaboration to forge a program of marine biology courses on the island and a personal involvement in the actual construction of the laboratory buildings. Andy and Jack worked annually at Shoals until close to Andy’s retirement. During that time Andy entered correspondence with Geoffrey Prestedge, a resident and self-taught prison guard of Tasmania who had described the first-known live-bearing starfish. Later, Andy established an eponymous Book Fund at the Laboratory in recognition of this Prestedge liaison.

Prior to retiring, Andy was in charge of the Cornell Health Careers Committee, the function of which was to interview and advise all student applicants to medical colleges and also furnish a letter of evaluation and support. As this charge required some arm-twisting of faculty to participate and the individual and close review of student records, it took a considerable amount of Andy’s time and energy although he did not avoid the responsibility or complain about it.

After retiring, Andy rendered service to the larger Ithaca community by volunteering as a driver for the Gadabout bus service to transport elder citizens to their medical appointments or to local markets for their shopping needs. In this he was aided by his ability to use American Sign Language to communicate with the deaf. He did this work for over 25 years, taking enjoyment from conversing with his passengers, thereby carrying into a new context the long-standing arrangement he had had, before and after retirement, of enjoying coffee and conversation in mid-morning at the Statler with various Cornell faculty and administrative colleagues. This later metamorphosed into a weekly meeting at a local restaurant, and Andy regretted only that the number of colleagues declined as the years went by. The Statler conversations ranged from consideration of the aftermath of the Peloponnesian wars to the difficulties of handicapping racehorses.

Andy had a preternatural respect for the English language, always insisting on its proper usage in general conversation and especially
in the published research articles of himself and his students. If this at times gave him an air of aloofness it was also coded into his behavior; he was unfailingly polite even in contentious situations, only signaling disagreement with his introductory signature “Somehow that does not seem quite right.”

His wife of 67 years of marriage, Jean Anderson; three sons, their wives, and several grandchildren survive Andy.

Antonie Blackler, Chairperson; John M. Kingsbury, Eric Alani, Kenneth Kemphues
Ronald Eugene Anderson (“Ron”), Professor Emeritus of Plant Breeding & Genetics died in Ithaca, NY at age 93. Ron was born in Sioux City, Iowa, and raised on his family farm in northeastern Nebraska, 35 miles west of Sioux City. He was educated in a one-room school, and then graduated from high school in Concord, Nebraska, in 1937. One of seven students in his graduating class, he studied English, Math, Science, History and Latin. His parents, Ivar Hilding and Hanna Pearson Anderson, both college graduates, encouraged their son to continue his education. He received a B.S. degree from the University of Nebraska, in 1948, and M.S. (1949) and Ph.D. (genetics, 1952) degrees from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. At Cornell, Ron was recognized for his cooperative spirit and for his many contributions to the Ithaca community.

Ron first attended State Teachers College in Wayne, Nebraska (1937-1939), only 10 miles from home. He was called back to the family farm after two years, when his father hurt his back and could not work. Even though Ron could have received a permanent deferment for his contribution to agricultural production, he instead enlisted in the US Army Air Corps. He was assigned to the 8th Air
Force in the European Theatre of operation during WWII (1942-1945), and trained as a navigator. Following the war he returned to college, funded by the GI Bill. His Air Corps education in math, meteorology, and engineering, along with his work at State Teachers College, was credited towards his bachelor’s degree in Agricultural Engineering, Plant Science and Plant Breeding, at the University of Nebraska. There he met and married Jean Burr in 1948. They had four children, Susan, Scott, Carol and Burr.

Ron’s uncle, notable maize geneticist Ernest Gustaf Anderson (Cornell Ph.D. 1920), encouraged him to continue his education in plant genetics, with R. A. Brink at the University of Wisconsin, in 1948. There, he was a Graduate Research Assistant, supported by a Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation Scholarship. At the time, Brink and his students were beginning to expand their research on transposable elements in maize, which Barbara McClintock (Cornell Ph.D. 1927) had earlier discovered, and for which she would receive an unshared Nobel Prize in 1983. Ron worked on one aspect of Brink’s project, co-authoring his first report in the Maize Genetics Cooperation Newsletter in 1950, with fellow students; independent reports soon followed, and by 1952, he published his doctoral research with Brink, in the American Journal of Botany. Anderson recalled that his uncle “Little Andy,” introduced his nephew to McClintock at the 1955 Brookhaven Symposium held on Long Island, NY.

Following graduation, he was appointed Assistant Professor, in the Department of Agronomy at the University of Kentucky (1952-1954). Ron’s studies at Nebraska and training with Brink at Wisconsin impressed the new head of Cornell’s Plant Breeding Department, R. P. Murphy, who in 1954 recruited Ron (to replace C. C. Lowe) as an Assistant Professor of Plant Breeding with shared responsibilities in research and teaching, and extension.

At Cornell, Ron assumed responsibilities and made independent contributions to the forage crops breeding and genetics project, and the extension and pure-seed projects. For the latter he developed many reports for the extension activities of the Department, and
wrote articles for the County Extension Service Association, Agricultural News Publication. He took responsibility for teaching classes when faculty members were on leave. He studied the cytology and breeding of forage crops species; effects of radiation on forage species; and conducted research on alfalfa with a growth habit suitable for longer periods between reseeding. For a time he shifted his efforts to variety evaluation, developing experimental hybrids of sugar beets in NY. He was making good progress with this program when the industry elected to discontinue their operation. He then worked on developing new sources of resistance to soil borne pests of potatoes and revived his research on alfalfa.

Ron was promoted to Associate Professor of Plant Breeding (1960), and retired as Emeritus Professor in 1988, after 34 years of service. He served as a member of the University Committee on Military Curricula, College Extension Dairy Committee (Chair 1958-1959), sub-committee on Forage of the Dairy Committee (1959), Chair of the Annual Cornell Seed School Committee, and Chairman of the committee on program arrangements for the Forage School for County Agents (1959). He served for many years as Secretary of the New York State College of Agriculture/Cornell University Seed Committee, for which he set the agenda and composed the minutes. Ron took an active role in assisting the Department Chair in planning space needs for the department in the new building, Bradfield/Emerson Hall, during the move from Plant Science.

For many years Ron developed and facilitated the Plant Breeding Methods Lab course, which continues to be taught in much the same way with modern updates. The team-taught course is much appreciated by the students because they get an in-depth education on the diverse research programs in the department. Although his responsibilities were mainly in research and extension, he devoted time to mentor eight doctoral or masters’ students in plant breeding or genetics. Ron was a member of The American Society of Agronomy and the Genetics Society of America.

Ron was very active in the community, serving the Cayuga Heights Fire Department; Cayuga Heights School advising board; the board
of Ithaca High School, Parent Teachers Association; County Planning Board; the Kiwanis Club Director; the board of the Pee-Wee Hockey Association; Water Commission; the Athletic Council of Cornell; and was elected to the Village of Cayuga Heights Board of Trustees, and Mayor of Cayuga Heights for 15 years.

Lee B. Kass, Chairperson; Mark Sorrells, Robert Plaisted with assistance from Judy Singer, Matt Falise and Bridget Cristelli
Howard G. Andrus was born on July 17, 1915, in Chemung, New York, the son of the Reverend Frank Andrus and Ethlyn Mighells Andrus. During his early years, he moved about the southern tier of New York State where his father served various pastorates. He attended Genesee Wesleyan Prep School in Lima, New York and earned a B.A. degree from Houghton College, Houghton, New York in 1938.

Following five years of teaching social studies at Rushford Central School, he entered the U.S. Army in 1943 where he served as a personnel placement officer in the European Theater. He was decorated with the American Campaign Medal and Ribbon, European, African, and Middle Eastern Medal, and two Bronze Service Stars. He was discharged in 1946 following distinguished service as a counselor to many G.I.s of World War II.

Howard met his future wife, Helen Shindledeker, while both were teaching at Rushford. They were married on November 3, 1945, while he was still in military service. To this union, three children were born: Duane, Richard and Sharon. He was a loving husband and father. His dedication to his wife during her prolonged illness was strongly evident. She (Helen) predeceased him on September 13, 1985.

Howard was the first student to matriculate under the G.I. Bill at Cornell University in 1946. He received his M.S. degree in Counseling in 1947 and immediately joined the staff as a Veterans Counselor. His outstanding service in this capacity led to the establishment of the University Guidance and Testing Center. Under his tutelage, many hundreds of veterans and non-veterans were privy to his outstanding advice on a variety of topics - from career choice to job placement. During this same period of time,
1947-51, he worked part-time on his Doctoral degree, receiving a Ph.D. in Guidance and Personnel Administration in 1951.

Despite all his professional and academic accomplishments, Howard was best known for his friendship and quick wit. He was always positive in his outlook and prone to pull a prank on his colleagues at unexpected times. His favorite saying, "You never get a second chance to make a first impression", became his hallmark while serving as Director of Teacher Placement. In addition to his friendliness and wit, he had a passion for the New York Yankees and could cite statistics on every player going back to 1920!

Professional responsibilities did not keep Howard from serving his community. As a member and later President of the Ithaca City School District Board of Education, he rendered invaluable counsel during the turbulent 1960s and 1970s. His ability to bring disparate groups together for the common good was evident throughout his time on the Board. He was also very active on the board of various Library Associations.

Let us continue our discussion about his contributions in teaching. While advancing from Assistant Professor to full Professor, he maintained a strong schedule of graduate courses for students in Counseling, Psychology, and general fields of Education. He was particularly sought out by international students to serve on Master's and Doctoral committees. His keen insight into their concerns and problems in our different culture made for a great mix. He always made time for students whether or not they had an appointment. His theme was, "If they are here and want to see me, send them in." He continued his total load of teaching, advising, and counseling through 1981 when he retired as Professor Emeritus of Education and as founding Director of the University Guidance and Testing Service.

Surviving are a son, Duane (Alessandra) Andrus, of Cortland, New York; a son, Richard Andrus, of Ithaca, New York; a daughter, Sharon (Dan) Andrus Trembley, of Freeville, New York; and two step granddaughters.
Paul Denzil Ankrum, born in Hamlin, Kansas on August 14, 1915, died at age 90 on August 27, 2005 in Ithaca, New York. Paul received the B.S.E.E. degree in 1935 from Indiana Technical College in Fort Wayne (now the Indiana Institute of Technology) and was an Instructor in mathematics at Ashland College in Ashland, Ohio, for a year. In 1936, he became an Instructor in electrical engineering at Indiana Tech and in 1938, was appointed Chairman of their Radio Engineering Department, a position he held until 1942. He received the A.B. degree in Mathematics from Ashland College in 1939. Paul came to Cornell in 1942 as an Instructor and graduate student in the School of Electrical Engineering where he taught Naval officers for the duration of the war under the National Engineering Science and Management War Training (ESMWT) program. Paul received the M.S. degree in Engineering from Cornell University in 1944 and in the same year, joined the Electrical Engineering School faculty as an Assistant Professor. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1949, became a full Professor in 1963, and retired as Professor Emeritus in 1982.

Paul’s 38-year career at Cornell was characterized by conscientious attention to undergraduate education, advising, and service to the EE School, the College of Engineering, and the University. During the war years in ESMWT, he taught laboratory courses in electric circuits and electric machinery in Rand Hall until 1946 when he transferred to electronics circuits, his major area of interest. In 1948, he was given complete charge of instruction in basic electronics in the EE School. In the following year and again in the 1956-57 academic year, he served as acting supervisor of communications.
area courses. During this period when the EE School began to require courses in electronics, Paul found no suitable textbooks available for his courses. To fill this need he developed his own text, *Principles and Applications of Electron Devices*, that was also used by 16 other colleges and universities.

Paul’s career took a dramatic turn when he returned from a sabbatical leave as a member of the Technical Staff of Hughes Aircraft Company in Culver City, California where he was responsible for germanium transistor evaluation, specifications and applications in the semiconductor division of the Product Engineering Department. He effectively introduced the field of semiconductor electronics in the school by assuming responsibility for course EE 4529, Transistors, which he subsequently expanded into a popular elective two-course sequence. In 1971, Paul published *Semiconductor Electronics*, a textbook that became a standard in the new field. His demonstrated expertise in the semiconductor discipline caused him to be in demand as a consultant to several industries in the field.

Paul’s dedication to teaching was evident by his interest and commitment to teach in several academic areas. For a number of years, he taught in the School program for New York Telephone employees, and in the Engineering Problems and Methods course for freshmen. He was responsible for the development of many laboratory experiments in the electronics area and in basic measurements. Throughout his career, Paul was an active participant in faculty discussions on educational programs and made many valuable contributions to curriculum development. During the period when a senior project was a required component in the EE curriculum, Paul’s services as a senior project advisor were in constant demand. He was a popular student advisor who was known for his knowledge of and his concern for his advisees and their problems, both curricular and personal. He served as chairman of the Ithaca Section of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and, for the five years before his retirement, was
faculty advisor of the student section of IEEE. Paul was a senior member of IEEE and a member of the American Society for Engineering Education.

Over the years, Paul had a remarkable record of service to the school, the college, and the university. For a time, he was an elected member of the Faculty Committee of the school, a formidable group that established policies on curricular and educational matters, and in other periods he served on the EE School Committee for Design, the EE School Student-Faculty Committee, and as class advisor to the Division of Basic Studies. He was secretary of the Engineering College Faculty for a number of years and an Engineering College member of the Faculty Council of Representatives (FCR). In the latter capacity, he served as chairman of the University Faculty Committee on Prizes and as chairman of the FCR Committee on Physical Education. He was also a member of the Radio Station WHCU Advisory Board.

There is one aspect of Paul’s contributions to the EE School that may not have been known by most of the hundreds of students who inadvertently benefited during the years that Paul taught in the school. Paul’s master’s thesis is entitled “Electronic Voltage Regulator for a Direct-Current Generator.” Master’s theses generally lead on to doctoral theses or stimulate the author to enter a particular field and, of course, satisfy a requirement for a degree. Finally they end up in the library stacks and are forgotten. The latter was not the case with Paul’s thesis. When Paul arrived at Cornell and became an Instructor in electrical machinery in Rand Hall, dc power for the laboratory experiments was supplied by two 50 kW motor-generator sets. Since machinery experiments in the laboratory are highly dependent upon a reliable power supply with constant voltage, it was necessary for the two machines to have some kind of voltage regulator, either mechanical or manual. Paul’s thesis involved an early application of power-electronics control that set him upon his eventual career and, as a side benefit, provided an advanced solution to the voltage regulation problem of the Rand Hall laboratory power supply. Based on his thesis research, Paul constructed two power electronic systems that used early mercury-
vapor gas-discharge tubes called ignitrons to monitor and control the field currents of the two dc generators. When the School moved into Phillips Hall in 1955, the two generators and Paul’s regulators were installed in the basement and continued to perform admirably until the machines were retired in 1986.

Paul generated a quiet respect among his students who liked his professional sincerity and the relevance of his lectures to the understanding of material for which he held them responsible. His laboratory experiments seemed to reach out and present the application of fundamentals in a clear, interesting and important way. The subject matter was always up to date in the application of solid-state electronics. Highly regarded by faculty and students alike as an effective teacher and advisor, Paul also helped several young faculty members to choose their ultimate careers. Well known for his careful preparation of lecture and laboratory presentations, his meticulous attention to detail, and his particular concern that the laboratories should offer useful exercises, it is not surprising that he was asked to teach part-time for several years after he retired. During reunions, returning alumni would ask about Paul and were always glad to see him.

Paul and Laura Frances Kiracofe, married on August 18, 1940 in Linwood, Maryland, spent 63 years of their life together principally in Ithaca. Paul is survived by his wife, Frances, of Ithaca, New York; his son, David Lee and his wife, Laura, of Ithaca, New York; his son, John Paul, of Ithaca, New York; two grandchildren; three great-grandchildren; and his sister, Mary Alice and her husband Willard Bowman, of Boones Mill, Virginia. His siblings Laird Ankrum and Genevieve Shidler predeceased him.

Paul Ankrum will long be remembered as a conscientious and dedicated teacher and advisor, a respected colleague, and a devoted friend.

Lester F. Eastman, Norman M. Vrana, Simpson Linke
Gertrude Dorothy Amanda Armbruster was born in Stony Plain, Alberta, Canada, on November 29, 1925. She received her early education in Alberta and carried a love for her Northwest upbringing throughout her life. She earned a B.S. in Home Economics from the University of Alberta in 1947 and completed a dietetic internship at the Toronto General Hospital. After earning a M.S. in Nutrition in 1950 from Washington State University, she worked with Extension programs in Pierce County, Washington.

Professor Armbruster’s 41 year affiliation with Cornell began in 1952 when she was appointed as assistant professor of food and nutrition in the New York State College of Home Economics. She provided educational resources and training for Extension educators and volunteer leaders throughout New York State who worked with youth through 4-H food and nutrition programs. She took a leave from Cornell to pursue doctoral studies in food science at the University of Washington where she received the Ph.D. in 1965.

Dr. Armbruster returned to Cornell as associate professor in foods and nutrition at a time of great o
rganizational change. In 1969, the college was renamed as the New York State College of Human Ecology to emphasize the interdisciplinary study of the human experience. The Division of Nutritional Sciences was formed in 1974 by combining the Department of Human Nutrition and Food with the Graduate School of Nutrition.

During this time Professor Armbruster taught intermediate and advanced courses in the physico-chemical and nutritional properties of foods as well as experimental food laboratories. Undergraduate students viewed Professor Armbruster as a caring teacher, advisor, and mentor who was very interested in their academic and professional development. She was a role model and inspiration to women students, many of whom credit her for changing their lives as she opened their eyes to opportunities and created contacts for them in the sciences and professional world.

Professor Armbruster was a member of two graduate fields, Nutritional Sciences and Food Science and Technology. She advised more than 50 graduate students and mentored them closely. Many students’ projects examined how cultivar, field conditions, post-harvest conditions, and/or processing methods affected the nutritional, structural, and sensory properties of fruits and vegetables. Professor Armbruster enjoyed taking students on excursions to the fields to harvest strawberries, squash, or tomatoes for their research materials and then teaching them the histological methods for examining cell structures.

As microwave heating became available, Professor Armbruster became a leader in research to understand the effects of microwaves on food quality parameters including nutritional, microbiological, and sensory characteristics. She demonstrated how heating patterns could be managed to improve meat quality and the positive effects of microwaves on the nutritional content of foods especially fruits and vegetables. She was invited to speak about her work on other campuses in the U.S. and abroad.
Professor Armbruster frequently collaborated with faculty members in food science and animal science to understand how different cooking methods affected the sensory properties, nutritional composition, and the residues of environmental contaminants in products such as meats and fish. This research was reported in the Journal of Food Science, Journal of Food Safety, and Journal of Animal Science. A member of many professional societies, Professor Armbruster was particularly active in the International Microwave Power Institute and the Society of the Plastics Industry. She served on the advisory board to the Journal of Microwave Energy and on the editorial board of the Journal of Microwave Power.

Later in her Cornell career, Professor Armbruster taught the introductory level foods laboratory course. She served as Director of Cornell’s Didactic Program in Dietetics and was the first Director of Cornell’s Graduate Dietetic Internship Program. She developed the proposal for the internship, gained its approval from the American Dietetic Association, and was an active member of this organization. With Karla Longrée, Professor Armbruster co-authored Quantity Food Sanitation with its fifth edition published in 1996. This book has been widely used as a text for dietetic students and by health departments around the world in the training of sanitation inspectors.

In recognition of Professor Armbruster’s many accomplishments, she received the Honorable Fellow Award from the Microwave Power Institute, an outstanding research award from the Major Appliance Consumer Action Panel, and a Human Development Award from the Sears Foundation. She received the Outstanding Alumnus Award from Washington State University and a Distinguished Alumnus award from Concordia University College, where she completed her high school education.

Following her retirement, Gertrude was an active board member with Foodnet of Ithaca and enjoyed life with her husband, Carlton Edwards. Born in New York’s Onondaga County, he graduated from Cornell and was a faculty member in Cornell’s Agricultural Engineering Department before taking a faculty position at Michigan
State University. Gertrude and Carlton were married for 18 years living in Ithaca and then Kalamazoo, Michigan, before Carlton’s death in 2010. Professor Armbruster passed away peacefully on November 3, 2012 in Kalamazoo.

Carole Bisogni, Chairperson; Christine Olson, Robert Parker
Robert Ascher -- archaeologist, anthropologist, ethnomathematician, experimental filmmaker -- was never a conventional scholar, although perhaps in some odd way he exemplified a subset of his generation in working around and against the mainstream, sometimes even as an iconoclast. Often provocative, always energetic and challenging, he was fundamentally a humanist scholar in every role he undertook.

Bob was born in New York and grew up in the Queens neighborhood of Far Rockaway. He received his B.A. from Queens College in 1954, and then entered the U.S. Army. In 1956, having completed his draft obligation, he married Marcia Alper Ascher and they both started graduate programs at UCLA. Bob received his M.A. there in 1959, and Ph.D. in 1960. That year they relocated to Ithaca, where Marcia joined the mathematics department at Ithaca College and Bob joined the anthropology department at Cornell as
the first archaeologist in the department. He was promoted to full Professor in 1966, and became Emeritus Professor in 2002.

Bob made major contributions to anthropological and archaeological scholarship in several seemingly disparate areas. In the early 1960s he was part of the development of experimental archaeology, including imitative and replicative processes and also the kind of mental “thought experiments” that are creatively used to think about possibilities throughout the process of archaeological research. Also in that period he wrote on the use of analogy in archaeology and anthropology, exploring the kinds of parameters that might be used to control its use and avoid what he called the “Bongo-Bongo phenomenon” -- that is to say, the likelihood of finding in the ethnographic record at least one example of just about anything one might be seeking.

In 1964 Bob and Charles Hockett co-authored “The Human Revolution” (in Current Anthropology, reprinted many times since), where they explored what it means to be human, incorporating language into frameworks of biological evolution and cultural change in an effort to bring the subdisciplines together for a more holistic understanding of the human past. Hockett's 1973 textbook Man's Place in Nature was one outgrowth of the approach, but it proved inspirational for many scholars over the years as a way to think about different approaches in the field.

In 1969, working with Charles Fairbanks, Bob undertook the excavation of a slave cabin on Cumberland Island, in Georgia. They published a piece on this work in 1971 that presents the archaeological data and analysis in a framework with a “soundtrack” that frames and contextualizes the information. This is widely credited as one of the first national publications on slave cabin archaeology, an area of study which Fairbanks continued to develop as a major focus, and Bob considered this his most important archaeological work. Also in this period was published his widely cited “Tin Can Archaeology,” which argued for the importance of thinking archaeologically about more recent material culture -- a strand that has seen considerable development in recent years.
Marcia Ascher accompanied Bob in all of his archaeological research, and their working and thinking together on mathematics and anthropology led to many fruitful pursuits. Together, they published in 1965 an article developing a methodology to scientifically differentiate stone tools from naturally occurring pieces. In the 1970s they turned to what became probably their most widely known subject: quipus, the knotted cords used for record-keeping by the Incas, where their special mix of mathematical and archaeological knowledges led to significant advances in understanding. This in turn led to a more generalized formulation of ethnomathematics in the 1980s, and they both continued with publications on the quipus and other aspects of ethnomathematics through the 1990s and into the 21st century. A website with the data for over 200 quipus is maintained at courses.cit.cornell.edu/quipu/.

In the 1980s and '90s Bob sought new ways to understand and convey cultural meanings. The technique he settled on after some experimentation was “direct animation,” drawing directly on film -- originally adopted as a way to avoid the very high costs of conventional filmmaking. His first film (“Cycle” 1986) drew on Australian aboriginal mythology; others drew on Jewish and Tlingit tales. These films are probably best appreciated by having good knowledge of the stories and their contexts, either from prior experience or contextualizing discussion at screening, and are subject to individual subjective interpretation more than conveying a particular meaning.

This corpus was well received in film circles, playing a number of festivals and garnering considerable interest and invitations to screenings and discussions, but was less widely acknowledged within the discipline of anthropology. There were some reviews in the professional journals, and some key figures in visual anthropology have continued to write on these films, but their abstract qualities did not engage with the mainstream in the discipline.

As time passed Bob became increasingly critical of academic culture and institutions, feeling that they generally failed to meet the goals and standards they claimed (in a 1984 piece published under the
pseudonym of George Puck he vented these frustrations). He withdrew from many campus duties, but loved teaching and working with students and his classes remained popular and are fondly remembered by students.

As one of his last activities on campus before retirement, Bob wrote and staged a theater piece, “The Adventures of Coyote” (2001), with readings of three poems involving the well-known Native American trickster character. This open-ended performance seems a fitting capstone for Bob's career. His last years were largely devoted to caring for Marcia through cancer and its treatments, but in the months between her death and his he had begun to return to some campus activities. As Bob himself wrote in an as-yet unpublished preface, “may the dance go on.”

Cover photo: Marcia Alper Ascher and Robert Ascher holding a quipu

Frederic W. Gleach, Chair; Bernd Lambert; Vilma Santiago-Irizarry
William Weaver Austin was born in Lawton, Oklahoma. After preparatory education in Kansas City, Missouri, Great Falls, Montana, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, he entered Harvard at fifteen as a National Scholar and graduated four years later with honors in American history and literature. During his undergraduate years, he studied harmony with Walter Piston and served as accompanist for the Harvard Glee Club. Staying on for graduate study in music, he received his M.A. degree in 1940 and fulfilled the course requirements for a Doctorate during the next two academic years. He spent the summer of 1940 at the Berkshire Music Center ("Tanglewood") in Lenox, Massachusetts, coaching in the opera department and studying counterpoint with Paul Hindemith, and then the subsequent summer at the MacDowell Colony in Petersborough, New Hampshire, where he composed a string trio. After serving in the U.S. Navy from July 1942 to March 1946, he taught at the University of Virginia for three semesters. Harvard awarded him the Ph.D. degree in 1951 for a dissertation entitled "Harmonic Rhythm in Twentieth-Century Music."

Bill joined Cornell's music faculty in 1947 as Assistant Professor and University Organist, rising to Associate Professor in 1950 and full Professor in 1959. He served as Chair of the Music Department from 1958 to 1963. He was elected Goldwin Smith Professor of Musicology in 1969, and then Given Foundation Professor of Musicology in 1983. The American Council of Learned Societies and the Guggenheim Foundation awarded him fellowships in 1952-53 and 1960-61 respectively. In addition, Bill was a member of the International Musicological Society, Royal Musical Association, Society for Ethnomusicology, Gesellschaft für Musikforschung, Australian Musicological Society, International Webern Society,
International Berg Society, Centre de Documentation Claude Debussy, Music Library Association, Society for Music Theory; the College Music Society, of which he was president in 1961-62; and the American Musicological Society, of which he was elected an Honorary Member in 1996.

To say that Bill's intellectual interests were broad can scarcely do him justice. Although he was an expert on twentieth-century music, his knowledge was far-reaching both in and outside of music. Almost every academic endeavor attracted him. His way of keeping up with developments in many fields was extraordinary: he not only read, or at least browsed, everything that came into the Music Library, but he regularly visited other libraries on campus to examine their latest acquisitions. When anything struck him as particularly thought provoking or potentially useful to his own work or that of a student or friend, he would note it on a 3 x 5 card. It was not uncommon for members of the Music Department to find in their mailboxes cards in his hand on the subjects of their current research, often leading to sources that might otherwise have been overlooked. His card file made Bill a bibliographic court of last resort: after other means of investigation had failed to turn up some badly needed but obscure information, he frequently located it.

Bill's magnum opus, *Music in the 20th Century from Debussy through Stravinsky* (1966), received considerable acclaim, winning the Kinkeldey Prize of the American Musicological Society and the Dent Medal of the International Musicological Society. His "Susanna," "Jeanie," and "The Old Folks at Home": the Songs of Stephen C. Foster from His Time to Ours (1975)—a study that crossed boundaries between musicology, ethnomusicology, reception history, and American history—was much admired, and he was eventually asked to produce a second edition. His Norton Study Score of Debussy's, Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun" (1970), remains in wide use. He was also the author of over 50 articles, which appeared in the Musical Quarterly, Journal of the American Musicological Society, and other publications here and overseas.
Bill taught a wide range of graduate and undergraduate courses, but it was his legendary introductory course, called "The Art of Music" in the early years and "Bach, Rock and Folk" later on, that consistently attracted a large and enthusiastic following of undergraduates. He taught these young music lovers to broaden their views, to listen with discrimination, and to think critically. The following account from a former teaching assistant in the course nicely illustrates one side of Bill's distinct brand of pedagogy:

Mr. Austin entered from a door at the side of the stage. Without a word, he went to the piano, sat, and played the first page or so of the slow movement from Beethoven's "Pathétique" Sonata. The students were quiet and attentive; clearly this was going to be a course about great music…exactly what they expected. At the end of a passage, Mr. Austin stood and walked to the stereo and turned it on. The music absolutely exploded—it was dance-club loud. The selection was Prince's "1999," and the abrupt change electrified the room. He played a minute or so of the song, turned it off, and walked to the front of the stage. In his quiet voice he said, "The purpose of this class is to help you learn what those two things have in common." He had us all in the palm of his hand for the rest of the term.

Bill was a devoted teacher to graduate and undergraduate students alike. His office door was always open, and he seemed to have time to listen and discuss seriously and at length any subject a student brought up. Many of them felt they learned as much from him outside the classroom as in it. His friendship with numerous students continued for years after they left Cornell, and he generously offered encouragement and suggestions whenever they sought his advice.

Although he did not pursue a career as a professional performer, Bill was a prodigious keyboard player. Besides playing the organ at Sage Chapel, he performed regularly on the piano. His repertoire
included such solo and chamber music works as Beethoven's "Diabelli" Variations, Copland's Variations and Sonata, Elliot Carter's Cello Sonata, and Fauré's Piano Quartet. As capable of realizing figured bass as the best professional harpsichordists, he enjoyed collaborating with colleagues in performances of Baroque music.

Bill's musicianship was towering. He had an almost supernatural ability to play accurately at first sight the most difficult pieces—not just piano works but also orchestral full scores—and to transpose music to any key. He also had absolute pitch, that is, the ability to identify (or sing) specific notes in the absence of any musical context. At one point, a colleague heard something unusual coming from Bill's office: it was the middle section of a movement of a piano sonata by Beethoven, played over and over, each time in a different key. Unable to contain his curiosity, the colleague knocked at the door to ask Bill what he was doing. Bill's characteristically iconoclastic explanation was this: he had decided that "true" understanding of modulations (changes of key) probably should occur by judging one key relative to the next. He feared that absolute pitch was getting in the way of this type of perception, so he had been experimenting with playing Beethoven's modulations transposed to all twelve keys, in the hope of disorienting his too-accurate ear so that he might hear in the way those without absolute pitch did.

Bill's modesty was combined with an extreme dislike of hyperbole, especially in the sphere of human relations. As his 70th birthday and retirement were approaching, he came into a colleague's office to beg that, were any plans for ceremonies, speeches or a Festschrift being mooted, they be squelched. When he was gently remonstrated by being told that a number of colleagues and former students would like to do something to express their affection and admiration for him, his face darkened and he responded that on such occasions people always exaggerated in embarrassing ways and he wanted none of it. If any individual wished to talk to him privately, that would be fine. His colleagues settled on a dinner with good food, drink, and camaraderie—no speeches.
What was left unsaid at his retirement should now be said. During forty-three years of teaching at Cornell, Bill Austin had an immense influence on his students, his colleagues, and his department. The breadth of his knowledge and the scope of his interests were a constant source of inspiration and encouragement to his students. Instilling in them a deeper love and a broader understanding of music, he led some of them to successful careers that they themselves had not envisioned. For his colleagues, his loyal friendship provided much of the warmth that pervaded the Cornell Music Department. His universal view of music, his uncompromising standard of excellence, and his innate sense of fairness were constant guides in much of the department's deliberation and planning.

Bill is survived by his wife, Elizabeth; daughters, Ann Smock, of Berkeley, California, and Margery Turner, of Washington, D.C.; and three grandsons: Ned Smock, and James and Benjamin Turner.

Malcolm Bilson, Neal Zaslaw, John Hsu
Professor emeritus Njoku Ekpe Awa died on July 21, 2013, after several years of illness. Professor Awa was literally a royal: born in Nigeria to a tribal village chief, he retained ties to his traditional community throughout his life. He was buried in Nigeria according to Nigerian customs.

After early education in Presbyterian schools in British colonial Nigeria (in what became the East Central State), and work as a sales manager, Professor Awa came to London for further work, earning a London University General Certificate of Education in 1963. He returned to Nigeria and began his career in education, serving as a coordinator and field representative for the University of Nigeria. At the same time, through correspondence he earned a London University external diploma in history in 1966. Moving to the United States with support from the U.S. Agency for International
Development, Professor Awa received a B.A. in Communication Arts from Michigan State University in 1969, soon after his 30th birthday. Academia was now firmly established in Professor Awa’s life; in the same year, he earned his M.A. jointly in Communication Arts and in Continuing and Adult Education. His thesis showed his commitment to the specific challenges of his native country, while simultaneously recognizing the universal links between communication, education, and democracy; it was titled “University Extra-Mural Education in Nigeria and Biafra, 1947-1967: The Impact of Communication and Adult Education on Nation Building.”

In 1970, Professor Awa moved to Cornell, where he would remain for the rest of his life. He earned a Ph.D. in Education in 1973. By then, he had already joined the department then named Communication Arts (since 1988, Communication) in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. His core teaching focused on interpersonal and small group communication, with a substantial presence in the department’s active oral communication program. But he also introduced courses on intercultural communication, and in 1976 during the national bicentennial he participated in a university-wide course on “America and the World Community.”

Professor Awa joined Cornell’s communication program just as it began its transition from being a service unit tied to production of agricultural extension materials to being a traditional research-oriented academic department. His research was both local and international: At one point, he was working both on a study addressing social participation in low-income, low-density populations in upstate New York, and on a study examining Ibo and Ibibio farmers’ adaptation to change after the Nigerian civil war of 1967-1970, when the state of Biafra briefly seceded. His work was published in the Journal of Extension, the Journal of African and Afro-American Affairs, Knowledge: Creation, Diffusion, Utilization (a journal later renamed Science Communication) and the Handbook of Intercultural Communication. He was an early proponent of participatory research methods, recognizing the value of indigenous knowledge in rural development. He particularly shed light on the
underutilization of knowledge held by women, highlighting the effect of stereotypes.

Because of his interest in intercultural communication, Professor Awa became deeply involved in the Department of Communication’s international development activities, including, for 15 years, the Communication Planning and Strategy series that offered training for people from developing countries. He participated in programs that took him back to Africa many times – to Ethiopia, to Egypt, and often to his native Nigeria. At Cornell, he advised many master’s students in intercultural and development communication.

Professor Awa was also active across the university, serving as a faculty senator and as a member of the Faculty Senate executive committee, and on advisory committees to religious affairs programs.

Religion played its part throughout Professor Awa’s life. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, where he was an ordained Deacon and Elder. He taught Sunday School there and, continuing his international work, participated in the church’s International Hunger Program.

Family also played a central role in Professor Awa’s life. He married Ella Awa in 1970; she survives him. Together they raised three children: Njoku, Jr. (“Ogbo”), Adaku, and Apia, and he had two grandchildren. Among his enthusiasms was soccer; he is reported to have carried a soccer ball and shoes in the trunk of his car in case a soccer game appeared, and he informally helped coach the Cornell soccer team.

Illness led to Professor Awa’s early retirement in 1995.

A memorial service for Professor Emeritus Njoku E. Awa was held in Ithaca on July 27, 2013.

Bruce V. Lewenstein, Chair; Royal D. Colle; Clifford Scherer
Joe Paul Bail was born in Herold, West Virginia, May 12, 1925, one of five brothers. Joe graduated from Nicholas County High School, receiving the Balfour Award, the highest honor awarded by the school. After graduating from high school, Joe enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps in 1943 and served through the rest of the war in Europe as a B-17 bomber navigator in the 8th Air Force. He flew 33 combat missions in the European Theatre of Operations and rose to the rank of Captain. During that time, Joe was forced to parachute behind enemy lines on two separate occasions and both times he was able to make his way to Allied lines to return to action. When he was discharged at the conclusion of the war, Captain Bail had received the Soldiers Medal and the Army-Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters.

Joe married Nelma Rapp in October of 1945. They remained very close, celebrating 56 anniversaries, until Nelma passed away in February of 2002. Joe is survived by a son, David J. Bail, and daughter-in-law, Charlyne, who reside in Largo, Florida; a grandson, Damon S. Bail, who resides in Tarpon Springs, Florida; and a brother, Steve, who lives in Mansfield, Ohio.

Joe attended West Virginia University, receiving his Bachelor’s degree in 1946 and his Master’s degree in 1947. He taught high school vocational agriculture in Spencer, West Virginia; then in 1948, he received an appointment to Glenville State College, Glenville, West Virginia, where he served as head of the Agriculture Department until 1951. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Agricultural Education at West Virginia University where he served as a vocational agriculture teacher educator from 1951-57. In 1957,
Professor Bail received his Ph.D. degree from Michigan State University, and joined the Department of Education at Cornell University as an Associate Professor. He was subsequently promoted to Professor in 1967.

Joe was recognized as a leader at Cornell. He served as Program Coordinator for Agricultural Education and subsequently as Chair of the Department of Education from 1978-87, overseeing the move of the department from Stone Hall, where it had been housed for many years, to Roberts Hall.

During his years at Cornell, Professor Bail was instrumental in the development of the Cornell Instructional Materials Service (IMS). IMS created and provided curriculum materials and professional development services for agricultural educators in New York, nationally, and internationally for almost 50 years from 1957 until its close in 2004.

Professor Bail also provided leadership for the establishment of the Rural Schools Association (RSA) of New York in 1978. According to the RSA web site,

“The Rural Schools Association is a statewide organization representing the interests of, initiating research for, and providing service and information to the small and rural school districts of New York State.”

As of today, approximately 300 school districts and BOCES units are RSA members. The RSA offices are still housed in the Department of Education at Cornell.

Another focus of Professor Bail’s work at Cornell was international agriculture. Among other accomplishments, in collaboration with the University of Hawaii, he helped develop the South Pacific Regional Agriculture Development (SPRAD) program at the
University of the South Pacific. The SPRAD was funded by the United States Agency for International Development to stimulate agricultural development in twelve English-speaking island countries served by the University of the South Pacific.

Upon his retirement, Joe and his son David, a Hotel Management graduate, operated the Elm Tree Restaurant and Inn, which is still located in McLean, New York. Joe was an active member in the Ithaca Rotary Club and served as its President. With his son, Joe was active with the Boy Scouts of America, and was an active member of the First Baptist Church in Ithaca, New York.

Professor Bail was a member of numerous professional and honorary societies, including Alpha Zeta, Kappa Delta Pi, Alpha Tau Alpha, the American Association for Teacher Educators in Agriculture, and the American Vocational Association. He was listed in Who’s Who in America and received the Honorary American Degree from the National Association of Future Farmers of America (FFA). In 1990, Professor Bail was recognized as the Distinguished Alumnus for the College of Agriculture and Forestry of West Virginia University. His Award Citation noted,

“In addition to his teaching, Joe has advised 279 undergraduates, and has served as major advisor for 68 Master’s candidates and 22 Ph.D. candidates. Many of his former students became ambassadors, deans, department chairpersons, and administrative officers in state, regional, and national agricultural or educational organizations.”

Describing Joe and his wife Nelma, one of his former colleagues wrote,

“Joe was a private person, which was in contrast to his long time late wife Nelma, with whom he was very close. For me, Nelma’s outgoing, bubbling personality represented the ‘Southern Belle.’ Nelma’s passing and Joe’s subsequent heart surgery was a very difficult time for him. My memories of Joe are both
as a personal friend and as a valued and respected professional colleague from whom I learned a lot. Joe Paul will both be missed and remembered.”

Arthur L. Berkey, Harold R. Cushman, Richard E Ripple, William G. Camp

Mark B. Bain

April 11, 1955 - February 8, 2012

Dr. Mark Bain passed away at his home in Lansing, New York, on February 8, 2012 from complications resulting from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS, Lou Gehrig’s disease). He spent most of his career in the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) at Cornell University studying fish and invertebrate communities in lakes, streams and estuaries in the wildest and most settled places, from the bays of Lake Ontario to the urban banks of Manhattan. He was recognized worldwide as a leading voice on aquatic systems ecology.

Born in Gary, Indiana, Mark gained his knowledge of ecology through a B.S. in wildlife resources from West Virginia University, a M.S. in fisheries science from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and a Ph.D. in fisheries biology from the
University of Massachusetts-Amherst, where he worked with Dr. John Finn and Dr. Henry Booke. His doctoral research, published in Ecology, on streamflow regulation and fish community structure is one of the most cited papers on the subject.

Mark began his career in the Department of Biology at Ball State University, leaving after one year to become an ecologist at Argonne National Lab. In 1986, he became the assistant leader of the Alabama Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit (CFWRU) at Auburn University, where he pioneered a new approach to measure cover in fish habitat surveys and studied habitat use and population characteristics of several southeastern fish species. In 1991, Mark moved to Cornell University as the assistant leader for fisheries in the New York CFWRU within the DNR. He became a tenured professor of systems ecology and was appointed director of the Cornell University Center for the Environment, a position in which he served from 2003-2007. In 2007 he returned full-time to the department faculty.

Mark’s boundless curiosity and wide-ranging professional interests defined his career. His work integrated fisheries science, aquatic ecology, hydrology, and systems theory. Among his diverse pursuits, Mark developed approaches for habitat evaluation and cumulative impact assessment, conducted studies on complex systems theory in bays and lagoons, described impacts to and recovery of fish species in the Hudson River, and planned ecosystem restoration and conservation projects. His expertise led to collaborations around the world, and during these travels, he enjoyed many adventures and made lasting friendships.

Even during his battle with ALS, Mark’s commitment to his work never waned. He continued analyzing data, advising students, collaborating on research projects, and serving the broader scientific community. At the time of his death, he was working on a book about the science and practice of environmental management, and he remained active on the editorial boards of Acta Ecologica Sinica, Environmental Management, and Folia Zoologica.
Mark was recognized by his peers for distinction as a scientist, teacher, mentor, and leader. He published over 100 scientific articles, and was the lead author on a respected AFS text on aquatic habitat assessment. He served as an advisor for many regional, national, and international organizations and initiatives. Mark received numerous awards, including the Special Achievement Award from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacesetter Award from Argonne National Laboratory, Star Award from the U.S. Geological Survey, and President’s Outstanding Educator Award from Cornell University. He was recognized as one of the top 15 professors by the Cornell University Student Organization. He was a member of the American Fisheries Society, Ecological Society of America, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mark’s passion for research and its application was matched by his enthusiasm for engaging students in aquatic ecology and fisheries science. He co-taught Cornell’s stream ecology course, ranked by students as among the top 15 courses at the university. Mark was a mentor and role model for undergraduates, graduate students, and postdoctoral fellows. Many of his students credit him with providing unique opportunities and responsibilities. He let them make mistakes, with a hearty laugh and assurance that everything would work out in the end. His trust in their abilities gave them the confidence and knowledge to pursue successful careers in the aquatic sciences.

Mark enjoyed fishing and backpacking with his family, cooking gourmet meals, engaging conversation, travel, and woodworking. He is survived by his wife, Jane Barden Bain, also educated in aquatic ecology and currently working for the Ecological Society of America; children, Gary and Paul; parents, Sam and Rose; and siblings, Keith, Jeff, Terese, and Sam. He is mourned by countless friends, relatives, and colleagues.

Contributed by: Marcia S. Meixler, Kristin Arend, Katherine Mills, Barbara Knuth
Robert Carl Baker

December 29, 1921 – March 13, 2006

A man unequaled in generosity of spirit and nature, Bob Baker was known as the “Edison of the poultry industry” for his work in the development of new food products. Just as he “added value” to chicken and turkey meat and eggs and to underutilized fish for Sea Grant in his work, he added value to and greatly valued all those around him. A caring man of great honesty and integrity, he helped his family, students, employees, colleagues, and friends to achieve their greatest potential. In addition to food product development work, he contributed much to the body of applied research on the microbiological and chemical properties of poultry meat and eggs, as well as the quality and safety of these foods. And what New York summer would be complete without chicken barbecues cooked with his famous Cornell Chicken Barbecue Sauce that he invented?

Dr. Robert Carl Baker was born in Newark, New York and moved to a fruit farm (where they also had chickens) in Sodus, New York when he was twelve years old. Thus began a lifelong interest in apples and poultry. Bob Baker received a B.S. degree in Pomology from Cornell in 1943, and then served in the U.S. Army. After his honorable discharge from the Army, he became an Assistant County agent in Orange County, New York. From 1946-49, he was an Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry at Pennsylvania State University, where he also received his M.S. degree in Agricultural Economics in 1949. Bob began his distinguished career at Cornell in 1949 as Assistant Professor of Poultry Extension in the Department of Poultry Science in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. He received a Ph.D. degree in Food Science from Purdue University in 1956 and upon returning to Cornell in 1957, he initiated the Poultry Food Science program. This program became
an active and integral part of the department as well as the Institute of Food Science, where Bob was fully engaged in extension, research and teaching activities. This is where he and his staff developed over 58 new poultry, egg and seafood products, many of which are still marketed today.

Dr. Baker advised, mentored and befriended many domestic and international graduate students and influenced the lives of many young food scientists during his tenure at Cornell. Over 75 graduate students have studied and conducted research under his tutelage. These students are now prominent food scientists who are employed in the food industry, academic institutions and government agencies throughout the world. Bob was the first graduate field representative (now called the Director of Graduate studies) for the Graduate Field of Food Science and Technology at Cornell and served in this position for 12 years. He personally met and counseled all incoming graduate students, thus enabling them to smoothly embark on their graduate careers. During his tenure as field representative, the number of graduate students in Food Science increased from 10 to nearly 100. In addition to helping them academically, he regularly invited students to stay at his home when they needed help with housing. Students and his staff took part in many Baker family get-togethers, dinners and outings at his Cayuga Lake beach in Lansing, New York. Bob had a keen sense of family and together with his wife Jacoba (Jackie) and children Dale, Myron, Kermit, Regina, Maureen, Johanna, and Karen they hosted many sporting activities at their home including ice hockey, basketball, and softball with Bob encouraging everyone to get involved in whatever game was being played. He was certainly unselfish with his time and talents and made everyone feel welcome in his home.

Dr. Baker gave lectures, taught workshops and consulted on the development of new food products and the start-up of poultry operations in more than 20 countries. He was the Director of the Cornell Institute of Food Science (1970-75) and the Chairman of the Poultry and Avian Sciences Department (1980-87) prior to his retirement in 1989, and was inducted into the Poultry Hall of Fame.
in 2004. He developed and for many years taught a popular course entitled “Food Science for Industry”; one week he and staff presented a lecture and a laboratory on the scientific basis for preparation of a food product and the following week students toured a commercial food processing plant where the food product was manufactured on a large scale.

Dr. Baker was a Fellow of the Institute of Food Technologists, a member of the Poultry Science Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York State Agricultural Society and many other professional societies. He also served on the American Egg Board Scientific Advisory Committee and on the American Poultry Historical Society. Bob was also a dedicated member and supporter of the Cornell chapter of Alpha Zeta fraternity (an agricultural honorary fraternity). In addition to his full and successful academic career and his many contributions to Cornell University, Dr. Baker started a food service business, Bakers’ Chicken Coop, in 1949 at the New York State Fair, featuring chicken barbecued with the Cornell Sauce, which thrives to this day. In retirement, with his wife and daughter, he ran Bakers’ Acres, a Lansing, New York nursery and apple orchard. A lifelong community leader, he was involved with many activities in Ithaca and Lansing, New York. He was a founding member of the Lansing Lions Club and the Lansing Housing Authority, which planned and built the Woodside retirement apartments in South Lansing, New York. He helped initiate the Lansing Community Council and was very active in the Lansing Methodist Church. Dr. Baker was also a member of the Ithaca Rotary Club, was a member of the Lansing School Board and the North Lansing Fireman’s Auxiliary.

Bob Baker’s enduring work ethic in academics and science was great and far-reaching, but it was matched equally, if not surpassed by, his deep love for his wife and family and friends. He possessed many outstanding qualities and will be remembered for his trust, integrity, honesty, and generosity with loved ones, as well as with colleagues, friends, and even strangers and his great sense of humor.
He certainly made a difference in the lives of many people who he touched and will be fondly remembered by all of them.

*Charlotte Bruce, Donna Scott, Robert Gravani*
Harlan Parker Banks, Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor Emeritus in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, died on Sunday, November 22, 1998, at his retirement home in New Hampshire after a short illness.

Professor Banks was born on September 1, 1913, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1930 from Classical High School in nearby Lynn. He received his B.S. degree in 1934 from Dartmouth College where he spent three further years as Instructor in Botany and held a Cramer Fellowship for Graduate Study. A Cornellian there, Professor Carl L. Wilson, interested him in plant anatomy and morphology and this expanded into the study of fossil plants. Most of his subsequent research was done in paleobotany, commencing with a doctoral dissertation at Cornell under the tutelage of the late Professor Loren C. Petry.

From 1940, he taught at Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, where he became Associate Professor of Botany before leaving in 1947 for a similar position at the University of Minnesota. Upon retirement of the late Arthur J. Eames in 1949, Banks returned to Cornell as Associate Professor of Botany, Professor (1950-77), and as Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor (1977), retiring in 1978. During this period he also served as head of the Department of Botany, 1950-61, and upon formation of the Division of Biological Sciences, was associated with the Section of Genetics, Development, and Physiology.

Professor Banks and most of his 34 graduate students literally and figuratively quarried the rich Devonian fossil deposits of early land
plants in New York for notable contributions to our understanding of the origin, structure, and evolution of these plants. Authorship or joint authorship of over 150 scientific papers, reviews, films, and one book on paleobotany—Evolution and Plants of the Past—led to his international recognition as a major authority on the earliest land plants. An effervescent lecturer, he was invited to lecture at some 70 universities and colleges in the continental United States and Puerto Rico, at 20 universities or scholarly societies in Europe, Asia, and Australia, as well as to numerous science clubs, museums, research institutions, and other departments within Cornell. He also was the paleobotany Lecturer at the Centennial Celebration of the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University in 1966; held the David French Lectureship, Pomona College, in 1971; was guest lecturer at the Third International Gondwana Conference, Canberra, Australia, in 1973; and the W.W. Rubey Lecturer at UCLA, in 1976. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Dartmouth College in 1984, and in 1987, he was elected as one of 50 foreign members of the Linnean Society of London and received the Paleontological Society’s U.S. gold medal, awarded to a paleobotanist for the first time since 1970.

Despite many obligations, and always with good humor, he served as minor advisor to over 25 graduate students a year. In addition to his major graduate students, he averaged a dozen undergraduate advisees a year, and he kept an open door to countless other students and colleagues who sought his advice.

In the tradition of distinguished teaching in botany at Cornell, Harlan Banks was recognized within and without the university as not only exceedingly popular but also as a truly great teacher in his generation. This was particularly so in the introductory courses at Cornell, although he also taught upper-level courses and was associated with various short courses in summer institutions or commissions on education sponsored by the Botanical Society of America, the National Science Foundation, and American Institute of Biological Sciences. In 1961, he received the Certificate of Merit from Seniors in the College of Agriculture, and in 1975, the SUNY Chancellor’s Award for Excellence in Teaching. Further honors for
teaching and research came in the form of selection by the Faculty of the University of Liége to be a Fulbright Research Scholar in Belgium in 1957-58; election as Corresponding Member, Société Géologique de Belgique in 1959; as John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellow with tenure at the University of Liége and at Cambridge University in 1963-64; as Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge University in 1968; and as Honorary Vice President, XII International Botanical Congress, Leningrad, in 1975. In the same year, he was awarded a Certificate of Merit by the Botanical Society of America, which he had served as member of the Editorial Board, Secretary Pro-tem (1952-53), Treasurer (1964-67), Vice President (1968), and President (1969).

He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he also served in various capacities with the International Organization of Paleobotany (Vice President, 1964-69; President 1969-75), Paleontological Society (Councilor-at-Large, 1974) and was a member of the Paleontological Association, International Society of Plant Morphologists, International Association for Plant Taxonomy, Torrey Botanical Club, Paleontological Research Institution, Commission Internationale Microflore Paleozoique, Associacion Latinamericana de Paleobotanica y Palinologia, Sigma Xi (President, Cornell Chapter 1954-56), Beta Beta Beta, Gamma Alpha, and Ho-Nun-De-Kah (Honorary Member, 1959). From 1977-83, he served on the United States National Committee for the International Union of Biological Sciences sponsored by the National Academy of Science, and was elected to the National Academy of Science in 1980. Continuing his activities after he retired, he published 11 papers during the 1990s. In December 1997, he delivered the monthly lecture at the New England Botanical Club in Cambridge.

His wife, Rosamund L. (Kit) Shurtleff Banks and a daughter, Jane Angstrom, survive him. Funeral arrangements will be private. Donations in memory of Professor Banks may be made to Cornell Plantations.

*John Kingsbury, Karl Niklas, Natalie Uhl*
Stuart M. Barnette, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart Barnette, of Dover, Delaware, died on November 5, 1992.

He attended the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, Ecolé de Beaux Arts of Paris, France, and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At Cornell University, Professor Barnette was appointed Associate Professor of Architecture in July 1947, and promoted to Professor in July 1954. He retired on June 30, 1970 and was appointed Professor Emeritus of Architecture.

Office of the Dean of the University Faculty
Donald J. Barr, Professor Emeritus of Policy Analysis and Management in the College of Human Ecology, died January 24, 2008 in Ithaca, due to complications following a stroke.

Born May 7, 1935 in Geneva, Ohio, Barr earned a B.S. degree (1957) in Social and Earth Sciences at Miami University in Ohio, an M.A. degree (1959) in Sociology and a Ph.D. degree (1964) in Guidance and Counseling, both at Indiana University. Before teaching at Cornell, he taught at the University of Michigan and in elementary, middle, and secondary public schools in Ohio and Indiana. He led numerous workshops and educational programs for such organizations as the Telluride Summer Program and Childhood Program Development.

When he first came to Cornell in 1971, he was the Director of the College’s Office of Counseling and Admissions. Later, he moved over to the Department of Human Service Studies (HSS), now called Policy Analysis and Management (PAM). He served a term as chairman of the HSS Department and after stepping down, he spent full time in teaching, outreach and scholarship in the Human Service Studies and Policy Analysis and Management Departments until retirement. He was widely in demand as an advisor to students because of his interest in helping them to succeed at Cornell.

Known as “Don” to all, Professor Barr published numerous articles and a handbook on the topic of power and the way it was used in teaching and in a variety of social programs. His many publications included Liberalism to the Test: African-American Migrant Farm Workers and the State of New York, Transforming Power: A Thirteen-Week Program for Democratic Change in Your Community, and Educational Change for In-School Administrators.
But his great love was teaching, which he did at every level of formal education from elementary school right through the Human Ecology undergraduate program and into the graduate school as well as outside the university. His focus was always on education, the nature of power, racism and social justice and he found opportunities in the local Ithaca community beyond the University, as well as elsewhere in the United States, Canada and South Africa. For almost ten years, with Dr. James Turner, Don co-taught a course in the College of Human Ecology, Racism in American Society, which was widely recognized. Barr and Turner also taught an annual racism/multi-cultural training seminar for Ithaca School District staff and administrators.

Professor Barr’s interest in teaching led him to participate in numerous workshops and educational programs for the National Teacher Corps, National Training Laboratories, the Summer Institute for the University of Victoria, UNICEF, and the National Executive Service Corps in New York City. Under the auspices of the NESC and local Boards of Education, Don co-taught a series of leadership seminars for public school principals in Schenectady, New York, New York City and Philadelphia. He also spent a summer in Durban, South Africa working with government officials and schoolteachers and principals on how to improve teaching in local schools.

Professor Barr’s reputation for teaching excellence was recognized by his receipt of the National Danforth Teaching Award, the Human Ecology Distinguished Teaching Award, the Telluride Association through its Summer Program and the key to the City of Cincinnati for his work on empowerment in low-income communities.

Don was always especially interested in the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa. He was a leading faculty member in the movement at Cornell to stop investing in companies that operated in South Africa, and he spoke frequently and with eloquence about the
injustices of apartheid and the damage it was doing to people of color and to society in general.

Don believed that the improvement of education at all levels went hand-in-hand with social justice. His passion for both served as a model for what a university professor could be. He was always available to help those in need. He will be greatly missed.

His wife Judi and her two children, his own four children, David, Chris, Lori and their children, and his daughter Jana survive him.

Jerome M. Ziegler, Chairperson; Robert Babcock, Andrea Parrot
Boris W. Batterman, a pioneer of the field of synchrotron radiation research, died on December 14th, 2010. Bob (as he was known) was an expert in the dynamical theory of x-ray diffraction and founding director of the Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source (CHESS), an x-ray synchrotron laboratory where numerous seminal developments in synchrotron radiation took place during his 19 years of leadership. Many current leaders in the synchrotron x-ray field, now working at synchrotrons and a host of universities around the world, lived and learned under Bob’s tenure as CHESS Director.

Bob was born August 25, 1930. He received his Ph.D. degree in physics from MIT under the supervision of Bertram Warren. Batterman, was a member of the Technical Staff at Bell Labs from 1956 to 1965. He moved to Cornell in 1965 as a member of both the Department of Materials Science and Engineering and the School of Applied and Engineering Physics. Bob was awarded both a Guggenheim Fellowship and a Fulbright-Hayes Fellowship from 1971-1972. Bob, the Walter S. Carpenter Jr. Professor of Engineering, was chair of the School of Applied and Engineering Physics from 1974-1978 when he became director of CHESS (co-
founded with Neil Ashcroft), a new national NSF-supported laboratory for synchrotron radiation research. In 1983 he received a Humboldt Award.

Throughout his career, Bob made many contributions to diffraction physics, especially in the field of dynamical x-ray diffraction. The early sixties was an exciting time because perfect single crystals became available and many predictions of the theories of dynamical x-ray diffraction expounded by von Laue and Ewald could be measured experimentally. Batterman was the first to verify a number of predictions: the thermal narrowing of the Darwin widths, the effect of a Debye-Waller factor in anomalous x-ray transmission, and most importantly, the existence of standing waves in the Bragg diffraction geometry.

In 1969 Bob published a paper where he described how the location of foreign atoms in a perfect crystal could be determined by measuring their fluorescence signal as the crystal rotates through a Bragg peak. This work on x-ray standing waves led to a widely-used method for locating impurity atoms in perfect crystals of silicon and germanium, which has now been extended to include mosaic crystals and even surface overlayers, making it a widely applicable tool. Today, x-ray standing waves facilities exist at nearly every synchrotron x-ray source.

Another important contribution to the dynamical theory of x-rays is Bob’s famous article of 1964, written in collaboration with Henderson Cole of IBM and published in *Reviews of Modern Physics*. This review article consolidated material from many sources and languages and was a great help for practitioners of the field. It is still widely read, used and cited despite the fact that it was published nearly 50 years ago.

The CHESS laboratory, under Bob’s leadership, was not only the home of many important science discoveries, but also served as one of the sources for a renaissance in x-ray physics. It paved the way to the Gordon Conference on X-ray Physics, initiated by Roberto Colella (Purdue), a former Batterman postdoc, in 1989. The next
meeting was chaired by Batterman and several of the subsequent leaders, such as Jerry Hasting (SLAC, Stanford), Helmut Dosch (DESY, Hamburg) and Ken Finkelstein (CHESS) were disciples of the “Batterman Group”.

Bob was sought after as an advisor to many projects around the world because of his reputation as an x-ray physicist and his experience in initiating and developing the CHESS facility. His help was particularly valuable when a pilot project using synchrotron radiation using the SPEAR storage ring began at SLAC in 1972. Bob’s love for California led him to subsequently move to San Francisco upon retirement in 1997. In the Bay Area he continued his interest in x-rays with Jim Patel (Bell Labs), who had also retired to the Bay Area. Jim and Bob often worked together at the Berkeley and Stanford synchrotrons.

A tribute session at Cornell on June 22, 2011 honored Bob’s attributes as an inspiring teacher, a savvy CHESS director and a pillar of the synchrotron x-ray community for many years. We will miss him! His legacy includes the many progeny he mentored who have built and now lead laboratories and synchrotron x-ray facilities throughout the world.

Frank Wise, Chairperson; Donald H. Bilderback, Dennis M. Mills and Bruce Kusse
Simon H. Bauer, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, died in Davis, California, three months before his 102\textsuperscript{nd} birthday.

Professor Bauer was born in Kaunas, Lithuania and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1921; the family settled in Chicago. He earned his Ph.B. (1931) and Ph.D. (1935) at the University of Chicago, where he studied with T.R. Hogness, W.D. Harkins, and H.I. Schlesinger. He then spent two years as a postdoctoral fellow at the California Institute of Technology working with R.M. Badger and Linus Pauling. After a period as an instructor in fuel technology at The Pennsylvania State University (1937-1939), he was invited to join the Chemistry faculty at Cornell (1939), where he remained for the rest of his career of teaching and research. He was appointed Professor in 1950 and Emeritus in 1977.

He was a Guggenheim Fellow (1949), a National Science Foundation Senior Postdoctoral Fellow at the Canadian National Research Council and the Weizmann Institute (1962), and a National Academy of Sciences Interacademy Exchange Fellow, USSR (1966).
In 1979 he received an Alexander von Humboldt Award and spent six months at the Max Planck Institute of Quantum Optics in Garching-München. In the fall of 1983, he was appointed the first Foreign Adjunct Professor at the Institute of Molecular Science in Okazaki, Japan. He was a Visiting Professor at North Dakota State University (1974), the University of California at Irvine (1978), and the University of California at Riverside (1978). He had served as consultant to the Los Alamos National Laboratory, the Argonne National Laboratory, the Atlantic Richfield Company at the Harvey Technical Center (1945-1985), at Lockheed California, and at the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo.

Professor Bauer was the author or co-author of nearly 400 publications. His Ph.D. dissertation included the construction and use of a mass spectrometer for chemical analysis, easily discriminating different isotopes. In addition, he published four short papers before receiving his degree and in one of these demonstrated that an oscillating electric field can effect mass separation. This proposal was the forerunner of today’s quadrupole mass spectrometer. In his work with Badger he helped develop the first use of photometric methods in the near-infrared, to measure the monomer-dimer equilibrium constant in gaseous acetic acid. Their early studies of hydrogen bonding are still referred to in the current literature as the “Badger-Bauer rule.”

Much of Professor Bauer’s early work at Cornell was on the determination of molecular structure by electron diffraction and spectroscopic techniques. Then, after many years of intensive work in that area, in the mid-1950s his interests turned also toward the study of the kinetics of fast reactions and of chemistry at high temperatures as followed in shock tubes and by other techniques, and in chemical lasers. He was the first to test the use of the “impact tube” for determining chemical relaxation times. He constructed a “spectrophone” to investigate vibrational relaxation in molecules. At about that same time he began his extensive work on the dissociation of diborane and the thermochemistry of the other boranes as well, and on the molecular interpretation of the measured
thermochemistry of gas-phase association-dissociation reactions more generally.

During the 1960s, while continuing his molecular structure researches, he began his now famous program of using shock tubes for the study of reaction kinetics at high temperatures, and then the extension of those studies with the use of lasers. He and his co-workers published the first fully systematic treatment of the equilibrium compositions of the carbon-hydrogen system over a large temperature range. One of the most arresting applications of his shock-tube techniques was in the study of the nucleation of iron vapor at around 1600K. Another, exploiting rapid heating, rapid quenching, and the freezing in of intermediate compositions, was in the synthesis of amino acids by shock heating mixtures of gaseous water, ammonia, and ethane, in imitation of what might have occurred in the earth’s pre-biotic atmosphere: a shock-initiated variant of the famous Miller-Urey experiment.

Professor Bauer also had a strong interest in teaching. He, together with Frank Long, reorganized and modernized the teaching of undergraduate qualitative analytical chemistry on a physical chemical basis. They prepared notes for the students which later provided part of the basis for a well-known textbook by our colleagues Michell Sienko and Robert Plane.

Simon continued his active research and continued to publish papers until, at the age of 93, in January 2005, he left Cornell to move to Davis, California. One of the present authors (CFW) was Simon’s research collaborator in Simon’s last years at Cornell, where they studied the kinetics of vapor condensation and gas-phase pyrolysis by experiment, theory, and computer simulation. Even after Professor Bauer moved to California he remained active in reading, writing, and talking science. He wrote on the 19th century English scientists and inventors Humphry Davy and Michael Faraday. In the retirement community in Davis where he resided he lectured on “The Laws of Thermodynamics”, “The Impact of Molecular Theory”, and “Musings on the Existence of Extra-Terrestrial Life: a Chronology of Believers.” To celebrate his 100th birthday, the
residents of the community asked him to give a lecture on his life; more than 100 people attended.

In October 2001 the Cornell Department of Chemistry hosted a symposium to celebrate Simon’s 90th birthday. It was recapitulated in October 2011 when Simon made the trip back to Cornell so that, on October 15th of that year, we could celebrate his 100th birthday with another scientific symposium. He was the star and lead-off speaker.

He was pre-deceased by his wife Miriam (“Mitzi”), whom he had married in 1938. He is survived by his three children, three grandchildren, and a great-grandchild. Simon Bauer was our teacher and our friend. We miss him.

Benjamin Widom, Chair; Harold A. Scheraga; Charles F. Wilcox
Dean Emeritus Robert A. Beck ’42 died July 31, 2012, at the age of 91. He was one of the most beloved figures in the history of Cornell’s School of Hotel Administration (SHA). His innovative emphasis on research, coupled with his passion for customer service, distinguished his service as dean from 1961 to 1981.

According to both current and former faculty members, Dean Beck had a profound impact on those he came into contact with during his time as dean. “He had personally—and he instilled in the school—a high level of expectation of excellence,” said Professor Emeritus Neal Geller ’64, hotel administration, who was named the first Robert A. Beck Professor of Hospitality Financial Management. “It made me really proud to be the first Robert A. Beck professor.”

Dean Beck was born November 1, 1920, grew up in Milton, Massachusetts, and spent many summers in Cape Cod, where he first met founding dean H. B. Meek, whom he would succeed as dean of the SHA. Dean Beck was the youngest member of the faculty when President Deane Malott appointed him to succeed Dean Meek. To Dean Beck fell the task of filling the shoes of a legend, and he did it by becoming a legend in his own right. He hired formally trained
academics in place of the operational practitioners of Meek’s era. He emphasized research and raised the school’s international profile. He recognized early on the potential of the coming information age, introducing computing to the school’s curriculum.

“He took a technical and managerial approach to hotel management. He had a strong belief in that. There were five of us on the faculty who were Cornell engineers, and he liked engineers for the way we thought and the way we talked,” said Professor Emeritus Richard Moore ’67, hotel administration, whom Dean Beck hired.

In 1973, he founded the Master of Professional Studies program, which later became the Master of Management in Hospitality, and launched the school’s executive education program. During Dean Beck’s tenure, undergraduate enrollment in the school doubled. According to current SHA Dean Michael D. Johnson, under Beck’s direction, the school increased female involvement in hospitality at a time when the field was dominated by males.

Dean Beck expanded the scope of the school’s curriculum to give students both an interdisciplinary and international research focus. He established partnerships in Latin America and an alliance with ESSEC Business School’s Institut de Management Hotelier International (IMHI) in Cergy-Pontoise Cedex, France. Dean Beck also sent several Cornell professors to teach at IMHI.

During the social upheavals of the Vietnam era, Dean Beck remained a firm, guiding presence, insisting on proper dress and decorum and keeping the focus on the work at hand. Despite his numerous projects, both at Cornell and abroad, he was known for spending much of his time interacting with the students. He was present in the hallway during class changes. He met with students every morning for coffee, answering questions and probing their opinions. His genuine concern for their well-being was evident despite his commanding demeanor.

Dean Beck drew upon a profound well of character that was deepened by wartime experience. World War II began during his
senior year at Cornell, and he entered the army after graduation. He took part in the D-Day invasion of Normandy as a member of the 90th Infantry Division, United States Army; only eleven men in his unit of 185 survived the drive up Utah Beach. A week later, his unit came under fire from a German tank. He alone survived, losing a leg to his injuries. He spent the next eleven months in the hospital, blind for the first three of them.

Jan Murray, who would marry Bob the next year and spend many years caring for SHA students while raising their three daughters, was at his side throughout his recovery, urging him onto his feet and back into life. They returned to his native Boston, where Bob developed an interest in labor relations while working at Quincy Market; in 1951 he returned to Cornell for graduate study, earning a master’s degree in education in 1952 and a doctorate in psychology in 1954. That was the same year he joined the SHA faculty, teaching labor relations to hotel students and accounting to students in Home Economics and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. He was awarded tenure in 1957, promoted to full professor in 1960, and appointed dean one year later.

Dean Johnson said that he will most remember Dean Beck for his charming demeanor and his humor, which endured into his old age. Dean Johnson recounted a time in Florida when he, Dean Beck, and some alumni were meeting over lunch. “While we were eating lunch, he saw two 78-year-old ladies dining by themselves. Dean Beck, at 89 and with all of his charm, went with his walker and made a beeline for these two ladies and asked, ‘What are two beautiful ladies like you doing all alone?’ He made their day. He just had a charm that would light up a room. I grew very fond of Bob, and I will cherish the time spent with this remarkable member of our community.”

Dean Beck and his beloved Jan, who died in 1999, were honored in 2004 with the dedication of the Robert A. and Jan M. Beck Center, a sunny space that hums continually with the comings, goings, and gatherings of Hotelies and visitors. The Beck Center is a beautiful and fitting tribute to both of them. Dean Beck’s legacy at Cornell
continues in the form of the Robert A. Beck ’42 Scholarship Fund, which was founded in his honor in 1984 to provide scholarships to undergraduates in the School of Hotel Administration.

Dean Beck’s loss will be deeply felt by all alumni, faculty, and staff who had the great fortune to experience his leadership. Many more will cherish his memory, including those who had an opportunity to meet or reconnect with him at the 2012 Cornell Hospitality Icon & Innovator Awards gala in New York City. Even at that highly charged event, Dean Beck’s warm charisma and joyous sense of humor were an irresistible draw.

Dean Beck is survived by three daughters, Susan Warner, Robin MacRae, and Janyce Beck, A&S ’70; sons-in-law Dr. Mark M. Warner ’69 and Dr. Roderick MacRae; seven grandchildren: Carla Petzold-Beck ’95, Kathrin Petzold, A&S ’01, Robert Petzold, Mark M. Warner, Jr. (Maria), Amy O'Donnell (Joseph), Rory MacRae (Patricia), and Alexander MacRae; and seven great-grandchildren.

Composed from information written by Dean Michael D. Johnson, Dean and E.M. Statler Professor, School of Hotel Administration, Cornell University, an obituary published in The Cornell Daily Sun newspaper, and consultation with former Dean and Professor Emeritus John J. Clark, Jr.
Robert F. Becker

August 9, 1931 - July 23, 1996

Robert Becker died July 23, 1996, after a tragic and sudden accident. Bob died doing what he truly enjoyed, helping other people. He was painting the roof of the First United Methodist Church in Rushville, New York, when he slipped and fell onto the cement sidewalk 12 feet below.

Bob was born in New Jersey on August 9, 1931. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of New Hampshire in Horticulture in 1954 and his Master's degree in Botany from the same university in 1956. He worked towards a Ph.D. degree in Horticulture at the University of Missouri, and then spent two years in the military, reaching the rank of Captain.

In 1959, he joined the Cornell community as an Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Ontario County. In 1960, he was appointed Regional County Extension Specialist, and in 1970, Extension Specialist, located at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. The rapport he developed with growers and processors was well appreciated and he was named the Extension Specialist for processing vegetables for the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. He held that position from 1970-86. But Bob was much more than an advisor on vegetable production. He was an advisor to many Cornell administrators on the direction the university should take in regard to vegetable and extension programming. He was respected and admired by the vegetable farmers of New York, and also by his peers around the nation. He was in widespread demand as a speaker at vegetable production meetings across the nation. In 1986, he was promoted to Associate Professor in the Department of Horticultural Sciences. Bob retired in 1992.
Bob developed and promoted the NYS Processing Vegetable Conference which later became the NYS Vegetable Conference, one of the major such conferences in the country. In 1980, Bob initiated the commodity advisory committees for sweet corn, snap beans, cabbage and tomatoes. It was a result of Bob's influence that growers and processors began to contribute research funds to the university through these commodity research committees. The cumulative value of these contributions to vegetable crop research at Cornell is in excess of $1,000,000.

Bob's list of friends was many, not only within the Cornell community, but also throughout the entire nation. The awards given to him by the many organizations with which he was connected evidence this. He received a special award for 33 years of service from the New York State Cabbage Research Association in 1992, the Outstanding Leadership Award from the New York State Vegetable Conference Planning Committee in 1992, and the Extension Division award of Excellence from the American Society for Horticultural Science in 1989.

Even in retirement, Bob devoted considerable time to the Experiment Station. He continued to serve as a resource person and provided support for the vegetable extension field staff and, during the season, would often be seen with them in different counties as they worked with growers and processors. He also helped the Experiment Station's vegetable variety evaluation programs on snap beans, sweet corn, and cabbage. He participated actively in the planning process for the NYS Vegetable Conference, and continued to participate in some of the commodity advisory committee meetings.

Bob had many interests beyond vegetable crops research and extension. He was a specialist on the history of vegetable production and varieties grown in the U.S. He advised many of the vegetable garden projects at historic centers around the country, such as Williamsburg and Sturbridge Village. He was on the advisory board of the Genessee Country Museum and active in developing its historic vegetable garden, including growing seed of some of the old
outdated vegetables. During the centennial year for the Experiment Station, he was in charge of designing and planting a Heritage Garden. This garden had examples of varieties of vegetables grown for 100 years previously and compared them to the kinds of vegetables grown today.

Bob was also a great wood worker and specialized in carving shore birds. He and his wife, Fay, scoured the countryside for rare decoys and had a large collection at home. He was very active in his local church, the United Methodist Church in Rushville, New York, and was chairman of the church board.

Some of the professional organizations to which Bob belonged included the New York State Association of County Agricultural Agents where he had been secretary and vice president, the National Association of County Agents, the American Society for Horticultural Science, the Association of Living Historic Farms and Agricultural Museums, and the Empire State Soil Fertility Association.

His wife, Fay, and three children, Nancy, Dale, and Sheryl, survive him. He was very fond of his six grandchildren, and enjoyed making most of their Christmas presents. Bob will be remembered as a leader, a scholar, a mentor, and a lifelong friend by all whom knew him well.

Helene Dillard, Michael Dickson, Hugh Price
Donald J. Belcher

February 11, 1911 – February 8, 2005

Donald J. Belcher, Professor Emeritus of Civil and Environmental Engineering, died February 8, 2005, in Papa’loa, Hawaii, three days short of his 94th birthday. Don’s lifelong exploration of the practical engineering applications of aerial photography—a discipline that became known as aerial photographic interpretation and, more recently, remote sensing—placed him as the foremost pioneer in this field.

At a celebration near Belcher’s 90th birthday, CEE Professor Emeritus Floyd O. Slate, who knew Don as a university colleague and friend for 62 years, said this:

“There are lots of internationally eminent researchers who make enormous contributions that advance our fundamental knowledge in engineering and science disciplines. Yet very few start an entirely new discipline and then continue to develop it as Don did. That legacy places Don’s life work squarely in the annals of engineering history.”

Born in Chicago, Illinois, on February 11, 1911, he was the son of the late Ova Clarence and Helen Edson Jenks Belcher. He earned the Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering degree in 1934, the Master of Engineering degree in 1939, the Master of Science degree in 1940, and in 1941, the professional degree Civil Engineer, all from Purdue University. His main research interest at Purdue was the mapping and engineering characterization of soils for highway projects. By the early years of World War II, Don had already acquired a strong expertise in aerial photography applied to practical problems, and he wrote to General Douglas MacArthur to offer his
services. As a result, he became a civilian consultant who worked to improve the military’s intelligence of battlefield conditions, especially landing beaches for the army’s Pacific campaign. Later, using his skills in interpreting aerial photographs, he helped locate landmines in Western Europe and consulted with U.S. military and civilian agencies and foreign governments.

In 1947, after seven years of teaching and research at Purdue University (interrupted only by his consulting with the military), he joined Cornell’s School of Civil Engineering. He was hired to strengthen the School’s programs in transportation and geotechnical engineering. He soon founded the Center for Aerial Photographic Studies and directed it until his retirement in 1976. This center spawned an entirely new division within CEE, the group now known as remote sensing. Among his distinguished colleagues in this effort were Professors Ta Liang and Arthur J. McNair, both of whom predeceased Professor Belcher.

Don Belcher distinguished himself as an educator, scholar, innovator, and consultant. Known for his excellent teaching, he welcomed generations of students from diverse fields into his courses on airphoto interpretation. His graduate students have gone on to assume leading positions in the field of remote sensing. He also played a formative role in the early years of the CEE Master of Engineering Program. In October 2000, the Donald J. Belcher Master of Engineering Fellowship for graduate students in Civil and Environmental Engineering was established at the initiative of one of his former graduate students. At that time, a luncheon was held to celebrate the launching of the fellowship endowment and to honor Belcher for his outstanding career.

Belcher’s list of accomplishments and contributions include the following notables. He was credited with locating the site for Brasilia, Brazil’s capital city that was created in virgin territory. Don was called upon to find a site for the world’s largest radio telescope and he identified the 1,000-foot-diameter bowl in the karst cockpit country of Puerto Rico that now supports the dish of the Arecibo Observatory (still administered for the NSF by Cornell). As
the exploration of space advanced, he helped interpret surface conditions on both the moon and Mars and used satellite photos to identify sources of industrial pollution. At the dawn of the information age, Belcher also pioneered a computer-based land-use and natural-resource inventory system that was adopted by New York State, Puerto Rico, South Africa, Australia, and Venezuela.

We include here excerpts from an eloquent memorial written by one of Don’s first graduate students, J.D. (Jack) Mollard:

“"I arrived at Purdue in early September 1945, not long after Don returned from a stint as advisor to General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines. Don had already published an impressive list of research papers and one larger co-authored volume that would launch his illustrious career. At the time, Don was ‘breaking new ground,’ detecting permafrost features in Alaska for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and I assisted Don in the lab. I was Don’s third graduate student at Purdue, and there were scores to follow, mostly at Cornell.

“Although Don would not have known it at the time, he is responsible for two wonderful happenings in my life: meeting my wife, Mary Jean, and a lifelong fabulous career that I still love after 60 years, and am practicing actively at 81 years of age.

“The first thing Don said when I arrived at Cornell was, ‘You’ve got two jobs: 1) finding placer gold in northern California, and 2) locating diamond pipes in South Africa.’ Don handed me a huge bundle of airphotos and I went to work. A few months later, I met Mary Jean pouring punch (non-alcoholic!) at a graduate student party, and I couldn’t resist striking up a conversation. I was
wearing cowboy boots. Later in the evening, Mary Jean rushed back to her apartment she shared with five other graduate students to say, ‘I met this fellow from a place called Saskatchewan. He says he’s a cowboy, and he’s locating gold and diamonds from the air.’ She had the veracity of my comments checked out at the Registrar’s office. I passed! A few nights later, Mary Jean, Don and I had a beer around 5:30 p.m., on the way home from class.

“Don had a list of diverse research contracts with several different clients. One was to design a camera having an extraordinarily long focal length (96-inches) so that U.S. Air Force pilots then engaged in the Korean War could fly above enemy anti-aircraft guns and still take pictures of enemy troop movements. I had the job of estimating how high and how often the flights should be made. Another project entailed predicting beach sand softness for off-landing troops and vehicles without getting bogged down. Still another was designing a nuclear densometer to determine the moisture content and density of soil for civil engineering works, particularly transportation projects.

“Don enjoyed a good joke. He would bury a case of beer in an esker gravel pit and send a class under the direction of a graduate student, dowsing and then, spade in hand, digging in the gravel pit for water. Eureka! That was a happy surprise on a hot summer day.

“Don was happiest when interpreting stereoscopic airphotos to discover some object hidden below ground surface. Often the airphotos were taken from 6 or so miles above ground, and at locations hundreds to thousands of miles from where Don was making the search.
“During the end of WWII, Don located dozens of Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) airstrips around the USA. They were used to train war and civilian pilots. He not only located the airstrips, he found gravel to construct the runways—and all done remotely from 3-D airphotos. A few years later, he started searching for diamonds, gold, and base metals, often-in faraway places. And in the last 10 years, I’ve been looking for diamonds in four different locations in Canada, using Don’s clues.

“I recall him looking for oil-bearing structures, called diapirs, along the southern coast of Louisiana and Texas. As things turned out, I was the beneficiary of those studies because one of the first contracts I got in the Canadian Arctic Islands (Bathurst, Melville, and smaller islands), in 1957, was looking for oil and gas structures from airphotos. Dr. J.D. Bateman, Toronto, said he gave me that contract because I was a Belcher protégé.

“Stories of Don’s unique abilities to find, outline, and evaluate natural resources and sites spread far and wide with his increasing fame: locating groundwater beneath the desert in Iran, locating the site for the new capital city in Brazil (Brasilia), locating the site of the radio-telescope at Arecibo in Puerto Rico.

“Don was always at the forefront of new developments in aerial and space remote sensing, analyzing 3-D black-and-white panchromatic airphotos, true-color and false-color airphotos, black-and-white and false-color infrared photos, and thermal infrared and radar imagery. When the first poor-quality planetary imagery came out, Don was
probably the first to interpret surface features on Mars. I have one of his early research publications on Mars interpretation, in which he describes permafrost and glacial features. He was senior author on a co-authored pioneering paper with Carl Sagan.

“Don’s interpreted airphotos, maps and reports included international consulting projects the world over: every continent and, in some cases, several countries on the same continent. Don was also a recognized pioneer in the multidiscipline applications of computer processing and mapping, beginning with natural resource maps of several counties in New York State.

“Two things remain inscribed in my memory from our celebration of Don’s career at Cornell a few years ago. Those of us who were his students from the very first, including his first graduate student Bob Frost, gave our memories of Don: researcher, mentor, good man, and friend.

“Another alumnus at that celebration, an anthropologist from Cambodia, got up to say that he had read some of Don’s work and wanted to take his introductory course. He said that he had absolutely no background that would allow him to take it. But, when he asked Don if he could take his course because he felt he could learn something new that he could apply in his own research work in Cambodia, Don replied, ‘Why not?’ The gentleman said it was the best course he’d ever attended—a common remark from Don’s students. I wasn’t surprised at Don’s reaction because in the first class of Don’s I took at Cornell, there were students from the faculties of engineering, agriculture, forestry, geology, town planning, and perhaps others. If
someone had a genuine interest in applied airphoto interpretation, was keen to learn, and could apply the information that Don taught, they were accepted.”

Donald Belcher was preceded in death by his wife, Nancy Foote Belcher; and daughter, Helen Stacy Belcher. He is survived by daughters, Marilyn Kay (Gerald) Whisman of Goddard, Kansas, and Candace Brann of Hiram, Ohio; and by sons, Dr. Mathew Belcher and his wife, Dr. Emily Claspell of Kamuela, Hawaii, Mark Belcher and his wife, Anne Marie Thurber of Washington, D.C., and Neil Belcher, and his wife, Ailish of Ithaca. Eight grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren also survive him.

Eugenia M. Barnaba, J.D. Mollard, Warren Philipson, John F. Abel
Sandra Lipsitz Bem, professor of psychology emerita and former director of women’s studies (now feminist, gender, and sexuality studies), integrated the political, personal, and professional throughout life. In 1965, a senior at Carnegie Institute of Technology (CIT), now Carnegie-Mellon University (CMU), Sandy met Daryl J. Bem, a new assistant professor. They married four months later, shortly before Sandy left for the University of Michigan. Two years later, now a Ph.D. in psychology, Sandy joined Daryl on the CMU faculty. Stanford hired them both in 1969.

In 1978, Cornell successfully recruited Sandy, by then widely recognized in gender psychology, as associate professor of psychology and director of women’s studies, and also hired Daryl as professor of psychology. *An Unconventional Family*, 1998, includes Sandy’s readable and frank account of their egalitarian marriage, about which they spoke to many groups and which was featured in the inaugural issue of *Ms.*
From the mid-1960s to the 1980s, the Bems were visible and vocal activists pushing for gender equality in households and at work. Both were expert witnesses in two notable sex discrimination cases. The first, filed by NOW against the Pittsburgh Press for segregating classified ads, was appealed to the Supreme Court, which ruled 5-4 in favor of NOW. The Bems were also critical witnesses in an FCC hearing that accused AT&T of discriminating against women. In a widely publicized settlement, AT&T agreed to modify its recruiting and hiring practices.

Because Sandy had such considerable public stature, people were sometimes surprised that she took up so little physical space. At 4 ft 9 inches, she could be mistaken for a preteen. But even as a child she already knew she was exceptionally smart, strong, and capable—and so did those around her, including mother Lillian, father Pete, and younger sister Bev as well as her much loved grandmothers. From 3 to 11 she was star pupil at Hillel Academy and later shone at Pittsburgh’s Taylor Allderdice High School. Yet Sandy was without pretension and arrogance, straightforward, open, and easy to talk to—sometimes unsettlingly frank and blunt but always clear and incisive and never self-important. She was far from the stereotype of a famous politically engaged intellectual and distinguished scholar, yet that is what she was—as well as a deeply loving mother, sister, spouse, and friend.

Sandra Bem made significant contributions to mainstream psychology, to feminist scholarship, and to their intersection in feminist psychology, but her work also resonated beyond the academy. Her early “Training the woman to know her place: The power of a nonconscious ideology” was published well before the word ‘sexism’ took hold. In it, Sandy denied that sex differences were mainly biological and that sexual inequality was inevitable. These were radical claims then and in many circles still are.

In the early 1970s she proposed that “masculinity” and “femininity” were not opposite ends of a continuum but could be conceptualized and measured independently. The Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI)
did exactly that. Sandy’s research found “androgyny,” high BSRI scores on both “femininity” and “masculinity,” strongly correlated with other measures of psychological well-being. The BSRI immediately spawned considerable research and continues in use today.

In spite of early career awards for androgyny research, Sandy moved on. In the late 1970s she proposed gender schema theory, a cognitive account of “sex typing.” Drawing from social, cognitive, and developmental psychologies, she proposed that gender schemas get incorporated (or not) into conceptual maps, shaping how people see themselves and the world. This work appeared in top psychology journals and in Signs, a major interdisciplinary feminist journal. With significant implications for gender development, it inspired many dissertations.

This shift in research emphasis coincided with full immersion in parenting Emily and Jeremy, both preschoolers when the Bems moved to Ithaca. Sandy and Daryl were fully committed to “raising gender-aschematic children”—kids not incorporating cultural ideals of “femininity” or “masculinity” in their sense of who they were or should be. But this was challenging in a “gender-schematic society,” which assumes that genitals determine not only someone’s potential role in baby-making but virtually everything else about them. Sandy’s Signs article argued for “inoculating” children against gender schemas and for postponing exposure to them. An Unconventional Family describes the Bems’ efforts, closing with Sandy’s interviews with Emily and Jeremy, then young adults; Daryl, no longer living in the household but still very much in the family, contributes an epilogue.

The Lenses of Gender, 1993, is a powerful multidisciplinary synthesis of Sandy’s and others’ work, arguing that androcentrism, gender polarization, and biological essentialism shape cultural discourses, social institutions, and the psyche itself. Viewing the world through these distorting gender lenses reproduces male dominance and power psychologically as well as systemically. Her earlier work questioned assumed links between bodily sex and
psychological attributes. *Lenses of Gender* further decouples bodily sex and sexual desire, showing how heterosexism and compulsory heterosexuality are reproduced. She comments that her own sexuality did "not mesh with the available cultural categories ... The sex-of-partner dimension implicit in the three categories of heterosexual, homosexual, and bisexual seems irrelevant to my own particular pattern of erotic attractions and sexual experiences."

Active debates on *Lenses of Gender* followed. *Psychological Inquiry* published a lively exchange: four psychologists write analyses and Sandy, with brilliance, clarity and wit, offered a response that makes great reading and brings her voice to life. The book won major awards on publication, but is, arguably, undervalued and neglected. In true Sandy fashion, it is written so clearly and accessibly that some theorists dismiss it as overly simple.

Sandy Bem was an exceptional administrator even though it was a hat she did not care to wear. When she arrived at Cornell, Sandy seemed too frank, literal (not “nuanced” enough) and curt—tactless—to be an effective administrator. And yet she managed to transform women’s studies from what had been a struggling and often amateur effort into a serious academic program with regular lines filled by people whose research focused on gender and who could give courses on substantive areas in Women’s Studies as defined in the 1980s. She was hired soon after AAUW announced its Silver Snail Award, ‘won’ by Cornell because faculty women were fewer in number and lower in rank here than at any other Ivy League school. Sandy seized the moment, and she soon had made several innovative hiring arrangements of young faculty. Her inspired maneuvering continued, building a strong faculty base for the women’s studies program.

Sandy also enriched the intellectual life of the program. Her favorite question—usually delivered after a seminar, in a flat voice, whether the speaker was local faculty or a visiting grand dame, was: “So, why is this important?” Answers in discipline-internal language were off base. Sandy wanted accessible language, not jargon. And
she was willing to tell anyone that the paper just heard was boring and not especially insightful.

In her 50s Sandy again changed course, following a dream she’d had as an undergraduate. Reducing her teaching to half-time she enrolled in 1997 in Rutgers’ clinical psychology Psy.D program, opening a part-time psychotherapy practice in 2000 while continuing half-time at Cornell until her 2010 retirement. Her therapeutic specialty was helping people with serious trauma. Both her Rutgers supervisor, to whom she became very close, and an Ithaca psychotherapist who was a dear friend for over 30 years, have mentioned how deeply Sandy cared about her clients and how successfully she applied her keen intelligence to clinical work. Her capacity for observation was central to her therapeutic practice, and she found it deeply satisfying.

Sandy peacefully ended her own life at her home in Ithaca on May 20, 2014, one month before her 70th birthday. After being diagnosed with Alzheimer’s Disease four years earlier, she announced her intention to end her life, while she could still do so without assistance, if and when the disease became too debilitating for a meaningful quality of life. For much of her final year, Emily and new grandson Felix, Emily’s child, shared Sandy’s home, and Sandy reveled in her new role as Bubbe. But in late spring, keen observer that she was, she realized the time had come. Her sister Bev, herself terminally ill, came from Oregon to join in a family gathering celebrating Sandy, including sharing many “Sandy stories” with her and with one another.

In death as in life, Sandy was clear-headed, courageous, and forging new paths. Her choice to exit on her own terms and to do so openly has sparked conversations over many dinner tables. NPR interviewed Daryl and Emily about Sandy’s decision in September 2014, and in spring 2015 Hospicare announced the Sandra Lipsitz Bem Lecture Series on Compassionate Care and End-of-Life Issues, supported by an endowment from Daryl. On May 17, 2015, the New York Times Magazine featured Robin Marantz Henig’s “The Last Day,” a compassionate piece on Sandy’s life and death. Sandy
holding Felix in her beautiful garden smiled out from the cover. We miss her keenly but know she would be proud.

*Sally McConnell-Ginet, Chair; Joan Jacobs Brumberg, committee*
John Bentinck-Smith was born and raised in Boston, Massachusetts, as one of the four children of William and Marion (Jordan) Bentinck-Smith. He attended Harvard University and graduated with an A.B. degree in Biology in 1941. He was one of the first who, with a basic interest in further studies in comparative biological sciences, recognized the significant opportunities veterinary medicine had to offer. While at that time significant experience in the husbandry of farm animals was normally a prerequisite for admission, John was admitted to the first year class of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell in the Fall of 1941, even though his animal husbandry experience consisted solely of that received from “living in a household with the family cat, raising Gordon Setters, and a brief adventure with twelve rabbits!” Thus, even at this early age, the faculty recognized the academic potential that John brought to the College and the profession.

As was the case for almost all veterinarians graduating during World War II, John entered the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps as a 1st Lieutenant immediately after graduation and was honorably discharged in 1946 with the rank of Captain. Thereafter, he spent two years in small animal practice at the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital of Boston and Springfield followed by six months at the Bronx Zoo as a Research Fellow of the New York Zoological Society in Comparative Pathology.

In the fall of 1949, Dr. Bentinck-Smith returned to his veterinary roots, being appointed Assistant Professor of Pathology at the New York State Veterinary College. His duties included determining both the gross and histologic pathology of animals that had either died in the veterinary clinic or were sent to the autopsy room by
veterinarians in practice outside the college. At the end of his first year on the faculty, John found his true academic niche when he and Dr. Charles Rickard, then a recently appointed Assistant Professor of Clinical Pathology, changed academic roles. From then until the end of his academic career, John was actively involved in teaching, clinical service and research in clinical pathology. He is widely recognized as one of the “founding fathers” of this clinical discipline in veterinary medicine.

Dr. Bentinck-Smith was promoted to full Professor in 1958 and remained at the College until 1981 when he retired and was awarded the title of “Professor of Clinical Pathology Emeritus.” During his tenure at Cornell, he spent one sabbatical year at the Royal Veterinary College, Stockholm, Sweden in 1955-56, another at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in 1966-67, and a third at the University of Edinborough, Scotland in 1973-74. For the last several years of his career, Dr. Bentinck-Smith was also the Chief of the Clinical Pathology Section of the Department of Clinical Sciences and the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital.

From the start of his career, Dr. Bentinck-Smith found the academic atmosphere stimulating. His research interests involved studies to ascertain normal electrolyte physiology as well as abnormalities in electrolyte metabolism occurring during disease processes in domestic animals. He also described the microbiological basis of several dermatologic and other diseases of domestic animals. For many years, with Ms. Louise Barr as his only technician, Dr. Bentinck-Smith directed the clinical pathology laboratory of the College, providing superb support for the clinical pathology needs of clinicians in the large and small animal clinics as well as the ambulatory service. John was known to have said that he enjoyed the academic atmosphere because: “I have good colleagues working with me.” There is no question that the success of many of his colleagues was due, in large part, to the encouragement and support that Professor Bentinck-Smith provided to them!

During his time at Cornell, Professor Bentinck-Smith made significant contributions to research and to improvements in clinical
medicine; however, his primary interest and devotion was teaching. This he did essentially full time, not only in the didactic teaching program but by involving his students in the day to day activities in the clinical pathology laboratory, e.g., analyzing the myriad blood, tissue, culture and other specimens submitted by clinicians from both inside and outside the college. This “hands-on” experience provided superb training to over two thousand Cornell veterinary students taught by Dr. Bentinck-Smith. He was quoted as saying: “I never object to teaching people, if they are anxious to learn.” The enthusiasm that he showed for his work was infectious, assuring that all of his students were anxious to learn. He demanded much from his students, but was always present to provide the necessary assistance to assure that each student met those demands.

After retiring from Cornell, John accepted a position as the first Professor of Clinical Pathology at the newly opened College of Veterinary Medicine at Mississippi State University in Starkville, Mississippi, retiring from that position in 1990.

Outside of his academic career, John had several interests. He loved sailing, a sport he was involved in since childhood. He recounted a racing experience during his youth when that of another participant in the race, John F. Kennedy, rammed his boat. With a wry smile, John reported that Kennedy paid for the damages! During the summer of 1957, John was sailing on Cayuga Lake with a veterinary student as his first mate. A thunderstorm arose suddenly capsizing John’s 24 four foot racing sloop! Fortunately, both survived and the boat was recovered. He was also interested in woodworking. For many years he had the desire to construct a ‘classic’ sailboat from raw materials. After retirement from Mississippi State University, he took a course in small boat building on Cape Cod and built, from scratch, a gaff-rigged sailing sloop, the envy of Cayuga sailors that, unfortunately, he had the opportunity to sail only a few times. The joy of completing the task was sufficient for John.

In 1961, John married Marjory (Ellis) Bentinck-Smith, a Tompkins County 4-H Extension Agent. They shared a loving 43 years together, and raised four children. He was extremely devoted to his
family and he and Marge had many friends. He was always anxious to chat amiably with friends and colleagues, but never about himself. Despite his myriad accomplishments, he was a very humble and private person and very few, if any, of his acquaintances were aware of his accomplishments as clinician, researcher, teacher, husband, father, and friend.

Dr. Bentinck-Smith is survived by his children: Laura, Alan, Roger, and James; two grandchildren, Tyler and Davis Bentinck-Smith; and a sister, Joan Bentinck-Smith. His wife, Marjory, died on June 21, 2005, one month after her husband.

*Leland E. Carmichael, Francis A. Kallfelz*
Karl Berkelman, the Goldwin Smith Professor Emeritus of Physics and an internationally recognized leader in elementary particle physics, died in Robert Packer Hospital in Sayre, Pennsylvania, after a brief illness. He was director of Cornell’s Laboratory of Nuclear Studies (now the Laboratory for Elementary-Particle Physics) from 1985 to 2000. Under his leadership, the laboratory prospered and maintained a prominent position at the frontiers of elementary particle physics that was exceptional for the size of the laboratory and its financial resources.

Karl was born in Lewiston, Maine, the son of Robert and Yvonne Langlois Berkelman. After graduating from Lewiston High School, he obtained a B.S. degree in Physics from the University of Rochester in 1955. He began his Cornell career as a graduate student in the physics department, earning his Ph.D. degree in 1959. Karl joined the Cornell physics faculty following a year as a NSF Postdoctoral Fellow at the Instituto Superiore di Santa in Rome, Italy. He rose rapidly through the professorial ranks, becoming a full professor in 1967 and the Goldwin Smith Professor of Physics in 1995. On sabbatical leaves from Cornell, he conducted research at the CERN laboratory in Geneva, Switzerland, and the DESY laboratory in Hamburg, Germany. Although he retired in 2006, he remained active in research until his death.

Karl came to international attention in 1965 when he made the first significant measurement of the size of an elementary particle called the charged pi meson, a measurement at the frontier of elementary particle physics. The experiment was a tour de force because it was not at all clear to the physics community how to turn a theoretical suggestion into a realistic experiment. Karl was exceptionally able to identify what was most important in complex mathematical expressions, and to utilize that insight to obtain the best results.
possible with available technical resources. Furthermore, he always focused on getting the job done. These techniques and this ability to concentrate his effort served him well throughout his career.

Over the years, Karl contributed significantly to the design and construction of a sequence of electron accelerators at Cornell and the associated experiments and he exploited the new physics opportunities that they provided. His first experiment at the Cornell 10 GeV electron synchrotron was a study of the production of very high energy x-rays by electrons in this new energy regime. This was a crucial and very sensitive test of the theory developed by Bethe and Heitler in the 1930s, and indeed the theory survived this stringent test. During the 1970s, Karl was a leader in a series of experiments on the production of other particles by beams of photons and electrons incident on hydrogen targets, again topics that were on the frontier of elementary particle physics. A world leader in this field, he was frequently invited to review progress at the major international scientific conferences. He also served on the most important committees that advised the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy, and the other principal international laboratories for elementary particle physics. He was elected to Fellowship in the American Physical Society.

In the late 1970s, the laboratory constructed CESR, an accelerator that stores electrons and their antiparticles, positrons, and collides them in a detector called CLEO. During this period, Karl was responsible for the design and construction of the complex system that extracted electron and positron beams from the 10 GeV synchrotron and injected them into CESR. Simultaneously, Karl developed a track-finding program the momenta of charged particles in the CLEO detector based on their paths. The results of Karl’s effort were the basis for all physics results produced by the CLEO collaboration; nothing could be discovered or measured without these momenta. Karl had identified a task that was absolutely necessary, realized that nobody else was doing it, and focused his effort so that his computer program was ready and working as soon as data were available.
CESR was the best facility at which to explore the new field of elementary particle physics called heavy flavor physics, particularly the physics of an elementary particle called the B meson. The early 1980s were an exciting time, with the CLEO collaboration leading the discoveries and measurements in this field. However, the collaboration soon recognized that further progress required substantial upgrades of the CLEO I detector, and CESR luminosity, the rate at which CESR provided the events that CLEO collaboration was studying. Just before Karl became director of the laboratory in 1985, the NSF approved a proposal for the CLEO II detector and a substantial upgrade of CESR. The CLEO II detector broke new ground in detector technology and capability, and has served as the model for later detectors in the field. In his role as laboratory director, Karl oversaw the construction and operation of the CLEO II detector, the luminosity upgrades of CESR, and the exploitation of the two to produce a host of important discoveries in heavy flavor physics. Members of the CLEO collaboration fondly remember Karl’s 15 years as director of the laboratory as a golden age. Younger colleagues particularly appreciated the attention that Karl paid to the development of their careers and to their sense of belonging to the laboratory. Furthermore, Karl accomplished all of this in the frugal style of operation that he inherited from the previous directors, Bob Wilson and Boyce McDaniel. Cornell and CLEO were recognized internationally as being especially efficient in utilizing relatively modest financial resources to obtain the most scientific productivity per dollar spent and per member of the collaboration. Without question, Karl’s scientific leadership of the laboratory during that period was crucial for the success of the program.

While most of the effort of the laboratory was concentrated on CESR and CLEO, Karl also ensured that other programs thrived. Perhaps the most notable of these is the Superconducting Radio Frequency program, called SRF. This research program develops devices that accelerate particle beams very efficiently, minimizing the electrical energy used and the operating costs. The laboratory had been involved in SRF research and development since the early 1970s. By the mid 1980s, the Cornell program had been so
successful that a large fraction of the SRF group left to build an accelerator in Virginia based on that technology. At that time, termination of the program and employment of the resources elsewhere would have been relatively easy. However, Karl made a very wise decision to rebuild the Cornell effort with the core group that remained, and to concentrate on advanced research and development for the future. The result is continuing international leadership in the field. Accelerators around the world, including CESR, utilize technology developed by this group.

While he was the laboratory director, Karl remained heavily involved in the CLEO physics program. He continued to be the thesis advisor for graduate students, and he contributed his physics insight, his clarity of thought, and his wisdom to many of the most significant discoveries and measurements made by the CLEO collaboration. Karl’s participation in the laboratory and CLEO did not end with his retirement as director, or his later retirement as the Goldwin Smith Professor of Physics. He remained involved in CLEO, and even participated actively in a monthly CLEO collaboration meeting only three weeks before his untimely death.

One of Karl’s significant legacies is his book, *A Personal History of CESR and CLEO*. In it, he describes the history of the CESR/CLEO program from its beginning in the 1970s until 2002, when he finished the book. The book is a fitting tribute to CESR and CLEO to which he contributed so much, and to Karl’s style as a scientist, as a leader of scientists, and as an expositor of science. In accord with his style in research and leadership, his description is succinct and accurate: not too much, not too little, just right. Karl’s wisdom and scientific leadership are sorely missed as the collaboration completes the final stages of the CESR/CLEO program, and members of the CESR/CLEO community wish that he were able to write a final chapter for his book.

Karl is survived by his wife of 49 years, Mary; his sister, Ann Berkelman of New York; sons, Tom Berkelman and his partner, Nathan Waldon, of Oakland, California; Jim Berkelman and his wife, Elisabeth, of Madison, Wisconsin; Peter Berkelman of...
Honolulu, Hawaii; and two grandsons, Felix and Frederick Berkelman. Karl’s scientific accomplishments and leadership left an indelible impression on scientific research at Cornell and on the broader elementary particle physics community. We greatly miss his calm wisdom and insightful leadership.

David G. Cassel, Chairperson; J. Ritchie Patterson, Maury Tigner
Until the very end Martin Bernal, Professor of Government emeritus, sparkled with an infectious curiosity, exuded an unquenchable hunger for knowledge and ideas, retained a seemingly inexhaustible store of knowledge, was possessed of a boyish impishness and a dry sense of humor and never lost an irrepressible streak of progressive politics. Most of all he was a generous and gentle man and simply plain fun. His death reminds us of the merits of the old university – Cornell, Cambridge and others – as the cradle of knowledge and understanding for its own sake rather than as a notch on a professional vita.

As a descendant of a distinguished British family of progressive intellectuals, young Martin was drawn to Mao and China as the only viable alternative to Stalinist Communism. In 1960 he spent a year studying in Beijing that eventually led to a Ph.D. in Chinese studies at Cambridge University in 1966 and to his appointment at Cornell as an associate professor in the Government Department in 1972, where he taught for almost 30 years before retiring in 2001.
His first book *Chinese Socialism to 1907* was published in 1976, the year that both ended Maoism in China and put a serious damper on Martin’s scholarly engagement with China. The book traces the anarchist roots of Chinese Socialism, imported from Japan and affecting, among others, the early Mao. Capitalism in authoritarian China was not a topic that interested or excited Martin politically. Contrarian that he was to the bone, the boom in China studies attending the rise of China left him cold particularly since it negated many of the ideals that had drawn him to the study of China in the first place.

Martin thus fastened on another contrarian idea he found intriguing, in part, as he observed with an impish grin, because it might upset some of the gerontocracy living on the Upper West Side – the importance of the Phoenicians for Judaism and Ancient Greece. This was the beginning of the central idea that motivated his scholarly work for the next 30 years – that much of the supposed superiority of European, and particularly Greek, civilization could be traced to exchanges with Africa. When reminded that this would make a terrific article for the *New York Review of Books* but would require a life-time of work to support, he simply answered, “time will tell.”

In an extraordinary corpus of work centering on *Black Athena* the first volume of a trilogy of books, published between 1987 and 2006, Martin freed himself from conventional strictures of specialized scholarship to roam all floors of the library. As others acquire pocket change, Martin acquired languages -- more than a dozen by his life’s end – gateways to scholarly literatures and source material that remained hidden to mere mortals among most of his scholarly friends and rivals. His work illustrated that multi- and interdisciplinarity could operate on a grand scale in an individual mind, as it no longer has since the 18th century. He immersed himself in different fields of knowledge incorporating anthropology, archeology, astronomy, history, literature, mathematics, mythology, numismatics, philosophy and, of course, politics.
As luck would have it, heated debates about multiculturalism in the 1980s and 1990s helped propel his scholarship to center stage. In arguing that Greek civilization was greatly shaped by Egyptian and Phoenician influences, his book posed a fundamental challenge to all racist traditions and colonial empires and was a concerted attack on mainstream Classics and Mideastern studies. Martin was a scholar to be sure, but he was not shy and had a very robust self-image. He relished, indeed thrived on public exchanges just as much as in the occasional polemic. He was very happy that he and his work were in the middle of the fray. To his detractors, wounded by Martin the polemicist, he was the Velinkovsky of the humanities, a tendentious ideologue, mistaken in his general thesis, wrong in his specific claims, and a charlatan pandering to the cultural and political Left. The attention Martin’s work attracted, especially from his critics, however, suggested that his idea had hit a raw nerve – the Eurocentrism of the conventional literati and many established scholarly perspectives. For the general reading public on both sides of the Atlantic, the meaning of Ancient Greece had indeed been shaped by inaccurate and often racist interpretations dating back to 19th century Germany and Europe. Whatever the merits of specific ideas and arguments, Martin’s work reinvigorated the study of Classics, especially for many younger scholars, as his work opened up new areas of research and re-infused an argumentative vigor into the study of many subjects that increased their relevance to a number of different disciplines.

His idea had a global impact, reflected in the fact that his books were translated into nine languages and received numerous awards. His intellectual influence was global and local. Chinese scholars today build on Martin’s core insight as they seek to articulate an idea that blends Chinese distinctiveness with universal traits of modernity. And, fittingly, during a lecture he gave later in life in the Auburn prison, an hour from Ithaca, one inmate drew up his chair so that he was sitting only a few feet or so from Martin’s desk and exclaimed, “I cannot believe that Martin Bernal is here, in this prison, in any prison, talking to us about Black Athena.”
Global and local was also the hallmark of his personal life. While living and teaching in Ithaca, Martin retained a strong link with England and his parental home in Cambridge. His many children and grandchildren also lived on both sides of the Atlantic. A far-flung family enhanced the paramount importance of his wife, Leslie Miller-Bernal – herself a distinguished academic and skillful administrator – as the undisputed, caring and loving anchor of his life.

Martin was not one to be pigeon-holed. Strangely overlooked by his detractors and admirers, he was forever insisting that brown was more beautiful than white or black. Cross-fertilization rather than purity was the value he celebrated in his scholarship. For Martin, creativity -- both social and individual -- resulted from the intermingling of different traditions of knowledge, cross-fertilization of distinct ideas, and the fusion of disparate influences. His re-imagination of the hybrid cosmopolitanism of the past infused his practice as a scholar. In a new millennium it offers a fertile vision for the next generation of scholars. We mourn his passing--deeply.

Peter J. Katzenstein, Co-Chairperson, Mary F. Katzenstein, Co-Chairperson; Benedict R. Anderson, Isaac Kramnick, Theodore J. Lowi, Sidney Tarrow
Hans Bethe joined the Cornell faculty in 1935. Although only 28 years old, he had already achieved international renown as one of the most brilliant and productive theoretical physicists of the generation that entered the field immediately after the discovery of quantum mechanics in 1925-26. At that time, Cornell’s Physics Department was ambitious and far-sighted, but it was not among the leading centers in the United States, let alone internationally. That was to change very quickly, and Hans was to be the crucial factor in that transformation.

Hans was born in Strasbourg into a German academic family; his father was a prominent physiologist and his maternal grandfather a professor of medicine. Hans became a student of Arnold Sommerfeld, the outstanding teacher of theoretical physics in Europe, joining his Munich seminar in 1926 just as Erwin Schrödinger’s papers on wave mechanics were appearing. He swiftly mastered the entirely new concepts and techniques, and by 1931, his rapidly growing publication list included groundbreaking papers on atomic spectroscopy, penetration of particles through matter, and magnetism. Hans was also quick to establish himself as his era’s premier synthesizer of new knowledge with two encyclopedic review articles in the Handbuch der Physik on atomic spectroscopy and solid-state physics.

When the Nazis came to power in 1933, Hans lost his post because his mother had been born Jewish. Before coming to Cornell, he spent two highly productive years in England, partially in collaboration with Rudolf Peierls, another émigré, brilliant Sommerfeld product, and life-long friend. Together they wrote some of the very first papers applying quantum mechanics to nuclear phenomena.
Hans felt at home very quickly at Cornell. In the fall of 1935, he wrote to Sommerfeld that when he first arrived he had felt “like a missionary going to the darkest parts of Africa [but by now] I would hardly return to Europe even if I would be offered the same amount of dollars as at Cornell.”

In the years between 1935 and Pearl Harbor, Cornell became an outstanding center in both theoretical and experimental nuclear physics. Hans’s presence helped to attract a number of brilliant young physicists, who built the world’s second cyclotron and pioneered in cosmic ray physics. Partly in collaboration with his Cornell colleagues, he wrote the Bethe Bible, three encyclopedic articles in Reviews of Modern Physics that were the basic texts in the rapidly growing field of nuclear physics for a generation. And as an integral part of his research, Hans guided a succession of doctoral students and post-docs, and with his new colleagues established Cornell as an institution that attracted outstanding young physicists ever since.

Hans’s prime Cornell achievement of the pre-war years was his theory of energy production in stars, published in 1939, which inter alia created the field of nuclear astrophysics. After nearly 30 years, he was awarded the 1967 Nobel Prize in physics for this work—the first ever on a topic in astrophysics.

Also in 1939, Hans married Rose Ewald, the daughter of his former professor at the Technical College of Stuttgart. Rose’s support was crucial to Hans’s later achievements, as he struggled to balance the demands of research, teaching, and advising the government.

The fall of France proved to be the second watershed in Hans’s life, the first having been his emigration to America. Although he was officially still an enemy alien in 1940, he embarked on free-lance military research: first on armor penetration with another refugee at Cornell from Europe, George Winter, and then with Edward Teller on shock waves. After becoming a citizen, he joined the radar project at MIT, and after a while he succumbed to Robert Oppenheimer’s entreaties to join the newly born Manhattan Project.
At Los Alamos, he was selected to be the director of the Theoretical Physics Division, which was to play a key role in the bomb project. This was because so many of the processes involved in designing a nuclear explosive were not accessible to laboratory experimental physics and hinged on parameters that were still unknown. Hans’s division housed a galaxy of outstanding theorists, very young and not quite so young. Hans’s unique combination of technical mastery, gravitas and unimpeachable integrity allowed him to lead a team that was not predisposed to teamwork.

After the war’s end, Hans returned to Cornell, and brought two brilliant young theorists with him from Los Alamos, Richard Feynman and Philip Morrison. He had grown to love Cornell and its setting in Upstate New York, for he had other attractive offers, and not only at that point. The University added a critical inducement by creating a front-line experimental physics facility, the Newman Laboratory of Nuclear Studies. A bit later, Hans and Dale Corson attracted Robert Wilson, who had headed experimental nuclear physics at Los Alamos, to leave Harvard and to become the director of the new laboratory. Together with other young Los Alamos veterans—John DeWire, Kenneth Greisen, Boyce McDaniel and William Woodward—they elevated Cornell into a world-leading center in the new field of elementary particle physics.

In the spring of 1947, Sommerfeld retired and asked Hans whether he would be willing to succeed to his chair in Munich. Hans felt very honored but declined, writing that

“unfortunately it is not possible to extinguish the last 14 years … perhaps still more important … is my positive attitude towards America. It occurs to me (already since many years ago) that I am much more at home in America than I was in Germany. As if I was born in Germany only by mistake, and only came to my true homeland at 28.”

The first big post-war breakthrough in basic physics came in the spring of 1947 with the discovery by Willis Lamb at Columbia of a
small but critical discrepancy between the spectrum of atomic hydrogen and the prediction of Dirac’s relativistic extension of quantum mechanics. There were speculations in the air that this could be accounted for by quantum fluctuations of the electromagnetic field, but that this is actually valid was first shown by Hans during his train ride from the conference where Lamb announced his result. Hans’s somewhat slapdash but basically correct calculation was the opening shot in a revolutionary transformation of quantum electrodynamics in which Feynman at Cornell, and independently Julian Schwinger at Harvard, played the central roles. Hans, his students and post-docs participated in the very complex calculations that applications of the theory required. With one of us (EES), Hans developed the first fully relativistic quantum-mechanical description of the two-body problem, and later a completely new edition of his 1933 Handbuch article on atomic spectroscopy.

The complex technical and political controversies that surrounded the invention and deployment of thermonuclear weapons—the “hydrogen bomb”—faced Hans with a set of ethical dilemmas and perplexing decisions in which he relied on Rose for advice. Although he had no regrets about the development of the fission weapon at Los Alamos, because he had feared that Germany would do so, after the war he was deeply worried by this new means of destruction, and far more worried by the prospect of the H-bomb, a vastly more destructive weapon.

At first he publicly opposed development of the H-bomb, but after the first Soviet test of a fission weapon prompted President Truman to order a crash H-bomb project, Hans joined in the hope that he could demonstrate it was infeasible. When Teller and Ulam discovered how it could be done, he decided that the Soviets would also invent it and that the U.S. could not afford to be without. But he was always to be distressed that this development was not averted by a political bargain with the Soviets, and for decades continued to devote considerable effort to arms control.
This effort was both inside and outside the councils of government. The former was pursued as a member of the President’s Scientific Advisory Committee in the Johnson and Kennedy administrations, in which setting he played a critical role in the creation of the Atmospheric Test Ban Treaty, signed in 1963. But Hans did not confine his advocacy of arms control to the “inside.” Of the senior veterans of the Manhattan Project, he was the most persistent and vocal participant in the public debates about policies regarding nuclear weapons and the related issue of ballistic missile defense.

While Hans always took an active interest in planning for the Physics Department and Newman Laboratory, he rarely took part in university-wide governance. But that changed during the campus unrest following the Willard Straight student takeover in April 1969. He co-chaired a faculty “crisis” committee, which produced an important paper, “The Academic Responsibilities of the Faculty.” This document appears as the first Appendix in the current Faculty Handbook. The following year, a University Senate was formed, and Hans agreed to serve in its first year.

Hans continued to teach and to supervise a large number of graduate students and post-docs, primarily on theoretical nuclear physics, until his official retirement in 1975. But his retirement was, indeed, only official. He devoted the ensuing three decades to front-line research in astrophysics, largely in close association with Gerald Brown of SUNY Stony Brook. Their work featured long sequences of papers on supernova explosions and on neutron star black hole binaries. Hans also wrote a number of important papers on neutrino emission from the sun, a topic closely related to his 1939 theory of stellar energy production.

Hans’s career was unique in many ways, and we mention but two. No other physicist has ever produced front line research for over 70 years. And no other faculty member has served Cornell for fully half the entire existence of the University—an institution to which he was deeply committed, and whose surroundings, culture and ambience he loved.
Edwin E. Salpeter, Saul Teukolsky, Kurt Gottfried
Knight Biggerstaff
February 28, 1906 - May 13, 2001

Knight Biggerstaff, Cornell Emeritus Professor of Chinese History and Asian Studies, died on May 13, 2001, in Ithaca, New York. Born in Berkeley, California in 1906, he belongs to a distinguished generation of scholars who, after studying together in Peking, launched Chinese studies in the universities of this country. His particular contribution was to establish Asian Studies at Cornell in addition to teaching Chinese history. He chaired the Department of Asian Studies from 1946-56, helping to create Cornell's China (later East Asia) and Southeast Asia Programs, and he chaired the History Department from 1956-63. On the national scene, he played a major role in founding the Association for Asian Studies and was its President in 1965-66. He was a pioneer in almost everything in which he was involved, and his passing marks the end of an important era in American international studies.

He completed his Bachelor's degree at the University of California in 1927, and when he began his graduate career at Harvard in the same year, he decided to concentrate on Chinese studies. At the time, his teachers told him that his should be the first generation of American scholars to learn Chinese well enough to study original historical texts. Since Harvard did not provide the necessary language training, he was sent to China.

In 1928, with no financial aid from Harvard, he borrowed $1,000 from his father and sailed across the Pacific on the S.S. Jefferson. Upon reaching China, he took a train to Peking and from the train's window he saw, as he later recalled, “busy farmers and carefully cultivated fields, crowded villages, grave mounds, everywhere a totally new world to me.” From then on, his life was centered on learning about China.
After spending a year in Peking at the North China Union Language School, he applied for a new two-year fellowship which was offered jointly by Harvard University and Yenching University, and he was selected as one of the first two Harvard-Yenching Fellows. He used this fellowship to support his language study and research at Yenching University in Peking, 1929-31. During these years, he met and courted Camilla Mills, head of the Department of Home Economics, who had been at Yenching University since 1922, and they were married in 1931. A few days after their wedding in Peking, they returned to the United States and set up a household in Cambridge where Knight completed his Ph.D. degree in 1934. At the time, Harvard's History Department had no faculty members specializing in China, so Knight was admitted to the Government Department, which approved his doctoral dissertation, “The Change in the Attitude of the Chinese Government Toward the Sending of Diplomatic Representatives Abroad, 1860-1880,” and granted his degree.

On completing his Ph.D. degree, Knight received a two-year postdoctoral fellowship from the Social Science Research Council, and he used it to do research in Peking, 1934-36. For him as a research scholar, these were perhaps the most productive years of his life. He gained an impressive command of Chinese materials—historical reference works, private collections of documents, and archival materials—and he produced significant scholarly publications based on his knowledge of these sources. He and a Chinese colleague, Teng Ssu-yu, prepared the path-breaking compilation, An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works, which was published in 1936. Subsequently they published revised editions in 1950 and 1971 with Harvard University Press. In their lucid annotations for this volume, they set a standard for bibliographical work on China that has still not been surpassed. In addition, Knight used his research as a basis for biographical sketches which he contributed to a classic compendium, Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period (1644-1912), edited by Arthur W. Hummel.
During these same years, 1934-36, Knight and his circle of Chinese and Western scholars in Peking generated stimulating ideas that have had enduring significance. Completely absorbed, they made no distinction between serious academic research and the pleasures of everyday life. As Knight fondly recollected,

“It was a wonderful time to be in Peking. We consulted helpful Chinese scholars, familiarized ourselves with reference works and documentary collections, practiced the colloquial Chinese that most of us had started in the very good North China Union Language School, visited imperial palaces, temples, bookstores, and markets, walked on the city wall, hiked in the Western Hills, and took occasional trips to other parts of China.”

On their return from China, Knight and the other members of this group proceeded to create the field of Chinese studies in the United States during the late 1930s and 1940s.

In 1936, Knight became Instructor of Chinese language and History at the University of Washington and came to Cornell two years later as the first full-time faculty member specializing on China. During World War II, he directed a Cornell training program in Chinese, served in the State Department as a China specialist for six months, and was Chinese Secretary in the Chungking embassy from 1945-46. There he had the opportunity of assisting, and admiring at close quarters, General George C. Marshall, who was negotiating an interim cease-fire between the Nationalist government and the Chinese Communist Party. In the course of his duties, he met Chiang Kai-shek, Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, and other prominent figures of that time.

In 1949, the year of the Communists' victory over Chiang's forces, Knight was back in China once again—this time on sabbatical from Cornell at Nanking University, where he combined his powers of observation with his sense of history to record in letters home the People's Liberation Army's takeover of the city of Nanking.
Published three decades later under the title *Nanking Letters, 1949* (Cornell University East Asia Papers, 1979; reprinted 2000), the letters are fresh, lively, and remarkably prophetic. Like several other astute American observers in China, Knight became a target of Senator Joseph McCarthy's crusade against diplomats accused of the “loss” of China. With support from Cornell's administration and help from an able civil rights lawyer, however, he was fully vindicated.

In the 1950s, after weathering the political storms in his own country as well as in China, Knight resumed his scholarly work on a subject that preoccupied him throughout his career: Chinese education. His book, *The Earliest Modern Government Schools in China* (Cornell University Press, 1961), established his reputation as the acknowledged authority in this field. The durability of Knight's scholarship was evident in the decision to republish his collected essays in 1975 under the title, *Some Early Chinese Steps Toward Modernization*.

Knight's scholarly efforts to apply the concept of modernization to Chinese history helped him achieve a major breakthrough in teaching. Immediately after World War II, he became the first teacher ever to offer a course entitled, “The Modernization of China,” thus introducing an approach that has been widely used by Chinese historians.

Knight's colleagues and many others will remember him for his keen sense of duty, the encouragement he invariably gave, and his generous hospitality. He was a devoted teacher of both undergraduate and graduate students, and he was among the first graduate advisors in the country to have a large number of women complete their Ph.D. degrees in Chinese history under his supervision. When Knight finally ceased to teach at Cornell, teaching was so much a part of his life that he volunteered to give a course on China at Ithaca High School, and he did so for thirteen years, 1974-87.
In his long life, Knight received many tributes to his teaching, and he was deeply touched by one that arrived unexpectedly only a few months ago. The letter came from a former student, a member of the Cornell Class of 1958, who had seen a photograph of Knight in Cornell Magazine in the spring of 2000. The student was prompted to express his gratitude to Knight for courses that had continued to serve as his inspiration for more than forty years.

At age ninety-four and suffering from poor vision and Parkinson’s disease, Knight was unable to write, so he dictated this reply:

It was that wonderful old Chinese philosopher Wang Yang-ming (1472-1529) who said “Knowledge is the beginning of conduct; Conduct is the completion of knowledge.” I take the liberty to add what he might also have said, “The student who takes the time and has the thoughtfulness to, in later years, contact his teachers, provides the teacher with his greatest reward and the student elevates himself to a best scholar status.”

Knight’s students and friends will not be surprised to see that he valued thoughtfulness in others and remained thoughtful himself to the end.

Knight is survived by his wife, Nancy, who is also the widow of John Echols, former Professor of Linguistics and Asian Studies at Cornell, making her the first woman to have been married to two presidents of the Association for Asian Studies.

Charles A. Peterson, David K. Wyatt, Sherman Cochran
Arthur Bing

April 18, 1916 – February 15, 2006

Professor of Horticulture, Arthur Bing, led his life and career with exceptional energy and vitality. He inspired countless students and practitioners of horticulture and taught hundreds of classes infused with wisdom and practicality. Dr. Bing brought passion and high personal standards to any situation, whether troubleshooting a problem on tulip bulbs, attacking weeds in a field plot or his vegetable garden, seeking orchid stamps for his collection, sharing chocolates with coworkers, bowling with his buddies, or having great times with his two grandsons. He was devoted to his wife, Iris, and daughter, Corinne and her family. During 34 years of employment with Cornell University, Dr. Bing was generous with his knowledge and time in support of Cooperative Extension educators and the ornamental horticulture industry. Art was feisty and unforgettable, dependably on time for everything, with a remarkable enthusiasm for life.

Born in Springfield, Massachusetts, Art attended the University of Connecticut, receiving a B.S. degree with distinction in Botany. From 1934-41, he operated his own business, Bing’s Gladiolus Gardens, in Hartford, Connecticut. He attended Trinity College from 1939-40 and began studies at Cornell University in 1940—but six months later was drafted and served from August 1941 to February 1946 with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He was commissioned as First Lieutenant in 1942. Art taught camouflage and demolition at Ft. Belvoir and served in the South Pacific during World War II. Returning to Cornell after the war, Art was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Plant Physiology in 1949 with minors in Plant Breeding and Floriculture.
Art was hired by Cornell in 1949 as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, and promoted to Professor of Floriculture in 1967. He initially taught courses and conducted research on culture and post-harvest handling of flower crops at the Ithaca campus. In July 1951, he relocated to Long Island to direct the Cornell University-USDA Ornamentals Laboratory on the campus of the SUNY Agricultural and Technical College at Farmingdale. Art was very effective at securing financial support (from NYS Flower Growers, Inc. and the NY Florists Club, in particular) for construction of a new laboratory there. In addition to his administrative duties, he conducted research on weed control in gladiolus and other flower crops.

The last part of Art’s career focused mainly on extension and research on weed control of ornamental plants in nurseries, greenhouses, turf and landscapes. When the Cornell ornamentals program was moved east to the Long Island Horticultural Research Laboratory in 1977, he continued an active research and extension program in Riverhead. He was named Professor Emeritus at his retirement on May 31, 1983 and was honored at a testimonial dinner at Planting Fields Arboretum. Art taught at SUNY Farmingdale and the New York Botanical Garden both before and after his retirement, continuing to teach at Farmingdale until 2000.

An irrepressibly sociable person, Art was a supportive member of many professional societies, serving as president of the New York Florists Club, the Long Island Flower Growers and the Northeastern Weed Science Society. Art was chairman of the research committee of the North American Gladiolus Council and research editor of their bulletin for many years. Art was also active in his community and contributed in many ways to the beautification of his town: he belonged to the Friends of Planting Fields and the Cornell Club of Long Island, was a member of the Huntington Beautification Council and served as president of the Huntington Festival Concert Society. He was also a member of the South Huntington Public Library Board of Trustees.
Many awards followed from Art’s exceptional commitment and service to numerous organizations. To mention just a few: in 1961, he received the Gold Medal Award from the North American Gladiolus Council for his efforts in the culture, weed control and post-harvest handling of cut flowers; in 1983, he received the Award of Merit from the Northeastern Weed Science Society; and in 1986, he became the fifth recipient of the NYS Gold Medal of Horticulture award, given jointly by the NYS Dept. of Agriculture and Markets and the NYS Nurserymen’s Association—his name is inscribed in the Horticulture Court of Honor at the State Fairgrounds in Syracuse. Rhododendron breeder, Nat Hess, also named a beautiful white rhododendron “Art Bing” after his fellow horticulturist and friend.

Art’s weed science research included studies of the effectiveness and crop safety for many different herbicides used in the production of ornamental plants in greenhouses and nurseries, as well as for hard-to-control weeds in lawns. He was truly a pioneer in the use of herbicides in ornamentals, and made strong contributions to the federal government’s IR-4 program that facilitates pesticide registrations for minor crops. He also conducted trials comparing turfgrass varieties under Long Island conditions, and worked collaboratively with USDA-ARS scientists on studies of reflective mulch to repel aphids from gladiolus.

Art authored over 120 research publications. His articles were published in many places including American Nurseryman, Greenhouse Manager, the Bulletin of the North American Gladiolus Council and The New York Times. Art was a very popular and effective speaker at Cornell Cooperative Extension and horticultural trade meetings. The knowledge of weed control practices that he generated and disseminated continues to serve horticultural professionals throughout the Northeast. Art will be long remembered for his extensive and freely shared horticultural expertise and for his irrepressible, high-kicking spirit.

George Good, Andy Senesac, Margery Daughtrey
Jonathan Peale Bishop was born in Paris, and spent part of his childhood in France, where his father, the poet John Peale Bishop, was living the expatriate writer’s life. It wasn’t until 1933 that the family moved back to the States, where Jonathan attended the Middlesex School before entering Harvard College in 1944. He broke off his undergraduate studies in 1945 when he was drafted into the Army, and served as a medical technician on troop ships in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters for a couple of years before returning to college. After graduating, he earned a doctorate at Harvard in 1956 with a dissertation on Victorian travel writing. He taught at Amherst and at UCLA before joining the Cornell faculty in 1961, where he remained a vivid presence in the English Department and in the larger Writing Program until his retirement in 1999.

In conversations, as in the classroom, Jonathan was intensely declarative. Words like “perhaps” or “apparently” – necessities, one would think, of East Coast Elite Intellectual discourse-were not part of his lexicon. He could be funny, ironical, or whimsically extravagant; he could shape subtly inflected propositions, but always in the declarative mode, as sayings he stood behind. This was invigorating for his students and colleagues, and not a little daunting. One of those colleagues recently wrote of him, “He was the single most conscientious-least careerist-academic I ever met; with a heart so purely willing that it was almost scary. He believed in the truth, found only part of it in British and American literature, and went looking for it everywhere else, whether he ever got a raise or not.”

It was this intensity of purpose that no doubt led him from an early interest in the transcendental imaginings of writers like Wordsworth and Emerson to his embracing Catholicism in his forties and
devoting much of his later writing to exegetical work on Biblical
texts and on religious topics like the notion of the Covenant and the
meanings of the Eucharistic sacrifice.

In his first book, Emerson on the Soul (1964), Jonathan had traced
the ways in which that writer’s journal entries were transformed into
his more formal lectures and essays, a stylistic exercise that
produced the alluring voice, blending philosophical argument and
personal reflection, that is Emerson’s signature. Jonathan would
later refer rather breezily to this work as “my tenure book,
Emerson...on the whole,” but his engagement with Emerson’s prose
shaped his life as a writer. His own journal entries—he filled many
notebooks with them—became the source for five subsequent books-
Something Else (1972), Who is Who (1975), The Covenant: A
Reading (1982), Some Bodies: The Eucharist and its Implications
(1992), and In time (1999)—each at once speculative and
autobiographical.

Jonathan read in order to write, and his reading had an astonishing
range. In the ten years it took him to compose Some Bodies, for
example, he read the Church Fathers and dozens of theologians and
scholars of the Eucharist. That was to be expected, but he also read-
and incorporated into his argument—works by scientists (on the Big
Bang, on cellular evolution), by philosophers (from Parmenides and
Plato to Merleau-Ponty and Foucault), by theorists of metaphor
(Max Black, Paul Ricoeur and Jonathan’s Goldwin Smith neighbor,
Dick Boyd), by historians like Ernst Kantorowicz and critics like
M.H. Abrams, by feminist scholars of the body (Elaine Scarry, Luce
Irigaray), by poets like Richard Wilbur and Seamus Heaney. And
invariably he would mine his journals for pertinent anecdotes: Some
Bodies ends with two stories, one about a recent walk around
Walden Pond, and the other about his “burial at sea,” in Beebe Lake,
of a dead goldfish he found floating in a Kendal aquarium.

During his time at Amherst, Jonathan had taught in that college’s
idiosyncratic freshman writing course, one which eschewed
textbooks and rhetorical exercises in favor of assignments that
obliged students to report and reflect on their experiences, another
Emersonian project of a sort. So, soon after his arrival at Cornell, Jonathan and two colleagues launched a similar course. In its first years, in the early Sixties, just before Freedom Summer and the anti-war protests began to focus the energies of many undergraduates, being asked to think and write about their time here at Cornell struck a chord, spoke to their hopes and disaffections, and produced some fine work. The course, “Writing from Experience,” became popular, grew to numerous sections, and remained among the Department’s offerings for decades, much of that time directed by Jonathan himself. His investment in autobiography, his particular way of conceiving of its value, can be said to have influenced thousands of freshmen, not to mention the graduate students and faculty who came to teach in the program. In addition to his work in the Writing Program, he was known as an exhilarating and demanding teacher of courses in American literature and culture.

Jonathan was a long-time member of the Cornell Catholic Community, where he is remembered both for his good works—the sabbatical term he spent in Rochester, assisting at the Catholic Worker shelter, his dependable presence at Ithaca food kitchens—and for the lucidity of the homilies he delivered, explicating the weekly Biblical text, at Sunday services at various local retirement homes. His colleagues in the English Department will remember him for the energy and thought he brought to his teaching and as a writer of compelling prose and an exceptionally learned and subtle literature intelligence.

Jonathan is survived by his brother Robert, his former wife, the novelist Alison Lurie, their three sons, John, Jeremy and Joshua, and grandchildren Wells, Susanna, and Jonathan A. Bishop, currently a student at Cornell.

*Neil Hertz, Chairperson; Katherine Gottschalk, Reeve Parker*
Harry Bitner had a profound influence on law librarianship as a profession and legal research as a faculty specialization. He is responsible for some of the key elements and essential features of law librarianship that the profession now takes for granted. Many of Harry’s innovations occurred while he was at Cornell.

Harry received his J.D. degree in 1939 and his A.B. degree in 1941, both from the University of Kansas City (where he was a member of the University of Kansas City Law Review); and his B.S. L.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1942. He served as Law Librarian, 1939-42, and Instructor in Law, 1942-43, at the University of Kansas City Law School. His academic career was interrupted by Army service, with successive promotions from private to technical sergeant, 1943-46. Following his return to civilian life, he served briefly in 1946 as Reference Law Librarian, Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania Law School. In the same year, he had the good fortune to become Associate Law Librarian at the Columbia Law School, under Miles O. Price, the recognized Nestor of law school librarians. During eight years at Columbia, he co-authored with Price their magisterial book, Effective Legal Research (1953). It was the first standard work on legal research, and, with its later editions, is still widely considered to be the best book in the field.

Harry next became Librarian for the Department of Justice, 1954-57; Law Librarian, Yale Law School, 1957-65; Professor of Law and Law Librarian, Cornell Law School, 1965-76, retiring as Professor of Law and Law Librarian, Emeritus, 1976. Following his Cornell retirement, he and his wife, Anne, moved to New York City’s suburbia, where they could be closer to their daughter, Lorraine Gilden and her family. At the same time, Harry continued his
professional work as a bibliographer and law library consultant, first as Head of Bibliographic Services at Fred B. Rothman & Co., 1976-78, and then as Legal Bibliographer at Columbia University, 1978-89.

In 1960, Harry had his first major contact with Cornell and its Law School. With the strong support of both the Cornell administration and the University Librarian, the Law School invited a team of two outstanding law school librarians, Price of Columbia and Bitner of Yale, to come to Ithaca, review the Law Library and its problems, and advise us what would be necessary in order to make the library and staff fully competitive with the best law libraries at the top ranked smaller university law schools (i.e. University of California at Berkeley, University of Chicago, Stanford and Yale). They spent several days and prepared a very comprehensive and helpful report of their recommendations, including the estimated costs of additional books to be added to our collection and the substantial increase in the number of properly trained staff members. With President Malott’s enthusiastic support, the law library budget became a part of the University library budget and would no longer be dependent on funds from law student tuition.

In 1965, Professor Lewis W. Morse retired as librarian. The first choice to succeed Lew was, of course, Yale’s Harry Bitner. The invitation to Harry included an appointment as Professor of Law, together with a commitment to finance every recommendation that Miles Price and he had made in their 1960 report. He promptly accepted.

When Harry Bitner arrived at Cornell in 1965, it was definitely his goal to implement the 1960 consultants’ report that he and Miles Price had written together. As the Law School’s first professionally trained Law Librarian, he played a particularly vital role in the development of both the book collection and the staff. He introduced scientific methods and standards to library processes, and brought professional acumen to the organization and staffing of the library. He substantially improved all areas of the law library, expanded and reorganized the staff, increased and classified the
collection, and developed services to faculty and students. He started a new program of instruction in legal bibliography as part of the first-year curriculum. He was also responsive whenever feasible to student requests, including keeping the library open for more hours and providing copy services.

Harry gave his immediate attention to the preparation of the budget and the organization of the law library. He promptly increased the size of the staff from eleven to sixteen, and at the height of his Cornell career, the library staff totaled twenty-six. In strengthening the collection, he increased the number of legal treatises and related material in the social sciences with substantial emphasis on the acquisition of international and foreign law materials, particularly those of Latin America. In 1966-67, the total number of volumes in the collection was 205,456 and book expenditures were $119,678. In 1974-75, the collection passed the 300,000-volume mark and annual book expenditures had increased to $208,800.

In the words of his secretary, Crystal Hackett, who has worked at the Cornell Law Library from 1964 to date:

“He had a commitment to his staff. He fought to raise the status of the professional librarians with the University and improve working conditions for the staff. And he won! He would listen to the faculty, students, and staff. He cared about them.”

Crystal Hackett remembers him as a

“quiet, gentle giant. People who did not know him were afraid of him at first, but were quickly put at ease when he started talking. He enjoyed getting to know people, and would ask about their families.”

During his eleven years as Cornell’s Law Librarian, as well as his preceding eight years as Law Librarian at Yale, Harry was active as a leading figure in the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL), serving a term as its President, as had his mentor, Miles
Price. He also was responsible for other important Association projects earning wide respect among AALL members. Professor Morris L. Cohen, one of Harry’s successors as Yale’s Law Librarian, stated:

“Harry Bitner must certainly be counted among the giants of law librarianship. He was a quiet and gentle man, but a giant in mind and heart and in his many contributions to our profession.”

Even in an era of wide sweeping, revolutionary changes in the production and dissemination of legal information, Harry Bitner still epitomizes the qualities that make for a great academic law librarian:

- serving faculty and students, first and foremost;
- building strong collections—in his time books were only printed, now increasingly they are digital—of Anglo-American law, and also international and foreign law;
- critically evaluating legal scholarship and using expert bibliographical skills; and
- sharing knowledge about legal information and teaching legal research methods.

He is remembered as a man of many talents who was most generous in sharing his vast knowledge with younger librarians. His law library colleagues remember him as a librarian extraordinaire and a fine gentleman. The Cornell alumni remember Professor Bitner as a beloved and enthusiastic teacher whose impact was felt by all of his students.

All in all, Harry Bitner is an inspiration to us all, and a model to follow. His memory lives with us every day.
Dick Black came to Cornell from the University of Illinois in 1959, at a time when the Agricultural Engineering Department (now Agricultural and Biological Engineering) was in transition from a department that was very applied, to one that could meet the needs of the rapidly changing agricultural sector in New York and the country. It was a time with increasing emphasis on research as well as strengthening the department’s teaching program. Dick brought an unusual combination of skills very appropriate to the period. He coupled a genuine interest in the problems farmers faced with a willingness to address those problems through research in the field setting. He had a special skill in designing and implementing research that involved the real-world complexities of the natural environment. Dick was an artisan, with a range of skills unusual for an academic. He was an accomplished machinist, metalworker and carpenter, and used all of these skills in carrying out his research program. This program, centered on the drainage problems characteristic of New York, was one of the earliest that linked theory with the realities of a very heterogeneous physical situation characteristic of much of the state.

In addition to his research on agricultural drainage, Dick carried heavy teaching and advising responsibilities. He taught in both the department’s technical program in the College of Agriculture, and the relatively new professionally oriented program carried out cooperatively with the College of Engineering. While he contributed substantially to the latter, including the development of the department’s hydraulics laboratory, Dick’s special forte was working with the department’s “transfer” students in the technical program. These students, many from the state’s agricultural and technical institutes, had special needs that Dick was able to meet.
He was faculty advisor to most of these students, and was instrumental in their success.

With his boundless energy, Dick also was involved with the Department’s Extension program. He was a strong advocate for the formation of the New York State Land Improvement Contractor’s Association, and served as Secretary to the Association for a number of years.

Dick was an outdoorsman, with an avid interest in hunting and fishing. He shared these interests with youth in the community, through service as a leader in the Boy Scouts. He was a warm and generous individual, always willing to assist others.

In 1982, a combination of increasing interest in the area of extension, and the lure of returning to the mid-west, caused Dick to accept a position of Professor of Extension at the University of Kansas, where he remained until retirement. He was a Professor Emeritus at both Cornell University and the University of Kansas. Following retirement, Dick and his wife, Marilyn, indulged in a favorite pastime, traveling with their recreational vehicle. It was on a visit to their daughter, Carolyn, in Alaska that he took ill and died soon after on September 27, 1998. His wife, Marilyn; son, Jim; two daughters, Carolyn and Barbara; and eight grandchildren survive Dick.

He was a good friend and colleague, and is missed.

Tammo Steenhuis, Gilbert Levine
Professor Sara E. “Sally” Blackwell was born in Dunbar, Pennsylvania and graduated from Dunbar Township High School as valedictorian. She received a Bachelor’s degree in 1938 and a Master’s degree in 1944 from Pennsylvania State University. After teaching in Pennsylvania high schools, she studied home economics education and child welfare at the University of Minnesota. Her research dealt with the effectiveness of home economics education in Minnesota high schools. While at Minnesota, she participated in the Food Production War Training Program that involved establishment and supervision of a community cannery. She helped plan and participated in conferences for student teachers, teachers in service, school administrators and school community groups. In 1947-48, she consulted on tests and surveys on nutrition for General Mills and authored a bulletin, “Nutrition Education Pays Dividends.” She received the Ph.D. degree in 1950.

Professor Blackwell joined the Cornell University faculty in the College of Home Economics in 1948 as an Assistant Professor to develop a research program in the Department of Home Economics Education. She taught research design, analysis, and program evaluation, and she had a special interest in curriculum development. She was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor on July 1, 1954 and Professor on July 1, 1958. Sally served as Chair of the Department of Community Service Education from 1959-69, and advised graduate students and served on many graduate committees. She has a national reputation for her work in graduate education, research, and curriculum development in home economics education. During a sabbatical leave in 1955 in the Research Division at Education Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey, she worked on projects in the area of personality measurement. Her general area of research was education evaluation. Her work addressed factors in school and communities that related to the
effectiveness of high and junior high school home economics programs.

In 1965-67, Sally chaired President James Perkins’ College of Home Economics Study Committee. The resulting Blackwell Report, according to Professor Jerry M. Rivers,

“documented the concerns, provided the framework, and solidified the goals of a college longing and needing to struggle with the challenges of a changing world.”

She described Sally as combining “scholarly skepticism, wisdom, patience, humility, and the perseverance of a pioneer in a masterful and compassionate manner.” The challenges associated with the committee were legion, and Professor Rivers, as a member of the committee, described Sally undertaking the effort to,

“amalgamate the divergent thinking of eight committee members, temper the grandiose verbiage of six outside consultants who were leaders in their respective fields, and see that a document was drafted that incorporated vision, imagination, and common sense!”

The committee report provided an academic and substantive guide to the future College mission. It documented the concerns and provided the framework for solidification of the future goals of the college as it addressed the challenges of a changing world.

The follow-up committee to propose a restructuring of the College departments and administration, chaired by Henry Ricciuti, relied heavily on the Blackwell Report so that the recommended reorganization reflected many of the priorities and goals from that report. Further, the Blackwell report had a national and international impact, charting new directions for education and research in home economics and the new human ecology.

Professor Blackwell was a member of the University Faculty Council and served on a number of committees that dealt with major university problems during a turbulent decade at the university. Dean David Knapp wrote in 1972, “She has gained a deserved
reputation for academic leadership, both on and off campus”. She served as a consultant to the Department of Home Technology of the University of the Philippines, establishing relationships with faculty that lasted for many years. She was an active member in the American Home Economics Association, the American Educational Research Association, and the American Vocational Association serving in various top-level capacities, and served as a consultant to the Office of Education, and U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. She was on the Editorial Board of the Home Economics Research Journal. One of her colleagues wrote at the time of her promotion in 1954, “She has proven herself to be an excellent teacher, a creative research leader, and a most helpful colleague”.

She received the Outstanding Achievement Award from the University of Minnesota in 1973. The award is given to alumni who have attained distinction in their fields. She was named Professor Emerita by Cornell University in 1980.

Sally will be remembered for her grace and courage, wit and humor, her humility, and her compassionate concern for humankind. She was generous to Cornell, to her church and to many organizations in Ithaca. Concern for the environment led her and her beloved sister, Louise, to donate their Pennsylvania homestead land to the Central Pennsylvania Conservancy. Her unassuming manner and her small frame belied her strong political opinions and her belief in women’s rights and choices. Her love of chocolate and enjoyment of televised figure skating were unfailing!

She is survived by cousins, many friends, and former graduate students.

Francille M. Firebaugh, Chairperson; S. Kay Obendorf, Henry N. Ricciuti
George David Blanpied, Cornell Professor Emeritus of Horticulture, passed away in Chestertown, Maryland on November 4, 2007. Dave is survived by his wife, Eloise, their children, George David Jr., Peter Raymond, Elizabeth Mott, and three grandchildren.

Dave was born in Ridgeway, New Jersey on June 29, 1930. He earned his B.A. degree in Botany from Dartmouth College in 1952 and served as a line officer in the Navy during the Korean conflict. In 1954, he began his Master’s program in Pomology at Cornell, working in the department that would be his professional home for the next 39 years. During his Master’s program, Dave was appointed as Assistant Professor of Pomology and he earned his Cornell degree in 1955. He completed his Ph.D. degree in Pomology and Fruit Marketing at Michigan State in 1959 and resumed his Cornell faculty responsibilities of pomology research and extension. Dave retired from Cornell in 1993, and he and Eloise later moved to Maryland where he resided at the time of his passing.

Dave totally devoted himself to research and serving the fruit industry, working mainly on the postharvest physiology of apples. He viewed his responsibility and that of his department as one of scientific support and problem solving for production horticulture. Early in his career, he described his approach as “a series of five-step programs” where he would (1) observe commercial problems in harvesting, handling and storage of apples and pears, (2) plan scientific experiments to resolve the problems, (3) conduct the experiments, (4) demonstrate successful practices on growers’ farms, and (5) troubleshoot new practices as they were implemented. Not all of his research projects generated a steady source of grant money, but he passionately pursued those he knew were vital to the
growth and success of the industry. His approach earned the respect of the apple storage industry in the Northeast and beyond, and virtually every fruit grower in New York and New England knew Dave personally and many collaborated in his postharvest research and demonstration projects.

Dave began his career working with Professor Robert Smock who was instrumental in establishing commercial controlled atmosphere (CA) storage technology in the United States. At the time, this technology was new to the industry and previously undiagnosed postharvest physiological disorders were observed in the stored produce. Professor Blanpied visited the growers, observed their practices and identified their problems, and conducted research in Ithaca and at the growers’ farms to understand the fundamental issues. In addition to addressing the physiological problems, Dave often needed to solve technical problems with the harvesting and handling procedures and the cold storage operations associated with CA storage. He used his academic expertise to address the physiological problems, he drew upon his natural problem solving creativity to “engineer” harvesting, handling and storage solutions, and his sincere, trusting demeanor enabled him to persuade growers to adopt the results in a timely manner. He could not only identify and explain physiological disorders in stored apples, but he could also provide succinct and relevant comments on historical discoveries relating to the disorder in question. As a result, when Dave Blanpied talked, people listened and everyone was enriched. Extension specialists implicitly trusted Dave’s recommendations because they trusted him and they were often involved in the research. Growers willingly hosted meetings where Dave would demonstrate the improvements that had been developed and explain the cautions that were needed to make the improvements work.

Dave published his practical and fundamental discoveries widely in extension literature and research journals and presented his practical findings and recommendations to countless extension audiences throughout the northeast during his tenure at Cornell. In 1986, he received the Cornell Cooperative Extension 75th Anniversary Program Achievement Award. In 1991, he was honored with the
Western New York Apple Growers’ Gold Apple Award. Dave was selected as one of the “100 innovative horticulturists” by American Fruit Grower and he was a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi honor society and a recipient of the ASHS Carl A. Bittner Award. He was also a member of both the American and the International Society for Horticultural Science and the American Society of Plant Physiologists.

During the course of his career, he worked on many aspects of fruit physiology and storage technology that improved stored fruit quality, reduced losses, extended market and shelf life, and added market value to the product. When the beneficial effects of low oxygen, low ethylene CA storage became known, Dave arranged a sabbatical to East Malling, England to work with the scientists and practitioners who were among the first to use this technology. His work at East Malling also accelerated the transfer of computer based atmosphere analysis and control technology to the North American fruit storage industry. Dave’s quest for practical information brought him to research centers and commercial production areas throughout the United States and to British Columbia, Iran and Europe, and always involved collaboration with producers, scientists and students.

Perhaps his most lasting contribution involved predicting the optimal harvest date and maturity for New York apples intended for long term CA storage. Working many years with growers and extension specialists across New York, Dave and his collaborators developed an apple maturity model that used varietal, geographical and environmental factors during the growing season to predict the optimal harvest date for best long-term keeping quality of the fruit. Commercial trials in the different growing regions validated the model locally, and the “Blanpied-Silsby model” continues to be a valuable harvest management tool used by the New York fruit industry. In addition to maturity prediction, the work led to the development of the “Generic Starch-Iodine Index Chart for Apple Maturity” that has become the standard reference used throughout the Eastern United States and Canada.
Dave’s commitment to helping others is also exemplified in his service to the university and greater Ithaca community. He served as Department Extension Leader; and he patiently and willingly mentored younger faculty and graduate students who worked in related disciplines. Although his academic appointment was in research and extension, he made time to advise undergraduates and serve on the CALS Academic Achievements and Petitions Committee. Early in his career, he was a volunteer fireman in the Cayuga Heights Fire Department and later he served on the board of the Finger Lakes Land Trust. Dave was an avid cross country skier and active in the Cayuga Nordic Ski Club that named a Hammond Hill ski trail for him.

Dave loved the outdoors and worked to preserve nature for future generations. He and Eloise enjoyed their woodland property southeast of Ithaca, and Dave worked with the Land Trust and the Nordic ski club to maintain public areas for all to use. After he and Eloise relocated to Maryland, he continued these activities working with the Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge near Chestertown.

He was a serious and competitive cyclist and skier who enthusiastically pursued these activities well into his retirement. Le Creasy recalls,

“A new graduate student (Raymond Chee) came to the department from France where he owned a bicycle shop. He considered himself to be an accomplished cyclist. He agreed to go on a ride with Dave at lunch (frequently Dave did 60 miles at lunch). Raymond’s wife told us later that when Raymond got home, he could hardly move and was in pain for several days.”

Marvin Pritts, Chairman of the Cornell Department of Horticulture writes,

“Dave was a competitive cross-country skier, but he would often go to the Adirondacks with some of his
buddies and just ski around the mountains. They would rent a cabin for several days, and the group would set off in the morning and not return until dark. Usually their goal was to ski up a mountain trail as far as possible, then put on snowshoes and climb to the peak. The views at that time of the year were fantastic, and the challenge was great.”

From the perspective of his professional colleagues and fruit grower friends, Dave was a quiet, diligent, multi-dimensional scientist who enjoyed life and was not afraid to make fun of himself. He once told how, while contemplating his research projects during one of his frequent road trips to the Hudson Valley, he was startled to see exit signs for the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania and only then realized that he had missed an exit an hour earlier.

Ken Silsby writes,

“David Blanpied was one of the most inspiring people I have ever met in my professional career. While Dave’s passing was our great loss, his contributions to apple storage technology continue to live on.”

We all feel this loss, and remember fondly Professor Blanpied’s unassuming personality, willingness to listen, love of discovery, dedication to service, sense of humor and trusting friendship.

Jim Bartsch, Chairperson, Le Creasy, Dave Rosenberger
Professor emeritus of art Zevi Blum (B. Arch. ’57), died February 25 of pancreatic cancer in San Francisco. He was 77.

Zevi Moses Blum was born to American parents in Paris in 1933. He spent his young life on a farm in Lakewood, N.J. In 1951, he entered Cornell as a fine arts major and in 1957 he graduated with a degree in Architecture.

After graduating from Cornell, Zevi moved to New York. He became a licensed architect in 1964 and worked for Raymond Lowey, INC. and Davis Brody Associates. During this time he maintained a passion for drawing and artistic expression. Distinguished architect and Cornell alum Richard Meier writes:

"Zevi was an extraordinary human being; he was immensely talented, had an acute eye and was immensely wise. From 1954 to 1959 or 60 we were extremely close friends at Cornell and then after graduation in New York City. We shared studio space in New York where Zevi would create the most amazing drawings and I would make collages.

Zevi worked in New York, as an architect and artist, for about ten
years. After this period, he devoted his full attention to art, exhibiting in his first solo shows in New York and California in 1966. This was the beginning of a long and prolific life as an artist. Zevi was an artist by nature. He worked from a compulsion that was beyond a vocation. Art was his passion.

Professor Emeritus Victor Colby was one of Zevi’s professors at Cornell and later became a friend and colleague. He gives this picture of Zevi at the beginning of his career:

Zevi was one of several second year architecture students taking a required course in sculpture, at the very beginning (or nearly) of my teaching career at Cornell. Our association survived that delicate introduction, and we became lifelong friends. We met in New York many times while he was working there as an architect and I was trying to establish myself as an exhibiting artist. He was always helpful, humorous and insightful. Eventually he left architecture and devoted himself to the production of his distinctive artwork. From the very beginning he was skillful, imaginative, and entertaining. He also worked as an illustrator and designer before specializing in etching, his principal technique. His work was consistent throughout his career, and his rampant imagination, enhanced by increasingly intricate details made his work unique and immediately recognizable.

About Zevi’s work, Frank Robinson, past Director of the H.F. Johnson Museum of Art said:

[Blum’s etchings] have a wonderful life and a freshness and energy, a fantasy, a whimsy that is really quite wonderful, and that’s what attracted people, and attracted me, and made him very well known.¹

Zevi also had an unusual commission, the design of an engraved Steuben Glass goblet titled “The Three Wise Men.” The Carter Administration commissioned this piece to give as a gift. The goblet is now in the permanent collection of the Vatican. He also designed an engraved bowl for Steuben that was given as a gift from the United States to the British Royal Family.

Zevi moved with his family to Ithaca in 1970 to take a teaching position at Ithaca College. In 1971 he began an appointment as a visiting critic in the Art Department at Cornell, and in 1974 was appointed as an assistant professor. He served as chair of the Art
Department from 1976-80 and was promoted to associate professor in 1977. He retired in 2002, and in 2003 moved with his wife, Barbara, to Stockton, California to be closer to his children.

After retiring to Stockton, he was able to work full time on his art and was working on a new etching days before his death. In one of his statements about the role of art in his life and in culture, he wrote:

*A child...knows magic when he sees it; thus he begins to draw. This sense of magic has sustained me throughout my life. We have never forsaken each other.*

While Zevi’s lifelong practice of drawing and etching was always evident, his influence as a teacher and mentor shines through the dozens of accounts and recollections sent in by former students and colleagues. Zevi’s courses were in the foundation area of studio practice that all art majors are required to take. His commitment to teaching is reflected in many ways, even by his appearance: A colleague writes:

*One of my most vivid memories of Zevi, was seeing him walk into the art office during a break in his drawing class. He wore a kind of overcoat, like a lab coat, and it was covered in charcoal smudges – but more than that, HE was covered in charcoal smudges, his hands of course, but also his forehead, cheeks, and nose. And this wasn’t once or twice – many times when I saw him on break it was like this. He clearly didn’t teach only by critique.*

From the accounts of former students, we obtain a multifaceted picture of Zevi as a supportive mentor, challenging students’ assumptions and fixed ideas, encouraging them to recognize their own obstacles as well as talents. His manner, his wry humor, his sage-like appearance, the twinkle in his eye; these distinguishing traits left their mark and recur again and again in students’ accounts.

*Zevi Blum was the Art Department. His presence made the spaces safe and comforting. He contained the madness and exhilaration that art can generate. He grounded it, created gentleness and produced elegant and poetic work. Zevi Blum was there... accessible if you needed him but discreet and noble, presiding. He felt like Father Christmas!*  

Thereza Lanitis ‘79

*I took a drawing independent study with him one semester and when I showed*
him what I was working on he asked me what I was drawing with. I told him "6B". He looked at me and replied, 'That's not a tool, it's a weapon.' [He] told me to go buy some big lumber crayons to draw with. I still try to be more fluid and loose with my work.

Laura Chessin ‘80

Zevi’s insightful criticism was most often experienced in the classroom or studio, but at times his compassion and dedication to mentoring extended beyond the classroom:

I chose him to be one of my thesis advisers during my senior year. He stood behind me and encouraged me even though the majority of my thesis was about photography. During this period my drawings took a turn for the worse. I was stuck on a theme that really didn't work. He was very patient with me, gently guiding me through that rough patch. Eventually I came out on the other side with an interesting series of drawings inspired by ripped photographs. He was completely open to these hybrid works.

During my senior year I went through some hard times personally. He noticed and started taking me to the State Street Diner so he could lend an ear. Over french-fries and soda I received his fatherly advice and care. He extended this caring to other students as well. He would connect students who he felt could really help each other.

Ben Bobkoff ‘92

Professor Blum had the ability to instantly find the center of your creative peculiarities, and cause you to see yourself and your work in an entirely different perspective - not only in method and style, but in one's own psychological approach to art in both its weakness and its future potential. I cherish what I have learned in his classes.

Even after my drawing classes with him, I continued to visit Professor Blum on occasion for guidance and inspiration. I can say that as I engaged further in digital art, his refined, surrealist character parades were always to me a perplexing challenge to my own perhaps overly technical visions as a media artist. I am deeply indebted to him and to this exposure to his fantastic imagination.

Rama C. Hoetzlein ‘01

One of the greatest satisfactions we experience as faculty, is being part of the timeless, reciprocal process of learning and teaching, receiving and giving:
I took my first drawing class at Cornell with Zevi. I remember drawing a still life and working really hard on it. I thought it was looking really good and Zevi came by and said "I bet you were the best cross-hatcher in high school. I'd like to see you push yourself." He was trying to get me to break out of my comfort zone and experiment with my drawing techniques. That comment stayed with me throughout Cornell and still influences how I work to this day. He was a great teacher and I loved having him on my thesis committee.

Jody (Burstein) Gorton ‘90

What was so special about him was his warm, paternal demeanor in what could sometimes feel like an intimidating first & second year of college as an art student at Cornell. He made us young artists feel like we had nothing to fear, and he encouraged us to explore our individuality as artists.

Sabrina Gartner ‘86

Zevi’s commitment was to an individual’s potential, and to their right to develop that potential. In an interview with Aaron Goldweber for a recent AAP newsletter, U.S. congressman Hansen Clarke (B.F.A. ‘84) said:

After all these years my art training at Cornell is invaluable to me because it allowed me to express myself—mainly through Norman Daly and Zevi Blum. I owe Zevi. He was an advocate for me, and gave me a chance to come back to Cornell when others in the administration didn’t want to because I didn’t do well academically at first.

Outside the classroom, Zevi was a respected member of the faculty, whose perspectives on the practice and politics of being a faculty member were often insightful and creative. He was an effective department chair, and according to Victor Colby: “He was just able to get along with everybody; I think that was his chief attribute.”

Margaret Dailey (B.F.A. ‘77), a former student, who later pursued a career in law, worked as the department secretary for a few years after graduating. She writes:

I could not have had a better first boss than Zevi Blum. He was unfailingly patient and kind and always counseled me through my job frustrations (and in that College there were many!) with humor and aplomb.
Zevi always treated me as an equal, even though I was not a faculty member but only the Department Secretary.

Perhaps Zevi Blum’s contribution to Cornell is best summed up by an account from Emeritus Professor Eleanore Mikus, a colleague and contemporary of Zevi’s:

Zevi Blum had a positive influence on the lives of hundreds of young women and men in his many drawing classes. His fairness and work ethic was commendable. He was a Cornellian of excellent professional standards -- respected by his peers and colleagues, and by the students, who benefited from his teachings.

Blum is survived by his wife, Barbara, sons William '86 and Jonathan '89, J.D. '93, daughter Alexandra '91, and their families.

1 Quoted by Rebecca Friedman in the Cornell Daily Sun, March 15, 2011

Barry Perlus, Chairperson; Elisabeth Meyer, Todd McGrain
Nicholas Cleaveland Bodman

July 27, 1913 - June 29, 1997

Nicholas Cleaveland Bodman, known to his colleagues as Nick, came to Cornell in 1962 as a Professor of Chinese Linguistics in the then Division of Modern Languages. Even prior to that, he had enjoyed an active and varied career that had contributed to his stature as an eminent figure in his field.

Nick was born in Chicago in 1913. His father was a successful businessman and his mother wrote a series of romantic novels with titles like Castle of Doubt, The Guttering Flame, and The Nymph was Mortal. He was educated at the Middlesex School in Concord, Massachusetts, and entered Harvard as a member of the class of 1935. He left after only one year, however, and spent several years doing clerical work and vacationing in Europe, which further stimulated his curiosity about languages. He joined the navy in 1941, and in early 1942, he was posted to FRUPAC (Fleet Radio Unit Pacific Fleet) at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where he served in the group that deciphered the Japanese naval code. There also, two events crucial to his future life occurred: he met and married his wife, Frances Sorrel Wainwright, and he took his first formal lessons in Chinese. At the end of the war, he retired from active duty and while on terminal leave was promoted to Lieutenant Commander. In the fall of 1945, he entered Yale University as a junior, and by 1950 had completed his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees in Chinese and Linguistics. While at Yale, he studied with Leonard Bloomfield, George Kennedy, and Lo Ch'ang-P'ei, who subsequently returned to China to found the Institute of Linguistics in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. On completing his Ph.D. degree, he joined the Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State (FSI) where he remained until joining the Cornell Faculty in 1962. All of that time
was by no means spent in Washington, however. In 1951-52, on loan to the British Government, he was posted to Malaya during the emergency there to establish and run a language school for British police and civil servants, where he created a still unrivaled course in the Hokkien or Amoy dialect of Chinese. From 1955-57, he founded and ran the still existent Language and Area Training Center in Taiwan. He subsequently served as head of the FSI Department of Far Eastern languages. In 1961 and 1962, he was awarded Guggenheim and National Science Foundation fellowships for linguistic fieldwork in Darjeeling, India, where he collected first hand material on the Tibeto-Burman languages spoken in the Himalayan region, including the little known Lepcha. In 1962, he joined the Division of Modern Languages at Cornell, where he remained until his retirement in 1979, primarily teaching courses in the Chinese language, Chinese dialects and the history of Chinese. In 1967, he was a visiting professor at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and in 1968-69, on sabbatical leave, he carried out research in Hongkong on the Min dialects and in Kathmandu, Nepal on Tibeto-Burman languages. In 1972, he spent a semester at the University of Hawaii teaching and carrying out research on Chinese dialects.

After retiring from Cornell as Professor Emeritus, he continued his active scholarly career for more than a decade. He made trips to Mainland China in 1980 and 1983, at the invitation of the Institute of Linguistics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. While there, he gave talks, met with colleagues, and continued his work in Fujian and Guangdon provinces on five southern Min dialects. His son, Richard, also a scholar in Chinese, accompanied him on one of these trips and recounts Nick’s lively engagement in these activities, including his joy in interacting with local farmers and others in their own dialect including, characteristically, at least one humorous story.

In 1986, he was presented with a festschrift, Contributions to Sino-Tibetan Studies, edited by two of his former students who had become active scholars in Chinese Studies.
In 1993, Nick and Sorrel celebrated both his eightieth birthday and their fiftieth wedding anniversary. In the following year, as his health was declining, they left Ithaca, and moved to Northfield, Minnesota, to be nearer their family.

Nick was a formidable scholar in Chinese linguistics, and a name to be reckoned with in that field. He was the author of magisterial and pioneering works, especially in his special field of Sino-Tibetan historical linguistics, including four books and numerous papers and reviews in learned journals. He was a pioneering figure in the description and analysis of Chinese dialects, starting with southern Min and the reconstruction of Proto-Min and extending this into the reconstruction of Old Chinese and still further into Sino-Tibetan. His work on this was widely recognized and a collection of his work was translated into Chinese and published in Beijing in 1996, which fortunately was in time to be a source of satisfaction to him before he passed away. As one prominent young scholar remarked to one of us admiringly, Nick was a walking encyclopedia on Chinese dialects without peer.

Nick was unsparing in his concern for his students and unselfish in sharing his work and insights with them on which they could build their own. He extended his seminars and classes by inviting them to his home for meals and discussion, and a significant number of the active and important scholars and teachers in Chinese language and linguistics were formed to a great extent under his tutelage. He was also supportive of younger colleagues, a characteristic that extended to those outside his own special field.

Nick was in love with and fascinated by language, its complexities, and the interplay of sound and symbol. This manifested itself in many ways in addition to his multiple language competence: in his attachment to ciphers, puzzles and music, as well as in writing light verse and, perhaps all, in a marvelous capacity for puns (to the benefit of many an otherwise unmemorable meeting). Though he could sometimes appear to those not well acquainted with him to be aloof and even imperious, those of us who were his colleagues and who enjoyed the company of Nick and Sorrel along with their
hospitality on so many gracious and often imaginatively conceived occasions (which continued after his retirement), knew him as a witty, thoughtful and generous companion, who loved conversation, entertaining, cruises, and cats. In particular, he possessed a puckish but non-destructive wit, which frequently expressed itself in outrageous but apt puns. With all of his knowledge and experience, he revealed on occasion an almost childlike and fetching curiosity and capacity for surprise about the new, and even the ordinary, that came to his attention. He also possessed a strong sense of order and propriety, and when confronted by meanness or unfairness, was sometimes not only disturbed, but even surprised by its very existence, since it was so far removed from his own outlook and code of conduct.

He was survived by his wife, Sorrel; his son, Richard; and daughter, Ann; and he survives as well in his work and in the memories of many of us who were his colleagues, friends, or students.

Richard L. Leed, Frans Van Coetsem, James W. Gair
Professor Carolyn O. Boegly (Cooperative Extension Administration) passed away at home after an extended illness with cancer. She was born in Camden, New Jersey, the daughter of Caroline O. and William J. Boegly. Her parents and brother William J. Boegly, Jr. predeceased her. She is survived by nephews William G. Boegly (Carla), John R. Boegly and Thomas L. Boegly (Glenanne) of Tennessee; great nephews, nieces and cousins in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Following graduation from high school in Mason, Michigan, she received a B.S. degree in Home Economics from Michigan State University and later, an M.S. degree in Extension Administration from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Additional coursework at North Carolina State University at Raleigh addressed a broadening interest in adult education.

In 1952, she joined the Cornell Cooperative Extension system, first in Rensselaer County, and later in Broome County. There she developed programs adjusted to local economic, social and educational conditions—programs reaching a cross-section of citizens, public and private agencies and organizations. In Broome County, she also served as a “trainer” for new Extension Educators, implementing an intensive educational in-service program, with observations of work in action. She came to the Cornell campus in 1964 as an Assistant Professor in Human Ecology/Assistant State Leader for Home Demonstration Agents (currently Extension Educators). Promoted to Associate Professor in 1971, she served as an Extension Program Leader (1979) and then, Program Specialist in Staff Development (1986) where her leadership skills were needed for staff orientation, in-service planning and counseling. She
also received a courtesy faculty appointment in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

As a master teacher and counselor, she was one of the innovators in the design of new statewide programs and in-service education offered by College faculty to Cooperative Extension field staff. She helped maintain two-way communication between Cornell faculty, staff and local citizens that would accompany the changing and growing subject matter base of the College. In essence, she worked effectively with local staff as well as College faculty to match local program requirements with the interests and resources of the College. She led the development of a pioneer media effort initiating Cooperative Extension into Educational Television in the eleven-county Albany area. She earned the respect of both professional colleagues and local citizens as she supervised both urban and rural programs.

Professor Boegly was active in state and national professional organizations: New York State Association of Extension Home Economists (President, 1962), New York State Home Economics Association (Secretary; Advisor/Chair to Student Section). She was also active in the National Adult Education Association and Zonta (Binghamton). The National Association of Extension Home Economists honored her with the prestigious Florence Hall Award in 1961 and a Distinguished Service Award in 1962. She received a Farm Foundation scholarship in 1960 and a fellowship to the National Extension Agricultural Center for Advanced Study at the University of Wisconsin (1963-64). She retired in 1991 as an Emeritus Professor.

A memorial service was held for colleagues, family and friends at St. Luke Lutheran Church in Ithaca.

Bettie Lee Yerka, Chairperson, Barbara Eshelman, Lucinda Noble
The Plant Pathology Department lost a dear friend and admired colleague with the passing of Carl William Boothroyd on May 7, 2000 at the Cayuga Medical Center in Ithaca. A memorial service was held May 13 at Sage Chapel on the Cornell campus.

Carl was born on January 15, 1915 in Woodsville, New Hampshire. He graduated with an A.B. degree from Dartmouth College in 1938 and proudly acknowledged his allegiance to his alma mater forever after by donning his green and white sweater whenever a Big Green team was in town (even at Cornell hockey games!). Carl received the M.S. degree from Washington State University in Pullman in 1941. From 1942-46, Carl served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, and thus his matriculation at Cornell University extended from 1941-50, whereupon he received the Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology.

He joined the Department of Plant Pathology in 1949 as Assistant Professor and Extension Plant Pathologist with responsibilities for potatoes and forage crops, a position he held for 4 years. His long association with teaching graduate and undergraduate Introductory Plant Pathology began in 1952 and continued till 1980. Carl teamed up with Dr. Dan Roberts of the University of Florida to author the book, *Fundamentals of Plant Pathology*, which was used in his undergraduate class. During this same period, his research responsibilities were with diseases of corn. He took great pride in the training of many students, including many international students that have subsequently gone on to high positions in their home countries (i.e. Dan Mukunya, Kenya; Mario Contreras, Honduras; Rafael Jimenez Diaz, Spain, to name a few). Dr. Boothroyd retired on June 30, 1980 and held the title of Emeritus Professor of Plant Pathology thereafter.
Carl was best known recently as the Emeritus Professor “guardian” of the Plant Pathology Newsletter. He was a regular provider of news items, and was the recognized contact by department alumni. Like anything Carl did in his life, he paid serious attention to this responsibility, and the department will sorely miss his efforts.

Carl was aptly described as the “Gentleman’s – Gentleman,” but one would be mistaken to assume that with this complement, Carl was easily taken advantage of. He could be extremely rigorous when it came to teaching Introductory Plant Pathology and to testing students on their mastery of the subject via oral exams – both of which he did for many years. He was also a serious participant at the monthly “Bankers Meeting”, in which he skillfully used his poker playing talents to separate his competitors from their money. And then there was his prowess for fishing! For many years, Carl was always willing to help organize and compete in the Annual Student-Faculty Fishing Derby, but he was never willing to divulge the trade secrets that often netted him first prize.

Carl was a charter member, past president, and Paul Harris Fellow of the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club, where he was tremendously active in selecting and hosting international students through the club’s International Foundation.

Carl is survived by his wife of 18 years, Mrs. E. Sureyya Boothroyd; a son, Richard; a daughter, Margaret; a stepdaughter, Yasemin; his twin sister, Mrs. Charlotte Boothroyd Chase of Durham, New Hampshire; and several grandchildren, nephews, and nieces. Carl was predeceased by his first wife, Loretta (Lannie) Ranney Boothroyd, and his brothers, Clifton and Ken Boothroyd.

*George W. Hudler, H. David Thurston, Thomas A. Zitter*
Clyde I. Boyer, Professor Emeritus of Veterinary Medicine passed away on April 12, 2003 in Tucson, Arizona. He was married for 61 years to his wife and companion, Ethelder “Sell,” who died in 2005. His two daughters, Gail Moore and Sandra Boyer, a son, Clyde Boyer III, and a grandchild, Tiffany Moore, survive them.

Clyde was born in 1913 and grew up in Philadelphia. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1940 with the V.M.D. degree from the Veterinary School. He performed active duty in the military from 1941-46 and subsequently served for many years in the Medical Corps. Reserves, rising to the rank of Full Colonel. In 1946, he was appointed Assistant Professor in Clinical Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, a post he held until 1950 when he moved to Georgia as an Associate Professor at the Experiment Station in Tifton. However, it was at Cornell that Clyde made his major career contributions. He joined the faculty in the College of Veterinary Medicine as an Associate Professor in 1952 to specialize in studies of turkey diseases. While in that position, he developed a program of immunization against erysipelas, a serious bacterial infection of turkeys, and also introduced the method of drinking-water-administration of procaine penicillin for the prevention of epizootics of the disease. Additionally, he studied salmonellosis and encephalomalacia in turkeys and worked on nonspecific enteritis of chickens and turkeys. His contributions were of great value to the turkey producers in New York State and elsewhere. He was promoted to Professor in 1960. In 1958, Clyde undertook a one-year sabbatic leave at Texas A&M University where he conducted research on psittacosis/ornithosis and where he was subsequently awarded an M.S. degree.
Dr. Boyer was a member of the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and became the College’s first Professor of Laboratory Animal Medicine in 1966. To assist him in his new endeavors, he took a second sabbatic leave to study at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine with particular emphasis on laboratory animal medicine. In September 1972, Dean George Poppensiek appointed him to the new position of Director of Laboratory Animal Medicine. In this position, he assumed responsibility for the teaching programs, research, and for the administration of laboratory animal care in the College. He also supervised the development of a University-wide program of laboratory animal care that had just been mandated by the United States Public Health Service. The program he initiated has developed into one of the nation’s most exemplary programs of laboratory animal care.

Clyde Boyer was meticulous and curious, qualities that were admired by his colleagues and were of considerable value in his approach to his job. He is remembered for his humility, kindness, gentle disposition, and for his understanding and concern for others. And, he had high personal standards. For example, as Director of the Diagnostic Laboratory, he was required to obtain a license to practice veterinary medicine in New York State. True to form, he refused the opportunity to obtain a license through the reciprocity agreement between Pennsylvania (where he was licensed) and New York State, and so he undertook the difficult task of sitting the exams in New York many years after graduation. Few of his colleagues would have suffered that trial!
Although his professional life was full, Clyde found time to indulge other interests, among them hiking, fishing and spelunking. He also thought skiing would be fun and once decided to show his children the “ins and outs” of the sport on a hill near their home. On a downhill “demonstration” he broke his leg (full length cast for six months), which prompted his wife to burn his skis in the fireplace! His sense of humor, which he maintained in spite of it all, along with his scientific and personal contributions are missed by his many friends, colleagues and family members.

Katherine Houpt, Bud Tennant, Bruce Calnek
Warren F. Brannon was born and grew up in America’s breadbasket where, on the family farm in North Loop, Nebraska, he gained practical experience raising a herd of Polled Herefords and feeding pigs. He also took responsibility for the care of the ewe flock at lambing time. After graduation from high school, he attended Kearny State Teachers College, but left to join the Army one year later, after the attack on Pearl Harbor. He spent his three-year duty primarily in the far western Aleutian Islands and India. Thereafter, he re-entered college at the University of Nebraska, receiving his B.S. degree in 1950. Warren then came to Cornell University as a graduate assistant where he specialized in beef cattle nutrition, earning his M.S. degree in 1951. Continuing his studies at Cornell, this time in the field of Animal Breeding and Genetics, he received the Ph.D. degree in 1953 and accepted a temporary assignment as acting assistant professor of livestock extension at Cornell. In 1954 he became an animal husbandman at the USDA Range Experiment Station at Burns, Oregon, where he conducted research on the
genetics of rate and quality of weight gain as well as vitamin and trace mineral nutrition in range cattle.

Warren began his duties as an assistant professor of Animal Husbandry (now Animal Science) in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University in 1956. His responsibilities were divided between adult and youth (4-H) extension. The adult effort was focused primarily on the sheep industry. One of his accomplishments involved the development of regional wool marketing cooperatives, which by 1979 handled about 60% of all wool produced in New York State. These “wool pools” served as a basis for coordinating the collection, sorting, grading and marketing of wool from the small individual flocks which typified the New York sheep industry. Warren conducted wool grading schools for growers as well as for the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets. He also conducted annual shearing schools at several locations to accommodate growers who needed training. The production of market lambs that would better meet some of the niche market opportunities offered by New York City was also a continuing educational theme as he worked with producers, often through their cooperatives, to modify standards and increase efficiency. Warren practiced what he preached in his own personal research laboratory, a 200-acre sheep farm near Ithaca. His Dorset flock set a standard of excellence for other producers and demonstrated how to achieve three rather than two lamb crops every two years. He fostered the use of new practical approaches to housing and feeding market lambs, such as self-feeding complete feeds (mixtures of forage and grain) to growing lambs. He also introduced artificial insemination to the sheep industry as a method of hastening genetic improvement.

Professor Brannon devoted a large share of his time to youth projects involving livestock production and meat science. He worked extensively with county 4-H clubs, initiating and developing new ideas involving swine, sheep and beef cattle. He was interested not only in training young people how to identify, measure and manage important quantitative growth traits in their meat-producing animals, but in encouraging them to also think in terms of important end-
product or carcass traits. It was important that they appreciate the fact that the most desirable carcass does not always come from the best-performing animal or even the one judged as a live animal to have the best conformation. Among other methods of demonstrating this, certain classes at the State Fair were designated for slaughter after having been placed as live animals, so that the carcasses could then be evaluated and ranked. Many contestants soon learned first-hand that the correlation was far from perfect.

As products of his extension program, Dr. Brannon wrote and published over 100 news articles on beef, sheep and swine production. He also prepared a large number of radio talk shows for use through New York State Extension media. During the last third of his career at Cornell, he published his extension bulletins and reports in the form of a monthly information letter, The Shepherds’ Voice. This newsletter was mailed to all New York county extension offices and to personnel in the sheep industry throughout New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Warren was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi and the American Society of Animal Science. He was promoted to associate professor in 1962. He used sabbatical leaves at the University of Wisconsin (1962) and the University of West Virginia (1969) to good advantage in generating and exploring new ideas and updating materials for his program in parasitology, consumerism and youth development. He retired in 1979 and was granted emeritus status. After retirement he served on the NYS Beef Council and NYS Association of Meat Processors until 2011.

As an avocation, Warren served for some 20 years as a Dryden, NY school board member, overseeing the explosive growth of that system in the 1960s and 1970s. He also enjoyed playing trombone and singing in gospel quartets. Church worship, fellowship and administration as a faithful servant within the Seventh Day Baptist denomination were very important to him.

Warren and his wife, Marion, who were wed soon after his return from Army service, have four children (Nancy, Larry, Dennis and
Kenneth), 13 grandchildren and 23 great grandchildren. Warren and Marion had been married for 65 years before her death in 2011.
C. Arthur Bratton died at his home at Kendal at Ithaca on January 25, 2000 at the age of 85, having completed a full, creative, and productive life with his wife, Esther Crew Bratton. He was much admired and appreciated by his many friends and acquaintances at the University, in Cooperative Extension, in the many Ithaca and Lansing community organizations to which he contributed, and at Kendal where he was a charter member and officer of its Resident Council.

Professor Bratton was born and reared on a general livestock farm near Delta in Northwestern Ohio. He was an active member of his local 4-H Club, Grange and Future Farmers of America. His lifelong interest in rural communities and farm people stems from these early associations.

He attended the College of Agriculture at Ohio State, was editor of the Agricultural Student, and graduated in 1937 majoring in Rural Economics. He came to Cornell as a graduate student in Agricultural Economics and completed M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in 1938 and 1942 respectively. He was an Extension Economist and Instructor in local government at Cornell until 1943 when he joined the US Army. He was discharged as a Captain in field artillery in 1946.

Art began his long and effective career in farm management at Cornell when he was appointed as an Assistant Professor in 1946. He rose rapidly through the ranks and was promoted to Professor in 1954. He was the department’s Extension Leader for nearly 20 years over two different time spans, 1954-68 and 1975-79. He served three terms in the University Senate and was a member of a number of college and university faculty committees.
Throughout his professional career, Art worked tirelessly and effectively to improve the quality and breadth of extension education in agricultural economics. He was a teacher’s teacher. He saw as one of his most important roles the education of Cooperative Extension’s county and regional field staff as well new faculty colleagues. He was always available to help in program planning or implementation. He believed in team teaching. Although a major proportion of his professional time was spent in administering and conducting extension programs, he strongly believed that good teaching programs must be based on research. He was a mentor. His driving force was to be helpful to the agricultural community.

He was a leader in the college’s farm records programs and the analysis of farm income and expense summaries. He coordinated the preparation and distribution of the annual New York Economic Handbook – Agricultural Situation and Outlook. He was the author of more than 200 extension and research publications as well as numerous articles for county extension and farm magazines. One of Bratton’s lasting legacies in Cooperative Extension was his effort to work across department lines in solving problems and developing teaching programs. He was a pioneer in the farm and home development programs of the 1950s, bringing together faculty and agents in agriculture and home economics to work with farm families in programs to help them reach their goals.

The Brattons participated in the University of the Philippines–Cornell project at Los Banos in 1952-53, as Cornell’s first Visiting Professor to that campus. He was a Fulbright lecturer at Kyoto, Japan in 1959-60, teaching farm accounting and farm management. In the summer of 1964, he was Visiting Professor at Seoul National University in Korea and worked again with Asian graduate students as Visiting Professor at the East-West Center University of Hawaii in 1968. He regularly hosted and planned programs for visiting agricultural economists from Asia and worked with many graduate students in farm management from these countries.

Professor Bratton was a member of the American Agricultural Economics Association, the International Association of
Agricultural Economists, The American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, and Torch International. He was elected to membership in Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Alpha Zeta, Phi Eta Sigma and Epsilon Sigma Phi. He received the Superior Performance Award for Community Service from the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church where he served as an elder, deacon, and usher. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Esther Crew Bratton, formerly a faculty member in the college of Human Ecology, and two married daughters: June Bratton Arden and Judy Bratton MacManes.

R. Brian How, Gerald White, George J. Conneman
Alvin J. Braun, Professor Emeritus of Plant Pathology at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, died June 7, 1999 at the age of 83.

Professor Braun began his career at Cornell in July 1945, and retired in January 1977. For 31 years, Al studied diverse fungal and bacterial diseases of grapes and other small fruits and how to control them. Most of his work was of a very applied nature and was of direct benefit to the growers of New York State. He was responsible for developing up-to-date disease control spray schedules that could be used by New York grape and berry growers. Determining what new fungicides were best to use, he analyzed and made recommendations related to the proper spray equipment growers should be using.

Al also studied virus diseases to determine whether control measures could be developed either through the use of cultural practices or through the breeding of resistant varieties. He worked cooperatively with scientists in what was then the Department of Pomology at Geneva on developing disease-resistant varieties of grapes and small fruits.

Early in his career, Al developed an interest in nematodes and how they affect grape and berry crops. He conducted surveys of the nematodes associated with those crops in New York State. He also conducted research studies on transmission of viruses by nematodes in raspberries and other crops.

Not only was Professor Braun a distinguished scientist with a worldwide reputation on the biology and control of grape and small...
fruit diseases, he also was a fine human being. He was a quiet individual, but he had a way of communicating with people that made them listen to what he had to say. He annually gave detailed reports of his research to New York grape and berry growers, and interpreted them so that the growers could improve their practices productively. His information was always helpful, and the growers used his recommendations for disease control routinely.

Al received a B.S. degree in Biological Sciences from the University of Chicago in 1937, and a Ph.M. degree in Botany from the University of Wisconsin in 1938. He received his Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology from Oregon State College in 1947.

Prior to coming to Cornell, Al was a research assistant in the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Wisconsin in 1937-38; a nursery inspector in the Department of Agriculture and Markets, State of Wisconsin, Madison during the summer of 1938; a research assistant in small fruit disease investigations at the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis, 1938-42; an analytical chemist with Sherwin-Williams Company, Chicago, Illinois in 1942-43; an assistant pathologist with the United States Department of Agriculture in Salinas, California (studying the use of guayule for the war effort) in 1943-44; and continued with the USDA as a pathologist conducting surveys of plant diseases in Ohio and Michigan in 1944-45.

At Cornell, Al was appointed Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology in 1945. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1950 and to Professor in 1957.

In 1956, Al spent a sabbatical leave in the nematology section of the USDA Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland. In 1966-67, he spent 18 months as a consultant in plant nematology for the United Nations F.A.O. rice project in Bangkok, Thailand. His final overseas assignment was in 1975, when he spent six months on sabbatical leave at the Research Institute of Pomology at Skierniewice, Poland.
In addition to his highly successful professional career, Al was also an active leader in the community, especially within the Presbyterian Church, where he served as an elder among other positions. He was very active particularly in insuring the well being and upkeep of the church buildings.

In retirement, however, Al’s roles were primarily as a devoted husband and dedicated grandfather to his five grandchildren. He and his wife, Edith, made countless trips across the eastern states to visit and help with the care of the grandchildren.

Al had a broad circle of friends in Geneva. He was an avid and accomplished poker player, and also occasionally played bridge. His friends from those happy evenings together remember him with great affection.

Surviving Al are his wife, Edith; two sons, Ken (Gail), Naperville, Illinois, and Robert, Billerica, Massachusetts; a daughter, Andrea (David) Gransee, New Canaan, Connecticut; grandchildren Abigail and Katherine Tarbox, Caroline Gransee, and Karen and Stephen Braun; a brother, Joseph Braun, Port Orange, Florida; and numerous nieces and nephews.

George S. Abawi, James E. Hunter, Herb S. Aldwinckle
Karen Brazell, Professor Emerita of Japanese Literature and Theatre at Cornell University, passed away on January 18, 2012, at the age of 73. Although undergoing aggressive treatment for cancer, Karen had continued to travel, and spent the last week of her life in Mexico with family. News of her death spread, as falling snow unexpectedly blanketed Tokyo as well as Ithaca, NY, and prompted an outpouring of messages and tributes from colleagues, scholarly collaborators, former students, and friends, scattered across several continents. They recalled Karen as a path-breaking scholar, spirited collaborator, visionary institution-builder, and inimitable teacher and mentor.

Karen Ann Woodard was born in Buffalo, NY, in 1938 and graduated from Alma High School in Michigan in 1956. Her year abroad in Japan as a junior at Wooster College, Ohio, turned into a two-year stay at International Christian University in Tokyo, an experience that changed the course of her life and career. She returned to complete her B.A. in Asian Studies at the University of Michigan in 1961, graduating as a top student who was awarded both Phi Beta Kappa membership and a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. After also completing her M.A. at Michigan, Karen was designated Columbia University President’s Fellow when she
applied to Columbia’s doctoral program in Japanese Literature. She entered the program in 1964, at a time when the faculty of major research universities was almost entirely male. In his tribute on the occasion of her death, her advisor Donald Keene vividly recalled the verve and freshness with which Karen presented her work at her thesis defense.

Karen Brazell’s subsequent career was multifaceted and meteoric. At the age of 35, she was the recipient of the National Book Award for her published dissertation project---the witty, sparkling translation of a fourteenth century Japanese text, Towazugatari (The Confessions of Lady Nijō, Anchor Books, 1973). The book went through multiple reprints, sold thousands of copies, and became one of the sources adapted in Caryl Churchill’s 1982 playscript, Top Girls. Hired by Cornell from Princeton in 1974, Karen embarked on the research into Nō drama that was to make her a major force in international Theatre Studies circles. Together with her longtime collaborator Monica Bethe, she produced Nō as Performance (1 volume and 2 videos, Cornell East Asia Series, 1978) and the richly detailed, 3-volume Dance in the Nō Theater (with 5 videocassettes, CEAS, 1982-1983). Karen’s office during these years had the feel of a busy atelier. Driven by her keen visual sensibility and passion for detail, she collected and indexed 3,000 teaching slides, meticulously classified in metal boxes stacked in her bookshelves. Students in her classes donned tabi so that they could experience for themselves the bodily gestures of Nō. Accomplished artists visited the Cornell campus to perform Nō and to offer workshops. The Bethe/Brazell studies transformed what had previously been overwhelmingly script-oriented scholarship on Nō, exploring instead the multi-layered literary, visual, aural, musical, and choreographic patterns that constituted its performance. The Bethe/Brazell approach influenced the teaching of Japanese theater in North American universities and beyond, situating Karen at the crossroads of networks of performers, artists, and emerging scholars of Performance Studies around the world. From her position of prominence as a theatre scholar, she continued to spearhead international collaborations, conferences, and publication projects, consistently fostering the creative efforts of her own students and
other younger scholars. Karen’s zest for collaborative work energized many in the field. She went on to edit *Twelve Plays of the Noh and Kyōgen Theater* (CEAS, 1988; last reprinted 1997) and the widely used *Traditional Japanese Theater: An Anthology of Plays* (Columbia University Press, 1998). Karen was also a continual audience member and avid supporter of many local theater endeavors in Ithaca.

After formally retiring from teaching, Karen maintained and even expanded her international visibility in theater studies. In 1998, when few of her colleagues might have envisioned such a possibility, she designed and launched on the World Wide Web a multilingual digital archive for the study of comparative theater. (Karen had been fascinated by computers since receiving one of Cornell’s first computer grants to be awarded to a humanist in 1981). Still developing, GloPAD (the Global Performing Arts Database) and its associated learning site, JPARC (the Japanese Performing Arts Resource Center), offer teachers of theater free access to digitized materials pertaining to performing traditions around the globe. Embodying Karen’s conception of digital scholarship as a network of researchers connected by the materials on which they work, the sites not only provide access to resources but also the opportunity to contribute and update materials as connections engender further interest. A perpetual work in progress, they are a testament to the scope of Karen’s intellectual energy.

During her decades at Cornell, Karen was a steadfast supporter of women faculty and a widely respected woman faculty member. Unpretentious and forthright, she was known for her administrative acumen and negotiating prowess. As Asian Studies Department Chair from 1977 to 1982, Karen established the doctoral program in Japanese Studies, as well as the well-respected Cornell East Asia Series of publications. Director of the East Asia Program from 1987 to 1991, she expanded the number of Japanese Studies positions, added a position in Korean Studies, and brought in a generous endowment supporting Robert J. Smith Fellowships for graduate students. She laid most of the foundations that made Japanese Studies at Cornell what it is today. Karen also served on the Cornell
Board of Trustees from 1979-1983. Her Cornell colleagues will forever be in debt to her for spearheading a faculty committee, and forging the arguments, that successfully brought Arts College faculty salaries in line with those at peer institutions in the mid-1990’s.

Karen’s first marriage to James Brazell ended in divorce. George Gibian, a scholar of Russian literature and her companion for many years, passed away in 1999. Physicist Doug Fitchen, whom she married in 2001, passed away in 2008. In addition to daughter Katherine (Rivera) and son Stephen Brazell, Karen’s extended family grew to include George Gibian’s 5 children, Doug Fitchen’s 3 children, 18 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren. All grandchildren were invited to the week of “Cousins Camp” she convened in Ithaca each summer. Mindful of the impact on her own life of her first trip to Japan, Karen made sure that each one of them had the opportunity to accompany “Nani” on a trip abroad.

Brett de Bary, Chairperson; Tsu-lin Mei, Robert J. Smith, with assistance from Joshua Young and Dan McKee
Dalai Brenes, Professor of Romance Studies, Emeritus, died peacefully in Amherst, New York, at the age of 90. He came to the United States in 1920 after early schooling in Costa Rica, where he was born in Heredia into a distinguished and culturally active family. His father, Roberto Brenes-Mesén, who held academic posts in this country, was a well-known poet and essayist. Dalai was predeceased by his wife, Eleanor, and their daughter, Udai Hoffberg; and he is survived by his grandchildren, Claudia and Kevin Hoffberg of Lafayette, California; and Eric Hoffberg of Rochester; and two great-grandchildren.

Dalai received his B.A. degree from Northwestern University in 1936 and an M.A. degree from the University of Chicago a year later. He then interrupted his education to take on teaching posts at Pennsylvania State College from 1938-40 and at the YMCA College of Chicago during the war years. One of the founding faculty of Roosevelt University in Chicago, he rose in its ranks and chaired the Department of Modern Languages from 1945-54, when, at the invitation of Morris Bishop, he came to Cornell as an Instructor and doctoral candidate. He completed the degree in 1957 with a dissertation on "The Sanity of Don Quijote: A Study in Cervantine Deception," at which time he was appointed Assistant Professor. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1962, to Professor in 1965, and he retired in 1972.

Dalai read and studied avidly all his life. He was never wanting for projects and spent many hours in remote Spanish archives, from which he sent back detailed and enthusiastic letters, and he would discourse at length about his innovative, even idiosyncratic, readings of classical texts. But, ever the perfectionist, he aired few of his ideas and discoveries in print. Early on, he collaborated on an article
concerning manuscript problems in the Song of Roland, and published a piece on Cervantes. Later, he authored a pair of essays on Spanish language and culture. After his retirement, when one would often see him in Olin Library, he devoted himself to the complex and debated question of the authorship of the picaresque narrative, Lazarillo de Tormes, publishing some of his findings in Hispania, a journal widely circulated in the field. As recently as 1987 and 1992, two of his puzzle breakers appeared in a distinguished journal in Spain, the Boletín de la Biblioteca de Menéndez Pelayo.

Teaching was Dalai's true passion, undergraduate teaching in particular, and it had for him an almost sacramental attraction. He held strong and unwavering views on how language should be taught, involved himself in university-wide committees on teacher preparation in foreign languages, and monitored teacher-trainees at Ithaca High School. For many years, as the lone instructor in Spanish literature, he carried an overload in order to sustain the severely understaffed offerings, yet, approachable and generous to a fault, he maintained an open-door policy with students, devoting hours of conference time to them and much energy to program development. The core structure of the undergraduate major in Spanish still bears his stamp. He also helped to guide the occasional graduate student towards a successful career; those who worked with him recall him as a wise and worldly mentor. Once during the 1960s, he accompanied a student talent group on an adventurous Latin American tour designed to promote relations between the United States and its neighbors. He served several terms as acting chair of the department, but his most vigorous service contribution to Cornell was as a member of the Arts College Admissions Committee. He labored devotedly in this capacity for many years both before and after his retirement and, according to the testimony of the director of admissions, interviewed more applicants than any other faculty member.

Perhaps because he came late to the academy, Dalai always had an unorthodox take on things. Just as he never lost the lilt of his first language, he carried with him his upbringing in Central America and
often clashed with a conformist world. There was a mystical side to Dalai, and conversations with him could be both rewarding and baffling. Whether the scene was Cornell faculty meetings or community school board sessions, he was outspoken and sometimes embattled, and from his home in Lansing he fired off long, thoughtful, and impassioned missives to the local newspapers, where his name regularly graced the editorial pages. Highly principled and a defender of academic freedom, he held committed political views and championed causes like freedom of speech and social justice.

Dalai was a gentle man and a gentleman. He embodied the remnants of a now bygone age of civility, and in the last years of his career he was witness to dramatic growth and to entirely new directions in his department at Cornell and in his discipline. He believed in courtesy, punctuality, attentiveness, personal responsibility, and other virtues whose diminished currency he deplored and which he saw fit to defend with patience but persistence. Although he would be able to indulge his bent for travel and photography, he retired from teaching with great reluctance at a moment when the institution, not the individual, still determined the timing of that final step. Yet he exited the academic stage with a record of humane traits—humility, honesty, elegance, rigor—that are to be prized even in the face of changing fashions in teaching and scholarship.

David I. Grossvogel, Alain Seznec, Maria N. Stycos, John W. Kronik
Urie Bronfenbrenner, the Jacob Gould Sherman Professor of Human Development and of Psychology, died in Ithaca at the age of 88, after more than 50 years on the Cornell faculty. He was a world-renowned scholar whose lectures filled Bailey Hall to overflowing and inspired generations of students. His graduate students are now on the faculties of colleges and universities around the country and abroad. He was so generous with his nurturing that many influential scholars who never studied directly with him also considered him their mentor.

Born in Moscow in 1917, Urie came to the United States at age six. As the child of immigrant parents, he became the interpreter of the new culture for his parents and always retained an immigrant’s dual perspective, living in one culture but rooted in another. In the polyglot Pittsburgh neighborhood where he first lived, he learned how to play fair in baseball, a lesson he came to see as fundamental to being American. This experience led him to view the peer group as a complement to the family in the socialization of children, a view that motivated some of his earliest research and led him to reject the assumption implicit in much research and policy that the family has a separate and isolated effect on children.

He grew up near Letchworth Village, New York, a residential institution for people then known as “feeble minded,” where his father served as clinical pathologist and research director. His mother nurtured his love of music and literature, and Russian literature, which always influenced his thinking about people in society and gave voice to his love of nature. He learned about ecology in the natural world from his father, a physician who also had a degree in zoology. In long walks around the grounds of the institution, his father would ask why the same plant looked so
different in two different locations and then point to such factors as moisture, shade, wind, and soil type to illustrate the complex interdependencies between an organism and its physical environment. Young Urie had daily contact with residents of the village who had been labeled “feeble minded” but who nonetheless made valued contributions to their small community. He noticed that many became markedly more competent when given both the opportunity to contribute and the support they needed to do so. These early experiences helped to shape his subsequent professional interests.

Urie received his A.B. degree from Cornell in 1938 with a double major in Psychology and in Music. He then earned an M.A. degree from Harvard and his Ph.D. degree in Developmental Psychology from Michigan in 1942.

Following his graduation, Urie married Liese Price in Ann Arbor and immediately enlisted in the U.S. Army, where he served as a psychologist in the Air Corps, the Office of Strategic Services, and, following completion of officer training, in the Army Medical Corps. After demobilization, he served briefly as assistant chief clinical psychologist for research in the newly created V.A. Clinical Psychology Training Program in Washington, D.C. Following this stint in what was to become an important agency for the training of future psychologists, Urie joined the faculty at the University of Michigan for two years as Assistant Professor in Psychology. He left this post to join the Cornell faculty, with appointments in the Departments of Child Development and Family Studies and of Psychology. He was asked to become chairman of Psychology but found himself more attracted to what was then the College of Home Economics because his colleagues there were immersed in questions about children and families that he found compelling, and in running a nursery school and extension programs that he wished to join. In 1969, he played a leading role in the programmatic changes leading to the formation of the College of Human Ecology.

Urie and Liese settled in Forest Home, close to the woods and gorges their growing family came to love, and where they remained
for more than 50 years. They had six children and nine grandchildren.

From the very beginning of his scholarly work, Urie contributed to three mutually reinforcing projects: 1) developing theory and research designs at the frontiers of developmental science; 2) laying out the implications and applications of developmental research for policy and practice; and 3) communicating—through articles, lectures and discussions—the findings of developmental research to students, the general public, and to policy makers, both in the private and the public sectors. In hundreds of research articles and four landmark volumes—Two Worlds of Childhood: U.S. and U.S.S.R. (with John Condry, Jr., 1970), The Ecology of Human Development (1979), The State of Americans (1996), and Making Human Beings Human (2005)—he laid out his ideas and elucidated both the extant empirical support as well as the lacunae that awaited exploration.

The Ecology of Human Development was hailed as groundbreaking, establishing Bronfenbrenner’s place at the forefront of his field and transforming the way many social and behavioral scientists approached the study of human beings and their environments. His starting point was the observation that historically the study of early development had been conducted “out of context,” that is, in the laboratory rather than in the environments within which children grow and develop, what he called “the study of the strange behavior of children in strange situations with strange adults for the briefest period of time.” He maintained that development needs to be understood in its ecological context, as

“the progressive, mutual accommodation between an active, growing human being and the changing properties of the immediate settings in which the developing person lives, as this process is affected by the relations between those settings, and by the larger contexts in which those settings are embedded.”
His theoretical model led to new directions in basic research and to applications in the design of programs and policies affecting the well being of children and families, including helping to shape Head Start. The ecological approach to human development shattered barriers among the social sciences, built bridges among the disciplines, and linked research to policy and practice. Later in his career, Urie extended this theory, adding “bio” to “ecological” in recognition of his long-held view that biological resources were also important to understanding human development. But for him, biological potential was no more than potential. Whether it was brought to fruition depended on the presence of enduring, reciprocal, highly interactive processes between a developing organism and other individuals or objects in the environment, a view that anticipated our current understanding of gene-environment interaction.

Urie’s widely published contributions won him numerous honors and awards both at home and abroad. He held many honorary doctoral degrees. In 1996, Division 7 of the American Psychological Association established a Lifetime Award for the Contribution to Developmental Psychology in the Service of Science and Society; they named it The Bronfenbrenner Award and made him its first recipient. Two years earlier, he had been awarded the prestigious James McKeen Cattell Award for Lifetime Contribution by the American Psychological Society. Cornell’s Bronfenbrenner Life Course Center, a place for multidisciplinary research on human development, is a living memorial to Urie.

After the intellectual contributions are noted, major honors listed, and his profound influence on students acknowledged, there remains for those who knew Urie a persistent memory of the sheer joy he exuded: at being with or simply speaking of his family, listening to music, showing off Liese’s art, telling a story, singing, hiking, or having a good argument. His was a great soul. We are diminished by his passing.

*Stephen J. Ceci, Moncrief M. Cochran, Henry N. Ricciuti, Stephen F. Hamilton*
George Brooks was a member of the faculty of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations for almost forty years. After earning a B.A. degree from Yale University in 1930 and an M.A. degree in Economics from Brown University in 1932, George began his career with Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal administration. He worked with the National Mediation Board, the National Labor Relations Board and, during World War II, with the War Production Board. He left government service in 1945 to become Director of Research and Education for the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulfite, and Paper Mill Workers, a position he held until joining the ILR School faculty in 1961.

Former ILR School Dean, Robert Doherty, who joined the faculty at the same time, remembered:

George was a fine teacher, sometimes profane but always well organized, knowledgeable and considerate of views other than his own. He was also one of the few on the faculty who could give an insider’s view on how unions were structured, on the sometimes strained relationship between local and national organizations, on collective bargaining strategy and internal union politics.

David Lipsky, another former ILR School Dean (George outlasted five Deans), recalled:

George Brooks was a wonderful raconteur and one of the legendary figures in the history of the ILR School. His views were often controversial and considered
unorthodox by many of his colleagues, but his students appreciated his stance as an occasional maverick—they loved his lack of orthodoxy. His courses were enormously popular with them and well remembered by alumni.

Among other courses, George developed and taught a course in Labor Union Administration as well as courses in Collective Bargaining and Labor History. He also taught in the School’s Extension Division. He was dedicated to teaching and, despite consistently enthusiastic student responses, never stopped working to improve his courses. Over the years, many of his former students maintained close personal relationships with him. He warmly welcomed these continuing contacts because, as he told one former student, “a good deal of the teaching one does seems like dropping pebbles into bottomless holes. One does not even hear the splash.”

Professor Brooks enjoyed telling how during the days of active student dissent on campus, he rejected the popular view that class attendance should be left to the students’ discretion. As he related the story, rather than assume that “the brilliance of my lectures would guarantee attendance,” he took the “totally unpopular view” that attendance would be required. He would recall with delight how this was met with “screams of rage and pain from most of the students.” He would also emphasize, however, that some students were pleased that he cared whether they attended or not. No one cared more about his students than Professor Brooks.

George was also committed to using the School’s Extension Division’s programs around the state in a way that would make field work experience available to the School’s undergraduate and graduate students. He believed the resources of Extension should be used much more extensively than they were for the benefits of students in the degree program. He called it bringing the students to the outside world and the outside world to the students. George, who worked in close collaboration with ILR Extension Associate Sarah Gamm, developed courses, unique at the time, that integrated teaching, research, and field work at workplaces, bargaining tables,
and inside labor, employer and government organizations. He wanted students to be involved in original research rather than learning only from secondary sources.

Much of his work in Extension emphasized training the trainers, that is preparing union members (and supervisors as well) to train their fellows in handling shop floor problems. This was a reflection of George’s skepticism about too heavy a reliance upon outside experts in collective bargaining, arbitrators included.

Union democracy was the dominant theme in George’s research and teaching. Throughout his career, he was an outspoken advocate for union democracy and a champion of the voice of the rank and file in union affairs. Forty years ago, he wrote prophetically that it was the local union and local leadership that provided the true source of vitality in the United States’ labor movement. He believed that unions would thrive as long as union leaders were sensitive to the membership’s desires. He was convinced that employee freedom of choice was essential to union democracy and, as he once wrote, “freedom of choice requires that union leaders not be relieved of the ordinary pressures, which are brought to bear in a democratic organization.”

George deplored what he considered the systematic withdrawal of the right of employee and membership free choice caused, among other things, by the centralization of authority in upper levels of union government, compulsory unionism, and an arrangement between unions and employers in which management obtained “mature,” “stable” and “predictable” industrial relations at the workplace in return for an “accommodating” relationship with their unions. George’s experience in government and the labor movement taught him that the presence of worker free choice is the foundation upon which true stability in industrial relations can be built.

Professor Brooks’ research was widely published in distinguished journals such as the Industrial and Labor Relations Review, the Cornell Law Review, the Review of Law and Social Change, and the Monthly Labor Review.
Exemplary as George’s academic achievements were, those who knew him best will remember him for his wit, his charm, his friendliness, his generosity, and his citizenship. Professor Gross will never forget delightful weekly brown bag lunches with George and Professor Vernon Jensen and a strong, kind and gentle man who spent hours on his tractor driving Professor Gross’ young children around “Mr. Brooks’ woods.”

Two sons, Edward M. Brooks, of Washington, D.C., and David J. Brooks, of Vienna, Virginia; one daughter, Phoebe Dexter, of Hillsdale, Michigan; eight grandchildren; and seven great grandchildren survive Professor Brooks.

Robert Doherty, Ronald Donovan, James Gross
William L. Brown, Jr.

June 1, 1922 - March 30, 1997

In the early 1930s, when the summer weekend weather was clear, Bill and Beulah Brown liked to load their two sons into the car and drive from their Philadelphia home to the Jersey shore for a day at the beach. They made one stop along the way, however, so that their older boy, Bill Jr., could disembark at a familiar crossroads in the middle of the Jersey Pine Barrens. In accord with family custom, he would be picked up at the same location at the end of the day. In the meantime, equipped with collecting gear and a lunch packed by his mother, the young naturalist roamed the stark and beautiful solitude of the Barrens, observing and collecting ants and other insects. Bill Brown's first scientific paper, published in 1943, described a new ant species discovered during one of those boyhood treks, *Monomorium viride*. In years yet to come, he would likewise roam the forests and savannas of six continents, reporting on what he learned in 273 scientific publications.

Bill Brown received a B.S. degree in Zoology and Entomology from Penn State in 1947 and a Ph.D. degree in Biology from Harvard in 1950. He interrupted his undergraduate studies from 1943-46 in order to serve with the USAAF 36th Malaria Survey Unit and in an air-ground rescue unit, primarily in western China, but with some malaria work in India. From 1950-52, Bill conducted research in Australia as a Harvard Parker Traveling Fellow and as the first Fulbright Research Scholar to Australia. From 1952-60, Bill served as an Assistant and Associate Curator of Entomology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, and in 1960, he assumed a professorship in the Department of Entomology at Cornell University, attaining emeritus status in 1991. In 1973, Bill received a Guggenheim fellowship. He maintained strong ties with Harvard as an Associate Curator of Entomology until the time of his death. At Cornell, Bill taught courses in evolution, insect systematics,
insect physiology, systematic theory, and paleobiology. He mentored 21 graduate students.

Bill was the antithesis of the stereotypical ivory-tower stuffed-shirt academic. He arose from working-class origins and shot to the top of his field through sheer force of intellect and knowledge. A staunch but irreverent political liberal, he liked to poke fun at pomposity and self-importance whenever he saw the opportunity, and it has been said that he knew the word for "beer" in over fifty languages and dialects. Thankfully, some of the personal side of Bill's life in science has been recorded in the recent book, The Earth Dwellers: Adventures in the Land of Ants, by Erich Hoyt (1996).

Of Bill's 273 publications, 223 are about ants. Bill recorded discoveries in many aspects of ant biology, but his primary interest was ant systematics and his primary goal the clear and stable delineation of ant species and higher taxa. Since there are an estimated 15,000 species of ants, this represents a massive task. Bill made contributions to the systematics of most ant groups, but the two groups that received his greatest attention were the tribe Dacetini (subfamily Myrmicinae) and the subfamily Ponerinae. The Dacetini, a tribe of mostly minute, exquisitely sculptured ants, are speciose and worldwide in distribution, but because of their size they had been collected rarely and thus were very poorly known. Portions of Bill's dacetine revision appeared in 1948, during his first year as a graduate student. In all, he published 69 papers on dacetine ants over the course of four decades; 36 of those papers, published during a period spanning 20 years, constitute a revision of Strumigenys, the most speciose dacetine genus.

Bill's other primary focus was the ant subfamily Ponerinae, a heterogeneous group containing both "primitive" and highly derived ants. Bill's ponerine studies were reported in diverse publications, but were concentrated especially in a series entitled, "Contributions toward a reclassification of the Formicidae," which, in Bill's (unpublished) words, "was begun about 1951 in a hopeful but tentative way, and was aimed at revising to genus level the entire family. The 'Contributions to...' hedged the prospect of a task so
huge and unmanageable that it might well never be completed as
originally conceived, at least by this investigator." In all, there were
seven publications in this series that spanned the years 1951-78
(Parts I-V, Parts VIA and VIB), that made important and lasting
changes in our understanding of this fascinating group of ants. For
the fifteen years prior to his death, Bill worked daily on Part VIIA,
which was to treat the difficult genera Diacamma and Pachycondyla,
and he had prepared extensive notes for VIIB and VIIIC. Even in
unpublished form, this work has had strong influence among ant
biologists: many of the taxonomic implications are incorporated into
the ponerine classification of Bolton's (1994) Identification Guide to
the Ant Genera of the World, and "test versions" of Bill's keys have
been circulating for two decades.

As is well known, Bill was an accomplished general naturalist, and
was, as Ed Wilson has recently observed, arguably the most well-
traveled field biologist in history. Based on years of careful
observation, Bill possessed an intimate knowledge of the patterns of
distribution of plants and animals. This knowledge formed the basis
for his important contributions to evolutionary theory, and may be
contrasted to the majority of the literature, which is typically based
on abstract models or isolated studies of particular "model
organisms." The vastly influential paper (co-authored with E.O.
Wilson in 1956), "Character displacement," was honored in 1986 as
a Science Citation Classic, i.e., as one of the most frequently cited
scientific papers of all time. Bill's general theory of speciation was
described in two papers, "Centrifugal speciation" (Brown, 1957) and
"Speciation: The center and the periphery" (Brown, 1958). His
theory of the mechanisms that drive speciation and adaptive
radiation was set forth in "General adaptation and evolution" (1959).
Perhaps the premier example of the power of natural history-based
reasoning is Bill's 1960 paper, "Ants, Acacias, and browsing
mammals," a tour de force in which he assembles all of the evidence
in support of the idea that plants benefit from ant-plant symbioses.
This idea, which seems common-sensical today, was opposed for
decades following the vigorous refutations of W.M. Wheeler and
others in the first half of this century. Within a few years of the
publication of Bill's paper, Dan Janzen and subsequently a host of
other ecologists, had proven experimentally what Brown had demonstrated by deduction.

Ant systematics has had some truly great scientists, in particular Gustav Mayr and Carlo Emery, but it may be argued that Bill's constellation outshines them all. This is so for a number of reasons. First, Bill carried the evolutionary "Modern Synthesis" into ant systematics by emphasizing Mayrian population-level thinking in the critical process of delineating ant species. Inevitable by-products of this emphasis were Wilson and Brown's (1953) and Brown and Wilson's (1954) vigorous attacks on the taxonomic subspecies, which had a tremendous effect on zoological systematics in general. Second, Bill repeatedly emphasized that taxonomic revisions should be carried out on a world basis, rightly asserting that species and higher taxa can only be properly recognized and understood when their total diversity is surveyed. Third, Bill introduced the use of repeatable, quantitative measurements into ant systematics. Fourth, Bill maintained that his greatest contribution to science was the specimens that he had collected. These specimens, from remote locations all over the world, constitute an immensely important and in many cases unique source of biological information that will serve future generations in ways we have yet to imagine.

Bill is survived by his beloved wife, Doris, of Ithaca, New York; and by his son, Creighton Brown, of New York City. The tragic deaths of two daughters, Dorothy and Alison, preceded Bill's. Bill's five grandchildren include Creighton and wife Jennifer's children, Simon, Ezra, and Willa; and Dorothy and husband Richard Anderson's two children, Katherine and Stephen. In a fitting tribute to Bill's memory, Doris has established an endowment for training Latin American students in tropical ecology. Tax-deductible gifts may be sent to: O.T.S. William L. Brown Fellowship, P.O. Box 90630, Durham, NC 27708-0630.

When the time came to place Bill's body in the ground, his wife, Doris, and son, Creighton, wisely chose to dress him in his worn and weathered collecting clothes. When we think of Bill now, we think of the solitary boy in the Pine Barrens, shaded from the hot noonday
sun under a pine tree, eating his lunch and watching *Monomorium viride* workers come and go from their nest entrance. The wonder he experienced then, and the wonder he experienced subsequently in the wild places of the world, are generously shared with us in 273 publications and countless ant specimens that, together with the trajectories of the many lives he touched, constitute the unique and lasting legacy of Bill Brown.

*Ted R. Schultz, Richard B. Root, Thomas Eisner*
Professor Emeritus Ludlow D. Brown of Riverside, Rhode Island, passed away on December 21, 2001. He had received both the Bachelor of Architecture degree (1931) and the Master of Architecture degree (1934) from Cornell University. He had been a member of Cornell University’s Alpha Tau Omega.

Professor Brown was appointed to the Cornell Faculty in March 1946 as an Associate Professor in the Department of Architecture, and rose to the rank of Professor in July 1951. Upon his retirement in July 1971, he was named Professor Emeritus of Architecture.

Office of the Dean of the University Faculty
Dorsey William Bruner
December 25, 1906 - September 1, 1996

Professor Emeritus of Veterinary Microbiology, Dorsey William Bruner, was a lifetime resolute and undauntable optimist, absolutely certain that he would live to age 90! But following an illness of several months, the Lachesian thread was cut short by just four months.

Born in Windber and raised in Paxtonville, Pennsylvania, in the heart of the "Dutch country", he was as fluent in the Germanic dialect as he was in English. He attended grammar school in Paxtonville and, in 1925, was graduated from high school in nearby Middleburg.

In 1929, he completed the requirements for a B.S. degree from Albright College, and taught mathematics and biology in the Middleburg High School in 1929 and 1930.

He became fascinated by the science of bacteriology and was particularly intrigued by the scholarly reputation of William Arthur Hagan of Cornell University. Hagan was especially knowledgeable about the elusive, filament-forming acid-fast bacteria, especially Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Mycobacterium paratuberculosis. Consequently, in 1931, Dorsey was admitted to the Graduate School of Cornell University as a Ph.D. degree candidate, studying under the guidance of Dr. Hagan. The title of his thesis was "The Influence of Nutritive Conditions on Acid-fastness of Bacteria". Acid-fastness of mycobacteria, due to high lipid concentration in the cytoplasm of mature organisms, is one of its most elusive characteristics. Dorsey Bruner found that the acid-fast determining requisite is nascent carbon. Carbon deprivation will obviate acid-fastness. Most interesting was his determination that mycobacteria, which retain acid-fastness when cultured on carbon-deficient media,
are able to utilize the carbon in CO$_2$ of air, thus compensating for carbon deficiency in the culture medium!

Dr. William A. Hagan, who served on the faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine since 1917, was named Dean of the College in 1932, the year after Dorsey Bruner began his graduate studies. He became so impressed by Dorsey's personal and academic talents and scholarly attributes that he offered him an instructorship in bacteriology, and urged him to matriculate simultaneously as a candidate for the DVM degree. Consequently, Dorsey completed the requirements for the Ph.D. degree in 1933, and the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.) degree in 1937.

In 1937, Dorsey W. Bruner, B.S., Ph.D., D.V.M., was appointed as a veterinary bacteriologist in the Department of Animal Pathology, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Kentucky in Lexington. It was there that Dorsey became a co-worker with Dr. Philip R. Edwards, a world-recognized microbiologist who had special expertise in the enteric (intestinal) disease-producing Enterobacteriaceae: notably those of the genera Salmonella, Escherichia, and Shigella; bacteria notable for causing life-threatening dysentery. His collaboration with Philip R. Edwards (and later with William H. Ewing) stimulated his abiding interest in the antigenic analysis of Salmonella species, of which more than 2000 serotypes have been isolated and classified.

Particularly impressive is that the 2000+ varieties of serologic types are in the genus Salmonella, a genus named for Daniel Elmer Salmon, the first student of James Law to qualify for a veterinary doctorate degree from Cornell University. The antigenic analysis of these serotypes is so complicated that they have been assigned complex identification codes, all appearing to be impossibly esoteric! Analysis is carried out by observing agglutination of pure cultures in specific rabbit antisera prepared against O (somatic) antigens, or flocculation of cultures in specific antisera prepared against H (flagellar) antigens. Dorsey Bruner, one of a few great world authorities on antigenic analysis of Salmonella species, who carried out many of the pioneering studies in this system, is
considered to be one of the scholarly giants in Salmonella epidemiology. Serological type identification undergirds the modus operandi of epidemiologists who follow epidemics, predict flow patterns, and develop strategies against devastating infectious diseases, such as intestinal infections of animals or people housed under crowded, and often unsanitary, conditions.

For accurate diagnosis of serotypes (serologic variants or varieties within Salmonella species) it is essential that reagents are prepared with scrupulous precision. Antigens must be purified, classified and monitored, and antisera produced against them in rabbits also must be prepared and tested fastidiously. The work involved is highly sophisticated and demanding. It is in this arena of science, antigenic analysis, (genetic mapping for epidemiological purposes), that Dorsey Bruner devoted much of his professional life. In addition to his scientific achievements in serological analysis of Salmonella antigens, Dorsey described a baffling blood dyscrasia in newborn foals, which he named neonatal isoerythrolysis, a genetic disease resembling Rh isoerythrolysis (erythroblastosis fetalis, or Pfannenstiel’s syndrome) in human neonates.

From 1942-46, Dorsey served as a bacteriologist in the Fifteenth General Medical Laboratory of the Fifth American Army, stationed in Naples, Italy. He attained the rank of Major, and in addition to earning 5 battle stars (4 for Italian campaigns and one in France), he was awarded a Bronze Star medal for heroic or meritorious service in combat. Also, he was awarded the American Campaign Service Medal, and the European-African-Middle East Service Medal.

According to Alvin F. Sellers, V.M.D., M.S., Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of Physiology, College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell, who served in the First Medical Laboratory (which was a field laboratory temporarily attached to the Fifteenth Medical Laboratory upon arrival from service in North Africa), Dorsey served alongside William Howell Ewing, a preeminent bacteriologist with special expertise in antigenic analysis of disease-producing genera of enteric microorganisms. Ewing, in collaboration with P.R. Edwards, devised a biochemical system for antigenic analysis and
classification of enteric bacterial organisms, a refinement of the prestigious world-renowned Kauffmann-White serological system.

In the Fifteenth General Medical Laboratory of the Fifth Army during World War II, the rapid and accurate diagnosis of bacteria responsible for gastroenteritis among military personnel was extremely important and urgent. Dysentery caused by Salmonella and Shigella bacteria was a major problem in the military theater.

Dr. Sellers stated that Dorsey Bruner was the key bacteriologist for antigenic analysis (diagnosis) of Salmonella species, and Bill Ewing was the key microbiologist for antigenic analysis of Shigella species.

Dorsey Bruner returned to the University of Kentucky in 1946, upon his discharge from the army. He transferred as a retired officer to the Veterinary Corps, U.S. Army Reserves, and attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

On August 25, 1940, Dorsey married Beatrice D.E. Christman. She was the daughter of an Ithaca optometrist. "Bea" had been a student of Dorsey's at Cornell and was 6 years younger than Bea. Their marriage extended over a period of 49 years, until Bea’s death in 1991. They had no children but were very fond of their nieces and nephews. Further, throughout his teaching career, all sophomore veterinary students were invited in small groups to the Bruner home for dinner.

Dorsey Bruner's life style was that of a legendary traditionalist. Every Thursday night he would prepare dinner, often employing Pennsylvania-Dutch recipes. And frequently on Saturday night, he and his wife, Bea, would dine at local restaurants. She would choose the restaurant on one Saturday; Dorsey the next. They played bridge often, but never on an evening where a major sports event was scheduled on the Cornell Campus (or on television)! Dorsey and Bea were enthusiastic gardeners and both enjoyed hiking and international travelling.

In 1949, Dorsey W. Bruner, B.S., Ph.D., D.V.M., was recruited by his mentor, William A. Hagan, to fill a vacant position at Cornell
University for teaching bacteriology in the veterinary curriculum. He served as Professor of Bacteriology in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology from 1949-65, teaching veterinary students and graduate students and continuing his research and publishing on antigenic analysis of Salmonella species.

In 1965, Dorsey was named chairman of a newly formed Department of Microbiology (which also embraced the Veterinary Virus Research Institute). This department was split off from the Department of Pathology primarily because of the growth and expansion of microbiology and immunology. Dorsey continued to serve as chairman until his retirement on June 30, 1972. He was especially appreciated for his astute qualities as an administrator of an excellent but diverse department, and admired for his patience, no-nonsense determination, and sense of urgency. In the sweep of time, D.W. Bruner taught bacteriology at Cornell from 1931-37, and then again from 1949-72, for a total of 29 years of dedicated service.

Dorsey Bruner served as co-author of the second through the fourth editions, and then principal author for the fifth and sixth editions of Hagan's Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals, a classic textbook for students and practitioners of veterinary medicine. To honor his participation in six editions of this magnificent textbook, the seventh and eighth editions have included his name in the revised title, Hagan and Bruner's Microbiology and Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals. Also, he authored or co-authored over 140 scientific papers that were published in highly reputable peer-reviewed journals.

The Cornell Veterinarian, a professional journal issued quarterly, was published continuously for 82 years; between 1911 and January 1994. Although called "The Cornell Veterinarian", its Board of Directors published the journal independently of Cornell University, despite the fact that most of the directors were Cornell faculty members. Dorsey Bruner was editor for 20 years, from 1951 to June 1972.
Dorsey was an avid enthusiast for all competitive sports. He played baseball during his public school and collegiate student years. And while serving on the faculty of the Veterinary College during his graduate student days, he played on a faculty baseball team with W.A. Hagan, Peter Olafson, Alexander Zeissig, and other Cornell academic giants.

The prestigious, Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Prize, awarded by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), was established in 1936. It is awarded annually to a member of the AVMA upon selection of the AVMA Executive Board, in recognition of outstanding service by one who has contributed to international understanding of veterinary medicine. Nominated by Professor of Microbiology and Chairman of the Department of Microbiology, James H. Gillespie (Dorsey Bruner's successor) in 1972, and endorsed in writing by every member of the department, Dorsey W. Bruner was commended to the executive board, and by acclamation was awarded the prize in 1972.

Dorsey received a citation for outstanding work in science from Albright College in 1949. He is listed in Who’s Who in America, American Men of Science, and Who’s Who in Science.

Dorsey served as Chairman of the Bacteriology and Mycology Study Section, National Institutes of Health, between 1962-66, and as a member of the Training Grant Committee in the same organization, 1968-72. He was a Charter Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Microbiologists, a Diplomate of the American Board of Microbiologists, a member of the American Society of Microbiologists, and of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Further, he held memberships in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Veterinary Medical Association, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, and also the Societies of Pi Gamma Mu, Sigma Xi, Phi Zeta, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Dorsey retired on June 30, 1972 and was named Professor Emeritus of Microbiology by the Trustees of Cornell University. His
independent, orderly, visionary, and well-disciplined life style, and his tenacious, critical attention to detail, especially in the laboratory, have left preeminent imprints, particularly in his graduate students and colleagues who probe the mysteries of the silent, invisible world of the microbes, which, according to Dr. Paul De Kruif "occupies that hazy borderland between life and lifelessness".

Roger J. Avery, S. Gordon Campbell, James H. Gillespie, George C. Poppensiek
Max E. Brunk, Professor Emeritus of Marketing, died at his retirement home at Kendal at Ithaca, New York at age 84. He was born in Roswell, New Mexico but spent much of his youth in the State of Florida. He attended Clemson College (1934-35) and then transferred to the University of Florida where he received his B.S. degree in 1938 from the College of Agriculture. He worked for a year as a statistician for the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, South Carolina before entering Graduate School at Cornell University where he received his M.S. degree, majoring in Agricultural Economics, in February 1941.

Brunk returned to the University of Florida in 1941, as an Assistant Agricultural Economist to work in their agricultural research and extension programs. He was promoted to Associate Agricultural Economist in 1944, and published five experiment station bulletins, emphasizing methods of improving efficiency in the use of labor and materials in the production of marketing of crops. In 1945, he returned to Cornell University, where he completed his Doctorate in Agricultural Economics in 1947.

He was immediately appointed Associate Professor of Marketing with tenure at Cornell after completing his degree, recognizing his faculty experience and the quality of his research at the University of Florida. He was promoted to Professor in 1951 and continued as a productive and provocative member of the Cornell Faculty until his retirement in 1982, after 35 years of service in teaching, research, and extension.

One stream of Brunk's early research centered on work simplification in harvesting and marketing perishable crops. In Florida, he worked with a team to reduce labor in the harvest and
marketing of celery, combining many of the necessary procedures in
the field, and bypassing the packing shed, a forerunner of the
mechanized harvest procedures we take for granted today. He
established a time and motion laboratory looking for ways to save
both time and materials in marketing perishables, from roses to fresh
market apples. This work received almost immediate application by
producers and handlers and national acclaim by industry leaders. He
received the first of many national awards, the Charles W. Hauck
Award, for his contributions to produce packaging between 1950-53.

Simultaneously Brunk was pioneering research on the use of
experimental methods in merchandising perishable products in
supermarkets with his colleague in Biometrics, Professor Walter
Federer. He saw the possibilities of using polyethylene bags to
prepackage fresh fruits and vegetables and the cost savings this
would allow throughout the whole marketing process. His students
tested these ideas with increasingly complex Latin Square designs in
stores to observe what consumers did, not what they said they would
like. The experimental designs were novel and the success of these
early merchandising studies were striking. In the stores where they
were run, it was sometimes difficult to keep the managers from
interfering with the experiments in their haste to adopt the new
merchandising methods, which were working so effectively in
selling produce. Industry response was prompt and widespread.
Brunk received the National Apple Institute Award in 1954 for his
outstanding service to the apple industry. He was likewise cited in
1954 by the Foundation for Floriculture for the most significant
research in floriculture in that year.

These early successes in merchandising perishables led to an
expanded research program and a substantial flow of speeches
through the country to producer groups, handlers, packers, and the
supermarket industry. He and his students worked on marketing
problems and merchandising opportunities with fruit, vegetables,
milk, meat, and a range of horticultural products. Periodically he
served as a consultant to the United States Department of
Agriculture, the Society of American Florists, the National Apple
Max was a wonderful graduate teacher. He had a fertile mind, with lots of ideas, and suggestions for thesis topics, but his students soon learned they had to develop and build their own research designs. He believed in the Cornell tradition of "freedom and responsibility" and let students learn from their own mistakes, then providing encouragement, suggestions and support at crucial points along the way. Writing a thesis with Brunk was a memorable experience for the 52 Master's students and 35 Ph.D. students for whom he served as chairman in 35 years; most of whom improved their skills in written expressions as well as learning much more about applied economics, statistics, and experimental design along the way.

Brunk is co-author with Dr. L.B. Darrah of the widely used textbook, Marketing Agricultural Products. He is also co-author of a technical manual, Time and Skill Requirements, which summarized his early work on time and motion study. Much of his research was co-authored with his students in experiment station bulletins, journal articles, departmental reports, and trade publications. His speeches were often reproduced because of popular demand from producers and professionals working with perishable products. A small book, Brunk at AMI, was issued by the American Meat Institute containing ten speeches presented at their national conferences.

One gets a sense of his impact outside the university from the honors and awards he received throughout his productive career. His national and international honors included those provided by the National Apple Institute, the Foundation for Floriculture, the American Farm Bureau, the Livestock Merchandising Institute, the International Apple Institute, the Netherlands Bulb Institute, the National Broiler Council, the Agricultural Institute of Canada, the American Meat Institute, and the New York State Agricultural Society. People came to national meetings to hear what Brunk had to say and greatly appreciated his ideas and wise counsel.

Max left indelible impressions on students, faculty colleagues, and the producers and industry people with whom he worked. He was full of ideas, had creative suggestions, and was a born optimist. He
was a hard-driving individual with a wonderful sense of humor. He enjoyed playing practical jokes and expected to receive his share in return. Life in Warren Hall was always lively when Max was in the building. He had a "cabin" in the hills near Berkshire where he wrote and relaxed. For many years, he hosted an annual departmental picnic there in late August or September to welcome new graduate students to the department and to provide a send-off for the new academic year. As many as 200 would attend the chicken barbecue, swimming in the pond, playing softball and volleyball in the fields, and relaxing with a bonfire in the evening. It provided a sense of community for faculty, students and staff that all of us enjoyed and appreciated. The Brunk family cared and shared generously with their colleagues.

Max also conducted his non-professional life with great intensity. He was an avid gardener and kept the grounds around his home landscaped and manicured. His vegetable garden was usually weed-free and the Brunks were generous in sharing their raspberries, asparagus, melons and squash. Not surprisingly, roses were near and dear to him and he grew all the different types: miniatures, floribundas, teas, and grandifloras. If there was a new variety, Max was likely to be testing it in his garden and then sharing the blooms with friends and neighbors.

One of Max's enduring hobbies was cutting and polishing gemstones. He obtained a professional set of equipment and over time, a wide set of materials on which to work. On his first speaking trip to Australia, he brought home basic minerals from their opal mines. From these wonderful materials, he fashioned rings and pendants which became some of his wife's favorite jewelry, and which provided memorable gifts to family and friends.

Max and Letta were also collectors of ornamental glass. Any visitor to their home enjoyed the tasteful displays of period pieces from the time of Tiffany and the art glass of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Their home was regularly open to their students and colleagues. They were enthusiastic and generous hosts; conversation was always lively; guests were quickly put at ease.
When a "night blooming cereus," that the Brunks had carefully tended in their bedroom, finally decided to display its huge bloom, there was a spontaneous party to watch the long-awaited event. Such was the open and generous way in which the Brunks shared their life and hobbies.

Fortuitously, in the summer before Brunk's death, a group of Max's former Ph.D. students from the late 1960s and early 1970s, gathered at the Cornell Plantations for a small picnic to honor the Brunks. They came from England, Ireland, Washington, Texas, Pennsylvania, and New York to see each other and enjoy the company of their old mentor and the campus they had come to love. It was a lovely afternoon on the Comstock Knoll, a memorable day everyone enjoyed. Love, honor and respect along with lots of laughter were the orders of the day.

Max is survived by his wife, Letta Olga Reck; two daughters, Norma Marie Sullivan, of Shawnee, Kansas and Kathryn Sue Brennan, of Berkshire, New York; five grandchildren; and four great grandchildren. Mrs. Brunk continues to live at their home in Kendal at Ithaca.

*Gene German, Robert Story, Bernard Stanton*
When Joe Bugliari retired after five years as Dean of the Faculty in June 1988, he received a number of well-deserved tributes from faculty and university administrators for his substantive and important service to the university. Provost Bob Barker commented:

“The very fact that he started the practice of speaking regularly to the trustees is a measure of Joe’s effectiveness in representing faculty interests and concerns. In general, he’s been infinitely patient, and very effective, in his role as principal consultant to the administration on faculty matters.”

Joe had made a tremendous difference in the life of the university community as teacher, advisor, listener, and confidant of those in need of wise counsel. His integrity was legion and we were all blessed by his more than 30 years service to the campus community.

Joe grew up in Plainfield, New Jersey and graduated from the Pingry School in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He graduated “With Honors” from Hamilton College in 1953, majoring in History and Education, and played with distinction on their golf team. He served for two years in the U.S. Army and finished as a Sergeant and as a member of the Signal Corps golf team. He received his L.L.B. degree “With Distinction” from the Cornell Law School in 1959. He was a member of the Board of Editors and then Managing Editor of the Cornell Law Quarterly. The members of his senior class chose him as one of two to be designated Fraser Scholars and elected him to the Order of the Coif.
With his distinguished record in law school behind him, he started work in New York City for a major law firm, Royal, Koegel & Rogers. His practice focused on corporate law, trusts and estates, and litigation. After two valuable years of experience there, he moved to Elmira, New York to serve as a Confidential Law Assistant to Associate Justice Walter B. Reynolds of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court. From this location in 1961, he agreed to teach, on a part-time basis, a course in Business Law for students in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration at Cornell University. His course received excellent reviews for content and presentation.

In 1967, the College of Agriculture and the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration worked out an arrangement by which they jointly employed Bugliari as an Associate Professor without tenure. This allowed him to teach full-time at Cornell, thereby meeting the needs of both undergraduates and MBA students for courses in business and communication law. Bugliari continued to work on a limited, part-time basis for Justice Reynolds. This arrangement provided both Joe and his students with a window on the nature of the cases being argued in the court, and the processes by which laws were interpreted and further defined by these cases.

Joe was a wonderful teacher. His enthusiasm for the law and his interest in the well being of students was readily apparent. He agreed to advise undergraduate students interested in agricultural business and was housed for the rest of his university career in Warren Hall. He created a new course in Communication Law at the request of faculty in Communications. He taught two courses in Business Law and one in Estate Planning. In the spring of 1971, the students in the College of Agriculture elected him as their Professor of Merit, an honor accorded to only one professor annually, a reflection of the impact he quickly made in the undergraduate community. For over 20 years, he served as a member of the Board of Directors for the Cornell Daily Sun.

In the spring of 1969, Bugliari was a relatively new face on the Cornell faculty. He continued to teach his classes that spring.
throughout that period of campus unrest. He was a voice of calm within both Warren and Malott Halls. In the relative quiet that prevailed at the start of the fall semester in 1969, President Dale Corson announced that Joseph B. Bugliari would serve as the university's first Judicial Administrator. This new office was located in Olin Hall and charged with enforcing the University’s Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order adopted by the Board of Trustees in July 1969. In addition, this office was designated by the University Faculty to serve as the administrator of the Student Code. From the beginning, the independence of the Office of the Judicial Administrator from any other administrative body was established to assure autonomy in its actions.

One of the most noteworthy accomplishments of the newly established Office of Judicial Administrator was the lack of news or public debate that arose from actions taken by this office. It is a tribute to Bugliari and his deputy Judicial Administrator, Harry Kisker, that the office was quickly established and functioned smoothly. It provided counsel to those needing help, investigative service to gain credible information when necessary, and absolute integrity in keeping confidences. The wisdom of creating the Office of Judicial Administrator, taken in 1969 by President Corson and the Board, is reflected in the continuance of this office and its quiet, but important role in the university community more than 30 years later. The strong leadership of Bugliari in its early years established the pattern and respect for its administrators that remains its hallmark today.

Bugliari was made Associate Professor with tenure in 1970 and full Professor in July 1973. All through the period he served as Judicial Administrator, he continued to teach his classes in Business Law and work with faculty colleagues in teaching Estate Planning and Tax Management directly to practitioners at regional locations across the state, as his contribution to Cooperative Extension. In 1976, he received the SUNY Chancellor’s Award for Excellence in Teaching. In July 1977, he served as Director of Legal Services for the university for two years. In 1982, the New York Bar Association established a new committee of their Substantive Law Division on
Agricultural Law with Bugliari as its first chairman. In 1983, he was elected Dean of the Faculty for a three-year term and then reelected for another two years in 1986. Throughout all the years of his service to the university, Joe continued to teach his classes and advise students. None of his many assignments kept him out of the classroom for long.

Golf was an important part of Joe Bugliari’s life. He excelled as a competitor from his high school days forward and represented his college, the Signal Corps, and the Elmira and Ithaca Country Clubs on teams with great success. He was fun to play with and a fine teacher on the course as well. He was happy to join his faculty colleagues for the fellowship, not the competition. He always competed against the course but relished his matches with equally skilled players. He had a handicap of 2 at the Elmira Country Club and was inducted into the Elmira Sports Hall of Fame in 1985 for his achievements on and off the golf course. One of the highlights in Joe’s golf career was nearly qualifying to play at the U.S. Open. Unfortunately, he was defeated in a qualifier at the Oak Hill Country Club on the fourth, sudden-death playoff hole. He was still playing golf at the Ithaca Country Club into the twenty-first century prior to his death.

Joe retired from Cornell in 1992. He and his wife moved to North Carolina for a period, but returned to Ithaca for their last years. His wife, Jeanne, predeceased him in May 2002. Their son and daughter-in-law, Jeff and Donna Turco Bugliari and their children, Bridget and Nicholas of Dryden, New York, and their daughter and son-in-law, Linda and Dana Philbrook and their daughters, Alison and Lauren of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, survive them. Joe’s brother and sister-in-law, Miller and Elizabeth Bugliari of New Jersey, and their children also survive him. Joe’s students will always remember him as a fine teacher who taught them a great respect for the law and our system of justice.
He set an example during his years on the faculty for fairness, objectivity in judgments, and integrity. His colleagues and his students remember him with fondness and benefited greatly from his years on the Cornell campus.

_Olan D. Forker, Dale A. Grossman, Bernard F. Stanton_
James David Burke
October 3, 1907 - January 23, 2004

James David (Jim) Burke, Professor Emeritus of Animal Science, died January 23, 2004 in Port Orange, Florida at the age of 96.

Jim was born in Beech Creek, Pennsylvania in 1907 and his experience growing up on a farm led him to his career in Animal Science at Cornell. After high school, he received a teaching certificate from Lock Haven Teachers College in 1927 and taught elementary country school for two years before entering Pennsylvania State College where he earned a Bachelor’s degree in 1932. He worked in the dairy industry until 1936 when he joined Cornell as an Extension Assistant in Animal Husbandry at the salary of $1,800 per annum. He was appointed an Assistant Professor in 1946, Associate Professor in 1948 and Professor of Animal Husbandry in 1957. Jim completed his Master’s degree from Cornell in 1946.

While he was noted as a Dairy Extension Management Specialist, some of his early extension efforts included proper hitching of multiple horse teams and how to cut pork the easy way (with photos by Elmer S. Phillips).

Jim was instrumental in the organization of the New York Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperative and the establishment of central laboratories for milk testing and recording. He was especially effective in the early days of the computerization of dairy records and the incorporation of management factors—especially of feeding recommendations for individual cows in the dairy record reports returned to the dairymen enrolled in the testing program. His understanding of farm procedures and in what form information could be used was unique. This was enhanced by the respect and admiration the dairy farmers had for Jim, which contributed to his
success as an Extension Professor in Animal Science. At one time over 6,000 New York dairy farmers were enrolled in his program.

Jim received many awards including the Epsilon Sigma Phi Award in 1964 and an Appreciation Award from the New York Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperative in 1967 as well as the DeLaval Award for Dairy Extension from the American Dairy Science Association. He held all the offices in the Extension Section of the American Dairy Science Association. Jim was also a member of the American Society of Animal Science, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta and Epsilon Sigma Phi. He maintained his subscriptions to both the Journal of Dairy Science and applied dairy magazines throughout his life and was always anxious to discuss new findings and their application to the dairy industry.

Jim was continually active in the Department of Animal Science after retirement including frequent attendance at seminars and social gatherings when he was in Ithaca. Most recently he participated in the Department Centennial Program in November 2003. He retired and became an Emeritus Professor in 1971. After his retirement, he spent most of his winters in Florida.

He married Velma Dillen in 1932 and they had eight children. She predeceased him after 55 years of marriage. Jim then married Helen Meek and they had 15 wonderful years before his death. In addition to Helen, he is survived by his children: Barbara Brown, Michael Burke, Nancy Drane, Betty Chupp, Sharon Wright, Timothy Burke, Tom Burke and stepdaughter, Sandra Meek True. His daughter, Susan Howser, predeceased him. He also has 24 grandchildren, 30 great-grandchildren and 5 great-great-grandchildren; all of whom gave him great pride and joy.

Dale E. Bauman, Robert W. Everett, Douglas E. Hogue
Malcolm Sandell Burton was born in Boston, Massachusetts, son of Reverend Charles Jewell and Ethel Sandell Burton. He graduated in 1940 from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Mechanical Engineering, and in 1943 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Metallurgy with B.S. and M.S. degrees respectively. After a short stay at M.I.T., Malcolm Burton joined Cornell as an Assistant Professor in the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering in 1946. He retired from Cornell in 1983 where he spent nearly his entire professional career.

In the early time, Malcolm Burton worked closely with Professor George V. Smith in the development of the Metallurgical Engineering Program, which was a part of the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering. Professor Smith was in charge of the Metallurgical Program. They did research on iron and its alloys. Malcolm Burton’s specialty was in metallurgical processing including casting, welding, and other joining processes, which was also the subject where he did his teaching. His teaching effort resulted in a textbook, Applied Metallurgy for Engineers, published by McGraw-Hill in 1956.

In the late 1950s, the Metallurgical Program began to expand as a result of a large governmental grant to develop Materials Science at Cornell. Funding was also available from the donation of Mr. Francis Norwood Bard (Cornell, 1904) to build a new and separate building for Metallurgical Engineering. Malcolm Burton played an important role in the planning and building of the new building, named Bard Hall. The build-up of Materials Science at Cornell resulted in the reorganization of academic programs. The Metallurgical Program merged into a new Department in Engineering Physics and Materials Science in 1964 from which another new Department in Materials Science and Engineering was
created in 1965. During the transition period, Malcolm Burton was active in administrative matters first as the Assistant Director of the Department of Engineering Physics and Materials Science and later as the Acting Director of the new Department of Materials Science and Engineering. It was an exciting time in Materials Science at Cornell. New ideas and programs were created both in research and in teaching. Malcolm Burton’s quiet and calm personality was effective amid all the excitement.

In the years following, Malcolm Burton shifted his interests to administrative activities. He joined the office of the Dean of Engineering as an Associate Dean in charge of undergraduate affairs. At that time, the first two years of an engineering undergraduate was a common curriculum administered by the College of Engineering. In his position, Malcolm Burton was able to help a number of engineering undergraduates in their beginning years at Cornell.

Upon his retirement, he moved to California where he designed and built a new home.

Malcolm Burton will be remembered as a dedicated teacher and able administrator who served Cornell well.

Arthur Ruoff, Pete Scala, Che-Yu Li
Gwendolyn J. Bymers
June 19, 1915 - April 13, 2001

Gwen J. Bymers, Professor and Chair Emerita of Consumer Economics, died on April 13, 2001 at age 85, after a second bout with cancer. As a member of the Faculty from 1956-77, Gwen left her mark on both the college and the department for her leadership role in two transitions: that of the College from Home Economics to Human Ecology and that of the Department from Household Economics and Management to Consumer Economics and Policy. A second major contribution was her ability to inspire, encourage, and guide her students on their career paths.

Gwen Bymers' character and approach to life were shaped by two transcendent experiences: (1) growing up on a prairie farm in the Dakotas and (2) the postwar GI Bill.

Gwen graduated from high school in 1932 at the very bottom of the Great Depression. She attended Normal School and taught country school for two years before moving to the Big City—Chicago. There she studied briefly at the American Academy of Art, before becoming a Custom Dressmaker.

When World War II intervened, Gwen joined the WAC (Women's Army Corp), serving first as weather observer in New Hampshire, and then in Paris, where her horizons were truly expanded.

The World War II GI Bill that underwrote university education for former GIs served Gwen extremely well. She entered the University of North Dakota, majoring in Economics and Business Administration in 1946. She received her B.S. degree in 1948. She continued her education with Graduate Studies in Economics at UCLA where she earned a Ph.D. degree in Economics in 1958 under
the direction of George Hildebrand, later an ILR faculty member. In the interstices of her Ph.D. Program, Gwen was a Lecturer in Family Economics at UCLA for three years, and served for two years as Economist at the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Gwen came, by train, to Cornell in 1956 to become Assistant Professor in the Department of Household Economics and Management, the first economist to grace its roll. Gwen fitted herself into her department and into Home Economics. But she was always an agent for change where it seemed appropriate. In the late 1960s, the college initiated a review of both structure and program. Gwen was a valued member of the Review Committee, and during discussions of reorganization, showed her dedication to the interests of the whole college and the preparation for the new concerns at the end of the 20th Century. Henry Ricciuti, Chair of the committee charged with the reorganization of the college in the late 1960s, comments:

“This Committee dealt with a number of ticklish problems: whether there should be changes in the departmental structure of the college, possible deletion of some departments, shifts of faculty from one department to the other, a subject matter reorganization among departments. In all this, Gwen Bymers' dedication to the interest of the college—not her department—was highly visible. She was open, forceful, but diplomatic. An extremely valuable participant.”

In 1969, Gwen became the Chair of the newly formed Department of Consumer Economics and Public Policy. Under her leadership, the department attracted an increasing number of young, discipline-based faculty who brought new viewpoints to the issues, yet were held together by the commitment to the well being of consumers and households. Gwen demanded and obtained dedication from the new recruits. She had a strong sense of good performance, for herself and for others.
Gwen's leadership was recognized during her entire tenure at Cornell. Besides a seven-year stint as Chair, Gwen served on the University Council and the university-wide Faculty Council of Representatives.

As an excellent teacher, Gwen inspired her students, not to become followers, but to develop their own career paths whether in academic positions or in business. (In 1999, the American Council on Consumer Interests conferred its Super Mentor award on Gwen, 22 years after her formal retirement.) Karen Stein, a 1974 Master’s student from CEPP and Chair of the Consumer Studies Department at the University of Delaware, said:

“It was Gwen Bymers who convinced me through her actions, her leadership positions, and her personal history that one should never be hesitant about accepting challenges and reaching beyond the expected. She showed me by example what it means to exhibit leadership…I found my own voice because of Gwen Bymers!”

In 1957, Gwen Bymers, in partnership with Professors Kathryn Walker and Mary Wood, purchased “The Cottage,” a summer retreat 3 miles from Ithaca up the West Side of Lake Cayuga. The hospitality of Walk-By-Wood was legendary. There is scarcely a colleague, staff member, graduate or undergraduate student from 1957-90 whom did not experience the hospitality of “The Cottage,” whether in the form of a meal, picnic, boat ride, a drink, etc. In 1990, the three professors donated “The Cottage” to the college, directing that the proceeds should be used to support graduate students in Consumer Economics and Housing.

Gwen was a member of the appropriate professional organizations: the American Economics Association, the American Council on Consumer Interests, the American Home Economics Association, and the Society for Consumer Affairs Professionals in Business. She was a Consultant to J.C. Penney, Corning Glass Works, Life Insurance Institute, and BLS. And she put in overseas stints as a
Visiting Fellow, University of Ghana in 1973-74; and as a Lecturer at the Salzburg Seminar.

In 1974, the University of North Dakota conferred on her its Sioux Award for distinguished service in her field. In 1977, the year of her retirement, Gwen was chosen to deliver the Colston Warne Lecture at the Annual Conference of the American Council on Consumer Affairs.

Gwen was a vigorous participant in the Ithaca community. She was an active member of the First Unitarian Church. She served as a Director of the Citizens Savings Bank and on the Boards of the Ladies Union Benevolent Society, McGraw House, and the Kitchen Cupboard and also was active in the Friends of the Tompkins County Public Library.

Gwen Bymers has left a rich legacy in the department, the college, and the profession.

W. Keith Bryant, E. Scott Maynes, Jean R. Robinson
If there ever was a true “rags to riches” story in the world of academe, John Carlton Cain was a prime example.

Born in Blakely, Georgia on October 14, 1911, John Cain was the son of poor, struggling sharecropper parents. Over the years, and because of the background and teachings of his mother and father, he gained respect and almost a love relationship with things growing in the soil. He also found out that having an education would allow him to become a better person and serve his fellow man in ways that he could only dream about as a child.

Eventually, he entered the University of Florida and was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture from that institution in 1935. Even before entering college, he had associated himself with the agricultural experiment station system of the United States, having worked as a Field Assistant at the Florida Sub-tropical Experiment Station from 1930-31 and then from 1931-35 at the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station as a Laboratory Technician.

After graduating from the University of Florida, he continued his stay at the Florida Experiment Station until 1940, first as a Research Assistant, then as an Assistant Horticulturist his last three years. His primary work was with citrus crops.

In 1940, he felt it important that he advance his educational standing and entered Cornell University to study in the field of Pomology. He also worked as an Instructor in Research in the Department of Pomology while obtaining his degree.

World War II interrupted his education temporarily. He entered the United States Army in 1942 and served as a commanding officer.
until his discharge in 1945. He had an outstanding military career and was awarded the Bronze Star for his achievements.

After the war, John Cain returned to Cornell University where he was awarded a Ph.D. degree in 1946. That same year, he was appointed an Associate Professor of Pomology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva. In 1951, he was appointed to the position of Professor of Pomology.

This outstanding scientist came to the Geneva Experiment Station with a superb background. He had advanced training in the fields of pomology, plant physiology, plant biochemistry, and soils chemistry. While in Florida, he gained considerable experience and knowledge of cold storage problems of citrus and other sub-tropical fruits. He also had conducted, before coming to Geneva, six years of research on the nutrition of deciduous fruits.

From the time he came to Geneva until his retirement in 1973, he expanded the horizons of his fellow colleagues and the fruit industry, not only in New York but also in other parts of the world, with his outstanding contributions in the field of plant nutrition. Other scientists universally recognized his studies demonstrating nutrient uptake and interactions in fruit plants. Later in his career, and working with agricultural engineers from the Ithaca campus of Cornell University, he turned his attention to the mechanical pruning and harvesting of trees and the design of orchards and trees. Many of the things that John Cain recommended during his career concerning nutrition, spacing, and planting of tree-fruit orchards have stood the test of time and are still being used today by leading fruit growers.

John Cain was always looking for something new to do, or some different tact to take with a particular project. In his private life, he developed a great affinity as an amateur astronomer. This interest in astronomy perhaps led him to one of his most fascinating cooperative projects with the astronauts in the Apollo Space Program. With the cooperation of some friends close to the astronauts involved in the program at the time, John got the
astronauts on both Apollo Flights 10 and 13 to smuggle apple seeds in a fountain pen aboard those spacecrafts. The seeds were from the variety, *Flower of Kent*, grown at the Geneva Station. This variety was particularly suitable for a “zero-gravity” flight because this apple was the same variety that reputedly hit Newton on the head when he discovered the laws of gravity. Following the flights, John Cain and his colleagues at the Station grew seedlings from these seeds. For a number of years, there were three trees growing on the campus of the Station that represented these two flights. One of the astronauts involved in the project, James Lovell, sent Dr. Cain a letter of thanks for helping with this project.

Dr. Cain’s work was not confined to New York State. In 1954-55, he served as a horticultural advisor to the Catholic University in Santiago, Chile. Then, in 1964, he acted as a consultant at the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Science in Turrialba, Costa Rica. In 1972, he was elected a Fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science, the most prestigious award of that outstanding organization of scientists. Only a handful of individuals out of a membership that exceeds 3,500 are elected each year as Fellows. From 1972-73, he served as President of the Northeast Section of the American Society for Horticultural Science. He also was an Associate Editor for the Society for five years.

During his career at Geneva, he authored 73 scientific papers in the fields of fruit nutrition, mechanical harvesting and pruning, and orchard design. He was awarded the title of Emeritus Professor upon his retirement in 1973.

He and his wife, Marie, were married for 63 years, and the couple had two sons, James McRae and John Jr. Dr. Cain was 86 years of age when he died.
Joseph Kearns Campbell, Professor Emeritus of Agricultural and Biological Engineering, passed away peacefully at his home in Fredricksburg Texas on August 4, 1997. Professor Campbell is survived by his wife, Sigrid (Beicht); daughter, Sabine Hyland; son, Oliver; brother, John D. Campbell; and sisters, Ann Campbell and Susan Campbell Shell.

Joe was born and raised in Belleville, Pennsylvania. In 1945, he volunteered for the U.S. Navy and served three and one half years as a Radarman. In 1953, he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Agricultural Engineering at Pennsylvania State College and then worked for eight years as a Design Engineer at New Holland Machine Company in New Holland, Pennsylvania. During the next four years, he worked at Allegheny Ballistics Laboratory in Maryland as part of the team that developed the Polaris missile launch system. In 1967, he completed a Master of Science degree in Agricultural Engineering at Cornell and joined the faculty as an Extension Engineer. Joe retired from Cornell in 1992 and he and Sigrid moved to Fredricksburg, Texas shortly thereafter.

Joe had a very successful career at Cornell University and was active in teaching, research and extension, serving as Department Extension Leader from 1983-89. His outgoing personality, formal training and practical "hands-on" engineering experience in industry made him a natural extension educator and a great university teacher. Joe's leadership in extension was clearly evident as he inspired all those around him to expand their efforts in transferring information and technology into the farmer’s hands. To this end, he produced upwards of 150 articles and papers of practical content aimed toward production agriculture and technology transfer. A number of these publications received Blue Ribbon awards, a
national recognition by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Joe was a registered Professional Engineer and held four U.S. Patents at the time of his retirement.

Joe was a recognized authority on tillage and implements appropriate for use by the smallholder farmer in the international community. To this end, he developed a popular undergraduate course, Agricultural Mechanization--an International Perspective, which he taught from 1981-86. Students learned about the simple tools and machines used in developing countries and drew upon the examples he had encountered in his many real world experiences. His course was a blend of engineering, production agriculture, and social and political science. This made his course unique in an engineering department, for he taught mechanization using examples of engineering principles which had in many cases evolved and been tested in agrarian cultures for hundreds of years. The fact that many of the technical features of the "third world" tools formed key elements in modern machines made his course equally relevant to both international and domestic students.

Joe expanded his international agriculture expertise by spending sabbatical leaves at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines, and at the International Potato Center (CIP), in Lima, Peru. During his sabbatical at IRRI, he served as head of the Agricultural Engineering Department and wrote the textbook Dibble Sticks, Donkeys, and Diesels, which is a practical guide for appropriate technology transfer and sustainable agricultural mechanization. While at CIP, he focused on simple machines for cultivation and processing of potatoes. In addition to this formal international involvement, Joe worked as an engineering consultant with a number of international agencies on projects in Indonesia and Africa.

After Joe retired, he and Sigrid moved to Fredricksburg, Texas, a small town that has retained much of its German heritage. Joe and Sigrid busied themselves there with settling into their new home, writing the Campbell and Beicht family history, enjoying their new grandchildren and hosting a number of visitors from around the
world. Joe continued to pursue his many hobbies, one of which was a long time association with a Model A Ford pickup. During this same time, Joe continued his battle with cancer.

What we remember most and appreciate most about Joe was his constant positive attitude. He was a role model to all that knew him and he was a person who led by example. Joe was always looking on the positive side of things and he was a constant source of new ideas and concepts. He always encouraged his students in the classroom and on the farm to "try it out", to implement new technology and improved methods in a positive way in order to make work more efficient and labor less tedious. His office was often a beehive of activity featuring international visitors, graduate students, extension specialists and his Cornell peers discussing technology, research, or the latest extension information. Everyone appreciated his willingness to help solve problems, his creativity in making technology useful, and his ability and patience in explaining it all in printed and spoken words. He was an eternal optimist who sought to improve peoples' lives by generously sharing his many talents. He was a mentor and a friend and we miss him deeply.

James A. Bartsch, Roger F. Sandsted, Michael B. Timmons
Dr. Samuel Gordon Campbell died on September 29, 1997 at age 63 years. He was born on the west coast of Scotland in Oban and was raised in the small town of Crieff where he learned and developed a liking for the rural life - especially animal agriculture, and particularly sheep husbandry. He chose veterinary medicine as his career and graduated from the School of Veterinary Medicine at Glasgow University at the young age of 22; after an internship at Glasgow University, he earned a Master of Science degree in Microbiology at the Guelph campus of the University of Toronto, Canada. He was then required to serve in the military in Britain and was posted as an officer of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps to a dog-training unit stationed in Malaya. Gordon then decided to pursue an academic career and came to Cornell University in 1961, obtaining his Ph.D. degree in Microbiology in 1964. Except for three years as a member of the faculty at the University of Melbourne, Australia, the rest of his career was spent at Cornell University, where he became an Assistant Professor in 1967 and achieved the rank of full Professor in 1978. He also held the post of Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the College of Veterinary Medicine for five years; following this appointment, he became Director of International Programs. Thus, his contributions to Cornell University span over 30 years and incorporate a breadth of responsibilities including administration, research and teaching, for which he was given a distinguished teaching award in 1994 by the Agriculture Honor Society, Gamma Sigma Delta. This was not surprising since Gordon's lectures were spellbinding affairs richly decorated with amusing but relevant anecdotes. His research expertise encompassed the disciplines of bacteriology and immunology and he was always most interested in the practical application of his science. In fact, he engaged in a fair bit of sheep extension work in his own time and on top of his formal responsibilities. Gordon became involved in international affairs in
part due to his experience in Malaya, and in part because small-ruminant husbandry represents a particularly important part of agriculture in developing countries. Always a supporter of the less privileged, he worked for many international aid organizations including the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

This catalogue of achievements does not define the personality of the man. Gordon's Scottish heritage (of which he was very proud) and his determination to retain and embellish his Scottish dialect (and harp and bagpipe skills) were combined with other Scottish traits such as being forthright in communication and requiring honesty and integrity from those with whom he interacted. As a member of the Cornell community, the needs of students were foremost on Gordon's personal agenda, as was the need to have representation of the faculty in the major decisions concerning governance of the university. Gordon served with distinction (often as chair) on many college and university committees. At meetings of the faculty of the college, his Scottish brogue was heard loud and clear as it rang around these halls with forcefulness and passion, and his subtle sense of humor. Gordon's great wit and personal charisma also made him an excellent raconteur, and he was much in demand as an after dinner speaker.

He loved his profession and practiced it beyond Cornell, living on a farm in Dryden called "Hickory Ridge" with his wife, Elizabeth (Beth) and their sons, Rory, Kyle (Cornell 1990; Veterinary class of 2000), and Scott. He raised sheep, cattle and Border Collies, and bred and trained Collie sheep dogs. He was chairman of the Tompkins County SPCA and therefore practiced his profession to the ultimate level. Gordon and Beth Campbell were active in community affairs, and he was the founding president of the Rotary Club of Dryden. He enjoyed working with young people and on the day of his death had played soccer with some of the young men of the community. Thus, the Cornell and the Tompkins County communities have lost a person of great intellect, energy, enthusiasm and moral strength. However, he leaves a recorded legacy in the
published minutes of the meetings of the faculty for future generations to emulate. In addition, the students, staff and faculty of the Department of Microbiology and Immunology, have planted a red oak tree in Gordon's memory at the entrance to the Veterinary Medical Center.

*Hollis Erb, David Robertshaw, Roger Avery*
Robert R. Capranica
May 29, 1931 – May 11, 2012

Robert R. Capranica, known to all as “Bob,” spent his entire professorial career (1969-1993) in the Section (now Department) of Neurobiology and Behavior at Cornell, where he gained international renown for his pioneering work in the neurobehavioral basis of acoustic signaling in the vertebrate auditory system. Bob was born and raised in southern California, where he developed a love for tennis and science. Bob’s undergraduate time was interrupted by a service in the U.S. Navy, where he served on-board a carrier, flagging in landing aircraft. Ironically, given his eventual choice of career, Bob attributed his partial hearing loss, later in life, to this experience. His entire formal training was as an electrical engineer, receiving his B.S. in electrical engineering from U.C. Berkeley (1958) and his M.S. from New York University and Sc.D. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, both in Electrical Engineering. He came to Cornell directly from the prestigious Bell Laboratory at Murray Hill, N.J. Prior to completing his B.S., Bob served in the U.S. Navy from 1951-1954. He and his wife, Patricia (nee O’Brien), who survives him, spent 23 years in Ithaca, in their home on Ellis Hollow Road. Bob retired in 1993 and with Pat
moved to Tucson, Arizona, where they resided until his death in March, 2012, following a series of strokes.

Bob Capranica’s career path and accomplishments were far ahead of their time because they now feel so “right” in the context of contemporary neuroscience. Today’s students are urged to take interdisciplinary and multi-level approaches to problems in sensory and cognitive neuroscience, and in particular to combine the powerful analytical and laboratory measurement tools of engineering to tackle outstanding biological problems. Although having no formal training in biology, Bob taught himself what he needed to know to become one of the world’s foremost authorities on the auditory neural systems and behavior of frogs and toads, and by so doing demonstrated that understanding complexities of hearing (in any animal, including humans) could be clarified by tackling their counterparts in the more experimentally accessible auditory system of frogs. This “simpler systems” approach, which recognizes that complexity can be dissected phylogenetically, is a foundation stone of all of comparative biology and in particular, the field of neuroethology, which Bob helped found in the 1970s. Bob’s now nearly half-century old approach is easily recognized in currently fashionable fields such as Biomimicry and Biomedical Engineering. Indeed, Bob was appointed to both Electrical Engineering and Neurobiology and Behavior and he embodied what is currently a highly desirable background for a graduate student or postdoc in neuroscience—a neurobiologist who is biologically informed but whose academic training is in a College of Engineering. Bob’s recruitment to the Engineering College was part of Cornell’s efforts to build a reputation in Bioengineering and for a while it thrived. However, that first attempt floundered until the 1990s, when the College finally made a serious and committed effort to establish the now thriving Biomedical Engineering community.

Bob Capranica’s own path to engineering biology was unusual for its time. Bob blazed his own educational path in the 1960s, in the nation’s finest engineering programs at Berkeley, New York University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Bell Labs. Bob did his Ph.D. with Moise Goldstein, himself an eminent
auditory scientist working on mammalian auditory cortex. Bob was also mentored by Larry Frischkopf, in auditory systems engineering. A key event happened at M.I.T., when his advisor, the brilliant Jerrold Lettvin, himself a renegade electrical engineer who famously wrote a provocative paper entitled “What the Frogs’ Eye Tells the Frog’s Brain,” in 1959 that revolutionized the way neuroscientists came to view visual processing—essentially, that sensory organs do a lot of the “heavy lifting” in signal processing and are not simply passive channels of physical energy that is shuttled to the brain, where the “real work” of decoding a signal occurs. Influenced by his friend, Larry Frischkopf who had just shown that the frog’s auditory nerve contains contributions from two separate sensory areas, as well as the charismatic Lettvin, Bob tackled the problem of what we hear and how we make sense of it, by investigating the acoustic behavior of frogs, whose croaking calls underlie the survival behaviors of territorial defense between rival males and mate calling by which males attract females for mating. In effect, Bob’s strategy was to understand “what the frog’s ear tells the frog’s brain,” which is reflected in his Ph.D. thesis, published as a M.I.T. monograph, “The Evoked Vocal Response of the Bullfrog.” It and Lettvin’s prior paper, were perhaps the first and purest examples of neuroethology published in the U.S.; the tenets set out in Bob’s monograph set an unswerving course for his future. Bob was to spend the rest of his career, mostly at Cornell, on the frog auditory system.

Upon his arrival at Cornell, he soon recruited an electrical engineering postdoc, and 4 students: 3 electrical engineering graduates plus a biologist. Although many superb students followed, too numerous to name, it is worth noting that this first cohort of graded students were Albert Feng, Peter Narins, John Paton, and Martha Constantine-Paton, all of whom made their mark at top institutions, and who set the high standard that Bob insisted on throughout his entire academic career.

Bob’s legacy includes over 30 trainees: 18 graduate students and 14 postdocs, most of whom have gone on to their own professorships at major and prestigious universities. Bob kept close track of his
students and they with him; he was well aware of wherein his legacy
would be noted.

Bob took his undergraduate as well as graduate teaching very
seriously and dedicated enormous time to it. In his first teaching
foray at Cornell, he teamed up with another newly-arrived faculty
member, Dr. Jack Bradbury, to teach a new course that they called
“Animal Communication.” It was unlike any other course in the
world—Bradbury, a Rockefeller University trained ethologist and
Capranica, the engineer, deconstructed the signaling behavior of
animals using signal processing techniques of math and physics
while retaining the evolutionary and ethological context of the overt
behavioral act itself. This approach became the paradigm for future
generations of leading behaviorists and neuroethologists, many of
whom came through that course. Early on, Bob and Jack were
hounded to write a book based on the course. They both started
drafts but Jack left Cornell for another university position and Bob
was always “too swamped” by work to take on book-writing. Two
decades later, and with Bob’s blessing, Bradbury and his wife,
Sandra Vehrencamp, then on the faculty at the University of
California, San Diego, took on the task of writing the long-promised
textbook on animal communication: “Principles of Animal
Communication,” now in its second edition. This “instant classic”
text bears the unmistakable echoes of Bob Capranica in its origins
and outlook. Bob’s breadth of expertise led him to collaborate with
other distinguished scientists.

At Cornell, Bob and Watt Webb, from Applied Physics, were among
the first to apply the then novel technique of Doppler laser
vibrometry (DLV) to measure the nano-scale vibrations in the
eardrums of various animals, in the early 1970s. DLV is now a
standard technique in the auditory mechanics community. Bob’s lab
was always a stimulating and multi-national community of young
scholars; his congeniality was infectious and his lab always attracted
outstanding students. But Bob also had a great eye for “diamonds in
the rough.” More than once, when a graduate student was cast out
of one laboratory, usually because they did not fit neatly in the mold
of the sponsor’s lab, Bob would take him/her under his wing and
give them the freedom and encouragement to mature and learn. Several of these “cast-offs” are successful professors at well-known universities. Bob was especially proud of these students. He was equally generous in providing training in neurophysiological and auditory training to graduate students in behavior whose major professors could not provide the requisite in physiology. He gave them the same access to his laboratory and equipment as he did for his own trainees. It is noteworthy that most of these students changed their research to auditory neuroethology when they undertook their own research careers. Bob was proud of them and selflessly never insisted on being “credited” for their future achievements, which bore the unmistakable stamp of Capranica-lab training. As a graduate mentor, Bob Capranica had few peers.

Bob’s research career was distinguished and he was unquestionably the world authority in his field. He was in high demand at international conferences for he was regarded as a leading spokesman in the field. His command of the field of comparative neuroscience led to his joining with a small group of European and U.S. neuroscientists to form the International Society for Neuroethology, in the early 1980s. The society conducts an annual award of the for best Ph.D. in neuroethology each year: this eventually became known as the Capranica Prize. Bob’s advocacy for neuroethology was not simply promotional but where the rubber meets the road. He was editor of the *Journal of Comparative Physiology* from 1973 to 1986, a critical period for the internationalization of that prestigious journal, helping to ensure that the papers he accepted were of the highest standards. His dedication to the journal often meant his taking on duties well above and beyond normal editorial ones—in many cases, when the publication-worthy submission came from a colleague for whom English was not his/her first language, Bob would essentially re-write the paper in acceptable prose because he felt that the paper was worth publishing even if the notable findings were originally cloaked in undecipherable English narrative. This reflected his recognition that neuroethology should be an international program. By extending himself unselfishly, Bob helped raise the journal’s already high standards so that the JCP became *the* publication standard toward
which the community aimed its best work. Bob took on these duties with dedication leavened by his sense of humor—the hallways echoed early and often with Bob’s unmistakable laugh, which he as an auditory researcher recognized sometimes exceeded safe audible levels. Bob often leavened his comments with engineering terms that he expected his friends and students to understand. For example, he often referred to “poles” and “holes,” conditions arising from Laplace Transform models of electrical circuits, to describe some complex political or social situation. Bob’s humor could also be deadly: he had little patience with pretentious people and his dry wit could quickly skewer speakers who made over-blown or fatuous claims. He was as fun to be around as he was intellectually stimulating company and usually very good-natured. No doubt this led to his many invitations to collaborate with colleagues and his CV testifies to his having lectured at universities all over the U.S. and the world.

Unfortunately, various health issues intruded on Bob’s career toward the end of his remarkable Cornell career and he decided to retire in 1993. Bob loved to fly fish, and as he headed off for retirement in Arizona, he told all of his friends that he was “gone fishin’: don’t call.”

In his retirement he and his wife Pat traveled around the American west, seeing sights they had missed during all his years in the laboratory, and whenever possible, Bob went fishin’. Although sorely missed after he retired, it is safe to say that he left a major legacy in the integrative neurobiology program at Cornell’s NBB that remains a highly preferred destination for graduate students and postdocs seeking training in neuroethology and comparative sensory biology. This legacy now serves as a solid foundation for NBB’s 21st Century goals to be a leading department in integrative systems neuroscience, in which even stronger ties will be forged with the department’s outstanding behavioral counterparts, and in addition, with connections to Cornell’s researchers in engineering, computer science, genomics, and physical sciences.
Bob Capranica would have heartily approved of this plan, and quoting from the title of one his last papers, he might have said “It’s about time.”

Ronald R. Hoy, Chairperson; Andrew Bass, Jack Bradbury, Carl Hopkins
Tony Caputi, Professor of English and Comparative Literature in the College of Arts and Sciences, was a major scholar, a stellar teacher and mentor, a wonderful colleague, a loyal and trusted friend, a polished and talented actor, and a gifted administrator. Most importantly, he was a terrific human being.

A 1956 Cornell Ph.D. degree following a 1949 B.A. degree and a 1951 M.A. degree at the University of Buffalo, Tony stayed on at Cornell as an Instructor in 1956 but within a decade had climbed the ladder to full Professor. He published three important scholarly books—John Marston, Satirist (1961), a revision of his dissertation; Buffo: The Genius of Vulgar Comedy (1978); and Pirandello and the Crisis of Modern Consciousness (1988). For decades, students have learned from his splendidly edited Norton Critical Edition entitled, Eight Modern Plays (1966). Tony was also a writer of fiction; he published a critically acclaimed novel, Storms and Son (1985), as well as a fine earlier novel, Loving Evie (1974). Nothing speaks more to his academic distinction than the fellowships he held: the Guggenheim in 1964-65, a Senior Fulbright in the same year, and a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship in 1971-72.

During two sabbaticals, Tony and Adrienne resided in Rome and Paris, setting a pattern for extended travel abroad upon his retirement in 1991. He loved to practice his Italian and French during his travels. Essential equipment for these adventures included a pasta strainer, durably stashed in his suitcase for preparing his favorite food-type, and a list of worldwide outlets for theater-tickets inscribed in his address-book for access to his favorite cultural pursuit.
Tony served as English Department Chair in the mid 1970s. Competent and fair-minded, he would artfully disguise feelings towards the very few colleagues he felt were being difficult or selfish, but he would always try to see the point of view of others.

In 1984, Tony joined the Comparative Literature Department as its Chair, a position he held for six years. Tony had, for many years before then, offered a widely successful course in Italian, English, Spanish, and French drama from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment, cross-listed in English, Theater Arts, and Comparative Literature. During his administration of Comparative Literature, Tony negotiated delicate transactions between and among recent joint members and their home departments; he brokered new appointments of one full junior member and one full senior member; and he stabilized an increase of fellowship and teaching assistantship opportunities for graduate students. The department’s shape has borne his imprint since then.

As his Comparative Literature colleague Walter Cohen remarked in his eulogy at Tony’s memorial in May 2008:

“This or that faculty member, myself included, would complain, and Tony, always unflappable, would respond calmly, never get upset, and keep things going. The effect of all this, over time, has been, well, dramatic, though again in an ironic sense. Comparative Literature has long since been marked by a remarkably high degree of collegiality, by a consistent success in reaching consensus on most decisions, and, more important still, by an ability to disagree civilly and even in friendly fashion when consensus proves impossible, to reach a decision by majority vote, and then cheerfully to move on.”
A loving father, he is survived from his first marriage to Marjein by his three daughters: Pauline, Carol, and Mary; his son, David, predeceased him.

Tony had a surprisingly old-fashioned elegance and formality in his demeanor and speech. When Tony expounded on a play, a novel, or a movie, and wanted to clarify a point he had just made, he generally used the phrase “that is to say,” a turn of expression that was, in fact, never out of place in the longer flow of his remarks.

Tony had a very fine and developed intellect, which he expressed with an extraordinary deftness, lucidity, and precision of speech. Tony wore the mantle of his learning easily and had vast array of interests from acting in plays, attending films, and fiction writing to horse racing, squash, tennis, and baseball, but he was also a learned man and deeply committed teacher and scholar.

An exceptional athlete, Tony took pride in being physically fit. On the squash court he was an enthusiastic, ebullient and optimistic teacher; on the tennis court an appreciative, curious, and enthusiastic student. And that combination informed so much of his zest and joy in the university and the world beyond.

Tony never forgot where he came from or that he was an urban Italian from Buffalo teaching in a department, which, especially in his early years, he felt, had the whiff of Ivy League pretensions. He was proud of his ethnicity.

All of us remember Tony’s zest for living, his wit, and his flair. And we also remember his incredible capacity for understanding other people, empathizing with them, and making them feel appreciated. He was fun to be with because he was articulate, intellectually curious, loved conversation, and embraced life as if it were a play in which he performed, an elegant meal or a beautiful woman. For him, the entire world was a stage; and polymath that he was, he played many parts.
Tony loved Ithaca—notwithstanding his impatience with Ithaca winters—and the surrounding area, and took great pride in the creation of the Gee Hill house and grounds he lived in with Adrienne in rural Virgil. He built his country home overlooking his land with a beautiful mountain view; here his evening meal, often with friends, to whom he would enthusiastically discuss his rural life, was still an important daily occasion.

Not surprisingly for a man who defined the concept of friendship in his very being, Tony had a very wide circle of friends, and was deeply loved by many in the Cornell community. He was an open, authentic, and enthusiastic friend who always made people feel that he was very glad to be with them.

A passionate and energetic man with many enthusiasms—theater and movies, France and Italy, food and wine, to name a few—he brought his passion and energy as well to his friendships. His conversation with friends was always animated and often even physical. When he spoke about something he cared about (and he cared about nearly everything), he would reach out to grab you by the arm or the shoulder, as though his words had to flow from his entire being, and so that no separation would exist between you and him. If you were walking with him, his arm would go around you as he talked.

Didn’t we all relish our time with him? In our mind’s eye, we can see Tony’s wonderful smile with which he would greet a friend while shaking one hand and giving his shoulder a warm squeeze with the other. In his book on Pirandello, Tony wrote of how Pirandello, despite his rather dark view of the world, understood the possibility of creating a rich life for oneself. Tony did Pirandello one better by creating a rich life not only for himself, but also for his family, friends, and for so many others privileged to know him.

Daniel R. Schwarz, Chairperson, Stuart Blumin, William J. Kennedy
Herbert J. Carlin, the J. Preston Levis Professor of Engineering Emeritus, died on February 9th, 2009, in Walnut Creek, California. He was 91 years old. He is survived by his wife of 35 years Mariann, two sons from an earlier marriage to Esther Beth: Seth Carlin, Professor of Music at Washington University, St. Louis, and Elliot Carlin, attorney in New York City; two daughters-in-law Maryse and Marianne, his wife Mariann’s two daughters: Andrea Szentirmai of Kansas City, Missouri, and Susan Oliker and her husband Scott of Danville, California, and four grandchildren: Daniel, Tova and Annie Carlin, and Jacob Oliker.

Carlin was born in New York City and grew up in the Bronx. He received a B.S. degree and an M.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from Columbia University, and a Ph.D. degree from The Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn where he subsequently became chairman of the Department of Electrophysics.

An eminent authority in the fields of wideband circuit design and network theory, Carlin was invited to the Cornell faculty in 1966 to serve as Director of the School of Electrical Engineering. The period from 1966-75 during which Herbert held that position, widely referred to as “the Carlin years,” was a time of unprecedented growth and progress in the School of Electrical Engineering. The faculty expanded by more than 50 percent, as did the number of undergraduate majors. Similarly, the Master of Engineering program almost doubled in size and the MS/PhD program flourished, characterized by growth both in the research budget and in the international breadth of its graduate students and professors.

Professor Carlin was sought after worldwide as a lecturer and researcher. He spent a year as a Senior Research Fellow at the Physics Laboratory of the École Normale Supérieure in Paris in
1964-65, and another as a Visiting Scientist at the National Center for Telecommunication Research in Issy-les-Moulineaux in 1979-80. He was a Visiting Professor at M.I.T. in Cambridge, Massachusetts 1972-73, at Tianjin University in China the summer of 1983, and at both University College Dublin and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne in 1991. He also delivered invited lectures in Italy, Great Britain, Hungary, Turkey and Japan. Carlin served as Chairman of the IEEE Professional Group on Circuit Theory and received the IEEE Centennial Medal in 1984. He published numerous articles and was senior author of the books Network Theory (Prentice Hall, 1964, with Anthony Giordano) and Wideband Circuit Design (CRC Press, 1997, with Pier Paolo Civalleri).

Soon after arriving in Ithaca in 1966, Herbert made friends with a number of remarkable faculty members from various departments across several disciplines. They would meet at the then Rathskeller Faculty Club for lunch to discuss a variety of subjects. He was a member of a distinguished group of Cornell faculty who helped the University through its great political crisis in April 1969. He later made a recording that narrated in detail the events of those troubled days in a manner that was meticulously fair to all parties involved. One of us recalls Herbert’s advice, offered during the lengthy deliberations that April, of the need for, in his word, “sitzfleisch.”

Herbert Carlin’s great love of music permeated his entire life. He regularly listened to an eclectic selection of classical music, and was also passionate about jazz and blues, the best musicals and popular songs. He played the flute and for many years participated in a weekly chamber music group. He always had a grand piano in his house on which he played in the evenings or enjoyed his pianist son Seth and other musician friends. For many years he was on the Faculty Committee on Music, influencing which international orchestral and solo artists should be invited to the Bailey Hall Concert Series. Many of his closest friends were members of the Music Department; he was also a faithful member of the Barnes Hall audience.
Carlin remained forever a New Yorker through and through, reading the New York Times daily and The New Yorker often cover to cover. Yet, he was also a Francophile, spending two sabbatical leaves in Paris. He enjoyed every aspect of that city with all its offerings, including good food and wine. Herbert was proud of the fine red wines he would offer his guests to accompany his wife Mariann’s wonderful French/Hungarian cooking. Italy was likewise high on the list of his favorite places; he spent many memorable holidays and professional visits there. He often remarked that his stay as a Visiting Professor at Tianjin University in China was one of the highpoints of his life.

Herbert was extremely well read, mostly non-fiction on a broad variety of subjects (history, science, music, literary criticism), yet loved great fiction as well. In his late eighties, he was rereading James Joyce’s Ulysses. In 1967, he wrote a collection of book reviews in the “Readers Report” as part of the Olin Library Bookmark Series; his writing style was lucid and easily approachable.

Herbert Carlin was appropriately described at his 70th birthday celebration as a “quintessential intellectual.” There was, moreover, an active athletic facet to his life – playing tennis with his sons and friends, rooting rabidly for Giants and later Mets baseball, fencing while a student at Columbia, and piloting a small sailboat he kept for many years at the Ithaca Yacht Club. One of Herbert’s favorite pastimes was slide photography; he had a beautiful collection featuring both his various trips and the Cornell campus in every season.

Carlin was passionately involved in politics, possessing a prodigious memory of seemingly everything he had ever heard or read. Coupled with his fervent and pronounced likes and dislikes, this enabled him to enrich conversations on a vast number of subjects. Somehow he also always found time for his students, his colleagues, his friends, his family, and his beloved wife, Mariann. Herbert Carlin loved America and he loved Cornell.

Toby Berger, Chairperson; Malcolm Bilson, Terrence L. Fine, C. Richard Johnson, Jr.
Howard Wilmot Carter
November 18, 1908 – September 2, 2007

Howard Wilmot Carter, a pioneer in the establishment of the Cornell University Dairy Records Processing Laboratory and a leader in the tabulating and distribution of genetic evaluations of dairy bulls, died September 2, 2007 in Delray Beach, Florida.

Wilmot was born November 18, 1908 in LaRaysville, Pennsylvania, the son of a dairy farmer. He graduated from high school in Montrose, Pennsylvania and matriculated to Pennsylvania State University (B.S., 1932). He earned an M.S. degree from the University of Connecticut in 1934. He married Helen Westcott in 1935 and moved to Kentucky as a County Agent. From 1943-46, Wilmot taught animal husbandry as an Associate Professor at Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.

Wilmot joined Cornell University in 1946 as an Instructor. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1949, Associate Professor in 1951 and Professor in 1961. Wilmot earned his Ph.D. degree from Pennsylvania State University in 1951. He and his wife experienced sabbatical leaves in Argentina in 1958 and in the United States in 1964, studying dairy records processing and dairy cattle breeding programs.

Professor Carter was instrumental in establishing (1947) and operating the Dairy Records Processing Laboratory. This laboratory was one of the first in the world to electronically tabulate production records on dairy cows for Dairy Herd Improvement, a farmer cooperative established and nurtured by Cornell Cooperative Extension. The laboratory serviced over 450,000 cows in 10,000 herds in New York and the northeastern United States. Carter and his colleague, C.R. Henderson, tabulated sire summaries that evaluated genetic merit of dairy sires three times a year and
distributed copies to cooperating dairy farmers. In addition, the archived data from the Dairy Records Processing Laboratory proved to be a valuable resource for the research programs of Carter and his colleagues and students at Cornell as well as at other northeastern universities.

Wilmot Carter was a valued Extension specialist with expertise in data processing and dairy cattle genetics. Wilmot crisscrossed New York and New England holding farmer meetings on dairy records and dairy cattle breeding. He was the farmer’s resource for advice on genetic programs and won their acceptance for the concept of sampling young sires, a truly revolutionary idea in the 1950s. In addition, he was a consultant to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization and helped establish dairy processing laboratories in Argentina and Costa Rica. Professor Carter also helped the University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, establish a dairy records processing center.

Carter established a strong working relationship with New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative (NYABC). NYABC served as a valuable extension and multiplier tool for the dissemination of new ideas as well as a research laboratory for new ideas and student training. The Cornell-NYABC relationship was the strongest university-industry relationship in New York and resulted in numerous advances, including the young sire program, and linear model genetic evaluation systems, used throughout the world today.

Carter’s work exemplified the ideal of the Land Grant concept of coordinated extension and research efforts. He was rewarded for his excellence and hard work with the 1961 Award of Merit by the New York Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi and the 1969 DeLaval Award in Dairy Extension by the American Dairy Science Association. He was a member of the American Dairy Science Association, American Society of Animal Science and American Genetics Association.
An avid fisherman, even well into his 10th decade, Wilmot enjoyed annual fishing expeditions in Canada with family members from 1972 until 2007.

Helen, his wife of 64 years, predeceased Professor Carter in August 1999. Three sons survive him, James E. (Lois) of Elmira, New York, Wilmot R. (Bill) (Sherry) of Arizona and Richard L. (Kathy) of Arizona, eight grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

*Robert W. Everett, Chairperson, J. Murray Elliot, Douglas E. Hogue*
Vera A. Caulum, age 103, Professor Emerita at Cornell University, died October 28, 2010. At the time of her death she was living in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Professor Caulum joined the staff of the NYS College of Home Economics at Cornell University in 1945 to supervise the NYS Emergency Food Commission nutrition program. She was appointed an assistant professor and supervisor of county home economists the next year. At the time of her retirement in 1967, she was the Associate Director of Cooperative Extension at the University. Prior to her work at the University, she was a county home economist in Lewis, Oswego and Albany counties in NYS, and also had taught in Sergeant Bluff and Sioux City, Iowa public schools.

Born October 17, 1907 in Sioux City, Professor Caulum attended Hawthorne Elementary and Central High School, earned the BS degree at Iowa State, Ames, Iowa and the MS degree at Cornell University, Ithaca, NY where she was awarded the Anna Cora Smith Scholarship for graduate study. She received the Certificate of Recognition from Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national honorary
Extension Fraternity for leadership. She was cited for distinguished service and leadership by her alma mater, the Iowa State University College of Home Economics in 1971. She served on the executive committee of the Home Economics Division of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and was Division chairman for one year. During her career, she held memberships in a number of professional and honorary societies. She was a member of Sigma Kappa sorority and retained membership in Azure Chapter, OES in Sioux City, in which she was a charter member. In retirement, she traveled extensively doing family research in the U.S. and Norway.

Survivors include a niece, Cynthia Caulum Michael and her extended family and the extended family of a predeceased niece, Diana Caulum Mentzer. A brother, L.L. Caulum and nephew, L.L. Caulum, II also predeceased her.

Office of the Dean of Faculty
(Information gathered from Ithaca Journal Obituary)
Duane Chapman, Professor of Resource Economics in the Department of Applied Economics and Management, died unexpectedly after a short illness in July 2007 at age 66. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1972 after spending three years as a Research Scientist at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Duane received a Ph.D. degree in Agricultural Economics in 1969 from the University of California at Berkeley where his choice of a topic for research was indicative of his future career. While most of his fellow students worked on conventional problems in agricultural production and marketing, Duane studied the economic viability of using nuclear power to desalinate water. This research led to his first appointment at Oak Ridge.

At Cornell, Duane’s research focused on energy and the environment, including nuclear energy, electricity market restructuring, world oil prices and international security, renewable energy policy, and climate change and energy use. He also worked on forestry policy and economic development and environmental quality. His research topics were sometimes well outside the mainstream of current academic fashions, and his conclusions were often at odds with the views of powerful economic interests. Nevertheless, his conclusions almost always proved to be correct, and in most cases, his policy recommendations were adopted after years of delay. When researchers at Cornell first identified the environmental damage caused by acid rain in the 1970s, Duane showed that it was both technically and economically feasible to install scrubbers to reduce sulfur emissions from coal plants, like Cayuga Station, but these emission reductions were not mandated for power plants in Federal legislation until 2000, over 20 years later.
Duane’s research at Oak Ridge demonstrated that nuclear desalination was not economically viable. This conclusion was in conflict with the leadership of the Atomic Energy Commission, and this disagreement was partly responsible for Duane’s move to Cornell. His early research at Cornell showed that Federal plans to expand nuclear power as a step towards energy independence, in response to the oil embargo in 1973, were based on unrealistically high forecasts of the demand for electricity. His well-researched opposition to the licensing of new nuclear power plants was an important reason why only two such plants were built in New York State instead of the seven that had been planned. As a result, New York State was able to limit the substantial financial costs of overbuilding experienced in other states like Washington.

This work provided a preview of Duane’s academic career. He was only interested in issues with substantial economic consequences, and on occasion, his results angered people who stood to lose large amounts of money. Moreover, he was committed to communicating his insights beyond academic forums. He wrote opinion editorials for the Ithaca Journal and presented his research to numerous groups of citizens. In the 1980s, Duane visited the Mescalero Indian Nation in New Mexico where he spoke about the pros and cons of storing nuclear waste on their reservation. The result was a contentious referendum in which a proposal to store the waste on the reservation was first turned down and then reversed. In the interim, Mescalero Nation leaders sent letters to Cornell’s President, Frank Rhodes, deploining Duane’s “interference” in sovereign matters and calling for his dismissal. Such reactions to Duane’s research were not unusual, but his conclusion, that nuclear waste should be stored on site, will likely prove to be correct.

The conclusions from Duane’s research were based on empirical reality rather than on a blind belief in “invisible hands” and the other arguments used by mainstream economists. For example, when the electric utility industry argued that the installation of scrubbers on coal plants would cause major disruptions in supply, Duane brought a plant manager from Kentucky to testify before the Federal Power
Commission that his coal plant worked perfectly well with a scrubber. More recently, Duane was skeptical about the claims that deregulating the electric utility industry would benefit the public. He demonstrated that suppliers could use perfectly legal means of collusion to manipulate prices. These results did not make him popular with the advocates of deregulation.

Duane traveled to many different countries on professional projects for the World Bank and US AID to study energy and environmental problems. These projects included assessing levels of pollution in Siberia and Central Europe following the collapse of the Soviet Union, and more recently, evaluating energy policy in Iran. He was also interested in the economic and political changes occurring in Southern Africa. This interest probably stems from his active involvement in the civil rights movement during his undergraduate days at Michigan State University in the 1960s. In 1991, Duane spent a sabbatical leave at the Universities of Zimbabwe and Natal as a Fulbright Fellow studying the development of the mining industry in Southern Africa.

His recent work on world oil prices and international security received attention in academic, military, and policy circles. He was invited by the U.S. Army War College, the U.S. Air Force Academy, and the National Security Administration to present his research on oil. Duane’s forecasts of future oil consumption and oil prices were quite different from the popular view of most analysts who believed that oil consumption would peak in the near future, but once again, Duane’s results will probably be a more accurate guide for future energy policy.

Duane was the author of two books (Environmental Economics: Theory, Application, and Policy, Addison, Wesley, 2000 and Energy Resources and Energy Corporations, Cornell University Press, 1983), more than 50 journal articles, 16 book chapters, and well over 100 published essays, monographs, and hearing testimony. In 2007, he received the Editor’s Choice Award from the Western Economic Association International for a paper that was published in Contemporary Economic Policy in October 2006.
A popular advisor of graduate students, many of his publications were co-authored with his students. He supervised 16 Ph.D. dissertations and more than 25 Master’s theses. His students were struck by his belief in their academic abilities, and he often played the role of morale booster and friend. He transmitted his penchant for writing about policy issues by pushing his students to think about the bigger policy context, no matter how detailed or technical the discussion. Even before a student would start writing a paper, Duane would want to know how it would advance an ongoing policy debate. Not surprisingly, he attracted non-traditional graduate students to applied economics, including former Peace Corp volunteers, a forest ranger, a military security officer, and students who initially questioned the applicability of economic analysis in realistic but complex settings. Many of these former students have established successful careers, and their work represents the most enduring component of Duane’s legacy.

Although a rather quiet, diffident man, Duane was an active member of the Newfield (NY) Democratic Party and the Newfield Lions Club, and he was Vice President of Honest Insight. An avid outdoorsman, he camped in Montana, the outback of Australia and the high Sierra in California. He chose to live the last two decades of his life on 165 acres of wooded lands in Newfield. He incorporated the principles of solar passive architecture in the design of his house and heated it with a wood burning furnace and fireplace. Sitting on his porch, he could regularly hear coyotes and even encounter an occasional black bear. He was proud of the hiking trails and private campsite on his property, which he maintained with the help of a few friends. Winter camping was his passion, and it was not unusual for him to camp outdoors in subzero temperatures. He often invited graduate students for barbeques and hikes on his property, weather notwithstanding.

In June 2007, Duane was diagnosed with a rare form of non-Hodgkins lymphoma. After nearly a month of excellent care at the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, he returned home on July 28 but passed away in his sleep that night. A celebration of his life was held on September 15, 2007, at the Anabel Taylor Chapel on the
Cornell campus. It was attended by nearly 200 people, including former graduate students who traveled to Ithaca from across the United States and Canada. Following the Memorial Service, a small group of friends and former students hiked down to the campsite on the Chapman property in Newfield where they spent a few hours around a campfire exchanging stories about Duane and the “good old days.”

Duane was predeceased by his parents, Louis and Alice Fullerton Chapman, and by his two brothers, Bruce and Allan. The surviving members of his family are his two daughters, Erin and Amy Chapman, and their mother, Mary Chapman; many cousins and nieces; his loving partner, Alice Brody and her daughter, Melissa; and many former students, colleagues and friends who were all part of Duane’s extended family. Cornell has lost a researcher who searched diligently for the truth and was willing to stand his ground and defend the public’s interests whenever his results were in conflict with the interests of the powerful.

Timothy D. Mount, Chairperson; Neha Khanna, William G. Tomek
Geoffrey V. Chester died in Ithaca after a brief illness. Born in Totley, Derbyshire, England in 1928, he was six years old when his family moved to Edinburgh, Scotland. There he attended Daniel Stewart's College and graduated in 1950 from Edinburgh University, where he studied with and admired Max Born. When people referred to Geoffrey as English, as they often did, he would correct them: “Scottish.”

He received his Ph.D. in physics in 1954 from Kings College, London. In his thesis he acknowledges C. A. Coulson and H. C. Longuet-Higgins. He then came to the United States for postdoctoral work with Lars Onsager at Yale University and with Joseph Mayer at the University of Chicago. From 1957 to 1964 he was a member of Rudolph Peierls' renowned Department of Mathematical Physics at the University of Birmingham, England.
Geoffrey joined the faculty at Cornell in 1964, where he played a major role in the construction and leadership of the Cornell condensed-matter theory group, which attracted extraordinary graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and faculty visitors from all over the world. He served as Director of Cornell’s Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics from 1968 to 1974, Associate Dean of Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences from 1978 to 1986, and Dean from 1986 to 1991. He retired in 1995, but maintained a lively and insightful interest in all aspects of physics and life up to his final week.

In the field of low temperature physics Geoffrey Chester has long been known for two theoretical predictions:

In 1955 he predicted that “we should expect a phase separation of the isotopes” in mixtures of liquid helium-3 and helium-4. Atoms of the two helium isotopes differ only inside their tiny nuclei: the common isotope helium-4 has two protons and two neutrons, while the rare isotope helium-3 has two protons but only a single neutron. Both helium isotopes liquefy only at a few degrees above absolute zero. According to classical (pre-quantum) physics the only consequence of the difference in their atomic nuclei should be a slightly greater gravitationally induced compression of the heavier liquid. If equal quantities of the two isotopes are stirred together in the liquid state, classical physics requires them to remain completely mixed when the stirring stops. Quantum physics, however, predicts that the missing neutron leads to profound differences in the two helium liquids and, as Chester [1955] showed, under appropriate conditions the two liquids should actually separate from one another, just as oil and vinegar do. This phase separation was observed in the laboratory the following year. Today it is now exploited in commercially available “dilution refrigerators” to reach temperatures a thousandth of a degree above absolute zero.

And in 1970 he made a surprising theoretical discovery about the solid form of pure helium-4. The liquid form of helium-4 had been found in the late 1930s to exhibit some very strange “superfluid” behavior. Superfluids can flow frictionlessly through passages so
constricted that they completely block the passage of an ordinary liquid. And when a vessel containing superfluid helium-4 is slowly rotated, the liquid refuses to participate fully in the motion; the motion of the walls is unable to communicate itself to the entire fluid enclosed by those walls. It was soon realized that superfluidity was associated with a phenomenon predicted theoretically in the mid-1920s, named (after its discoverers) Bose-Einstein condensation. Chester [1970] points out that it is possible for helium-4 near absolute zero to undergo Bose-Einstein condensation, while, at the same time, taking on not the uniform spatial density characteristic of the liquid state, but the periodic spatial variation of the density characteristic of the orderly crystalline arrangement of atoms in solid helium-4. This work launched the theoretical and experimental study of “supersolids,” an endeavor that remains active and controversial to this day.

Starting in the late 1970s, Geoffrey was among the first physicists to use extensive computation as a crucial component of rigorous theoretical analysis, in the spirit of Richard Hamming’s injunction that “The purpose of computation is insight, not numbers.” This work, done in collaboration with postdocs and graduate students both at Cornell, and with the group associated with one of us (Kalos) at the Courant Institute at New York University, led both to scientific knowledge of the systems studied, and to important advances in computational methodology.

The group investigated dense collections of many individual particles, ranging from liquid and solid helium-4, to models of enormous atomic nuclei (“nuclear matter”). Quantum physics is essential in accounting for the behavior of such systems. But numerical computations of large quantum systems face a seemingly insuperable barrier. The numerical computations needed to make accurate quantitative predictions rapidly become inefficient as the number of particles increases. What saves the day are “Monte Carlo” computations. These deliberately inject randomness into the numerical procedure. Geoffrey and his collaborators developed and exploited significant advances in the application of Monte Carlo methods to quantum systems, finding a method for calculating
directly from the known interactions among a few atoms, the properties of large numbers of helium-4 atoms in both the liquid and the solid state. The errors in these computations can be reliably estimated, and are small. They also studied large collections of neutrons, and of neutrons and protons, and their numerical results for Hans Bethe’s famous “Homework Problems” in models of neutron and nuclear matter were widely influential. Geoffrey’s deep grasp of the underlying physics led to an understanding of what systems to study, and what questions to ask of the computations.

Instrumental in these successes were his love of physics, his integrity, and his warm encouragement of young people. His special gift was being able to picture the quantum phenomena before starting any calculations. His profound intuition was the key to the success of his theoretical constructions.

Several years before the advent of personal computers and text-editing programs, Geoffrey’s expertise in computational physics led him as Associate Dean, to introduce computers to humanists as surprisingly valuable aides in preparing manuscripts. As Dean he came to know the College of Arts and Sciences in every detail. His accomplishments included innovative and vigorous recruitment of women and minority faculty, and far-sighted long-term planning.

Geoffrey was a long-time assistant to, and collaborator with his wife, the ceramist Carolyn Chester. He built many of the wooden structures and frames for her ceramic sculptures, and introduced her to chemicals not ordinarily used in ceramics.

His family, friends, colleagues, and neighbors remember him as a modest, kind, and deeply ethical person, who possessed a ready and playful sense of humor and a tremendous curiosity about almost everything he came across. He had many interests and pursuits and enjoyed talking with anyone who shared them: bread-baking, wood-working, art-book collecting. He loved the western islands and highlands of Scotland, and delighted in the wild turkeys that paraded across the family's backyard in Ithaca.
Geoffrey is survived by his wife, Carolyn; his children, Michael, Nicholas, and Sarah; and by his sister and brother-in-law, Dorothy and Gerald Grainger of Dunkeld, Scotland. He will be very much missed by them as well as by his friends, neighbors, and colleagues from his rich academic life.

Neil W. Ashcroft; Malvin H. Kalos; N. David Mermin
Nephi Albert Christensen died on the morning of April 12, 1996, in his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico at the age of 93. His wife, Leda Lyman Christensen, predeceased him. He is survived by his youngest sister, Eva C. and her husband, John VanOrman; as well as his four children: Albert L. Christensen; Robert W. Christensen and his wife, Carrie; Marilyn C. and her husband, Dr. Jerome W. Bettman, Jr.; and Julianna McGregor; and nine grandchildren.

Born January 19, 1903, in Provo, Utah, Nephi was the second eldest child of seven born to Ellen Susanna Jorgensen and Chresten Carl Christensen. After receiving a Bachelor of Science degree from Brigham Young University, he taught high school in Cedar City, Utah in 1925-26. In 1928, he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Wisconsin and then from 1928-33, he was Professor of Exact Science at Ricks College, Rexburg, Idaho. He was a member of the Hydraulic Research Laboratory of the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture while completing Master of Science and Doctoral degrees from the California Institute of Technology in 1934 and 1939.

He became Dean of Engineering at Colorado State University in 1938, while simultaneously serving as Director of the Engineering Division of the Colorado Experiment Station for the next decade. He took leave from Colorado State during World War II to serve as chief engineer for the Ballistic Research Laboratory where he was promoted to Chief of Research for the Rocket Research Division in the Ordnance Research and Development Center, Aberdeen, Maryland.

In 1948, Dr. Christensen joined the Cornell faculty as Director of the School of Civil Engineering. Chris's tenure as Director of the
School of Civil Engineering has to be viewed in the context of his times. In 1937, "Cornell was reported to be the worst housed and equipped among twenty-five top (engineering) schools in the country" and "virtually no research was done except that which the then new Director of Civil Engineering, Solomon Cady Hollister, started in the Hydraulic Laboratory." In the same year, Hollister became Dean of the College of Engineering and immediately undertook its revitalization. But Hollister's plans had only begun to bear fruit when World War II put them on hold. When Chris arrived in 1948, he found a faculty within civil engineering composed of experienced hands, tired from wartime teaching, and new hires with energy and ideas - but there was little that could be called research.

The picture was not completely bleak. Cornell was on the threshold of regaining a prominent role in engineering education by introducing a five-year undergraduate program and reviving long-delayed plans for new engineering buildings. In addition, the attitudes and funding required for the expansion of graduate study and research gained prominence. In civil engineering, Chris took advantage of these opportunities. Nationally, he was active in engineering educational planning circles. Locally, he oversaw the planning and the 1959 move from Lincoln Hall—tradition-rich but outmoded building—to Hollister Hall on the new Engineering quadrangle. A primary example of the progress in civil engineering was the transition in hydraulics from a largely empirical approach to one in which Cornell's historical status as a leader of the field was restored through the theoretical and experimental contributions of a new, younger faculty group.

The road to revival was not a smooth one, but when Chris retired, he could leave with pride and a sense of accomplishment in a school that was once again one of the undisputed leaders in civil engineering education and research. He remained director until 1966, and retired from Cornell in 1968 when he was named Professor Emeritus. He then led the Near East Foundation team assisting the Iranian Government in establishing an agricultural college at Rezaiyeh in northwestern Iran.
He was a member of Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, Chi Epsilon, Sigma Tau, the American Geophysical Union, a National Director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Society for Engineering Education. For ASEE, he co-authored Ethical Problems for Engineers in 1965 with Philip Alger and Sterling Olmsted - an early reference and guide for engineering students and professionals. He was a trustee for the Village of Cayuga Heights in 1956 and a member of the New York State Flood Control Commission from 1954-60. He helped develop a comprehensive sewerage plan for Monroe County, New York in the late 1960s. He served as a consultant to the Brookhaven National Laboratory, the Argonne National Laboratory, and other national agencies.

Chris was a "hands-on" engineer who thoroughly enjoyed building things, including his own home five miles east of campus in Ellis Hollow and the Mormon Church in Ithaca. After returning from Iran in 1972, he became deeply involved in numerous building projects with his family and friends, including homes for several of his family, and also undertook the exacting pastime of building some 75 violins.

Nephi Christensen was a gentle, unassuming, honest, and honorable man who was kind to everyone. His sense of fairness and his dealings with people were exemplary. His philosophy of life continues to serve as a model for faculty members who become involved in administrative leadership positions in a university setting.

D.R. Corson, W. McGuire, R.N. White, W.R. Lynn
David D. Clark
February 10, 1924 - December 22, 1997

David Delano Clark, Professor of Nuclear Science and Engineering, died at age 73 on December 22, 1997, at the Ward Laboratory of Nuclear Engineering. The memorial plaque in the lobby succinctly records his remarkable career at Cornell.

IN MEMORY OF
DAVID DELANO CLARK
1924 - 1997

FOUNDER OF WARD LABORATORY
AND ITS FIRST DIRECTOR
1961 - 1996

CORNELL UNIVERSITY FACULTY MEMBER
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
1955 - 1997

CHAIRMAN OF NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
1977 - 1996

David was born in Austin, Texas. His undergraduate education at the University of Texas was interrupted by service in the U.S. Army Air Force in World War II. After the war, he enrolled at the University of California at Berkeley where he earned the B.S. degree in 1948 and the Ph.D. degree in 1953 under the supervision of Nobel Laureate, Owen Chamberlain. David was a post doctoral research associate at Brookhaven National Laboratory before joining the faculty of Cornell University in 1955.

David's most prominent contribution to Cornell is that he planned and oversaw the design and construction of the Ward Laboratory of Nuclear Engineering, and served as the laboratory director for 35
years. The Ward Laboratory houses the University's pulsing TRIGA Mark II nuclear research reactor. The formal program in Nuclear Science and Engineering at Cornell grew out of the Department of Engineering Physics in 1977, and David was its chairman for twenty years, 1977-96. The Ward Laboratory has contributed to the research of scores of faculty members and students at Cornell since its completion, and thanks to David's leadership in the five years prior to his death, is playing a role in an increasingly broad range of research around the campus.

David was a Euratom fellow at Ispra, Italy in 1962; a Guggenheim fellow at the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen in 1968-69; a Visiting Professor at the Technical University, Munich in 1976; a Visiting Scientist at Brookhaven National Laboratory in 1982; and a Guest Scientist at the Center for Analytic Chemistry of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Maryland in 1990.

In 1996, David was elected a Fellow of the American Nuclear Society in recognition of

"the conception, design, and development of a succession of novel experimental facilities and instruments for the performance of unique research in nuclear science and engineering, including estimation of reactor physics parameters under isothermal conditions, determination of short-lived isomer decay schemes, measurement of delayed neutron energy spectra, and utilization of cold neutrons."

He was also a member of the American Physical Society, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Xi.

David was an outstanding teacher and helped develop graduate and undergraduate courses in nuclear science and in nuclear laboratory techniques. In 1964, he was a member of the College of Engineering committee that changed the five-year Bachelor of Engineering curricula to four-year Bachelor of Science curricula followed by fifth-year professional Master of Engineering degrees.
Shortly before his death, David led the development of a multidisciplinary course, Art, Architecture, and Analysis, that was taken by a broad group of students from physics, classics, archeology, art, and engineering. The course showed scientists and non-scientists alike how nuclear techniques are applied. This course is a model of modern interdisciplinary science education.

In 1993, he led a successful petition by eleven universities to reverse the Nuclear Regulatory Commission decision to charge annual license fees ($62,000 per year) for educational non-power reactors. This led to his realization of the importance of Cornell's research reactor to the rest of the university, and to the establishment in 1996 of the Ward Center for Nuclear Sciences, which took over the Ward Laboratory from the College of Engineering. David saw this as the correct direction for service-oriented laboratories in large, diverse universities.

David's research was extremely broad. He developed a fast rabbit system synchronized with the TRIGA reactor pulse to study nuclear isomers with half-lives from 25-milliseconds to several seconds; he conceived and developed the inner-shell vacancies; he developed a cold neutron source to be used with a totally reflecting neutron guide for doing prompt gamma-ray analysis; and he invented a portable cold neutron irradiator for doing prompt gamma-ray analysis without the use of a reactor.

Using the pulsing capability of the Cornell TRIGA reactor, David and his students discovered or studied a number of nuclear isomers. He discovered the 24.6-second ground state of Ag-110, the 0.29-second isomer of Xe-134, and the 10.6-millisecond isomer of Sm-153. He measured properties of eleven other isomers: In-114m, In-116m, Xe-125m, Xe-127m, Ba-136m, Gd-155m, Dy-157m, Ta-182m, Ir-194m, Pa-235m, and U-236m.

In addition to all else, David was a great colleague. As director of Ward Laboratory and the Nuclear Science and Engineering Program, he listened to what others had to say about important issues. He also served as a quality control officer, reminding us what our
responsibilities to students in nuclear science and engineering are. He always carried his teaching load even with his administrative duties. Finally, David tried to enable the rest of us in the program to accomplish our own research and teaching goals, no matter how different they were from his own. A commemorative plaque honoring this wonderful teacher, creative researcher, and great friend, is currently on display at the Ward Center for Nuclear Studies and will be moved to the Applied and Engineering Physics Lounge in Clark Hall.

David is survived by his wife of 48 years, Gladys Clark; two daughters; a son; and seven grandchildren.

David Hammer, Val Kostoun, Bing Cady
Roderick K. Clayton, the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor Emeritus of the Department of Plant Biology, died October 23, 2011 at the age of 89.

Rod joined the faculty in 1966 as a full professor in the Section of Plant Biology (part of the former Division of Biological Sciences) with a joint appointment in applied physics, with an expertise in photosynthesis biophysics.

Clayton’s research at Cornell focused on photosynthetic bacteria, specifically the use of spectroscopy to probe photochemical reactions and electron transport. He was the author or editor of a half dozen books and more than 100 research articles and was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1977. In 1982, he was awarded the Prize in Biological Physics form the American Physical Society (jointly with George Feher).

In a career perspectives piece published in the journal *Photosynthesis Research* in 1988, Clayton said he began experimenting at the age of 9, when he made a butterfly net and cyanide killing jar. Clayton said:
I had the nature essential to a scientist; the unquestioning passion to explore. I didn’t do science to help humankind, or for any other external reason. I did it because there was no other way.

As one of Clayton’s last graduate students, Hume Vance provided this information:

In addition to his voluminous scientific publications, Clayton wrote “Light and Living Matter, A Guide to the Study of Photobiology.” This is a work of wonderful accessibility and clarity, aimed at an educated lay audience. In this publication Clayton reviews with elegant brevity and completeness fundamental principles of electromagnetism and quantum physics as they relate to, as he puts it, living matter; that is plants, and in the case of eyes, us. I know of no other exposition that does it better.

Clayton was a consummate scientist, a man who lived for his experiments and discoveries. But I want to point out that he was at the same time driven to communicate his deep understanding both to the scientific community and to the wider public. Clayton went on to retire to his beloved California in 1984.

In the aforementioned career perspectives, Clayton spoke of his life companion, his wife, Betty Jean “B.J.” who predeceased him in 1981, and had worked alongside him in their lab for decades. She maintained the cultures of photosynthetic bacteria, managed the lab, and co-authored papers. He said that after her death he felt he “could have the adolescence” that he had missed. Clayton credits an eventual intervention with saving his life and bringing him to a rehabilitation program. He displayed a refreshing openness in his discussion about his life after the program.
Now, for the first time in my life, I’m becoming aware of a real self… and of the full pleasure of sharing friendship and love with others. I’ll probably always have my compulsive nature, but I’m not such a loner any more. I’m grateful for the turn that my life took. As I write this, in July of 1988, I have just returned from…my first scientific meeting…in many years, and it proved to be one of the great experiences of my life….I was pleased to see that the science still made sense; that its growth had not passed beyond my comprehension….Best of all was the sense of coming home. I was overwhelmed by the warmth of old friends welcoming me back….Now I feel that my continuity with the past has been restored.

Contributed by Stacey Shackford, Staff writer, College of Agriculture & Life Sciences; Hume Vance, graduate student of Roderick Clayton and information gathered from an article “Personal perspectives” written by Roderick K. Clayton, 1988
Marlin G. Cline, Professor of Soil Genesis and Classification, spent a productive 35-year career at Cornell during which he pursued his love for soil science in general and soil classification in particular. He died on January 9, 2009 at the age of 99 in Ithaca, New York. He is survived by his wife, Agnes and son, Richard.

Marlin Cline was born December 31, 1909 and raised on a small pioneer dairy farm in Bertha, Minnesota. He spent six years operating the farm after high school before obtaining a B.S. degree from North Dakota Agricultural College in 1935. He was then employed for several years with the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture carrying out soil surveys in North Dakota, Hawaii and Tennessee. Marlin studied for a Ph.D. degree at Cornell under the guidance of Professor Richard Bradfield, graduating in 1942. He was then hired by Cornell for teaching and research in soil classification and geography, but was granted leave during World War II for strategic intelligence involving soil conditions affecting military movements in Asia. Showing a wry sense of humor, he later also recounted how he became involved in growing dandelions as a bio-oil crop and how difficult this was compared to the ease with which they always seemed to grow as a weed.

Following the war, Marlin became deeply involved in methods of soil classification and was widely recognized as an authority in this area. He and Guy Smith, a U.S.D.A. scientist, were largely responsible for the development of the current U.S. Soil Taxonomy system. Many brown bag lunch hours with colleagues included tales about the scientific controversies, debates and personalities involved as this system evolved. Concurrently with his U.S.-based work, Marlin travelled extensively in the tropics, beginning in 1949 with
participation in a U.S. team to inventory soil resources and agriculture in the British East African territories, continuing in 1955-56 as leader of a Cornell team assisting in the rebuilding of the College of Agriculture at the University of the Philippines, Los Baños after its destruction by the Japanese in WWII, return visits to Africa in the 1960s with Cornell teams looking at animal health and to Brazil as the agricultural potential of the savannah region near the newly founded capital, Brasilia, was being explored. In the 1950s, he also represented the U.S. at a Paris conference on agricultural development in sub-Saharan Africa and served on the President’s panel on World Food Supplies. In 1958, during the cold war, he was a member of a State Department mission to appraise resources and research on soil and water in the Soviet Union. These international travels and activities influenced him greatly. He became a promoter for international agriculture at Cornell and instigated a tropical soils program when he served as chair of the Department of Agronomy from 1963-70.

Marlin was a person with a great awareness for both detail and broad vision and applied his knowledge from local to global scales. His 1960s bulletin on the survey of Cornell University Lands was used by many graduate students and faculty. His work in Brazil contributed to the development of what has become one of the world’s major agricultural regions. He was also the lead faculty person involved in the design and construction of the Bradfield-Emerson Hall building complex. He was succinct in expression, both verbal and written, and always to the point. At age 96, in a small meeting at his house with soil survey personnel, he said, “soil scientists can’t wait to see what is on the other side of the hill”. Marlin imparted this enthusiasm together with his wisdom and philosophy of science to those whom he mentored throughout his professional life, including students, faculty and professionals in the Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service). His contributions to soil science were recognized by honorary doctorate degrees from North Dakota State University and Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland; by election as a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science Society of
America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the New York Farmers Award. Marlin had a strong sense of history, undoubtedly developed from the pioneer spirit of his family and his own early farming experiences. Following retirement, he chronicled the history of the Department of Agronomy from 1868-80. This document provides enormous insight into that department and also to the factors that influenced the development of agricultural science at Cornell and in the United States. Together with his family, he contributed to a current Smithsonian museum exhibit, “Dig It! The Secrets of Soil”, which in many ways exemplifies his life’s work.

John M. Duxbury, Chairperson; Gary W. Fick, Harold van Es
Dr. R.K. Cole was better known as Randy to his faculty colleagues, friends and almost the entire poultry industry. He was a world-renowned poultry scientist who made major contributions to avian genetics and avian disease research. He was a consummate instructor and a valued collaborator and adviser to his colleagues at Cornell and throughout the poultry world.

Professor Cole was born in Putnam, Connecticut on September 21, 1912. During his adolescence, his family moved to Massachusetts where he furthered his earlier interest in poultry by working on a local poultry farm and joining the local 4-H Club. This led eventually to his decision to major in Poultry Husbandry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. After graduation, he was appointed as a Research Assistant in the avian pathology laboratory at the University of Connecticut. Here his lifelong interest in poultry diseases was stimulated by Dr. Erwin Jungherr. In 1935, he was recruited to Cornell by Professor F.B. Hutt. Here he served as an Instructor while earning his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Animal Genetics. He was appointed in 1939 as an Assistant Professor and eventually in 1950, as Professor of Animal Breeding and Poultry Husbandry. He retired in 1973 and became Emeritus Professor of Genetics. Professor Cole continued to maintain an office in the Department of Poultry and Avian Sciences until 1996 when he was transferred to the Department of Avian Diseases, later part of the Department of Microbiology and Immunology in the College of Veterinary Medicine. During his retirement, he continued to write and interact with the faculty and other poultry research and genetic colleagues. In fact, he continued to work until mid-2005 when forced to finally really retire because of failing
physical health. During World War II, he served in the Army, reaching the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Professor Cole’s major contributions to science were associated with the role of genetics in disease resistance and susceptibility. His guide and collaborator in this field was Professor F.B. Hutt. Together they developed genetic lines of chickens susceptible and resistant to leucosis. In turn, these chicken lines made possible the experimental transmission of avian leucosis and proof of its viral etiology. Later Professor Cole showed that it was possible by selective breeding to develop further susceptible and genetic stock starting from a single poultry population. These stocks, together with some of the earlier selected genetic lines, were used widely by avian disease research groups here at Cornell and elsewhere. As a result, the nature of Marek’s disease and avian leucosis was recognized, and studies led toward their diagnosis and prevention by vaccination or other procedures.

Another long-term area of interest for Dr. Cole was the study of embryonic lethals and other genetic anomalies. From one of his early papers in 1939 on an autosomal lethal in the fowl until his last published paper (2000), an autosomal dwarfism in the domestic fowl, he maintained his interest in this branch of genetics. Probably the most significant result of these studies was the development of the obese strain of chickens by pedigreed mating from three chickens that were observed with this abnormality in one of the Cornell breeding flocks. This was described as hereditary hypothyroidism and later recognized to be similar to Hashimoto disease, a human autoimmune thyroiditis. These birds became a valuable animal model for the study of spontaneous autoimmune thyroiditis as well as autoimmune disorders in general.

Dr. Cole was not only a basic scientist; he was interested in the practical application of his studies. This was demonstrated in a lengthy review article in 1973 in which methods of breeding for maximum production of eggs are given, along with supporting evidence of the efficacy of those methods. Further, acting as a consultant to Shaver Poultry Breeding Farms, he played a major role
in producing one of the most successful commercial laying chickens by instituting pedigree breeding and selection programs based on his previous research experience.

Professor Cole had other activities during his Cornell career. He was responsible for post-mortem examination of mortality from the University poultry flocks and many of the birds from various research projects carried out in his department. He was thus able to maintain his early interest in avian pathology and also made observations leading to many publications of genetic and pathologic interest.

Finally, Professor Cole taught courses in genetics of the fowl and avian anatomy and participated in teaching of the introductory course in poultry diseases.

Three children, two sons and a daughter, Mary C. Smith, who is an Associate Professor at the Cornell Veterinary College, survive him.

*Richard Austic, Rodney Dietert, Julius Fabricant*
Howard E. Conklin
January 23, 1917 – November 2, 2006

Dr. Howard E. Conklin, Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Economics, resident of Longview, Bella Vista Drive, Ithaca, New York, died November 2, 2006 at Oak Hill Manor. Howard was a national leader in the field of land economics and took leadership throughout his academic career in seeking ways to keep productive agricultural lands available for use in farming in this increasingly urbanizing state and region of the country.

Howard grew up on a small dairy farm in the hill country of Allegany County, the eldest son of Monroe and Mabel Conklin of Ischua, New York. He often spoke of his heritage from life on a “hard scrabble” farm where producing enough feed for the cows and horses was usually as difficult as feeding the family. He understood rural poverty first-hand and spent his life trying to help citizens of the State and the Northeastern United States understand the value of the natural resources where they lived and the highest and best uses to which these lands could be put. Education was given high priority by his parents and they found ways to get him and his brother and sister to high school in the days before centralized, school systems and buses had come to rural Allegany County. Howard graduated from Cuba High School as its valedictorian when only 16, in 1933, at the bottom of the great depression.

Conklin entered the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University in fall 1933, working his way through college like most of his contemporaries. These years opened the world of scholarship and agricultural science to him. He was most grateful for these years of social and personal development associated with membership in the fraternity of Alpha Zeta. He was an outstanding student academically, elected to Phi Kappa Phi, and graduated in 1937. He then accepted a graduate assistantship in agricultural
economics at the University of California, Berkeley, where he completed his M.S. degree in 1939. Howard worked for two years in California as an employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 1941, he returned to Cornell to enroll for a Ph.D. degree majoring in land economics.

He enlisted in the U.S. Army Signal Corps in 1942 and became an instructor in radio and long-line communication. His orders to go to the Pacific Front in 1945 were cancelled before he left the country. Mustered out of the Army in July 1946, he returned to Cornell and completed his Ph.D. degree in 1948. He was immediately appointed an Assistant Professor of Land Economics at Cornell; became an Associate Professor with tenure in 1951; and Professor in 1959. After many years of productive service to the College and University, he retired in 1982 and joined the ranks of Professors of Agricultural Economics, Emeritus.

Conklin added his own legacy of accomplishment in land economics to that of G.F. Warren, and F.F. Hill, who had pioneered work on public policy in land use in New York in the 1920s and 1930s. Conklin led the efforts in completing the land classification work started in the 1930s and then renewed efforts in working with the Governor’s Office in Albany, first developed with Governors Alfred E. Smith and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Conklin’s abiding interest was to support efforts by local landowners to maintain a strong voice at the local level (town or county) in decision-making about land use. He worked to document changes in land use through time, the movement of non-farmers into rural areas as landowners, and the economic viability of agricultural lands as technology changed.

Conklin’s contributions to the debate over State land use policy in the post-World War II years were profound. His intellectual leadership turned long-standing land evaluation techniques to more contemporary concerns about population dispersion and urban encroachment in farming communities. The capstone of that effort was the production of a map showing grades of economic viability for farming areas across New York State. This map, and the economic intuition embedded in it, suggested territory where
farming could succeed if protected from undue urban influence; this map was destined to guide policy thinking by adorning the walls of offices and conference rooms across New York State for years to come.

Working with successful farmers, rural landowners and public officials, Conklin spearheaded the creation of the Rural Resources Commission and the development of new institutional arrangements to encourage the continuation of farming. This included refining the concept of Agricultural Districts as a multifaceted approach to farmland protection. Enabling legislation was passed and signed into law in New York State in 1971. To form such a district, local residents, usually farmers, request it from county government. Hearings are held, areas proposed to be included, and boundaries established. Within these designated areas, commercial agriculture is designated as primary and landowners have the opportunity to realize a lower tax bill by applying for agricultural rather than full market value assessment. Over two-thirds of the farms in New York State, and about one quarter of New York State’s land area has been included in designated agricultural districts.

The concept of agricultural districts in New York State received national attention in the 1970s and has been adapted to meet the needs for legislation to sustain commercial agriculture in other states, particularly in the Northeastern United States where suburban growth and urbanization has created great pressure on commercial farming. In 1979, Conklin received the American Agricultural Economics Association’s inaugural award for “Distinguished Policy Contribution.”

While Conklin saw the benefits of land use planning by citizens and local governments, he was also concerned about the application of State-level police power in controlling land use without appropriate citizen interaction and appeals. He was pleased that the Department’s land use maps were used by State agencies in Governor Rockefeller’s ambitious State Development Plans of the 1960s. Agricultural districts legislation was in part a response to what he saw as the potential dangers in granting too much power at
the State level in land use decisions. His concerns were voiced effectively by county and town governments and local citizenry. He worked successfully with local groups in influencing the location of right-of-ways to preserve prime agricultural lands in locating the Interstate 88 highway between Binghamton and Albany. His concerns were always related to what he believed was in the best long-term use of these natural resources. Today, a key part of his legacy is a standing statewide commitment to minimize the impact of infrastructure development on commercial agriculture and farming communities.

One of Conklin’s strengths was in working with graduate students on agricultural land use issues both within New York State and elsewhere in the world. He provided sophistication in sampling techniques using aerial photos to identify major farming areas and land use patterns in New York State. His initial state-wide maps coded in red, green and yellow, like a stop light, sent understandable signals to anyone interested in commercial agriculture. When satellite imagery later became available, the same kinds of current information became attainable to those with access to the necessary translation equipment. His students were among the pioneers in this process. Conklin was invited to work in a number of countries in Latin America on land use issues, often at the invitation of former students. His understanding of political decision-making was broadened by this experience to the benefit of both students and colleagues.

Howard Conklin will be remembered because of his enduring concerns for the welfare of those who make their living from the land and for the wise use of their resources. He left behind his willingness to listen carefully to those with limited resources and helped them to get a hearing. His students came away with a practical understanding of the art and science of political economy. His bibliography is large, replete with journal articles, research bulletins and publications; he left behind a worthy legacy.

He and Mary Chittick were married in 1940 and had three children: Lawrence, Glenn and Nancy (Brittain), all of whom survive him as
well as five grandchildren, a brother, Gordon, and sister, Cecile Mapes.

*Bernard F. Stanton, Chair; Nelson L. Bills, George J. Conneman*
H.D. (“Don”) Conway

December 3, 1917 – May 31, 2007

H.D. Conway, or “Don” as he was universally known, was remarkably productive for a phenomenally long span. He began his working life in 1934 as an “indentured engineering apprentice” at a British shipyard, being paid just 50 cents per week for laboring 7:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., Monday thru Friday plus Saturday mornings. His last appointment—a labor of love tutoring undergraduates—occurred 70 years later at Cornell with only slightly better pay. In between, Don was on the Engineering College faculty from 1947 until his official retirement in 1988; he remained active in the department for 15 years more—teaching, advising and mentoring.

Don was born in Chatham, England, 30 miles southeast of London, as World War I ended. His father, of Irish parents living in Scotland, was an enlisted man in the Royal Marine Light Infantry and his mother, an English homemaker. After secondary education, Don joined the sprawling Chatham dockyard and, five years later, he had become an electrical fitter, laying cables on dry-docked ships. During the early years of World War II, with still no academic training but considerable engineering experience, he was a stress analyst supporting the design of the Royal Air Force’s Sterling bomber. To Don’s surprise, the government acceded to his request to attend the University of London, then displaced to Cambridge by Germany’s blitz bombing of Britain’s capital. By 1942, he had earned a Bachelor’s degree in Mechanical Engineering with first-class honors. Don then joined the National Physical Laboratory to continue war-motivated studies of the stresses in jet engines and gun barrels, and he simultaneously went forward with his education. While serving on an overnight fire watch for German bomb damage, he met his future wife Dorothy, a clerical assistant. The University of London granted him a Ph.D. degree in Structural Mechanics at the war’s end, followed by a D.Sc. degree in 1949 for his published
work. He was appointed as a “University demonstrator” in engineering at Cambridge University, which awarded Don an M.A. degree in 1946. Based on his research publications, he received a Sc.D. degree from Cambridge University in 1971.

Don Conway joined the Department of Engineering Mechanics within the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering as an Associate Professor in 1947. When hired by Cornell, he was a rising European star in classical elasticity and structural mechanics, and thus represented a new breed of faculty within the College of Engineering. Before World War II, U.S. engineering education was centered on “engineering practice”—with professors at that time mostly devoted to teaching, professional case studies and consulting. Don and others, such as J.N. Goodier who preceded him to Cornell, were instead expected to carry out scholarly research along with their teaching responsibilities. Over the years, this trend continued and Don’s department transitioned into an independent Engineering Mechanics and Materials Department, and then in the mid-sixties to today’s Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (T&AM).

Don returned to England on his inaugural sabbatical leaves, both at Imperial College, in 1953-54 as a Guggenheim Fellow and in 1961-62 as an NSF Senior Postdoctoral Fellow. In the academic year 1958-59, Ohio State (like many other universities) tried to lure him with the Julius Stone Professorship. These three leaves were his only extended stays out of Ithaca. He moved in 2004 to Florida to consult with his youngest son, Peter. Geoff Conway and wife, Sally, live in North Reading, Massachusetts, with two sons. Don had raised the two boys, both engineering graduates, after Dorothy’s passing in 1976.

Don performed stress analysis for companies such as General Electric, Battelle Memorial Institute, North American Aviation and Union Carbide. His strongest consulting association, with IBM-Endicott, began in 1961 and endured more than twenty years. Even as a technical consultant, Don was the consummate teacher, educating engineers about available historical solutions, new
problem-solving approaches and the true meaning of complex analytical results.

Throughout his decades on the faculty, Don taught undergraduate courses in strength of materials and graduate courses in classical elasticity that were primarily taken by civil and mechanical engineers. Working from notes penciled on ruled, yellow paper, and preparing a beautifully organized blackboard, Don educated students about stress and strain, St. Venant’s torsion and the bi-harmonic equation. He gave clear lectures, occasionally illuminating them with slides of renowned mechanicians, plus some funny anecdotes and corny jokes. Don added humorous tales of real-world engineering and provided practical advice about technical topics but life too. The students loved Don and their affection was fully reciprocated. Once, when a co-teacher got upset with undergraduate antics, Don said, “They’re God’s children, and good lads, too, you know.”

As a Professor, Don was recognized as deeply involved with his graduate and undergraduate students, and very generous with his time. He often ranked among the top ten percent of the college’s educators, and in 1987—just before his first (i.e., official) retirement—he became the first T&AM Professor to receive the Engineering College’s highest teaching honor, the Tau Beta Pi prize. Don supervised nearly 50 Ph.D. and M.S. students, many of whom became leaders in academia and industry around the globe.

Professor Conway published more than 200 research papers, his second appearing in the prestigious *Philosophical Magazine* in 1946, and his last pair being published 55 years later. The latter were written with C-Y (Herbert) Hui, a faculty colleague in T&AM who became a good friend, although they were separated by 35-plus years in age. At the start of his academic career, Don wrote the technical treatise *Aircraft Strength of Materials* (Chapman and Hall, 1947) and then the textbook *Mechanics of Materials* (Prentice Hall, 1952).

To honor Don’s active involvement with students, Professor Andy Ruina organized and furnished the H.D. Conway study room (102
Thurston), a former lab now filled with tables and blackboards for teaching assistants and faculty to aid students on problem-solving in mechanics and mathematics. At the dedication ceremony in 1999, Don talked about

“The students that I like are those who aren’t unduly gifted, but study hard. They’re the ones who use this study room. Others who get 100s all the time, you don’t see…it does my heart good to watch kids struggling and making it against great odds.”

Don enjoyed his many hours spent there with students, helping them with homework problems, surely, but also listening to their dreams, difficulties and disappointments.

Even though a distinguished and productive researcher himself, Don felt that many at Cornell were overly impressed with their own research—ascribing far too much importance to it. How many of us really carry out research that has a lasting impact—that actually changes the world, he’d ask? For the vast majority, it is our teaching that is our most meaningful activity—since it touches so many young people during their formative years. Sometimes, if you met Don after a student had just departed, he’d state, “Now that’s the best thing about our job, isn’t it?” Over the years, he likely taught 15,000 Cornellians.

Don’s quiet demeanor, frequent smile and interest in fellow humans had a much-appreciated and calming influence on the department during the tumultuous late sixties and seventies. Don considered himself to be Irish, more emotional than if he had been English, and he was proud of that heritage. Don had a mischievous sense of humor. For example, for many years, his office was located on the heavily traveled first floor hallway of Thurston Hall. After tolerating countless interruptions, he eventually put a sign on his office door that read:

“The department office is upstairs. I do not have a stapler; I do not know who has a stapler. The men’s
room is that way (<=); the ladies’ room is this way (=>).”

During Don’s middle years in town, he collected antique Ithaca Calendar Clocks, many of which decorated his office. Don shared this passion, and another for investing, with Pete Zaharis, a local merchant. They attended auctions and meetings of historical societies in Rochester and Syracuse in quest of their clocks. Pete says that Don was so sharp, so informed:

“a tough shopper, who loved to make a buck by turning things over…he was so secretive about the sources of his bargains, he was like an MI5 spy.”

This hobby took him on car trips across his beloved Finger Lakes. During his last decade in Ithaca, Don continued to come to campus every weekday. His daily leisurely tour included coffee, chats with his colleagues, several stories to recall and a half-hour with The New York Times (stocks, primarily) before sitting down to help students.

When Don retired in 1988, having reached the then-mandatory retirement age, the T&AM chair wrote the Dean:

“In his 41 years at Cornell, Don has been an exemplary faculty member: he’s been an excellent teacher and advisor and, throughout his career, he’s continued as a strong researcher...Although extraordinarily productive, Don has been the easiest and most gentle faculty member in the department. He always has a kind word for staff, students and faculty, as long as they’re willing to listen to an old English saying, a joke or a line of poetry.”

At Don’s death, that letter remained fully accurate, but his service to Cornell’s students had reached 57 years.
Professor Conway was a true gentleman, a gentle man, and a scholar, with a unique combination of intelligence, charm and kindness, and not an arrogant bone in his body—a “jolly good chap,” he might have said.

*Joseph A. Burns, Chair; Edmund T. Cranch, Timothy J. Healey, Francis C. Moon, Andy Ruina*
Professor Emerita Alice Hanson Cook died on February 7, 1998, just nine months short of her ninety-fifth birthday. Throughout her long and productive life, she dedicated herself to improving the lives of working women and men everywhere she went, not only at Cornell and across the United States, but around the world as well.

In her autobiography, *A Lifetime of Labor* (New York: The Feminist Press at the City University of New York, 1998), Alice refers to her "patchwork career": student, social worker, YWCA Secretary, labor educator, post WWII advisor in Germany on reconstituting German labor unions, wife, mother, single parent of two boys and temporary parent to numerous others, professor, university ombudsman, world acclaimed researcher, and to the very end, an activist. What a remarkable example she set for living life to its fullest!

Labor education was Alice's first vocation, and dedication to the enlightenment of working adults continued to engage her energy and attention throughout her life. Upon graduation from Northwestern University where she had been a student activist, Alice wondered where she could find work, which would implement her social ideals. She found that spot in the YWCA Industrial Department, which provided education and support to blue collar women. A talented educator even in her twenties, she volunteered to teach in other pioneering workers' education movements of the time: Commonwealth College in Arkansas, Bryn Mawr Summer School in Pennsylvania, the Summer School for Workers in North Carolina. She applied her skills as an organizer and teacher while serving as Education Director for the Textile Workers Union and as Assistant to the President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union Joint Board in Philadelphia.
Professor Cook had pursued graduate studies in Germany prior to the rise of Hitler, with special emphasis on the trade union movement there. Post-war, the U.S. Army turned to Alice for the task of reestablishing democratic unions in Germany through programs of adult education. Drawing on her prior knowledge of trade unions both in Germany and the U.S., and her fluency in the German language, Alice performed her assignment with distinction. Moreover, she developed contacts that became lifelong friends and sources of data for her later career as a scholar engaged in research and publication.

In 1952, Alice was recruited by ILR Extension to direct a foundation-funded project: Integrating of Unions and Community. The project brought Alice to Ithaca, where she remained for the rest of her life. M.P. Catherwood, then the Dean of the ILR School, recognized her brilliance, and persuaded her to teach Labor History and Union Administration courses in the resident degree program.

Moving into a new career as a college professor, Alice contributed both to teaching and research, publishing such path breaking works as Union Democracy: Practice and Ideal, Labor's Role in Community Affairs; and after winning a Fulbright for a year's study in Japan, An Introduction to Japanese Trade Unions, plus dozens of articles. Her research was almost always ahead of its time, and often cited.

As a teacher, Alice was both devoted and demanding. Her lectures were a pleasure to listen to, and easy to take notes from; each sentence was complete, it nested where it belonged in a paragraph, which in turn supported a section of her presentation. Not surprisingly, she graded student papers on both form and substance.

Alice Cook's service to Cornell and other parts of the local community was legendary. On campus, she was co-founder of the Women's Studies Program and the Advisory Committee on the Status of Women. And she opened the once all-male Faculty Club lunch hour to women. Appointed by University President Dale Corson as Cornell's first Ombudsman, she received complaints from
anybody in the community, and she helped resolve them with patience and diplomacy. The procedures for that office are essentially the same now, as they were when Alice instituted them in 1970.

Nearly every women's group in the Ithaca area also benefited from Alice's wise counsel and generous support. Among them were the Ithaca branch of the American Association of University Women, the Professional Skills Roster, Displaced Homemakers, the Tompkins County Chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW), and Planned Parenthood of Tompkins County.

Alice Cook retired from Cornell in 1973, but retirement, for her, merely meant going on to other pursuits. Her first undertaking was a study for the Ford Foundation of working women around the world, a global enlargement of the courses she had often taught for ILR Extension during her tenure. An explosion of publications followed that study, and included, The Working Mother, among others. In this period, she filed three amicus curae briefs, two in Japan on gender and age discrimination, and one in Canada on gender discrimination, as well as writing or co-authoring numerous articles.

In 1975, Alice and her collaborator received a German Marshall Fund grant to study women and trade unions around the world. Once again, she donned her seven-league boots, and the two-volume report which followed this exhaustive research, Women and Trade Unions in Eleven Industrialized Countries, made its appearance, along with Working Women in Japan: Discrimination, Resistance and Reform, and The Most Difficult Revolution: Women and Trade Unions, treasures all for anyone interested in comparative labor relations.

In 1983, which coincided with Alice's own 80th year, ILR celebrated her birthday by hosting an international conference on "Women Workers in Fifteen Countries" featuring speakers from the countries in which Alice had conducted her research. And in the years following, Alice Cook dedicated herself and her still remarkable energies to the study of comparable worth, and wrote two casebooks
on the subject. Her research played an important role in public policy formulation and was the subject of a number of ILR Extension Conferences in which she was the lead speaker. Following the pattern of her youth, she continued to participate in summer schools for women workers as a teacher and speaker. And she found a winter home at the University of Hawai'i's Industrial Relations Center, where, working at her computer, she turned out numerous articles, and finally many chapters in her autobiography.

Over the years, Alice Cook inspired and mentored thousands of students, trade unionists, and colleagues with her active mind, her interest in everything human, and her good and graceful spirit. She leaves a rich legacy for the next century.

Lois Gray, Francine Herman, Jennie Farley
Cornell Professor Emeritus W. Donald Cooke, 89, died peacefully at home on September 20, 2007. Don, as all knew him, had a remarkable Cornell career that covered the full academic gamut of teaching, research and administration.

Don was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 15, 1918. He joined Cornell in 1951 and advanced quickly through the ranks. When he came to Cornell, he led the effort to modernize analytical chemistry with spectroscopic, electrochemical, and chromatographic techniques. His productive 15 years of research yielded more than 35 publications, but during this time, he became Associate Dean of Arts and Sciences. He then was Dean of the Graduate School for a decade, and finally spent 15 years as Vice President for Research and Advanced Studies. He was an active member of the Cornell University Senate, Acting Provost, Acting Chairman of the Chemistry Department, and Director of the Occupational Health and Safety Program during its formative years. During all this, he continued an active teaching role, even past his retirement in 1987. Outside of Cornell, Don served on boards at several institutes and universities.

Don’s early childhood was reasonably comfortable, but it fell apart with the 1929-1939 Depression. At one point, his extended family of eight lived day-to-day off the waitress tips of his sister, the only one with a job. Although Don has described himself as a lackadaisical student, St. Joseph’s College saw enough promise to offer him deferred tuition and a job to pay for his study materials. After he graduated in 1940, he stayed on a year to work off his tuition and then spent a year at the Hanshaw Chemical Company as an analytical chemist. He joined the U.S. Army Air Force as a Private and was sent to MIT for a year to study Meteorology. After
serving three years in the European Theater, he was discharged with the rank of Major. He served at General Eisenhower’s headquarters and helped with tactical weather forecasts including the Normandy D-Day invasion.

Don was a highly skilled poker player and on the return trip home he made enough money to afford a diamond ring and get married to his childhood sweetheart, June. His love of poker continued throughout his career and he played several games a month that continued until a few weeks before his death. Don founded the Cayuga Poker Society, and beginning in 1992, he published a monthly newsletter that in addition to poker announcements included unusual stories about everything from sports to politics. He was fascinated by stories about probabilities.

After his marriage in 1946, he entered graduate school at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his M.S. degree in 1948 and his Ph.D. degree in 1949. He then studied at Princeton University with Professor N.H. Furman for one year as a National Research Council Postdoctoral Fellow and another year as a Eugene Higgins Fellow. Up until WWII, almost all of Analytical Chemistry used “gravimetric” and “volumetric” techniques, weighing a precipitate or titrating solution. Furman was a pioneer in the new instrumentation revolution, such as with “potentiometric” titrations, but Don took a far broader view at Cornell. His research exploited the analytical potential of new methods then used almost entirely in industry such as nuclear magnetic resonance, infrared, atomic absorption, and flame spectroscopy, and polarography and gas chromatography. This revolution was so complete by the mid-60s that several other major Chemistry Departments closed their Analytical Chemistry sections.

Don’s extraordinary life experiences only hint at his character. He is remembered for his integrity, his genuine humility, and his ability to understand and respect the viewpoints of others from all walks of life. Not surprisingly, Don had a special gift with people. During the turbulent student unrest in the 1960s and 1970s, he negotiated with student leaders, and despite being on opposite sides, he
afforded them the same respect and, indeed, remained in contact with several of them in later years.

After the death of Don’s beloved wife, June, to whom he was married for 60 years, his health faded rapidly. His brother, Edward; two daughters, Catherine and Ann; four sons, W.D. Cooke, Jr., Peter, Christopher and Timothy; and nine grandchildren survive him.

All who knew Don will miss him.

Fred McLafferty, Chairperson; Ben Widom, Charles Wilcox
Terrill (Terry) A. Cool

August 18, 1936 – March 5, 2012

Terrill A. Cool, Professor Emeritus of Applied and Engineering Physics, passed away on March 5, 2012. Born in Boulder, Colorado in 1936, he received his B.Sc. in physics from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1961, and his doctorate in plasma physics from the California Institute of Technology in 1965. He came to Cornell as an Assistant Professor immediately after receiving his doctorate.

Terry’s early research in the late 1960’s and early 1970’s involved the development of atomic, molecular and chemical lasers. In particular, he and his students discovered the first purely chemical laser, a device capable of operating independently of any external energy source. Over the years Terry worked extensively in the areas of molecular energy transfer and applications of laser spectroscopy to problems in chemical physics. His research over the past decade involved studies of flame chemistry of oxygenated fuels and fuel additives that have been proposed as clean burning alternatives to hydrocarbon fuels derived from petroleum. Terry and his co-workers utilized laser based techniques and synchrotron radiation photo-ionization mass spectrometry to study laboratory flames that were chosen to reveal specific underlying reaction mechanisms. The
data obtained have been used to develop and test kinetic models of combustion chemistry, and have resulted in improved models for the combustion of major classes of modern fuels and fuel blends, including bio-fuels. Terry has published more than 120 papers in scholarly journals and books. His work on identifying enols as common intermediates in hydrocarbon combustion was featured on the cover of Science magazine, one of the most prestigious scientific journals.

From September 1978 through June 1979, Terry served as Acting Director of Applied and Engineering Physics, and for many years taught A&EP/ENGRD 2640, a highly successful course titled “Computer Design Instrumentation” that he continuously developed and upgraded. Under Terry’s direction, thirty graduate students received their Ph.D.s.

Terry was a Fellow of the American Physical Society, and the Optical Society of America, and in 2005 received the David A. Shirley award from the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. For many years Terry was a consultant to the NASA Langley Research Center, Rohm and Haas Co., United Aircraft Research Laboratory, and the Harry Diamond Research Laboratories.

Terry was an avid sportsman, and his love of the outdoors was evident throughout his life. He enjoyed camping in the Adirondacks, loved to hike in the mountains of Oregon and Colorado, swim and boat on Cayuga Lake where he built his house, and was known to cross-country ski in winter under conditions that were not for the faint of heart. His Cornell colleague and next-door neighbor of twenty years, Ed Wolf, recalls that the Cools have beautiful, rambunctious English Springer Spaniel dogs, and the Wolfs have beautiful shade and dwarf conifer gardens - not a good mix. But no words about boundaries were ever exchanged during Ed’s and Terry’s many back yard discussions of Cornell and their orthogonal views on politics. One day, a very attractive black ornamental fence began to appear on the far side of the bank of a small stream that separates their homes - it could have been in the middle of the stream at the property line and the two neighbors could
have shared the cost. It took Terry more than a month to install the fence behind which the dogs now reside. This exemplifies Terry’s direct, friendly, altruistic, and matter of fact approach to problem solving and to life. He leaves an admirable model for both.

Terry was very devoted to his family, his wife Nancy, his daughters Cheryl, Celeste, and Laurie, his stepsons Jim and Matthew Merod, and his nine grandchildren.

Vaclav (Val) Kostroun, Chairperson; Nils Hansen, Edward Wolf
Barbara Hope Cooper, a leader in surface science and the first woman to be appointed a Professor of Physics at Cornell University, died of lung cancer on August 7, 1999 in Ithaca, New York.

Born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania on September 1, 1953, Barbara graduated from Cornell in 1976 with a B.A. degree in Physics and went on to earn a Ph.D. degree in Physics from Caltech in 1982. She remained at Caltech as a Postdoctoral Fellow until 1983, when Cornell's Physics Department recruited her to be an Assistant Professor. She became a full Professor in 1965.

Barbara is best known for innovative experimental studies of the scattering and trapping of low-energy ions at metallic surfaces. She began as a novice in this research field in 1983, with an empty laboratory and relatively little support, but within a few short years she had created one of the leading laboratories. She and her students designed and built a versatile ion scattering apparatus that could operate at ion energies from 10 to 1000 eV. With this apparatus, detailed information about the scattering potentials, energy transfer processes, scattering mechanisms, and the role of surface adsorbates was obtained from measurements and simulation of the energy and angular distribution of alkali and oxygen ions scattered from copper (100) and (110) surfaces.

She obtained particularly important results from scattering processes in which electron transfer occurred when the ion was near the surface. In addition to carrying out the experiments, she launched a parallel program in large-scale trajectory simulation using accurate potentials and systematically incorporating many-body effects. This initiative gradually led to a new understanding of the role of correlation effects in charge transfer processes and to a far deeper appreciation of these inherently complex dynamical phenomena.
More recently, Barbara extended her research program to investigate the manner in which low-energy ion bombardment affects the erosion and growth of metal surfaces and in thin film deposition. She used an *in situ* scanning tunneling microscope to gain atomic-resolution images coupled to real time and *in situ* synchrotron x-ray scattering to gain low-angle diffraction data for the surface structure during ion bombardment. She was able to observe pattern formation during sputtering of a gold surface and then to probe the competition between roughening and smoothing mechanisms during sputtering and annealing.

Throughout her career, Barbara had a keen eye for potential technological opportunities resulting from her research. However, always closest to her heart was a deep devotion to fundamental science. She was a superb research supervisor and successfully guided a dozen students through their Doctorates at Cornell.

Her impact went far beyond her own research group. In recent years, her scientific leadership talent for organizing large, diverse groups was increasingly vital to two of Cornell's multidisciplinary research centers, the Cornell Center for Materials Research (CCMR) and the Cornell High-Energy Synchrotron Source (CHESS). She was also a key leader in an initiative now under way to build a new facility at Cornell's CHESS that will provide a unique, dedicated x-ray facility for materials research.

Barbara's talents were widely recognized in the national and international physics communities. She received a Presidential Young Investigator Award from the National Science Foundation (1985-89), and faculty development awards from IBM and AT&T. She received the American Physical Society's Maria Goeppert-Mayer Award in 1992.

A truly dedicated teacher, she worked to develop more hands-on investigation of fundamental scientific concepts in several introductory physics courses at Cornell. Her eight-year-old daughter, Katie, inspired her to take a special interest in educational
outreach programs introducing elementary school students to the wonders of science.

Barbara will be enduringly remembered for her dedication to science, her quiet and effective leadership skills, and her insight and courage to invent and develop new experimental methods. Her untimely death continues to affect all of us who had the great privilege of knowing her.

_Douglas Fitchen, Wilson Ho, Neil Ashcroft_
John Farnsworth Cornman
January 22, 1913 - January 6, 1998

John Farnsworth Cornman, Professor Emeritus of Ornamental Horticulture at Cornell University, died Tuesday, January 6, 1998, at the age of 84 in Ithaca, New York. He retired in 1973 after a 37-year affiliation with the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. His spouse, Frances Davis, died on June 6, 1998. John and Frances are survived by their sons and daughters-in-law: David and Nancy Cornman of Pittsford, New York; Peter and Geraldine Cornman of Bonita Springs, Florida; and Stephen and Deborah Cornman of St. Augustine, Florida; two grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

John was born January 22, 1913, in Shelby, Ohio, and attended elementary school in Ohio and New York. John and Frances both grew up in Valois, New York on the shores of Seneca Lake. The Watkins Review and Express, reporting John's death, noted that he had been raised "in the big white house on the corner of Route 414 and Lake Street in Valois." Residents still refer to it as "the Cornman house". John designed a garden on the property for his parents during his college years. John and Frances both graduated from Watkins Glen High School and from Cornell University. John received his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1947. His doctoral thesis was considered a major contribution to the taxonomy of the genus Juniperus.

Before and during his college days, he worked as a landscape foreman, an estate head gardener, a horticulturist with the United States Golf Association Green Section, and an instructor at Cornell University.

He served with the United States Naval Air Training Command, United States Bureau of Aeronautics, as an Agronomist. He returned to Cornell in January 1946 as an Instructor in Ornamental Horticulture, and was promoted to Assistant Professor in April 1947,
Associate Professor in July 1950, and Professor in July 1957. In the early years of his career, his major effort was directed toward teaching, research and extension in woody ornamentals and other plant materials. During the latter part, his responsibilities were in turfgrass management and, there were times in between when he covered all of these areas, which spoke well of his dedication to the university. Characteristically, John did it all without fanfare!

Perhaps Professor Cornman's principal interest was in turfgrass management and he was instrumental in developing this newly emerging field at Cornell. Teaching, research, and extension activities in turfgrass management were started under his direction in 1940. Initially shared with instruction in woody plant materials, these efforts became a full-time responsibility in 1961. Some of his many contributions included: assisting in the formation of the New York State Turfgrass Association; the planning and development of twenty-six annual Cornell Turfgrass Conferences; the preparation, publication and the editing of the monthly New York State Turfgrass Bulletin; undergraduate and graduate instruction in the principles of turfgrass management; the establishment of turfgrass research and extension demonstration plots at Cornell and in Nassau County, Long Island; and the preparation of the annual Cornell Recommendations for Turfgrass Pest Control and Cultural Management; as well as numerous other articles and extension publications on turfgrass culture and maintenance.

Cornell Extension Bulletin 922, Home Lawns, authored by Professor Cornman, was for many years requested in greater numbers than any other Cornell extension publication. Picture Clues for Turfgrass Problems, also a Cornell extension publication, was one of the first field guides for diagnosing turfgrass problems. His special research interests were the selective control of turfgrass weeds, especially crabgrass and Veronica filiformis, thatch control in turfgrass, and new cultivar evaluation for New York State conditions. These continuing activities have provided the turfgrass professional and the consumer alike with pertinent and reliable information that has contributed significantly to improved culture and maintenance of turfgrass in New York State.
Professor Cornman was a familiar figure to extension field staff and audiences through the years as he traveled the meeting circuit and in other ways served as a resource person in home lawn, golf course and athletic field management, and in commercial sodgrass production. His quick wit and intolerance of the unnecessary was greatly appreciated by all.

Teaching of undergraduates and graduate students and of extension audiences was John's forte. He was a well-recognized authority in both plant materials and turfgrass science and had solid experience working in these fields. He brought his knowledge and experience to bear in his instruction in a most effective way. His lectures were beautifully illustrated with slides as well as with specimen materials, and were generously spiced with his bright and colorful humor.

He was a master of wit and understatement whether in the lecture room or the coffee room. His colleagues eagerly anticipated his succinct assessments of the most recent faculty meeting, committee session or local or national news development. John was convinced that meetings were the work of the devil!! His astuteness and insight enabled him to cut through to the heart of matters, to analyze the situation and to come to his conclusion on the necessary course of action long before others had finished debating the issue. He often left meetings early with a witty quip to the effect that "we beat this issue to death an hour ago!"

John took to the field with his courses. His excursions to the Rochester, New York and Washington, D.C. parks, gardens and even cemeteries, to introduce students to the rare as well as common plants and to show them an especially ancient or special specimen were great adventures as well as effective learning opportunities. His wit and humor again made these especially enjoyable events.

A major interest of John's was the development of the Cornell Plantations, the arboretum, botanical garden and natural preserves of the university. As a plant materials specialist, John saw the development of the university's living plant collections as essential for his as well as for other plant science courses and outreach
programs. He served as Director of Cornell Plantations from 1947-52 at a time when the unit was a loosely organized patchwork of university lands and limited plant collections assigned for administration to the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. John had a permanent staff of one, Raymond Patno, his superintendent of operations. John and Ray, working with a few temporary staff, made considerable progress in forging Plantations into a more organized and functional unit. John served as Director in addition to his otherwise full-time responsibilities.

John Cornman was a member of the American Society of Agronomy, Weed Science Society of America, International Turfgrass Society, and the honorary societies Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi. He was honored in 1979 by the New York State Turfgrass Association with the Citation of Merit for "dedication and for his 33 years of service to Cornell University and the turfgrass industry in New York State."

Professor John Cornman is remembered by alumni for his fierce independence, his stinging yet refreshing wit, and his concern for the quality of undergraduate instruction. Turfgrass professionals still remember and admire John for his no-nonsense, to-the-point approach to turfgrass technology. His insistence that all recommendations be based on sound science and research brought him great industry respect. John was proud of Cornell and frequently spoke of "the Hill" when discussing the university.

John Cornman will be remembered as a pioneer turfgrass scientist and teacher, a faculty member who truly appreciated and served well his students, and a friend whose wit and wisdom helped us all keep our perspective.

George L. Good, A. Martin Petrovic, Carl F. Gortzig
Dale R. Corson

April 5, 1914 – March 31, 2012

Dale Raymond Corson was a man of extraordinary accomplishments and profound human understanding. His bright mind, coupled with his reputation for genuine humility and personal integrity, enabled him to deal with complex, politically-charged matters, and these characteristics were vital to his success when Dale became president of Cornell University during a period of unprecedented campus turbulence. His habit of carefully recording details in his notebook during his physics experiments carried over to his leadership roles. When Dale made a commitment he kept it, down to the last detail.

As a child in rural Kansas, Dale was attracted to physics as an intellectual pursuit and as a career. He pursued that vision through the grim years of the Great Depression while earning degrees at the College of Emporia (A.B.), University of Kansas (M.A.), and University of California at Berkeley (Ph.D.) After becoming a postdoctoral fellow at Berkeley, he participated in the creation and use of a particle accelerator in Ernest O. Lawrence’s laboratory. Using the new accelerator, Dale and associates Ken MacKenzie and Emilio Segre placed a new element – astatine – on the periodic table and measured its chemical properties.
When World War II engulfed Europe, Lawrence summoned Dale to join the MIT Radiation Lab to work on a top-secret military project, the development of airborne radar systems. Dale played a vital role in the operational deployment of radar technology by helping to work out in London, during some of the worst months of the Nazi aerial blitz, vital cooperation between the hitherto independent British and U.S. laboratories. He was assigned to continue his work on radar as a military advisor in the newly built Pentagon. From there Dale went to Los Alamos, where he led in the creation of Sandia National Laboratory, now the largest of 700 national laboratories. Following the launch of Sputnik in 1957, he served on the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, which recommended the creation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Dale was among a group of eminent physicists, which included Hans Bethe and Robert Wilson, to join the Cornell faculty after the war. His first research assignment was in the design, construction, and early operation of the 300-MeV synchrotron, Cornell’s first electron accelerator. It was also one of the first synchrotrons to operate successfully, and a precursor to the famous Wilson Synchrotron Laboratory. Undergraduate teaching was a priority for him, and he collaborated in writing a well-known physics text. Dale became full professor in 1952. In recognition of his great skills in teaching, research, and administration, Dale was elevated to chair of the Physics Department in 1956.

In 1959, he was appointed dean of the College of Engineering. Such rapid advancement has been known to make people imperious, but Dale stayed true to his sensible Midwest roots. He was aware, for example, that some college faculty members questioned whether he even qualified as a “real” engineer—and he conceded the point.

“There was no logic at all to my choice as the dean of the Engineering College,” he once recalled. “I was a last minute substitute after the prime candidate, whom I had helped recruit, withdrew.” As dean, Dale effectively pushed for the integration of the sub units of the various departments, interdisciplinary relationships in the college, and the principle that engineering
faculty should have some experience in industry. After winning a multi-million-dollar grant from the Ford Foundation for the college, he transformed parts of the curriculum and gave graduate research new emphasis and resources. With great foresight, he also nurtured interest in the use of the digital computer, then just beginning to show its potential.

Dale became university provost in 1963, at the request of the new president, James Perkins, and in that capacity he successfully addressed a wide range of issues, including substantially strengthening the library system to helping develop the Arecibo telescope in Puerto Rico. He also gathered the biological science programs, which were dispersed among multiple colleges, to form the Division of Biological Sciences, thereby fostering greater synergy among the departments at Cornell.

President Perkins assigned to Dale the task of increasing Cornell’s diversity. With volatile national political debates over such issues as the Vietnam War and civil rights as backdrops, the university rapidly increased its enrollment of students of color. These students brought with them a commitment to making their own voices heard within the academic community and a sense of urgency about doing it. They encountered faculty and other groups just as committed to changing the campus by consensus and by non-violent means. In April 1969, the increasingly embittered confrontation climaxed with the takeover of Cornell’s student union by African-American students. President Perkins resigned the following month.

The task of settling the differences and restoring peace fell to Dale, first as interim president, then as president. During the crisis, Dale had successfully insisted that it be handled without the intervention of squads of police and others from around the state who had gathered in downtown Ithaca for such an intervention. He had positioned himself to make decisions that were both well-informed and courageous. Dale had become one of the few persons who remained (and over the next 43 years would remain) close to African-American student leaders, while continuing to have the trust and cooperation of those who strongly opposed the Straight
takeover. Noted alumni were alienated by the crisis, but they overwhelmingly supported Dale’s policies as the campus slowly returned to its usual teaching and research schedules, despite the growing, sometimes violent, national protests which were demanding an historic transformation of civil rights and an end to the Vietnam War.

In later years, Dale reflected on that period with wry good humor: “I was never actually inaugurated. Instead there was an investiture at Commencement following my first year in office. . . . There were demonstrations and disruptions and two attempts to take over the microphone. [Professor] Morris Bishop made international news when he bent the [University Mace] jabbing the protestors in the ribs. Those were the days!”

It was Cornell’s good fortune that the new president was universally trusted. Dale patiently consulted with all sides and made it clear that he understood what was said. John Marcham, editor of the Cornell Alumni News, observed in July 1977 that Dale “was known . . . as someone who could figure out the real end result and price of carrying out a flowery educational principle. Not only had he thought it out in his head, but he probably also made note of it in the little notebook he always seemed to have with him. As a consequence, when he said something was possible, members of the university community knew it was in fact possible. . . . Factions which distrusted one another would allow his administration the time to knit back together the fabric of a torn institution.”

Dale served Cornell as president from 1969 to 1977. Throughout those years he was acutely aware of the need to balance the university’s budget (even during a period of high inflation), and of the increasing demands on the colleges, while at the same time he emphasized the danger these needs would pose for controlling student tuition. The record shows that it was he who insisted on dispensing with a formal inauguration in favor of a much less costly Investiture. Perhaps because of his own appreciation of the value of access to higher education, Dale worked hard over many years to keep Cornell financially affordable.
He also continued to nurture fundamental programmatic changes. Dale worked with William Gordon to create Cornell’s Center for Radio Physics and Space Research; with Don Greenberg to develop the emerging field of computer graphics; and with Henri Sack, Robert Sproull, and James Krumhansl to form what is now the Cornell Center for Materials Research, a highly successful and widely copied model for university-based, multidisciplinary research. Dale also provided institutional support for Africana Studies, water resources, Women’s Studies, and for the Humanities in general.

Retiring from the presidency in 1977, he agreed to stay on as chancellor, much to the delight of his successor. Dale concentrated on the Cornell Medical College in New York City, which was experiencing financial and administrative difficulties, and thus freed the new president to focus more on the Ithaca campus. Dale also prepared a thoughtful analysis of long-term issues facing higher education during those two years.

After 1979, Dale served on a number of National Academy/National Research Council committees. He formed the Government-University-Industry Roundtable, which continues to promote communication among national leaders. He led United States higher education scientific exchanges with Japan and a newly opening China. Dale shaped what became a 10-year-long World Bank effort that generated $2 billion of low- or no-interest loans to help bring leading Chinese universities back from the near-abyss of the Cultural Revolution. In 1982, he chaired a landmark National Academy of Sciences study, now known as “The Corson Report,” that was a stringently argued protest against increased secrecy in government-funded science. National Academy of Sciences president Frank Press said of Dale’s service, “The nation is in your debt.” For this and other contributions, he received the Public Welfare Medal from the NAS. Dale was also elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 1981 and was awarded its Arthur M. Bueche Award for national service in science and technology policy.
Dale enjoyed excellent health and was mentally alert to the end of his nearly 98 years, characteristics that he attributed to good family genetics. He was married to Nellie Griswold Corson for more than 73 years, and together they raised four talented and accomplished children. In their senior years, Dale and Nellie lived in Kendal at Ithaca, a retirement and continuing care facility Dale had been a leader in establishing, and which is adorned by many of his professional quality photographs. He continued to meet with colleagues, as well as alumni and other friends from around the world, while he remained closely in touch with the university to which he devoted his life.

As a young physicist and after 1979 as a distinguished international figure, Dale played crucial roles in shaping the post-1930s revolution that occurred in international science. As chair, dean, and provost, he was a seminal figure in creating a university that met the high, and highly complex, demands of a rapidly changing postwar world. As Cornell’s president, Dale was indispensable in restoring a settled yet vibrant campus that could return to carrying out successfully the unique mission enunciated by its founders.

Maury Tigner, Chairperson; Frank Rhodes, Walter LeFeber
Dr. Robert H. Crawford died in Phoenix, Arizona at age 73. He was an Associate Professor in the Department of Communication Arts, now Communication, in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences from 1967-81.

Educated at the University of California at Berkeley (B.A., 1951), and at Syracuse University (M.A., 1953; Ph.D., 1967), Dr. Crawford was engaged in publication, consulting, and distribution of publications in missionary Christian church organizations in Indonesia and the Philippines. This experience and background proved invaluable as he guided and advised overseas graduate students in their careers during his time at Cornell. He was faculty advisor to a majority of the foreign and minority students in the department during his tenure. He coordinated graduate studies in communication, including recruitment, admissions, financial aid, graduation requirements and liaison with the graduate school with an exemplary attention and concern for the best interests of the students and the department.

Other responsibilities in the department included extensive teaching of graduate and undergraduate students. Courses included communication in developing nations, news and science writing, communication history and mass media. In addition to teaching and advising, from 1971-74, Dr. Crawford developed and directed the Communication Specialists for Population Affairs (COSPA) program, designed to provide graduate training for use in family planning, population education and related efforts. His students from this program have gone on to useful careers worldwide, and current research projects in the department reflect these early beginnings in an important field.
As the Master of Professional Studies degree was developed in the college in the 1970s, he served the college on the committee and task force charged with setting standards and making recommendations for a new, practical approach to graduate study for those already active in professional fields. At the university level, he served as a member of the Faculty Council of Representatives, and on the Rural Development Committee of the Center for International Studies.

Dr. Crawford’s international consulting assignments ranged widely, and included those with the World Health Organization, the Population Information Field Services Program and the East-West Communication Institute.

When he left Cornell in 1981 and moved to California, he became an independent communication consultant, working with students who needed assistance in completing their graduate studies. He is survived by his wife, Alice; daughter, Donna March; sons, Paul, James and Steven; and 14 grandchildren. He will be remembered as a person of strong convictions and missionary zeal in his dedication to help others.

*Chester H. Freeman, Jane E. Hardy, Russell D. Martin*
Dr. Willard F. Crosier, a world leader in seed pathology and a Professor Emeritus at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York, died following a long illness.

Willard was born in Juanita, Nebraska. He was awarded an A.B. degree from the University of Kansas in 1927 and a Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1932. His Ph.D. research on late blight of potato was considered a major advance in the study of this disease. His active career at Cornell spanned 43 years before his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1970. He authored or co-authored about 250 scientific articles in the fields of chemistry, entomology, mycology, plant pathology and seed technology. He was especially well known for his research into the detection and control of seed borne diseases. He served in numerous capacities in the field of seed technology, including chairing the Research Committee of the Association of Official Seed Analysts and editor of the Proceedings of that Association. He helped to organize the International Seed Pathology Congress in 1958 that was held in Cambridge, England. In addition, Willard served continuously as chair or co-chair of the Committee of Detection of Seedborne Diseases of the International Seed Testing Association from 1937 until his retirement in 1970. He enjoyed several sabbatical leaves in the important seed production areas in Idaho and Virginia and a three-month leave during which he attended the Tenth Congress of the International Seed Testing Association in Ireland and visited the best known seed testing stations in Europe.

During the 1940s, Willard was a member of Company K, the New York State Guard and served as its last commanding officer in 1947-48. He was Director of Civilian Protection in the town of Waterloo.
and trustee of Waterloo School District number 5. He was a member of the Board of Education of the Waterloo Central School District from 1973-77.

Following his retirement, he was employed as a caseworker with the Department of Social Services in Seneca County, as a substitute teacher, and a Fayette town assessor. Crosier was very active in promoting the cause of senior citizens in Seneca County and in the State of New York. He was elected to the state Senior Citizens Action Council where he served on the Constitution and Bylaws committees. He served in Seneca County as president of the Senior Citizens Action Council, was chairman of the board of the Seneca County Senior Center, member of the Seneca County Nutrition Advisory Council Board, and treasurer of the Seneca County Senior Center. For his efforts on behalf of seniors, Willard was named Seneca County Senior Citizen of the year in 1981.

His wife of 67 years, the former Lucille Maude Guilfus, three children, seven grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren survived him. He also was survived by a sister, two nieces and two nephews.

Throughout his long life, Willard never outgrew his love of the earth and the beauty of and bounty brought forth from planting seeds.

_Nathan Peck, Morrill Vittum, Gary Harman_
Born June 29, 1911 at Newport, Rhode Island, Natalie D. Crowe graduated from the University of Rhode Island in 1932 with a Bachelor of Science degree, and graduated from Cornell University in 1934 with a Master of Science degree. Professor Crowe joined the College of Human Ecology staff as an Assistant Professor and a Cornell Cooperative Extension Leader–Home Economics on March 1, 1967, after having served previously as an Extension Educator in Suffolk, Chenango, Erie, and Cortland Counties. As an Extension Leader/Program Coordinator, she contributed significantly to statewide programs by providing leadership for new program development, implementation and evaluation. She retired as an Associate Professor and was named Professor Emeritus in 1977.

As Chairman of a Human Resources Program Unit in Cooperative Extension, she provided insightful leadership in identifying critical human needs. Her influence at the college, with other state agencies, and in stimulating effective county level programs resulted in significantly increased college and community efforts to improve the support systems that serve children and their families in the State. She received United States Department of Agriculture Special Needs funding to initiate a Family Day Care program in the Hempstead area of Nassau County as well as funding from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to make it a statewide initiative.

Professor Crowe served on numerous college committees and as Secretary to the College Faculty from 1968-70. She worked with Cooperative Extension educators in 18 Western New York counties who drew on the resources of the College of Human Ecology for outreach programming with adults and youth. For nine years, she chaired a faculty committee organizing a major public information/relation tool for the college: an annual N.Y.S. Fair exhibit highlighting a major emphasis of the college. Some 25,000
to 30,000 people visited these exhibits yearly including key
decision-makers from local and state governments and Cornell
University alumni. Professor Crowe edited, On the Extension Line,
a major monthly house organ from campus staff to Cooperative
Extension educators in the state. Her systematic, analytic eye for the
pertinent and the relevant was evident in the quality and usefulness
of the publication.

In 1974, Professor Crowe was recognized for her leadership in
human resources programming when she was awarded a certificate
of high achievement by Epsilon Sigma Phi, an honorary society of
extension workers. She was a member of the New York State and
National Associations of Extension Home Economists, the Business
and Professional Women of Cortland County, American Association
of University Women, Phi Kappa Phi, and Pi Lamda Theta. In
addition, she was a lifetime member of the Parent Teachers
Association, a member of the National Council on Family Relations,
and a member of the Day Care and Child Development Council of
America.

Natalie Crowe, age 88, died April 25, 2000 at her residence on
Union Street, Dryden, New York. Survivors include her children,
Margaret C. (Richard) Taylor ’63, of Sandy Hook, Connecticut;
William C.F. (Jan) Crowe, of Overland Park, Kansas; and Barbara
C. Babin, of Denver, Colorado; and seven grandchildren. Two
daughters predeceased her: Mary Judith Crowe and Linda Crowe
Kelly.

Ethel W. Samson, Bettie Lee Yerka, Lucinda A. Noble
Donald Cullen, Professor Emeritus at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, was 89 when he died last year. Don’s undergraduate work at Hobart College was interrupted by service as a torpedo officer aboard a destroyer in the Pacific during World War II. After graduating from Hobart in 1947, he spent a year in graduate study in sociology at the University of Chicago before transferring to the School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR School) where he earned an M.S. in 1949 and a Ph.D. in 1953. During that time, Don was an Instructor in the School of Business at St. Bonaventure University. Don became an Assistant Professor at ILR in 1953, an Associate Professor in 1958, and a Full Professor in 1966. He became Professor Emeritus upon his retirement in 1990 after what ILR School Dean David Lipsky described as “many years of distinguished and dedicated service to the ILR School.”

Don’s textbook, The Labor Sector, was used in classrooms across the country and he was a nationally respected expert on collective
bargaining in the construction industry. Among his scholarly articles, “The Interindustry Wage Structure,” which appeared in the prestigious *American Economic Review*, was described by an ILR Faculty Review Committee in 1966 as “one of the most significant contributions to labor economics in the post-war period and one of the most frequently cited articles in the field.” Don’s publications concerning the Taft-Hartley Act and national emergency disputes and his monograph on *National Emergency Strikes* remain the standard works on the subject.

In addition to his research, Don shouldered more than his share of required course teaching. Although he taught a wide range of courses at the graduate and undergraduate levels, Don was a preeminent teacher of collective bargaining, considered then the capstone course in the ILR curriculum. His teaching was distinguished by his thorough preparation and organization of content, high academic standards, and a lively and humorous style that engaged and challenged his students.

Two members of this committee were undergraduate students in Don’s collective bargaining course. One remembers writing a 90-page paper on collective bargaining in the steel industry for his course. He also remembers that Don was “very fussy” about student papers and graded them meticulously on style as well as content. The other recalled keeping his notes from that class for many years until he became depressed reading Don’s critical comments on his answers to exam questions.

Don also taught extensively for union and management groups in the ILR School’s Extension Division. He was regarded as one of the best and most effective Extension program teachers.

The outstanding quality of Don’s research and teaching was matched by his many other accomplishments, all of which contributed positively to the reputation of the ILR School. He served for many years as a mediator, factfinder, and arbitrator in the public and private sectors. He was a member of the labor arbitration panels of the American Arbitration Association, the Federal Mediation and
Conciliation Service, the New York State Public Employment Relations Board, and the New York State Mediation Board. (Don’s mediation skills, a colleague remembered, enabled him to raise a sensitive topic in an inoffensive way.) Don was also a Senior Staff Economist for the President’s Council of Economic Advisers. In addition, for a period of over 36 years, Don served as Assistant Editor, Associate Editor, and Editor of the *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*.

One colleague who was Associate Editor during Don’s Editorship considers him “the best editor of a social science journal of all time:”

He [Don] frequently wrote 10 or 15 page letters to authors that included a line-by-line critique of their work, and he devoted endless hours to working with authors to improve the logic and clarity of their papers…He was always a gentleman and dealt with people in a polite and considerate fashion. But I am sure I am not the only one who felt at least a little bit annoyed when Don very politely pointed out the flaws in my thinking. The lessons Don taught me about logic, clear thinking and writing have served me well over my entire career.

Another member of this committee referred to Don as an extraordinary editor who essentially rewrote every paper that was published while he was Editor of the *ILRR*. Don’s treatment of this committee member’s own manuscripts had him “grinding [his] teeth wondering how he could dare to change” what he had written. He concluded, however, that his manuscripts were much better as the result of Don’s editorial work. Fittingly, Don would often cite the following lines from H.G. Wells:

No passion in the world,
No love or hate,
Is equal to the passion
To alter someone else’s draft.
Don’s dedication of so much time and energy to being Editor of the ILRR is responsible, in many ways, for the Review’s being recognized today as the leading journal in industrial relations. Another committee member, who was also Associate Editor during Don’s tenure, points out, as a measure of Don’s time commitment, that Don had one Associate Editor and a Managing Editor whereas today there are two Editors, five Associate Editors, and a Book Review Editor.

Don loved the theater. His retirement gift from ILR included season tickets for him and his beloved wife Jacqueline to a theater in Rochester. He must have sensed the humor and the admiration of his colleagues when he was told that he had to use some form of identification at the theater because ILR had purchased the tickets at the senior citizen rate.

As a young professor at Cornell, Don was a member of a Trumansburg car pool that included four other distinguished ILR professors: Bob Ferguson, John McConnel, Duncan MacIntyre, and Bill Whyte. During these daily rides, Don and his colleagues developed a spirit of camaraderie that carried over not only to work but to the squash and tennis courts and to what Don referred to as ILR’s Old Men’s League in various sports, including softball. Don recalled getting due respect on the squash court after accidentally inflicting a three-stitch cut above MacIntyre’s eye. His car pool colleagues were quick to point out that, although Don’s brother Bob was a member of the football coaching staff at Cornell, the connection did not get Don or them free tickets. The experiences of the long-ago car pool is a reminder of the many dimensions of memories and of life and, in Don’s case, of the enormous and positive influence he had not only on the School of Industrial and Labor Relations but also on the lives of so many of his colleagues at Cornell.

*James Gross, Chair; John Burton; Ronald Ehrenberg; David Lipsky*
Gordon Joseph Cummings was born in King Ferry, Cayuga County, New York, on April 30, 1919, the son of Peter and Ida Cummings. During Gordon’s formative years, when life in the 1930s of the Great Depression was so difficult and opportunities were limited, Peter Cummings alternated jobs between farming and work in Ithaca; in these alternations, young Gordon attended schools in both locations. These early years in a small upstate community laid the groundwork for a theme that would run through Gordon’s entire life, namely, a love for rural life and the small communities in the state.

The Cummings were Irish and Roman Catholic, and as such exposed to the underside of upstate New York in the 1920s and 1930s. Gordon told of the Ku Klux Klan dumping nails in the road in front of their farm. However, typical of Gordon, he told this straightforwardly, without bitterness, even with a twinkle in his eye.

Gordon graduated from King Ferry High School and immediately enrolled at Cornell University. His university education was interrupted by World War II, during which he was stationed in Okinawa and Japan. He was in Nagasaki, Japan just five days after the atomic bomb destroyed that city. As an agent of the Counter Intelligence Corps, he had close contact with the Japanese people and came to appreciate many aspects of the Japanese and other Southeast Asian cultures. After the war, he returned to Cornell to complete a Bachelor of Science degree in 1948, a Master of Science degree in 1950, and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1954. Immediately after completing his Ph.D. degree, he joined the Department of Rural Sociology in the College of Agriculture as an Assistant Professor with a predominant responsibility in Extension.
The core subject of the more than 50 reports, articles, and papers he would write, dealt with “Leadership in Rural Life,” “How to Identify Policies and Organization to Improve Community Life,” and, near the end of his career, “The Evaluation and Improvement of Health Care in Rural Areas.” One of the many projects in which he participated and of which he was most proud was “Operation Advance.” This work on public policy and public decision-making was joined by Professors Clifford R. Harrington and Edward A. Lutz, and together they prepared discussion guides on topics such as “Community Growth and Development,” “Education and the Future,” “Resources – Land, Water and People,” “The Changing Environment for Living, Work and Play,” and “Managing Community Growth.” Related to these topics, among the courses he taught were those titled “Small Towns,” “Sociology of Leadership,” and “Organization of Rural Health Care.”

His projects were largely implemented through the auspices of the Cornell Cooperative Extension Service. He also served as Department Extension Leader for many years and, along with Professor Robert Polson, on the New York State Citizens Council Field Service Committee. In 1975, he spent his sabbatic leave with the New York State Health Department in Albany, helping to organize Comprehensive Health Planning and community mammogram centers for breast cancer screening. He also served as Chair of the Planning Committee of the Governor’s Health Advisory Council.

Professionally, he was a member of the Rural Sociological Society, the Adult Education Association, and the Community Development Society.

His passion for the local community extended into his retirement years. He became Historian for the town of Genoa, and the village of King Ferry in Cayuga County, and was the first President of the Board of Directors of the Genoa Historical Association. Gordon was President of the Community Development Federation and on the Board of Directors of Blue Cross of Central New York. He was always looking for projects both in his professional and private life.
He used to tell his children the story of two frogs swimming in a bucket of buttermilk, wondering if they could stay afloat. One turned to the other and said, “Please don’t be discouraged brother, one more kick and this stuff will turn to butter.” So it was with his projects: never be discouraged.

After a long marriage he was predeceased by his wife, Jane Powers Cummings, and is survived by son Thomas (Beverly Ludke) of Pittsford, New York; son Gregory of Washington, D.C.; son Daniel (Danielle) of Syracuse, New York; daughter Molly (David Rose) of Rochester, New York; and four grandchildren. At his funeral Mass in King Ferry, they observed that the heart of his life concerned his family; their accounts of “Life with Pop,” were filled with love and affection, and, most of all, with respect. They also recognized that Gordon Cummings loved Cornell as an institution in its variety of activities, and especially its Cooperative Extension program in playing out its role as part of a Land-Grant University, as well as the various communities of people with whom he worked so closely.

Paul R. Eberts, Frank W. Young, Eugene C. Erickson
John F. Cummings

September 3, 1936 - November 3, 1996

John F. Cummings, James Law Professor of Anatomy, played a major role in the College of Veterinary Medicine during his twenty-nine years as a faculty member. In addition to having primary responsibility for teaching histology and organology, an essential body of knowledge for all veterinary students, John mounted a significant research program in and made major contributions to the area of animal models of human neurologic disease. He was responsible for the early and sustained development of ultrastructural technology in the college. He also contributed greatly to the life of the college, at one time or another serving on most of the standing committees of the college and being the Secretary of the College for the last two years of his life.

John was born in Newark, New Jersey, where he lived until age fifteen, at which time he moved to Syracuse, New York. His high school years were spent at Seton Hall Preparatory School in Newark and at Christian Brothers Academy in Syracuse where, according to John, he received the rigorous training in study methods and critical thinking that became cornerstones for his professional life.

In the fall of 1954, John matriculated at Cornell University, where he earned a B.S. degree from the College of Agriculture in 1958, and then D.V.M., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from the College of Veterinary Medicine in 1962, 1963, and 1965, respectively. In 1965, he was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps of the U.S. Army and was assigned to the Department of Neurophysiology, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D.C. The Army granted him an honorary discharge with the rank of Captain in 1967.
John was appointed as Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the College of Veterinary Medicine in 1967 and given primary responsibility for the teaching of histology, organology, and ultrastructure to first year veterinary students. He was promoted to Associate Professor of Anatomy in 1971 and to Professor of Anatomy in 1977.

John's greatest contribution to the College of Veterinary Medicine was as a teacher. Although his primary efforts were directed toward the teaching of microscopic anatomy to first year students, he was a regular contributor to other courses in the curriculum. Scientists around the world looked to John as a valuable source of information on light microscopic and ultrastructural anatomy of domestic animals.

As a teacher of veterinary students, John's standards for excellence were high. He demanded superior performance but strived to help his students achieve it. He always was available to assist the students at any time of the day or night. As much as students lamented his rigorous examinations, they truly respected his goals and efforts; moreover, they knew that they were well-prepared for their professional activities. John's constant "one liner" style of humor and his ability to correlate structure with function and with clinically relevant problems kept the undivided attention of his students.

Throughout his professional career, the goal of John's research was to identify neurological disorders in domestic animals that were models for similar human disorders. He recognized and described a variety of these models that ranged from acute to chronic peripheral neuropathies, to storage diseases due to inherited enzyme deficiencies, to numerous examples of central nervous system axonopathies, to delayed organophosphate intoxication, to muscle disorders, and to motor neuron disease.

There were two diseases in which his studies contributed the most to the understanding of comparable human disease. Early in his career, John described the clinical and pathological basis for
polyradiculoneuritis of dogs (Coonhound paralysis) that was a model for the Landry-Guillian-Barre disease, the most common cause of total paralysis in people. Since 1990, John Cummings led the efforts in the recognition, description, and research of an acquired motor neuron disease in the horse that is a model for the sporadic form of motor neuron disease in people which is known as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) or Lou Gehrig's disease. He made great strides in understanding the cause of this equine disease which had a direct impact on the understanding of the human disorder, and he was actively engaged in these efforts when his untimely death occurred.

John's extensive compilation of publications gave him an international reputation as an outstanding contributor to the knowledge of domestic animal peripheral nerve and motor neuronal disorders. John shared his knowledge enthusiastically and his peers considered him an ideal colleague for collaboration in their scholarly efforts.

John Cummings was one of the most popular and beloved professors at the Veterinary College. He was renown for his brilliant intellect, his wonderful sense of humor, his modesty, and his unrelenting willingness to help others. In 1994, he was honored by being elected Secretary of the Faculty, a position he held until his death. His mastery of the English language and keen sense of humor were greatly appreciated and guaranteed that each monthly edition of the faculty minutes was read by virtually every faculty member.

In 1995, in recognition of the esteem with which he was held by his colleagues for his distinguished career in comparative neurology and neuropathology, John was awarded the endowed title of James Law Professor of Anatomy. He was a member of Phi Zeta, Sigma Xi, Pi Kappa Phi, and Gamma Sigma Delta honor societies. The Cornell University Veterinary College faculty and alumni further honored his memory by dedicating the 1997 Annual Conference as a celebration to his life. This was the first time in the hundred-year history of the college that the Annual Conference was dedicated to an individual.
In addition to the college and the university, John was also devoted to his family, his church, and his community. He spent many hours at Lynah Rink, Cass Park, the Lansing town ball fields, and other athletic venues as his children developed their prowess in hockey, baseball, softball, and other sports. On weekends and summer evenings, he was often in the yard with them, teaching the finer points of several sports. He was involved as well in their scholastic development and expected as much from them as he did from his students. The fruits of his labors shine in the success that each of his children has enjoyed.

John was convinced of the importance of athletics in child development and served for many years as a member and as the chair of the Town of Lansing Athletic Commission. During his tenure, the facilities available for athletic programs in the town were expanded significantly. A strong supporter of Cornell athletics, John frequently could be found at intercollegiate football and basketball games. He also served on the Committee on University-ROTC Relationships. He was a communicant of St. Catherine of Siena Parish, where he served as an usher and in many other capacities for more than twenty years.

John is survived by his wife, Mary Ellen Zolper Cummings; his children, Michael, Daniel, Tara Cummings Zigarelli, Patrick, and Mary Anne; and by six grandchildren.

Alexander deLahunta, Thomas J. Divers, Francis A. Kallfelz
While those in other university departments identify themselves by such names as historian, physicist, or philosopher, members of a law faculty pressed for a professional label are likely to respond with the phrase that David Curtiss personified; he was, through and through, a “law teacher.” He was also a committed citizen of the Law School and University, and a compassionate member of the human community.

David did not plan this career. As his “This I Believe” essay explains he graduated from high school intending to practice law in his small home town next to Lake Ontario, Sodus, New York. Six years later with a Cornell A.B. (’38) and LL.B. (’40) in hand he set off down that path. Only one year later, he was appointed District Attorney of Wayne County, becoming the youngest DA in the state.

David loved to tell two stories about his brief tenure in that office. The first concerned his appointment. The key moment came when he was summoned to Albany to meet with Governor Lehman, who at the time had exclusive appointment authority. David went to Albany much conflicted. The governor was reputed to believe that substantial criminal trial experience was the most important
qualification for this post. David had virtually no criminal law experience and had never tried a criminal case. While he very much wanted the job, his natural instinct and training were to be fully forthcoming. In the interview, the Governor never asked about the subject, and David never volunteered. Reflecting on this, years later, he remarked: “I like to think the citizens of Wayne County did not suffer.” They did not, however, return him to office, electing in his stead a man David viewed as “a top flight lawyer.” After that election, there was, in accordance with Wayne County tradition, a dinner for retiring public officials. The first honoree, who had held the post of county treasurer for most of his adult life, spoke of the need to pass the position on to a “younger” man. David, following, voiced his regret that the voters had seen fit to pass his office on to a “more experienced man.”

Soon thereafter, World War II intervened, forcing David and an entire generation to set aside their best-laid plans. David served in the Navy as an Ensign ultimately rising to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. This unforeseen interruption in his life plan brought him ultimately to the belief that “one can find adventure and splendor” in living with change. For sure, David did and to Cornell’s enduring benefit, his splendid adventure took place here. David taught law with memorable clarity. Sixty years later, a graduate who began his legal studies at Cornell in 1947, during David’s very first year on the faculty, was able to recall quite vividly portions of the course on personal property taught by this young assistant professor, who bounded across campus in a Navy coat. Every individual who ever took criminal law from David can recite, as he often did, Judge Learned Hand’s classic line: “Conspiracy is the darling of the modern prosecutor’s nursery.”

Students of those early years knew David Curtiss in another capacity. As the most junior faculty member, he served as Law School Secretary, which meant among other things that he was the school’s chief admissions and academic officer. During his Cornell adventure, David’s administrative skill, calm and wise judgment, were repeatedly called upon. After his responsibilities as Secretary passed to another, he coordinated the law school’s alumni relations.
for ten years as Secretary Treasurer of the alumni association. Since
the association was then the principal conduit of the school’s
placement assistance, this also entailed overseeing that function.
When a new dean, Gray Thoron, decided to appoint the school’s first
associate dean in 1958, David was the obvious choice. Nor was his
insightful counsel confined to Myron Taylor Hall. David served a
five-year term as university trustee, chairing a crucial committee,
and on the board of the Cornell Research Foundation.

David engaged in law reform, working through the New York Law
Revision Commission then based at the law school and articles on
improving criminal trials and judicial administration. But
throughout he remained dedicated to his teaching. Like others who
entered law teaching in the 1940s and 1950s David was deployed, as
needed, across the entire curriculum. During his first five years,
David taught courses on personal property, real property, future
interests, criminal law, criminal procedure, and mortgages.
Subsequent years extended the list to bills and notes, admiralty, local
government, legislation, arbitration and mediation. However, his
devotion to students extended far beyond the classroom and such
specific topics. As David looked back on his career in 1988 he
identified as his principal source of satisfaction having played a part
“in helping young men and women prepare, not only for the law as
practicing lawyers, but also … for life as citizens”.

David connected with his students – and colleagues and law school
staff – in ways that radiated warmth, respect, and even (his words)
“a special joy.” He regularly inquired of colleagues, former
students, and law school staff about their spouses and children:
“What’s new in the house of ____?” he would ask. And having
asked he would listen and later remember. Let a colleague or a
member of the staff suffer a loss or be afflicted by illness, and he
would reach out.

David Curtiss was in that last faculty cohort for whom retirement
was not a matter of choice but of age. His colleagues and friends
watched with unbounded admiration as he prepared for this next life
change which he could not alter or defer. He launched a fresh career
in the field of labor arbitration and mediation and began research on
a biography of Myron C. Taylor (another Wayne County boy who
had much earlier come down to Ithaca to study law).

During his “law teacher years” David wrote countless letters of
reference. Later he followed the careers to which they led, spending
time with alumni – in Ithaca and elsewhere. With tears in his eyes,
one alumnus recently recalled a lunch with David in Florida, the last
time he and Mary were able to travel there to escape Ithaca’s
harshest months. On that occasion David handed over a carbon copy
of the letter he had written on this individual’s behalf some half a
century before, a letter recommending that he be accepted by the
Harvard Law School master’s program that launched a remarkable
career. Said this alumnus – summing up his former teacher – “a
quality man.” That was David Curtiss.

He is survived by his wife of sixty years, Mary Fowler Curtiss, and
their children David F. of Coatesville, PA and Melissa Alario of
Ithaca, NY, and their grandchildren Joanna, Sean, Christina, Alex,
and Austin.

Peter W. Martin, Chairperson; Faust F. Rossi, C. Evan Stewart
Harold R. Cushman

Harold R. Cushman was born in Ferrisburg, Vermont and grew up on a dairy farm during the Great Depression. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II, taught high school agriculture in Vermont, served as an agricultural education professor at the University of Vermont and Cornell University, and spent much of his professional life working in the South Pacific. Harold is survived by his wife, Natalia, who still lives in the home they shared in Ithaca, New York; two daughters, Janette and Nanette; two sons, Robert and William; 11 grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren. His eldest son, Richard, predeceased him.

Harold graduated from Vergennes High School, having been a student in the agricultural education program and serving as his local FFA Chapter President and as the Vermont FFA State Reporter. He worked his way through the University of Vermont with the help of scholarships, majoring in agriculture and graduating in 1941. He began teaching agriculture at Peacham Academy that fall and completed his first year of teaching before enlisting in the Army in August 1942.

Harold attended Officer Candidate School at Ft. Knox, Kentucky and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant. He was stationed at Camp Polk, Louisiana until being transferred to England in November 1944. On Christmas Day 1945, the German Army began a major winter campaign in the Ardennes region of France that came to be known as the Battle of the Bulge. Lt. Cushman’s unit had been scheduled to deploy some time after the beginning of 1945 but when Allied commanders realized the seriousness of the German offensive, he and his unit were immediately rushed overnight to France to help counter the attack. During the remainder of the war in Europe, he served as an armored Infantry troop leader and company commander in the 8th Armored Division of the U.S. Army.
Lt. Cushman was wounded in close combat; his injuries resulted in medical evacuation and extended convalescence until the end of the war in Europe. By the end of the war, Cushman had been promoted to First Lieutenant and had been awarded the European Service Medal with Battle Star for the Rhineland Campaign, the Bronze Star medal, the Combat Infantry Badge, and the Purple Heart medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

After the war, Mr. Cushman taught agriculture in Woodstock, Vermont for three years. After Woodstock, he was appointed to a half-time position as Assistant State Supervisor of Agricultural Education for Vermont and attended graduate school half time, completing a Master’s degree at the University of Vermont in 1949. He attended Cornell University for his doctoral studies and earned his Ph.D. degree in Agricultural Education in 1951.

Dr. Cushman began a long career in higher education as an Assistant Professor of Agricultural Education at the University of Vermont in 1951. In 1955, he moved to Cornell University as a faculty member in the Department of Education serving as a member of the Agricultural Education team until his retirement in 1990. He taught courses in Agricultural Education, directed 39 graduate Master’s theses and doctoral dissertations, developed curriculum, and worked to improve teaching methods.

Professor Cushman was best known for his international work. In the early 1960s, he was assigned as a Visiting Professor at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture at Los Baños to help rebuild the undergraduate agriculture program with funding from the International Cooperation Administration (ICA). He followed his Los Baños ICA tour with post-doctoral study at the University of Hawaii, returning to Ithaca in 1962. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1963 and to Professor in 1968. Professor Cushman returned to Los Baños for a second tour in 1968-70, during which he helped establish the College of Agriculture as a graduate educational and research center for agriculture in Southeast Asia. He returned to Ithaca briefly in 1970-71. He was appointed by the United Nations as a Rural Education Officer at the University of the
South Pacific in Western Samoa in 1972 and simultaneously appointed as the first Professor of Agriculture at the University of the South Pacific. His work led directly to the establishment of the University’s Agriculture Bachelor’s degree program. That tour was followed by a return to Ithaca lasting from 1973-79. His next international posting was to Papua New Guinea in 1979-80 followed by an assignment to the South Pacific Region Agriculture Development (SPRAD) Program in Fiji from 1980-86, on a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development with the University of Hawaii and Cornell University. As a part of the SPRAD program, Professor Cushman developed and implemented a teacher preparation program in Agricultural Education at the University of the South Pacific.

In all of Harold’s international projects, he recruited local graduate students for Cornell to prepare them to staff the programs when the project funding was terminated. Between his international assignments, Harold was a teacher educator in agriculture advising undergraduates and graduate students, teaching, and conducting research. Jointly with the late Professor Fred F.K. Tom, he developed a program for evaluation of college teaching that was used at Cornell and other higher education institutions.

One of Harold’s former colleagues said:

“It was my privilege to work with Harold Cushman from my joining the CALS Education faculty in 1967 to his retirement in 1990. We collaborated in research, co-taught courses, and co-authored research papers. Harold’s advice and assistance was very important for me as a new faculty member. He was also a close personal friend including deer hunting in New York and Vermont. I will both miss and remember him.”

A former student said:
“Harold Cushman was my faculty advisor at Cornell. As one of the early female agriculture teacher candidates, he gave me advice as if I wasn’t a female in a male dominated world. He was similar to my parents by telling me that I could do anything if I put my mind to it. Thirty years later I am still following his advice and counsel.”

In 2005, Harold published a book of memoirs entitled *The Other Side of the Mountain*, in which he recounted his experiences as a child in Vermont, his war years in the Army, his years as an agriculture teacher in Vermont, his university career at the University of Vermont and Cornell, and his life with family and friends. Some of Harold’s most interesting stories involved his experiences in the War, his days in Vermont and New York hunting deer and bear, and his experience in the South Pacific working in sometimes dangerous but always interesting settings. Reflecting back on his life with the kind of wisdom that comes only with age and experience, Harold concluded his book with what he called “a few rules for life:”

- Dare to dream big when setting your life’s goals.
- Get all the education you’ll need to achieve your goals. Don’t let anything stop you. Stay in school.
- Work hard when you have to. Otherwise, don’t strain yourself needlessly.
- Pursue your hobbies vigorously.
- Listen a lot – and carefully.
- Be a team player. You’ll need the stimulus of others to do your best.
- If you can’t say anything positive or pleasant, keep your mouth shut.
- Volunteer for tough jobs; they have more payoff. Take reasonable risks.
- Be persistent. Don’t give in to aches, pains, or loneliness. Hang tough. See it through. Life is not always a stroll in a rose garden!!
• Make love the central theme of your life and your relationship with others.

William G. Camp, Chairperson; Arthur L. Berkey, Daryle E Foster,
Richard E. Ripple
G. Conrad Dalman passed away peacefully on September 14, 2011, at Cayuga Medical Center at the age of 94. Born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada on April 7, 1917, the son of Conrad Frederick (Jonsson) Dalman and Valgerdur (Thorsteinssdottir) Dalman. Conrad was predeceased by his wife, Catherine (Stewart) Dalman on May 7, 2008, and his sister, Olga Dalman Goolsby. He is survived by his four children, Diana (Bruce) Dotson, Kristine (Peter) Dalman, Karen Dalman and Conrad S. Dalman; four grandchildren, Matthew (Susan) Dotson-Smith, Sarah (Jeff) Hetmanski, Jonathan (Elaine) Dotson, and Dan (Heidi) Nielsen; six great grandchildren, Serena and Maya Dotson, Hannah and Spencer Hetmanski, Callum and Remi Dotson. He is also survived by a niece, Linda (Todd) Crow.

After the family immigrated to New York, Conrad graduated from Stuyvesant High School in 1935, he continued on to earn a B.E.E. from the City College of New York, and an M.E.E. and D.E.E. from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He began his professional career in industry, working for fourteen years in electron device development and research for RCA, Bell Telephone Laboratories.
and the Sperry Gyroscope Company. During World War II he worked for the Signal Corps developing radar techniques.

In 1956, Conrad was recruited to join the Cornell faculty to start a research program on physical electronics in the School of Electrical Engineering. In addition to teaching, he served as director of the school from 1975 to 1980. Connie, as he was familiarly called, was noted for his very even temper and carefully measured speech. In his dealings with others he was not shy but always circumspect to convey his views so as not to arouse animosity in others. He welcomed new members to the faculty in areas related to his own, and helped them get started in their research programs. He also initiated the effort to establish the Cornell University Microwave Research Laboratory. In the mid 1960's this laboratory was thought by the industry to be the number one program in microwaves in the country, and was heavily funded by the Air Force Rome Laboratory. Starting assistant professors like Joseph Ballantyne appreciated his inclusion in the program which gave a boost to the start of his own lab. The Microwave Research Laboratory grew into the Cornell Solid State Electronic Device Research Programs in the EE School which contributed to the establishment of the National Research and Resource Facility for Submicron Structures (NRRFSS,) on campus. NRRFSS eventually evolved into the present-day Cornell NanoFabrication Facility (CNF) at Cornell.

Connie chaired the Ph.D. committees of many graduate students at Cornell. He loved teaching and was voted most popular professor by the students many times. His participation in industrial activity continued as a consultant to several firms and as a co-founder of the Cayuga Associates Division of the Narda Microwave Corporation. During one sabbatical leave in 1962-63 he was project manager of the United Nations Special Fund China Project and Visiting Professor at National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu, Taiwan, where he took his family. Among his affiliations are Fellow, I.E.E.E., Mem. Am. Phys. Soc., A.A.A.S., Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, the Icelandic Society of N.Y., and he authored books, papers and articles. Even long after retirement he enjoyed skiing, daily swimming, photography, taking the family on picnics, and working in his home lab.
Upon becoming an Emeritus Professor in 1987, he continued for several years working on some research projects in his lab at Cornell and to advise and assist students upon request. Just prior to his passing he was interviewed by a student regarding her thesis on the history of the electronics industry in Taiwan. A favorite pastime throughout his retirement was visiting the Cornell Engineering Library whose staff he commended often.

He will long be remembered as a cheerful colleague by his peers, and as a true mentor by his many students.

*Chung Tang, Chairperson; Clifford Pollock, Joseph Ballantyne*
One of Norman Daly’s proudest achievements was having taught at Cornell for over 50 years, in a career which began in 1942. He was probably the most influential art teacher in the post-war years in a long and remarkable career. It was a time when the University truly valued a strong independent Art Department as his esteemed colleagues joined him: Joe Hanson, John Hartell, Kenneth Evett, and Victor Colby. Norman Daly often remarked that he had been privileged to teach at Cornell during its golden age which he defined as that period after the war when all the veterans were returning to school, filled with enthusiasm, intellectual curiosity and the need to accomplish.

What made Norman so successful and valued as a teacher was his ability to sustain throughout his career, both as artist and teacher, an ever youthful and innovative mind forever searching out new ways to communicate, spreading out beyond the realm of visual aesthetics to archeology, music, poetry, history, anthropology, etc, etc. This served to make him invaluable to ever changing generations of students who brought new needs to their learning as well as providing him with the tools for his greatest artistic accomplishment to make him a peerless teacher of teachers.

Norman was born in Pittsburgh in 1911, receiving his undergraduate degree from the University of Colorado and Master of Fine Arts degree from Ohio State University. Professor Daly took great pride in having been a featherweight boxer as an undergraduate as well as a bartender in Chicago where he had been told to keep a knife behind the bar. He did post graduate work in Paris as well as the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University. This diverse education gave him a great breadth of knowledge and erudition not often encountered.
After arriving at Cornell, he began an active exhibiting career, which included such galleries as Lurand-Ruel, Betty Parsons, Bertha Schaefer and the Rochester Memorial Museum as well as the State Archeology Museum in Bochum, Germany. Over his long career, he was represented in countless group exhibitions as well as achieving many awards and commissions. He is likewise represented in collections at Oberlin College, Walker Art Center, University of Washington, Seattle, Rochester Memorial Art Gallery, etc.

In 1972, Norman exhibited the largest project he had ever conceived and worked on at the Andrew Dickson White Museum. It was nothing less than the invention of an entire civilization, the Civilization of Llhuros, a project whose production had consumed him for well over a decade and whose roots went back to his beginnings as an artist. It was his protean qualities that allowed him to achieve this conceit for he was a painter but also a sculptor and conceptual artist, a found object artist, a musician, historian, actor, playwright and an insightful observer of the human condition. The civilization is a satire on how we humans organize ourselves into groups, form religions, taboos and conduct our lives in accordance with strict unsparing rules of behavior. Norman Daly explored as many avenues of how we organize our lives as any single artist could be expected to do.

This brilliant exhibition when fully installed often entirely filled a museum. It was shown internationally to rave reviews in the national and international press breaking attendance records when exhibited in Berlin. In the ensuing years, Norman Daly never stopped working on his civilization. He created music, church liturgy, further artifacts and a play, which was produced at Cornell. He was involved with art until the very last years of his life, never losing his ardor and enthusiasm. As the years gathered, his loving son, Dr. David Daly, helped him in this and his many projects.

On a personal note, Professor Blum clearly remembers his Llhuros exhibit in the Rochester Memorial Museum when he dressed in a completely black ninja outfit replete with an immense gold
medallion that he had made. He addressed an audience of over 300 museum goers posing as a Scandinavian archeologist who sought to debunk the entire exhibit as an obvious fraud. He soon convinced the audience of this. They left the hall with a new sense of their own erudition.

Professor Daly was truly a man for all seasons.

Moses Zevi Blum, Chairperson, Victor Kord, Eleanor Mikus
When Cletus Daniel died suddenly, his family lost a devoted husband, father, and loving grandfather; Cornell lost a distinguished scholar; students lost a brilliant teacher; staff members lost a friend and advocate; and those who loved him and were honored to be his friends lost an irreplaceable part of their lives.

We know that Clete was adamantly opposed to any public celebration of his life, but as his family stated in his obituary, we believe “in our hearts that he could accept, if not understand, our strong need to share our reflections on the life of this most private and beloved man.”

Clete was born on December 26, 1943 in Salinas, California only a few months after his family had left the coal fields of western Kentucky. He grew up listening to his father’s grim stories of the brutal hardships that digging coal underground inflicts. Clete spoke often of how what he called life’s darker possibilities gained confirmation and reinforcement from that dangerous and exhausting work and how difficult it was for so many to have humane values in the midst of constant reminders of life’s cheapness.

Clete also grew up in a culture of pervasive poverty. He was a gifted student but described school more as a respite or haven from his home life, and also as a promise of life’s possibilities where a hug or an affectionate pat on the shoulder was a nice add-on. He said that learning to read was emancipating. He also said that Dick and Jane described a world that he longed to inhabit: a peaceful, orderly, predictable place where the food was bountiful, the fun was wholesome, and the parents were loving but responsible.

Clete found himself in classes with the children of wealthy growers who controlled the central California economy. The chasm of
opportunity and affluence that lay between him and his fellow students made a lasting impact on him. He spoke and wrote, for example, about the class divide between Mexican workers in the fields and the agribusiness landowners. This instilled in Clete a passion for justice that was at the core of his teaching and writing.

After high school, Clete went to work at the Campbell’s Soup factory in Sacramento. His hilarious descriptions of the soup-making process and its “ingredients” vastly increased the membership of Soup’s Anonymous’ twelve step program. If you’ve ever eaten their Cream of Mushroom soup, you’ll want to stop now. He took advantage of California’s free (at the time) community college and state university system to obtain his bachelor’s and master’s degrees at San Jose State University. He then completed the doctoral program at the University of Washington. (“They paid me to go to school” he would later recall. “What a racket.”)

Clete would relate how he often watched the Southern Pacific passenger train as it came through town and wondered what it would feel like to sit in the brightly-lit dining car and be observed by motionless watchers such as himself. He would add that he was never bold enough to imagine that someday he could be that traveler.

In 1973, this “almost accidental academic” traveled to Ithaca to become a Cornell University faculty member and Assistant Professor of History in the ILR School. Clete was a brilliant teacher who prepared every class thoroughly as a basis, not for rote lecturing, but for exciting and substantive classroom discussions with his students. He received a Distinguished Achievement in Teaching Award in 2002. His dedication to students also motivated him to become Director of the ILR School’s Credit Internship Program in 1989 and to oversee its development into world-wide opportunities for students that have changed many students’ lives for their own good and the good of others.

Clete’s research concerned people too poor, powerless, or dark skinned to fight back and who, too often, developed a sense of resignation and defeat. He believed that working class had the same
ratio of fools to saints as every other class, but he knew from the first-hand experience of his early years that the working class was not and could not be the real malefactors of society.

His first book, Bitter Harvest: A History of California Farmworkers 1870-1941, was a history, as he described it “of the powerlessness of an occupational group: the men, women, and children who worked for wages in the fields and orchards of California.” It explained how that powerlessness was a product of the political and economic power of organized agribusiness interests. Clete dedicated the book to his father “who worked with his hands.” He also acknowledged his indebtedness to those who inspired the book: the Mexican farm laborers “who worked alongside me in the lettuce fields.” He called them his “first heroes.” He wrote that they showed and taught him compassion, that “they never permitted the wretchedness of their lives to rob them of their dignity,” and that, although “their names are not remembered,” their “faces and singular heroism are indelibly etched in my memory.”

In Chicano Workers and the Politics of Fairness: The FEPC in the Southwest 1941-1945, Clete wrote about the approximately three million Mexican and Mexican-Americans who were among those whose “race, color, creed, gender or national origin rendered them ineligible to participate fully and equally in the singular competition for material gain and social advantage that this country afforded.” Here he developed further the theme of the gap between American promise and practice and the experiences of “ineligible Americans” trying to reconcile the America of their dreams with the America of their experience.

Clete’s other books, The ACLU and the Wagner Act: An Inquiry into the Depression Era Crisis of American Liberalism and The Culture of Misfortune: An Interpretive History of Textile Unionism in the United States, extended his exploration of power and powerlessness and of efforts to reconstruct American society “at long last along the lines of the nation’s professed democratic ideals.” We know that Clete would have objected to a “then he wrote”
remembrance, so we will say no more about his distinguished scholarly contributions.

More than anything we remember all the small things that made him the man that we love. Clete was as quick with a hug as he was with good natured humor. He loved to laugh at your expense or his own and would laugh until the tears welled up in his eyes. He loved red wine and Swiss chocolate, reading The Onion and watching the Simpsons. He hated having loose threads on his clothes and he was an insanely impatient driver. He loved well made shoes, his socks always matched his pants, and he had an amazing collection of ties. Clete liked to look good, but it was not about vanity, but a response to a childhood where the shoes never fit, the socks always had holes, and the clothes were never new. To say he had a salty tongue would be an understatement, and he had the highest respect for people who took swearing to an art. He loved jazz, generously sharing his vast collection with his friends, and he spoke with a mix of envy and pride about his musician brothers. He was a true skeptic, but never let that morph into pessimism or cynicism. He loved words and would spend hours crafting emails, letters, and lectures. He believed that being a father was the most important thing he had ever done as a man. He loved rumbling summer thunder, the sound of the ocean in Cannon Beach, Oregon, and an oak tree on Libe’s Slope that he believed was beautiful in every season. Van Gogh was his favorite painter, Paris his favorite city, Mexican his favorite food, and as a young man, Clete dreamt of traveling to the world that Hemingway wrote about, but seemed so alien to the young man from Salinas.

Clete was a deeply private person with a very small circle of close friends. For those of us privileged to be in that group, he was expansive and open, funny and playful, tender and generous, and fiercely protective. He believed anger was the hallmark of his personality, and he was quick to anger, rarely forgave a slight, and could send an email so withering as to “make our sphincter tighten,” in his words. But that anger never led him to joylessness. If anything, he was able to find laughter even in life’s darkest moments. It is this example that is the hardest to follow for those of us who miss him so much. While Clete believed anger to be his
hallmark, in fact it was his kindness. Above all, he was kind and compassionate and most admired kindness in others. As he put it, “smart is good, but kind is better.” He could not abide the pretense and inordinate self-regard of what he called “self-promoting careerist gas bags.” He gloried in puncturing those gas bags with his piercing wit.

In his 1992 ILR Commencement address, Clete said that the “uniquely human nutrients – tolerance, generosity, understanding, compassion – sustain and invigorate the spirit as well as ennoble the mind.” He lived out those words in every aspect of his life. Clete Daniel was truly a man for all seasons, a colleague for all seasons, and a friend for all seasons. Nothing will be the same without him.

James Gross, Chairperson; Lee Dyer, Risa Lieberwitz & Brigid Beachler
Lawrence B. Darrah was an important contributor to the teaching and research programs of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the Department of Agricultural Economics during his 30 years of service on the faculty, 1944-74. A native of West Virginia, he received his Bachelor’s degree at the University of West Virginia in 1939. He completed an M.S. degree at the Pennsylvania State University in 1941 and then entered the doctoral program in agricultural economics at Cornell, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1944 under the direction of Professors F.F. Hill and E.G. Misner. The title of his thesis was “Commercial Poultry Farming in New York State.” During much of his early career, his work was intimately connected to the poultry industry. He was appointed an Instructor in April 1943 and his substantial talent as a teacher was quickly recognized. He became an Assistant Professor of Marketing in 1944, was given tenure in 1946, and made a Professor of Marketing in 1951.

Professor Darrah initially taught a course in marketing eggs and poultry products. His success as a teacher and communicator led to his receiving responsibility for the introductory course in agricultural marketing, which began to attract students from throughout the college and other colleges of the University. In 1955, he was chosen by the senior class of the college to receive their Professor of Merit Award given annually to one professor for the outstanding quality of his teaching. In 1971, the American Agricultural Economics Association honored him for the excellence of his teaching, the 7th such award granted by AAEA nationally.

Darrah’s performances in lectures are legendary. Nearly every lecture was an exciting demonstration to illustrate a concept. One of
the favorites each year was to bring a large box of chocolate-covered cherries to class. He would then hold an auction to see how much a student was willing to pay for the first chocolate-covered cherry. He then kept that student in front of the class ascertaining his willingness-to-pay for more cherries until Darrah was paying the student to consume one more candied cherry. Finally the student refused more at any price. The concepts of demand, time and place utility, and diminishing returns were all illustrated. His final lecture each semester included a series of awards to students based on his keen observations of their behavior during lectures and discussion sections throughout the term.

Darrah and his colleague and friend, Dr. Max Brunk, collaborated in writing a basic text, Food Marketing, in 1967, which they revised in 1971. It was the standard text for the course for a number of years. A succession of able teachers followed in Darrah’s tradition using his text and classroom illustrations successfully. Student demand for the course led to it being offered each semester. Darrah was also a top-notch student advisor, often working with 40 to 50 students annually on their academic programs and later helping them find employment in the food industry and business. He was one of the builders of the agricultural business program that in the 21st century has become an accredited undergraduate business degree program, located within the Department of Applied Economics and Management at Cornell.

In the 1950s, Darrah was one of the leaders in the Department in carrying out studies of new methods of handling and merchandising perishable products. Most of this work was developed with colleagues in the Departments of Poultry Science and Food Science. This was the period in which the self-service, supermarket industry grew rapidly throughout the country. Darrah worked effectively with Professor Robert Baker (Food Science and Poultry) in developing and then studying new methods of packaging and merchandising eggs and poultry products. The acceptability of new products was tested with Latin Square designs in supermarkets at selected locations throughout the Northeastern States. A number of the products, now found in supermarkets, such as frozen French
toast, chicken hotdogs and frozen egg whites, had their origin in these studies. Many ideas were tested, even taking cracked eggs, breaking them and putting them in plastic containers (“naked eggs”). Retailers and manufacturers, as well as consumers, benefited from this early merchandising research.

Larry and his wife, Wanda, were effective ambassadors for the College and University. They had three tours of service at the College of Agriculture, Los Baños, of the University of the Philippines. The Darrahs first took a two-year assignment in 1957 to help the Filipino staff design and then teach a basic course in agricultural marketing. He worked with a young staff member, P.R. Sandoval, in writing a new textbook, using examples from the Philippines. It was titled, Marketing of Farm Products in the Philippines. They returned in 1962 to assist the Philippines Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources with its research program in agricultural marketing. In 1970, when Cornell was working with the College at Los Baños to develop its graduate program in agricultural economics, Darrah returned to help establish courses and research programs in marketing in cooperation with the staff at the International Rice Research Institute, also located in Los Baños. He continued in this assignment for four years.

Retiring from Cornell as a Professor Emeritus in 1974, Darrah stayed on in the Philippines until 1980 working for their Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources in developing their research programs and statistical reporting system. He received honorary Master’s degrees from both the Philippine Special Studies Division, Agriculture and from the National Food and Agricultural Council. The Philippine Council for Agricultural Research and the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, also presented special awards. He was much appreciated by his former students, the faculty of the College, and the DANR.

Wanda Darrah was an important contributor, along with her husband, to the Philippine community. She helped reorganize the library of the College at Los Baños in the 1950s and volunteered
there on each of their subsequent assignments in the Philippines. They returned to Ithaca for health reasons and Mrs. Darrah died in 1984. Larry married Fern (Rusty) Rhoades in 1985 and moved to the Leisure World retirement community in Mesa, Arizona where they enjoyed the mountains of Arizona in the summers and the warmth of the Salt River Valley near Phoenix in the winter.

The Darrahs had three children: Dr. Larry L. Darrah, now retired as a research geneticist for USDA-ARS and Professor Emeritus, University of Missouri; Ms. Alice A. Darrah St. John, living in Florida, and Dr. Brenda B. Darrah, a physician in Illinois. There are seven grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Larry Darrah was a loyal Cornellian, and throughout his life cared a great deal about his former students and the health of the University where he had worked and taught. He enjoyed good stories and playing practical jokes on his colleagues. There was a twinkle in his eye that stayed with him to his last years. His students, colleagues, and long time friends fondly remember him.

George J. Conneman, William G. Tomek, Bernard F. Stanton
Paul Harold Darsie, a physician on the staff of Cornell University in the Department of University Health Services, died on May 29, 1999, at the age of 82. He was born October 2, 1916 in Lexington, Kentucky, the youngest of seven children of a third-generation Protestant minister. Paul's early years were spent in Lexington and Cynthiana, Kentucky. He went on to obtain his Bachelor's degree in 1938 from Washington and Lee University, and his M.D. degree in 1942 from the University of Rochester.

In college, Paul achieved exemplary grades in a broad spectrum of academic studies, while actively participating in a sports program that included basketball, tennis and track. Furthermore, he not only earned all his college expenses, but was able, by the time he graduated *magna cum laude* and with a Phi Beta Kappa key, to repay his parents completely for all the funds that they had advanced him toward his education. (At a time, before the computer age, when few college students knew how to type, Paul's skills as a typist and even as a stenographer, won him many income-producing opportunities.)

Paul interned at the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, New York, then completed residences in internal medicine at the University of California Hospital in San Francisco, and at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

He initiated his medical practice in Cooperstown, New York, where he was affiliated with the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital. After two years, Paul moved to Ithaca to join the staff of the recently formed Student Health Service at Cornell University, where he served for 34
years until his retirement in 1980, with the rank of Professor of Clinical and Preventive Medicine, Emeritus.

Paul derived much pleasure and professional satisfaction from his medical practice at Cornell. He found that the ambiance of teaching and learning that surrounded him was stimulating and motivating. From his earliest days in medical school, he was convinced that a medical encounter was never complete unless the persons seeking advice or treatment learned something about their problems and the ways to correct them and to prevent their recurrence. Crowded university curricula have seldom allowed time for formal courses in health education, but Paul found that his one-to-one contacts with his student-patients were ideal times to impart useful information as well as treatment. He was always a good listener and explainer, and the students who have sought his advice or treatment over the years have appreciated his talents.

Paul enjoyed his life among the Finger Lakes. He made good use of all the advantages that his surroundings afforded him. He loved fishing, hunting and sailing, and practiced these activities with his father as well as with his sons. He took an active part in the planning, building and maintenance of his home. (He was as methodical in the care of his home as he was in his medical practice. For example, when he decided that his house should be repainted every four years, he proceeded to paint one of the four sides of the house each year, to complete a four-year cycle.) He was proud of his skills as a gardener, and often brought fruit and flowers from his garden to the clinic to share with his colleagues.

Paul was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, where he has served as a deacon and elder. He has been a compassionate and caring visitor to shut-ins and the elderly. He also was a member of the City Club of Ithaca, and of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Men's Garden Club. Paul is survived by a loving family: his wife of 52 years, Peggy; three sons; a daughter; eight grandchildren; and a sister.

Leroy K. Young, Allyn Ley
Alice Davey received a Bachelor’s degree from the University of Maryland in 1946, and taught junior and senior high school home economics in Maryland for three years. She came to Cornell as a graduate student in Household Economics and Management and was a teaching assistant for two years. She received a Master’s degree in 1951. Subsequently, she taught and supervised home management houses at the University of Massachusetts from 1951-53 and at the University of Connecticut from 1953-58.

In 1958, Professor Davey was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Household Economics and Management at Cornell. She taught courses in family decision making and home management and supervised the residence for undergraduate students in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The residence course was required for high school teacher certification. She worked with the faculty in home economics education to develop appropriate placements for student teachers. In addition, she adapted her teaching to include experience in managing a low income household with food stamps and few resources. Thus, her students were prepared not only for teaching in high school courses, but also for working with modest income households in social welfare offices and in cooperative extension programs. Her handbook for home management residence courses was widely used. She has been recognized as a gifted teacher and advisor who held her students to the highest standard of intellectual integrity.

With her particular interest in teaching, Professor Davey became a consultant to the New York State Department of Education and worked with foreign visitors to help them understand home management in the United States. For several years, she served as graduate field representative for her department and developed
orientation activities for new students. Her work with graduate students, particularly those assisting in the management house, provided lifelong friendships.

On campus, Professor Davey was active on the Board of Cornell United Religious Work, the Faculty Council of Representatives, and Omicron Nu. When the major in home economics education was terminated, Professor Davey served on the committee developing plans to combine preparation for teaching with the various majors in the college. To whatever committee assignment she accepted she gave her full attention and responsible leadership.

While teaching, Professor Davey continued her graduate education during summer school and during a leave of absence. She completed her doctoral work and received a Ph.D. degree from Michigan State University in 1971 under Professor Beatrice Paolucci in the areas of Family Ecology and Higher Education. On a subsequent sabbatical leave, Professor Davey worked on preparing the papers of Professor Paolucci for publication.

Professor Davey was a member of the American Association of University Women, Omicron Nu, Pi Lambda Delta, the American Home Economics Association, the New York State Association of Gerontological Educators, the National Education Association, and the National Council on Family Relations.

Professor Davey retired in 1987. She then gave up her Ithaca residence and lived in the home her grandparents had built in Ninevah, New York, where she had earlier spent her summers. For the last several years she had spent winters in Texas, and was there when she died. She is survived by her brother, Robert Davey, of Ninevah.

She loved to garden and shared flowers and vegetables with friends and neighbors. She was a quiet, private person but welcomed her circle of friends to conversation and tea in both Ithaca and Ninevah. She was open to discussion about how to reach students, current developments in family resource management and family decision
making, new studies in Bible history and any new mysteries. She taught through her example of faith, gentleness and grace. She was an excellent listener and students brought concerns to her and in her open and accepting way she frequently helped students work through their own problems.

She was a friend to many and a very special friend to a few.

Francille Firebaugh, Jean Robinson, Rose Steidl
Alexander “Sandy” Cochran Davis

October 6, 1920 – April 15, 2012

Alexander Davis, known as Sandy, died at his home in Geneva, NY on April 15, 2012. Sandy joined the Department of Entomology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1950 and retired in 1983. During his career, his primary research responsibilities were to develop effective, practical and safe control programs for vegetable insect pests. He was a pioneer in leading the vegetable industry away from older, more persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon and heavy metal-based insecticides to newer organic materials that became available from 1945-1960’s. He was a man of multiple talents and during the mid-1960’s was chosen to ensure that a new building that was created to house the Entomology and Plant Pathology Departments was properly designed and constructed to fit the diverse needs of the two departments. After spending nearly 2 years in this building design project, he took a year’s sabbatical lead with the USDA, working with the Cooperative States Research Service. After his return to the department he was assigned to be the state coordinator for vegetable entomology research throughout NY state. During the later years of his career he served as the Assistant Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment and from
1982 until his retirement in 1983 became the Acting Director. He was not only a visionary leader of the vegetable entomology program, but was also active in serving his community.

Sandy was born in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, on October 6th, 1920. He was the son of Dr. Malcolm Bancroft Davis, the former Dominion horticulturist of Canada, and Florence Cochran Davis. An alumnus of the University of Guelph in Ontario, CA, he was also a graduate of Toronto University. After receiving his Ph.D. in entomology from Cornell he became a faculty member of the Entomology department in 1950.

During his 33-year career at Cornell, Sandy investigated the biology and control of a large number of key insect pests species on vegetables grown in NY state. Under his leadership the vegetable industry was able to make a successful transition to newer insecticides with no serious adverse side effects. During the later stages of his career he worked closely with Dr. R.J. Kuhr on the fate of pesticides applied to agricultural crops. He also contributed to the expanded IR-4 minor use pesticide registration program and facilitated the registration of many badly needed compounds for the vegetable industry in New York and surrounding states. He was active in the Entomological Society of America and served as the Secretary, Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Crop Protection Section. He also was a member of the ESA Finance Committee and organized and conducted multiple workshops on vegetable insect problems.

Sandy was known for his ability to conceptualize scientific research programs and design facilities to house them. He designed a toxicology laboratory for the initial entomology building at the New York State Agricultural experiment station and interfaced with the professional staff and the architect on the design for Cornell’s new Hudson Valley Laboratory at Highland, New York. These experiences demonstrated his talents in building design and he was chosen to represent the Station in the construction of the new Entomology Plant Pathology Building, which was completed in 1969. He used his imagination and ability to conceptualize the future needs of these two departments and working with the architects, converted these to laboratories, greenhouses and
equipment that was functionally and esthetically comparable to any facilities found throughout the world.

In 1972, Sandy took a sabbatical leave with the USDA and this experience brought new insight and imagination to his program and he was able to interact with a number of entomology departments throughout the US while conducting departmental reviews. He also assisted the USDA in their dealings with pesticide regulation by the EPA. His talents were highly regarded by the Cooperative States Research Service that the agency retained him as a consultant to continue to conduct departmental reviews, represent CSRS at meetings and continue to assist the organization in its dealings with the EPA after his return to the entomology department at Cornell.

In his earlier years Sandy enjoyed golfing, bridge, wine making and winters in Sarasota, Florida. He enjoyed preparing gourmet meals for his friends and family and enjoyed travel and fine dining at restaurants throughout the US. He maintained a strong interest in his local community of Geneva, NY and served as President of the PTA, Treasurer of North Presbyterian Church and worked with a local group of preservationists to restore and preserve the Smith Opera House. Local affiliations included membership in the Geneva Country Club, the Seneca Yacht Club and the Geneva area branch of the NAACP. He was a descendent of noted seafarers. His great-grandfather Samuel Bancroft Davis, was a sea captain from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, famous for his “Vision in the Night,” which redirected his ship to rescue another ship in distress. He was also a descendent of Joshua Slocum, the first person to sail around the world solo.

Sandy is survived by daughters Kristin Leigh David of Scarsdale, NY, and Diana Valerie Davis; and son in law Edward John Michaels of Geneva, NY. He was predeceased by his wife of 67 years, Anita Naomi Davis and his brother, John Malcolm.

Harvey Reissig, Chairperson; Anthony Shelton
Stanislaw Czamanski passed away in Haifa, Israel on August 21, 2012 at the age of 94. Born in Lodz, Poland, he studied textile engineering at the Federal Institute of Textile Technology and business administration at the College for Foreign Trade, both in Vienna. He also studied the history of philosophy at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and economics at the University of Geneva, from which he received his master’s (Lic.es Sc. Comm.) degree in 1941.

During World War II Stan served in the Polish Army but spent a considerable part of the war period working in construction management in Palestine. After the war, he held various positions as a planning official and consultant in Lodz. In the post-war period he was also a lecturer at the School of Planning and Statistics at Lodz. In 1958, Stan joined the ATA Textile Co., Ltd. in Haifa, Israel, as an economist and head of the firm’s planning department. He came to the United States in 1961 to study for his doctoral degree at the University of Pennsylvania after receiving a Harrison Fellowship.
In 1963 Stan received only the third Ph.D. ever awarded in the nascent field of regional science. After completing his dissertation, which elaborated an urban growth model, he stayed on at the University of Pennsylvania for several years as an assistant professor. From 1964 to 1965, he was a consulting economist for the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency. In 1966, Stan was a visiting lecturer in economics at the University of Pittsburgh and joined the faculty of the Department of City and Regional Planning (CRP) at Cornell at the rank of Associate Professor. Stan would remain at Cornell until his retirement in 1988, although he held visiting appointments at various times at the University of Puerto Rico, Harvard University, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Florida State University, and Tel-Aviv University.

In 1966, Stan organized a Regional Studies Group at the Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, which he directed for many years afterward. He would go on to participate in the formulation of numerous urban and regional development plans, serve as the Deputy Director of the United Nations Development Program in Asia, and advise governments in Brazil, Canada, and Iran.

Stan was a productive and innovative researcher publishing many articles and several books. His text, *Regional Science Techniques in Practice*, is considered a classic, as is his volume on regional and interregional social accounting. Stan was a founding member of the European Regional Science Association (ERSA) and was the president of the Regional Science Association (now the Regional Science Association International, or RSAI) in 1975. His presidential address on the evolving epistemology of regional science was remarkable for the scope of topics it surveyed and the depth of insight it evinced.

Along with fellow CRP faculty members Barclay Jones and Sid Saltzman, Stan was instrumental in founding the graduate field of regional science at Cornell in 1972. He mastered and then augmented the entire tool box of the field as it stood in the 1970s and 1980s; hence he could and did offer graduate-level instruction.
on a broad range of subjects. His courses were intellectual feasts. Although his style of presentation was formal and somewhat dry, the amount of theoretical material he covered and illustrated with empirical case studies was most impressive. Among the topics he treated were urban and regional economic growth theory, input-output and industrial complex analyses, social accounting, regional econometric modeling, demographic projection techniques, graph theory for network analysis, applications of factor analysis and discriminant analysis, and optimization techniques (linear, non-linear, static and dynamic).

Stan lectured regularly at universities on four continents and advised and mentored students from many countries. He took an active interest in the subjects his advisees were studying for their dissertation research and he often borrowed books and papers in order to familiarize himself with the scholarly conversations his advisees were joining.

Reflecting his life experiences, Stan was multilingual with working knowledge of his native Polish, English, Hebrew, Russian, French, German, (Brazilian) Portuguese, Japanese, and Arabic (learned in Egypt during WWII). It would not be uncommon for students waiting outside his office door to hear him conversing with different students in different languages and then on the phone with his wife in still another language.

Stan was a colorful person. His background in modern textile engineering was reflected in his sartorial choices of suits, ties, shirts, socks, and shoes—some with patterns that were redolent of a Kandinsky painting. Stan’s wife, Francezca, was colorful as well and possessed a keen sense of humor. A world-renowned expert on input-output analysis, Stan was once visited at his home by a junior colleague who was met at the door by Francezca. When asked whether or not Stan was home, Francezca replied that he was but that he was busy with his ‘puts.’

One of the last professional meetings Stan attended was the ERSA congress in Vienna in August of 1998. He greatly enjoyed revisiting
the boarding house in which he had roomed as a student and recounted how the housekeeper there knew all the students’ course schedules and would rouse them, ply them with coffee and rolls, and get them off to their respective classes on time.

Stan contributed much to the intellectual and social life of the Department of City and Regional Planning and is remembered with much fondness. Stan was predeceased by his wife but is survived by his son, Daniel, who is a Professor on the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning at Technion-Israel Institute of Technology. In his memory the Stan Czamanski Prize for Outstanding Scholarship by a Young Scholar is awarded annually by the Israeli section of the Regional RSAI.

*Kieran Donaghy and Sid Saltzman*
Professor Stanley Davis, Stan to all his many friends, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey on March 19, 1920 and lived there for much of his early life. Stan was educated at Cornell, and received his A.B. degree in Psychology in 1947, and his doctorate in Applied Psychology in 1951.

During his academic career, Stan was employed by three institutions of higher learning. From 1951-56, he was an Operations Analyst in the Psychology Department at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. After a stint at General Electric Corporation from 1956-62, during which time he was a Manager of Corporate Psychology, Stan returned to higher education when, for five years, (1962-67) he was Dean of Students and a Lecturer in Psychology at Cornell. In 1967, Stan was recruited by Ithaca College and served as Vice President of Student Affairs and Professor of Psychology until 1972.

In 1972, Stan rejoined Cornell when he was appointed as full Professor to the faculty of the School of Hotel Administration where he served with distinction until his retirement in 1983.

In 1977, Stan, Professor William (Bill) Wasmuth (ILR), and Senior Lecturer Roy Alvarez ‘72, M.P.S. ‘82, began developing CHARMS, an international hospitality research project which dealt with strategies for reducing employee turnover.

It subsequently became an effective and popular human resources management training simulation.

Dr. Davis was appointed by Cornell as Professor Emeritus on July 1, 1983. Following his retirement in that year, he went to live in
California and for several years thereafter maintained a consulting practice using the CHARMS program. He died on June 1, 2001.

His wife Lucile, of Vista California; and his former wife, Ruth Ann of Ithaca; and two sons, Richard W. and Robert P. Davis, survive him.

While at the Hotel School, Stan was the leading member of the Human Resources area, and was also the Graduate Field Representative for the college. During that period, Stan was the active voice and moving force behind the implementation of the academic program for the Master of Professional Studies in Hotel Administration. His ongoing guidance brought the new program to full accreditation.

Among his many honors, prizes and awards, he was most proud of his citation by the United Nations from which organization he received a service award for his civilian research efforts during the Korean War (1950-53). In later years, he was active in the local community as a member of the Tompkins County United Fund Board of Directors, and served for an extended period as a member of the Tompkins County Drug Steering Committee.

Stan was a member of the American Psychology Association, the American Educators Resource Association and the American Association for Higher Education.

He will be remembered by his colleagues for his wonderful sense of humor, his contagious laugh, his love of Cornell, his broadly inquisitive mind and his extremely cooperative nature. He will also be remembered by scores of students for his open door policy, his willingness to listen, and his wise advice. He was a truly loved and respected professor.

John J. Clark, William J. Wasmuth, Malcolm A. Noden
William Tucker Dean
August 31, 1915 - December 3, 1999

William Tucker Dean graced the faculty of the Cornell Law School from the time of his appointment as Associate Professor in 1953 until his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1988. His academic pedigree included a Bachelor’s degree from Harvard, a law degree from the University of Chicago and a M.B.A. degree from Harvard’s Business School. Between his law and business degrees, he served in the Army for three years. Following a brief assignment as a private, he became an officer in the Army Transportation Corps, with overseas service in the Pacific Theater as a Lieutenant and Captain, principally with the 96th Infantry Division in the Philippines. Before coming to Cornell, he had taught at the law schools of the University of Kan of Texas for a summer term.

At Cornell, Tucker’s basic teaching interests revolved around trusts and estates, a field that encompassed estate and gift taxation, fiduciary administration and family law. He authored a number of law review articles in this field, together with many devoted to legal history. Meanwhile he served on a vast panorama of committees within the Law School as well as the broader university. During his tenure, the New York State Law Revision Commission was based at the Law School and he not only put in a stint as its Associate Director for Research, but also drafted various statutes calculated to rationalize work-a-day New York law.

Many a senior member of today’s university faculty, not to mention innumerable alumni, will recall also that Tucker, between 1962 and 1990, served the outside community as the Village Justice in Cayuga Heights. Professor Dean as Judge Dean was dedicated to the proposition that a posted 30 miles-per-hour speed limit meant precisely that, a maximum speed of 30 miles-per-hour. Thus on the bench, he presented a formidable formal presence, and this mien
carried over into his appearances behind the classroom lectern. And all the while, Tucker chose to walk at a brisk pace between his home and the Village and the Law School, the Village Hall, downtown, or wherever it was he was headed about the town, always carrying himself in a very erect military manner.

To have accepted these appearances as the last word was to miss the delight of knowing the very humanely decent, witty and fun-loving person that lay behind the veneer. His wit was quick and cut to the nub of the matter, as when he manhandled a cigarette machine into the office of a sober colleague who had just forsworn nicotine. And there are those who recall fondly the time that, during the interminable student protests about the Vietnam War, his Myron Taylor Hall teaching was disturbed by the loudspeaker noise from across the street. Tucker’s was an old soldier’s answer to the problem: he applied a pair of wire cutters to the electric cord powering the apparatus. But again, one has to recall, these were pre-political correctness days, happy days as it were.

This same informal joie-de-vie characterized the hospitality ever present at the home occupied by Tucker and his wife Ann, and their four children. As fate would have it, Ann died in the year of Tucker’s retirement. Then it was that he married Rosamond Arthur and moved to Long Island where, until illness overcame him, he was able to continue to enjoy domestic life while contemplating the world around him with wry acumen more often encountered in a poet than a lawyer.

Let it be recalled, finally, that whenever there arose a last minute need to find a teacher for some Law School course or other, it was William Tucker Dean who would step in and undertake the thankless job of spending hour upon hour to bone up on a subject he might never again teach. These must have been particularly onerous chores given his wide-ranging interests in the literature of contemporary law and politics. Duty to the larger community was an idea deeply rooted in his mind-set and he never failed to perform that duty as he perceived it.

W. David Curtiss, Gray Thoron, E.F. Roberts

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Herbert Deinert, Professor Emeritus in the Department of German Studies at Cornell University, died on August 4, 2010 at the age of 79. Deinert was born in the small town of Wiedenbrueck, Germany.

He was a noted scholar focusing on German literature and intellectual history since the time of Martin Luther. His early work centered on the topic of "Rilke and music", and later on the works of Goethe, Hesse, Kafka, Mann, Brecht and others. More recently he wrote on the influence of Protestantism on Germany directly after the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Herbert studied at a Franciscan school, then at the nearby Evangelisches Stiftisches Gymnasium. Although studying at a protestant school, he continued to have a leadership role in the Catholic youth movement. He considered entering the priesthood, but decided that his calling lay elsewhere. He was drawn to literature and entered the University of Münster, supporting himself by working in a furniture factory one semester and studying the next. At the invitation of Father Philotaeus Boehner, who was then director of the Franciscan Institute at St. Bonaventure University, Herbert moved to Olean, NY. After teaching for a year at a Catholic
high school in Buffalo and working nights at a steel mill, Herbert was offered a teaching assistantship at Yale University. There he continued his study of German literature, completing his Ph.D. four years later. Deinert met his fellow student and future wife Waltraut von der Emde at Yale University.

Deinert joined the faculty at the University of Georgia then at Duke University. In 1965 Dienert brought him and his family to Ithaca to begin his career at Cornell. During his Cornell career he chaired the Department of German Studies, was their Director of Undergraduate Studies and of Graduate Studies, and served in various positions, including President, of the American Association of Teachers of German, Central NY chapter. From 1960-68 he was director and professor of the Berlin branch of Classrooms Abroad, a Summer Study Abroad Program for US students. He was at the same time a panelist and consultant for The National Endowment for the Humanities. Even after his retirement from active teaching in 2004, he continued as coordinator of the Cornell Exchange Programs with German universities and the DAAD program, giving Cornell students from diverse fields and backgrounds the opportunity to study in Germany on a fellowship.

Sharing his insights and his love of literature, music and art with his students - both formally through teaching, and informally through friendship and mentoring - was at the core of his academic life. Students remember him as someone who cared as much about the quality of their lives as about the quality of their education. Many kept in touch with him after graduation, and continued to turn to him as a mentor. To the delight of many he was also a gentle but humorous satirist of academic politics and everyday life. His parables, essays and commentaries often graced the pages of the Cornell Daily Sun and the Ithaca Journal.

Herbert is survived by his wife, Waltraut Deinert, his children, Erika Deinert, Mark Deinert and his partner Sara Sawyer, his two sisters in Germany, Marlies Hambrink and Ursula Deinert, his niece and nephew and their children.

Office of the Dean of Faculty - (Information gathered from Ithaca Journal Obituary)

Dr. James E. Dewey was born in Geneva, NY on January 15, 1917. He received his B.S. degree in Entomology from Cornell University, his M.S. from the University of Tennessee, and his Ph.D. from Cornell University in Entomology (Insect Toxicology).

In the spring of 1944 Dr. Dewey was appointed as an extension specialist in fruit insect control, with the rank of instructor. During this time he made numerous excellent contributions to the state fruit industry, establishing relationships and improving communication with federal and state agencies involved with pesticides.

In 1945, Dr. Dewey joined the faculty at Cornell becoming an Associate Professor in 1947 and a Full Professor in 1954. In the 1950s he conducted pioneering research on the use of *Daphnia magna* as an environmental biomarker and for use as a means of determining pesticide levels in water and on food crops. He served as director of the Pesticides Program in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences from 1964-1973. His major duties, in addition to research, included teaching courses and supervising graduate students in insect toxicology. At that time he also taught a course in the biology, research and control of fruit insects. One specific graduate course in chemistry and toxicology of insecticides, in which he shared responsibility with the insecticide chemist, was regarded as the top course of its kind in the country. Later in his career, he devoted considerable effort to preparation of educational programs and manuals for the safe application and handling of pesticides in agriculture.
Over the course of his career, Dr. Dewey continued to offer his expertise to various state and federal committees that were formulating rules for the safe use of pesticides with emphasis on avoidance of residues in food and milk. His impact on the formation of state and federal pesticide legislation was significant. Dr. Dewey also served as the President of the Eastern Branch of the Entomological Society of America from 1980-1981. He was the recipient of numerous awards, including the New York State Agricultural Society Distinguished Service Citation (1975), the USDA Award for Superior Service in Cooperative Extension (presented by the Secretary of Agriculture at a ceremony in 1983), and the Northeast Agricultural Aviation Association Outstanding Service Award (1999). Dr. Dewey was elected an honorary member of the Entomological Society of America in 1984.

Dr. Dewey was predeceased by his wife of sixty-two years, Agnes. He is survived by his daughter Elizabeth of Dryden, New York.

Arthur A. Muka, Chairperson; Lisa E. Westcott, Jeffrey G. Scott
Robert Emmett Doherty

January 8, 1923 – February 19, 2005

Robert Emmett Doherty, known to all as Bob, trained in history, was an early student of teachers’ unions, taught and mediated in the wider field of public-sector collective bargaining, and deeply influenced the School of Industrial and Labor Relations as Associate Dean and Dean from 1977 until his retirement in 1988. He is fondly remembered as a colleague, steward and leader whose astonishingly deft sense of humor allowed him to speak plainly without offense, entertain while educating, and act in a principled way without appearing dogmatic or punctilious.

Born in 1923, Bob’s early years were spent in Trout Lake, Washington. Growing up as the youngest child in a family of twelve, he experienced a rural childhood of church services held in local homes, playing in a high school football league with six-man teams, being entertained and educated via radio, and creating harmless, small-town mischief with his pals. In retirement, he wrote several short stories that recounted, with great wit and insight, experiences that happened (or could have happened) in this small, western hamlet; he published many in a book entitled, The Ambiguity of Remorse.

Bob’s undergraduate education was interrupted by World War II, in which he served as a paratrooper in the Pacific. He graduated from Oregon State University in 1949 and received a Master’s degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1951—teaching high school in Oregon and New York both before and after obtaining his Master’s degree. In 1959, he earned a doctorate from Columbia in history and began teaching American and labor history at the State University College at Oneonta, New York. In 1961, he was hired by the ILR School to teach labor history in its adult
programs, and in 1967 he was made a full Professor in the School’s Department of Collective Bargaining, Labor Law and Labor History. The 1960s were a time of historic change as the nation’s public school teachers became unionized and the practice of collective bargaining took hold. Bob was prominent in analyzing such emerging public-sector issues as negotiation and mediation, contract structure, the right to strike, effects on educational quality, teacher job security, and emerging organizational issues for school districts.

At heart, Bob was a keen observer of the human condition who had a sharp eye for the ridiculous, a love of words and the English language, and a creative sense of humor. Under the pen name of Peter Pedant, he wrote several very funny, but salient, essays on academic pretensions, including the “epidemic misuse” among academics of such words as “parameter” (when “boundary” or perhaps “perimeter” is meant) and “impact” (when “effect” is meant, not Webster’s “collision”). He attributed the use of “impact,” for example, to “literary impotence” among social scientists:

Our contributions are of little consequence. They don’t change things much, not even the views of fellow social scientists. That could be because we have been using the more gentle effect in describing complicated relationships. Effect is too tame, too amiable a word to catch anybody’s attention. So we say “impact” instead since it conjures up thoughts of force and penetration.

Bob believed strongly that those professors to whom the university had made a lifetime commitment had a reciprocal obligation of service. The ILR School came to count on the respect Bob had among faculty and staff for his honesty, conscientious attention to necessary tasks, willingness to make tough decisions, and unselfish loyalty to the School. He was Associate Dean from 1977-79, served as Acting Dean in 1979-80, as Associate Dean again from 1980-85, and was Dean from 1985-88.
Although Bob chose to serve as the ILR School Dean for only three years, they were three of the most critical years in the School’s history. In 1985, when Bob assumed the deanship, the world of work was dramatically different from the world that existed when the School was founded in 1945. It was apparent that globalization, technological change, the growing regulation of the labor market, the changing composition of the workforce, and other factors had undermined several of the central premises on which the School had been founded. The School, however, had not fully come to grips with the implications of these historic changes for its curriculum, research, and outreach programs. Faculty, students, alumni, and other constituencies were all dissatisfied with the direction the School seemed to be taking, but did not necessarily agree on the strategies and programs that were most likely to succeed in addressing the School’s problems. In some quarters, doubts were even expressed about the survival of the School. It is not an exaggeration to say that the School faced a crisis.

Bob confronted these challenges head on, dealing with them in a principled but pragmatic fashion. Under Bob’s sponsorship, a distinguished panel of academics and practitioners conducted the first outside evaluation of the School. The outside evaluation was followed by an exhaustive internal assessment by a committee chaired by Professor Ronald Ehrenberg. These evaluations resulted in dozens of recommendations, most of which were implemented in the years that followed.

It was during Bob’s deanship that the School launched the Center for Advanced Human Resource Studies (CAHRS), which brought together over fifty senior human resource management executives with ILR faculty in a partnership that continues to endure. During this period, the School also offered its first executive education programs. Simultaneously, Bob expanded and strengthened the programs the School offered to the labor movement. A score of new extension programs were launched during the Doherty deanship. Planning new classroom, library, office, and conference center facilities accelerated during Bob’s deanship, which ultimately resulted in over $50 million of new and renovated facilities.
Perhaps most importantly, Bob, exercising superb qualities of leadership, repaired frayed relationships that had existed within the School and between the School and its external constituents. The mood in the School changed from one of pessimism to one of optimism. After three short years of Bob’s stellar leadership, the School had restored its prominence in the field of employment relations and no one doubted its standing as the preeminent institution of higher education in that field.

Edward Lawler, who served as Dean of the School from 1997-2005, summarized Bob’s contributions as follows:

“Bob played a critical role in the School during some difficult periods. He was a straight shooter who didn’t mince words and who had a special wit that many will remember fondly.”

Those who knew Bob will miss both his wit and his wisdom.

Ronald Donovan, David Lipsky, Robert Smith
Norman Dondero was a scientist, teacher, artist and naturalist. He was born and grew up in Massachusetts. He graduated from the University of Massachusetts (B.S., 1941), the University of Connecticut (M.S., 1943), and Cornell University (Ph.D., 1952). From 1943 until 1946, he served in the United States Army. Part of that time was spent in the occupation of Japan. He made a great effort to learn Japanese and developed an interest in their art and culture. He maintained this interest throughout his life and particularly during his time at Kendal.

After the war, he returned to the University of Connecticut as an instructor in bacteriology. In 1948 he began graduate studies at Cornell, completing his Ph.D. in 1952. Upon receiving his degree, he was employed at Cornell as an Assistant Professor of Bacteriology in the Department of Dairy Industry. In 1954, he left Cornell to accept a position as Assistant Professor of Microbial Cytology at Rutgers University. He returned to Cornell in 1966 with the rank of Professor of Bacteriology in the Department of Dairy and Food Science. When the Department of Microbiology was created in 1977, he became a member of that Department. He was granted the status of Professor Emeritus upon his retirement on January 31, 1984.
Norman was a pioneer in the study of aquatic microbiology, particularly in the areas of wastewater treatment and water pollution microbiology. While at Rutgers he was the lead scientist in the effort to clean up the Raritan River. He maintained that research interest and applied those same techniques when he returned to Cornell with his classical studies of Taughannock Creek and the other tributaries to Cayuga Lake. He was a teacher and scholar with deep interests in the basic science of microbiology, particularly the natural history and diversity of microbes that contribute to wastewater treatment. He was best known for his work on the Sphaerotilus/Leptothrix group of bacteria involved in activated sludge bulking. He was also well appreciated by professional colleagues outside of his immediate area of research. In particular, he was recognized for organizing a cross-disciplinary research conference in 1963, a seminal event that stimulated collaborations between environmental engineers and microbiologists in the emerging field of environmental microbiology. Perhaps his most memorable trait was an unquenchable sense of scientific curiosity, tempered by skeptical thinking, which endured until the very end of his life.

Norm loved to fish. He made many trips to Ontario and Quebec where he would be out at dawn in his genuine birch bark canoe, usually with his limit of fish. He was also an avid cross country skier and a superlative cook – his beef with bourbon was to die for!

Norman was a devoted husband to Wilma Irene Mehlenbacker for 59 years, until she predeceased him in 2011. Together they participated often in Elder Hostel, traveling throughout the world. They were known for their support of The Finger Lakes Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy and other environmental conservation groups. They both were residents of Kendal at Ithaca in their final years.

David K. Bandler, Chair; James C. White; William C. Ghiorse; with input from Stephen H. Zinder and Barbara S. Eaglesham
John L. Doris
April 12, 1923 – January 22, 2008

John Doris, Professor Emeritus of Human Development and founding director of the Family Life Development Center (FLDC) in Cornell’s College of Human Ecology, died January 22, 2008 at age 84.

A member of the Cornell faculty since 1963, he served terms as director of the graduate program and associate chair in the Department of Human Development and was an active and dedicated mentor of many graduate students and newly hired faculty. He introduced a graduate curriculum around individual testing and assessment and directed a graduate training in psychopathology. He served as director of the FLDC from its establishment in 1974 until his retirement and appointment as Professor Emeritus in 1993, though he continued to work on center programs until his death.

The FLDC serves as a resource for extension, research and teaching related to issues of family stress and child maltreatment. Under Doris’ leadership, the FLDC established a federal regional Resource Center for Child Abuse and Neglect as well as for Foster Care and Adoption, and the New York State Child Protective Services Training Institute, the first of its kind in the country dedicated to providing basic and advanced training to child protective workers and supervisors.

Four other major programs inaugurated under his leadership that continue today and have worldwide impact include: the Residential Child Care Project to prevent abuse and increase the quality of care in residential settings; the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect to ensure that researchers have access to federally funded research data; the Internet-based Child Abuse Prevention Network, a worldwide resource to apply information technology to child abuse prevention; and the Military Projects, to prevent child
maltreatment and domestic violence in families connected to the armed forces and help family members prepare for the stress of deployment.

Doris also directed the center while it was instrumental in developing the private, nonprofit New York State Federation of Task Forces on Child Abuse and Neglect. The largest advocacy organization for maltreated children in New York State, the federation, now known as Prevent Child Abuse New York, is affiliated with the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse.

Doris grew up in the Bronx and graduated magna cum laude from the College of the City of New York in 1951. He earned a Ph.D. degree in 1957 in Child Clinical Psychology from Yale University. From 1958-63, he was chief psychologist in the Yale Child Study Center and an Assistant Professor in Yale’s Department of Psychology before he joined the Cornell faculty.

Doris’ research and teaching broadly concerned child clinical psychology, child and family psychopathology, and learning disabilities, as well as visual acuity in infants and young children. In addition to numerous journal articles and chapters, in 1969 he published the 4th edition of an award-winning book Psychological Problems in Mental Deficiency with his longtime mentor and collaborator, Yale professor Seymour Sarason. Their groundbreaking 1979 work, Educational Handicap, Public Policy and Social History, continues to receive both scholarly and popular interest.

In 1991, he edited a landmark volume, The Suggestibility of Children’s Recollections, published by the American Psychological Association. This highly-cited volume was the culmination of an historic three-day convocation at Cornell of top researchers throughout North America and Europe prompted by concerns about the reliability of children’s eyewitness testimony in cases of alleged child abuse. The conference has been widely viewed as setting a decade-long research agenda for the field.
Predeceased by his wife, Marjorie Fouts Doris, M.D., Doris is survived by five children.

John Eckenrode, Chairperson; Ritch Savin-Williams
Arch T. Dotson, Professor Emeritus of Government at Cornell University, died April 6, 2006 at the age of 85. He had been sound of mind and body virtually until the end, teaching until his voice was too weak to be heard. A “country boy” born and bred in Paris, Kentucky, he worked from his early teens on farms managed by his father. Arch left for World War II just short of his B.A. degree from Transylvania College and joined the Army Air Force as a “check pilot,” becoming a jock in every warplane up to the B-29. Discharged with the rank of major, the GI Bill got him through the Harvard Ph.D. degree and a postdoc at the London School of Economics. His entire academic career was at Cornell, beginning in 1950, as a dedicated teacher, serving beyond his retirement as a teacher and, respectively, as Director of Cornell-in-Washington, Director of Cornell Abroad and Director of the Cornell Institute for Public Affairs.

Arch’s field, his professional identity, was public administration. As was true of so many in this subfield of political science, Arch was not well known as a publishing scholar. He wrote copiously, but for clients, not journals—and for public clients, not corporate or private clients. He did this exclusively from 1958-60 as a deputy controller of the State of New York. Other clients were, for shorter durations, the U.N., the Ford Foundation, and the governments of India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Iran, Jordan, the PRC, Eritrea and Mexico. Another of his clients was Cornell University. His seven-year stint as chairman of the Department of Government (1969-76) were dedicated to rebuilding the department after the campus crisis of the late 60s. In the 1980s, he was instrumental in the founding and success of Cornell-in-Washington, Cornell Abroad and the Cornell Institute for Public Affairs.
It would be difficult to identify anyone ever associated with Cornell—faculty, administrators, trustees or alumni—who has left a more important mark on this institution. The Government Department now holds its own among the top ten in the nation. Cornell-in-Washington and Cornell Abroad became and continue to be models for universities with Washington programs and programs abroad. And the Cornell Institute for Public Affairs has grown in size and stature among schools, programs and institutes for public affairs. The Dotson legacy should not—will not—be forgotten.

Arch chose the path of reform, practice and teaching; and he pursued that path to the very end with integrity, vigor, honor and distinction. Arch was one of the exemplars of the great tribute to public service made by Louis Brownlow in the title of Volume Two of his autobiography, A Passion for Anonymity.

Milton J. Esman, Jerome M. Ziegler, Theodore J. Lowi
Esther Gordon Dotson, Professor Emerita of Art history died, after a long illness, a week after she and her family celebrated her 91st birthday. She was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, a granddaughter of the Rev. Adoniram Judson Gordon, the founder of the Gordon College in Wenham, Mass., and the daughter of the Rev. Arthur Hale Gordon, a Baptist minister who held pulpits in Atlanta, Buffalo, and Middlebury, Vermont. Her husband, Arch Dotson, a professor of government at Cornell, predeceased her in 2006. She is survived by her stepson, Bruce Dotson, a professor at the University of Virginia, his wife, Diane, their children and grandchildren, and nine nieces and nephews of the Gordon family.

Esther inherited her family’s commitment to good deeds and causes and was a founding member of the Loaves and Fishes Ministry, serving meals to the poor at St. John’s Episcopal Church; a long-time volunteer with the Southern Tier Episcopal Peace Fellowship and of Meals-on-Wheels; and one of the earliest drivers of the not-for-profit Gadabout Transportation Service, helping the elderly and disabled get to church and around Tompkins County. She actively supported challenged citizens, defended the rights of immigrant families, helped people to obtain affordable housing, and collected surplus food from stores for delivery to migrant workers.

Esther was an active member of St. John’s, and was one of the first women to serve on the Vestry. Her brothers and sister shared in her life of active Christian commitment as well. Esther’s brother John was a Presbyterian minister who, just after the Hungarian uprising of 1956, installed the erstwhile Hungarian minister of agriculture and his family on the Gordon family farm in New Hampshire. Esther’s brother David administered the U.S. effort to blockade commerce with the Nazis during World War II.
At the Dotsons’ farm on Danby Hill, where the whole department was invited for Christmas cheer and an opportunity to cut a Christmas tree, she sunbathed luxuriously in her solar-paneled, red barn, the first solo commission of her former student Richard Meier, Cornell ’56-now an internationally known architect, and designer of Cornell’s Weill Hall, the new Life Sciences Technology Building—preferring it to the old farmhouse on the property which was rented out. The barn accommodated her needs as an art historian, giving her a grand second-floor studio with a northern exposure and a twenty-foot ceiling, with a bookcase covering one whole twenty-foot wall.

Both Dotsons were interested in alternative energy and land preservation, working with the Finger Lakes Land Trust to protect large tracts of land, and helping to create a community park in Danby. They were staunch members of the “Updike Road Unimprovement Association,” a neighborhood alliance devoted to preserving their unpaved road in its unpaved condition.

Esther Dotson graduated summa cum laude (and junior Phi Beta Kappa) from Vassar College in 1939 and taught art history after graduation and during her graduate studies at New York University’s Institute of Fine Arts (IFA) back in the days when one could teach on the university level without a Ph.D. in hand. Survival was no easier then than now, however. When she was a graduate student at the IFA she subsisted on something she called the “wolf diet”—consisting of a large meatloaf that she sliced into seven pieces, one for each dinner of the week to come—though later, when she could afford it, she proved she was an accomplished French chef. She completed her Ph.D. in 1973 with a dissertation entitled “Shakespeare Illustrated” a study of English painting, book illustration, aesthetic theory, and stage practice, and, after stints at Ithaca College and Wells College, became the first women appointed to a full-time professorship in the Department of the History of Art at Cornell, from which she retired in 1989.

At Cornell Professor Dotson was an inspiring teacher whose course History of Art 240, “Introduction to the Renaissance,” became one
of the most popular undergraduate courses at Cornell in the 1970s and the 1980s, although she was a tough grader. Her ultimatum to her full-house audience was always the same: “Look at the images I am showing you. Think about what I am saying. I will give you a handout with all the names spelled properly and the dates written down correctly.” She received the College Art Association’s Award for Distinguished Teaching of Art History in 1986. The citation read in part: “The many letters from former students…all emphasize one quality above all others, and that is the immense amount of personal care that she takes with every one of her students…. She is praised for articulate and carefully planned lectures, for her breadth of learning, for her demanding standards and for her sense of humor, but it is by the personal attention far beyond that expected of any faculty member that she has distinguished herself.” In her acceptance remarks, Professor Dotson said with characteristic grace, “If I have been a good teacher, it is because I have had good teachers.”

Esther happily contributed to team-taught courses as well as her own. For a number of years she co-taught the Renaissance Culture Course with Carol Kaske (English), and continued to offer lectures on Michelangelo after her retirement, when Bill Kennedy (Comp. Lit.) took her place as course leader with Carol. Her lectures to “Art, Isotopes, and Analysis,” at the time cross-listed among five departments and three colleges, were among the highlights of the course. Several of the engineers and scientists enrolled in the course subsequently took Art History courses. When the Sage Collection of Casts of Greek and Roman Sculpture was still on display in Goldwin Smith Hall, she would take a newly-cleaned statue and surround it with photographs of all the Renaissance and later art that had been inspired by it. The exercise was of benefit to both the classicists and the Renaissance art historians in Goldwin Smith.

Esther’s commitment to her students and the time she gave to them, in person and in comments on their work, was remarkable. She was equally generous to graduate students, who were deeply devoted to her, and to her younger colleagues, not only offering hospitality, but arranging meals with some of the prominent scholars on campus.
She was the engine behind the appointment of the distinguished British art historian Michael Baxandall as A.D. White Professor at Large. She also served as Director of Undergraduate Studies in the History of Art Department.

Esther Dotson’s extensive, two-part article, “An Augustinian Interpretation of Michelangelo’s Sistine Ceiling,” published in the Art Bulletin in 1979, argued that the theologian Egidio da Viterbo was the author of the program of narrative scenes. Presenting aspects of the ceiling in relationship with Egidio’s writings along with the pervasive influence of those of St. Augustine, particularly The City of God, she revealed a profound knowledge of the religious and philosophical ideas current in the papal court. The question behind this essay and its mixed critical response is how much theological significance to give to details of the narrative scenes and what kind of theological messages were being promulgated in the papal court of the early sixteenth century. Dotson’s study has been taken seriously by both critics and defenders and is still-over 30 years later-considered canonical for its valuable and original observations.

At the time of the Sistine ceiling’s restoration Professor Dotson served as a consultant to the project and in recognition of her scholarly contribution was received at the Vatican by Pope John Paul II. She was also editor-in-chief of the journal Marsyas, and she published articles in Collier’s Encyclopedia of Art.

In her article “Shapes of Earth and Time in European Gardens,” published in an issue of the Art Journal devoted to earth works in 1982, Esther understood Renaissance gardens first of all as earth shaping. In a strikingly original analysis of the Sacro Bosco, or Sacred Grove, at Bomarzo near Viterbo, the creation of the aristocrat Vicino Orsini, she pointed out fallen and semi-ruined architectural elements that suggest a process of creation and destruction that was purely fictitious. She related these both conceptually and thematically to a very popular forged account of an Etruscan golden age first published in 1498 by Nanni di Viterbo.
In addition to all these serious matters, Esther set some sort of record at Cornell for locking herself out of her office, to the point where one of us was given a master key by the building manager with which to let her back in. Her many one-liners, among them “O Salome, please, not in the fridge!” are not the sort of thing one finds in a scholarly publication, but were recalled by many former students and colleagues at the time of her memorial service at St. John’s last winter.

Esther was preoccupied over many years with the 18th-century Austrian architect Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach. Her research has come to fruition in a posthumous book, written in collaboration with her former student, photographer Mark Ashton, which will be published by Yale University Press in late 2010 or early 2011. On hearing of the positive reviewers’ reports and its acceptance by the press last fall, she said that at last she could rest.

Service and scholarship were the traditions in which Esther Dotson grew up and in which she lived her life. She lived greatly. She loved the world deeply, loved those around her deeply, and gave her utmost to her work, to her family, students and colleagues, and to her community.

Peter Ian Kuniholm, Chairperson; Claudia Lazzaro; Carol V. Kaske
Many thanks to Esther’s nephew, John Hellegers, some of whose family information and prose we have used, with his kind permission, for this memorial statement.
Donald L. Downing
April 2, 1931 – February 29, 2008

Donald L. Downing, Professor Emeritus of Food Processing at Cornell University’s New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York, passed away suddenly on Friday, February, 29, 2008 after a wonderful morning of skiing. He was 76. He was an exceptional mentor, colleague and friend, and will be greatly missed by those he worked with as well as by the food-processing industry.

Don was born in Willoughby, Ohio, on April 2, 1931, to Lelah and Dana Downing, both of who preceded him in death. He grew up in Fulton, New York, where he was a member of the class of 1948 at Fulton High School.

After high school, Don received an Associate degree in Dairy Science from Morrisville (New York) College. He then spent three years in the Army including two years in Europe. Upon his return, he enrolled in the University of Georgia’s Food Science and Technology Program. After receiving first his B.S. degree and then his Ph.D. degree, Don and his family moved to Johnstown, New York, where he worked for Beechnut-Lifesavers for three years before joining the Cornell University faculty at the New York State Agriculture and Experiment Station in Geneva, New York, in 1967, where he advanced to full professorship.

Don’s distinguished career at Cornell spanned more than 40 years; he attained full professorship in 1980. Although his position was 100% extension, he was always available to Food Science graduate students for advice in all aspects of the food industry. He was well known for encouraging them to attend symposia, conferences and meetings to complement their academic training. He established the annual Downing Graduate Student Excellence Award. In addition,
he was a valuable mentor to junior faculty in the Department of Food Science and Technology in Geneva. He gave freely of his time, and was an exceptional friend and colleague.

When he began work at the Station, Don’s primary responsibilities were to assist the state food processing industry and farm wineries. To this end, he conducted pesticide training and certification for 13 years. He organized, or took part in, over 150 food related workshops and ran 22 annual offerings of the Better Process Control School required by the FDA for canning operations. He had 152 publications to his name, including *Processed Apple Products* and the three-volume *A Complete Course in Canning* both of which he edited and are industry standards. In addition, Don was one of the first Cornell faculty to work extensively with New York wineries. He was instrumental in creating the first Wine Industry Workshop in 1971 and helped start Cornell’s enology extension program.

In 1988, Don created the New York State Food Venture Center in response to a growing need in the New York state food industry. The program, which began as an extension effort for the Department of Food Science and Technology, remains a valuable resource to this day. For most of its existence, Don has been an integral part of the Center’s function. He was its first director, running the program until his partial retirement in 1994. After retiring, he continued to work at the Food Venture Center part time as the Process Authority, evaluating the safety of proposed recipes, making changes as necessary, and approving processes. His knowledge of Federal and State food law was inexhaustible, and he excelled in making obtuse regulations easy to understand. He was much sought after as a go between for the FDA and USDA, and could often be found with a phone to his ear, spending time with clients answering questions and offering suggestions.

He earned numerous honors and awards for his work including a Commendation from the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture in 1997 and the USDA-Group Honor Award for Excellence for NECFE program in 2004. As a Fellow of the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT), Don initiated several divisions
and served as chair of several national committees. He was Councilor for Western New York IFT for 21 years, helping to maintain the section’s focus and financial health at a time when it was losing industry members due to transfers and plant closings.

In addition to IFT, Don was a member of the Alumni Association at the University of Georgia, the Geneva Country Club, the Finger Lakes Forum, and the Associated New York State Food Processors. He gave consistently both to Morrisville College and the University of Georgia. He showed every day, with words and actions, with an unselfish, enthusiastic, joyful and professional disposition, how to be a Cornell extension leader and a caring mentor. He loved working with people, always providing meaningful assistance and encouragement. His colleagues will be forever grateful for his advice, support and friendship and will never forget all he taught and the kindness he showed to everyone.

Don is survived by his wife of 48 years, Rochelle (Shelly); a son Kurt (Janice), Dublin, Ohio, and a daughter Karla, Phelps, New York; granddaughter Jacklyn Downing, Dublin, Ohio; four brothers, Eugene (Nancy), Phoenix, New York, Alan Downing, Mexico, New York, a twin brother Dana (Patricia), Valparaiso, Indiana, and Stanley (Josephine), Huntsburg, Ohio; and several nieces and nephews.

Olga I. Padilla-Zakour, Chairperson, Chang Y. Lee, Randy W. Worobo
William Emerson Drake, Sr.

September 19, 1927 – April 17, 2005

William Emerson Drake, Sr. was born in Traverse City, Michigan, the son of George and Evelyn (Emerson) Drake. Bill was raised on a farm near Traverse City and graduated from Traverse City High School. He served in the United States Navy at the end of World War II; earned his B.S., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from Michigan State University; and taught high school agriculture in Michigan until 1960.

Professor Drake supervised scores of student teachers in Agricultural Education and, through them, has literally touched the lives of thousands of young people. Writing on behalf of the active and retired teachers of agriculture in New York State, one of Professor Drake’s former students and past President of the New York Association of Agricultural Educators wrote a tribute to Dr. Drake after his death.

“On behalf of agricultural educators throughout New York, thank you for a lifetime of service to our profession. …you may never have fully known or realized your true effect on our profession or the lives you touched…. As one of your former students, I cannot begin to explain to you the impact you have had on my life. From the day I first walked into your office a naive and raw transfer (student), you took me under your wings and became my advisor. Little did I know then the impact you would have in developing my career. … you made me feel like the most important person in the world, a true hallmark of a quality teacher … please accept … our gratitude for
having known you, our privilege of having learned
from you, our honor for having served with you, and
our love for being able to have called you our teacher,
our mentor, our colleague, and our friend.”

Sir Isaac Newton is credited with saying, “If I see farther than other
men it is because I stand on the shoulders of giants.” In every
generation in the field of Agricultural Education, a precious few
giants step forward to hoist the next generation to new heights. Bill
Drake was one of those giants. He was Professor of Education at
Cornell University from 1960 until his retirement in 1990. During
those years, Professor Drake served as Program Leader for
Agricultural and Extension Education at Cornell, Eastern Region
Vice President and later as National President of the American
Association of Teacher Educators in Agriculture (AATEA). He
received the AATEA Distinguished Service Award, the SUNY
Chancellor’s Award for Excellence in Teaching at the College of
Agriculture and Life Sciences, and the Cornell Association of
Teachers of Agriculture (CATA) Outstanding Service Award.

Professor Drake was active in various international programs
sponsored by the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Among
these efforts was advising colleges of agriculture in several African
countries including Kenya, Sierra Leone, and Cameroon. In
addition, he was a consultant to the University of the South Pacific,
assisting policy decisions concerning the training of teachers of
agriculture for the twelve English speaking countries served by that
institution.

Bill loved his family. He enjoyed teaching his grandchildren about
nature and the environment including how to make maple syrup
from the trees in his yard. He was also a master gardener and did
extensive grafting on the fruit trees he planted. He was proud of
harvesting eight different varieties from a single apple tree. One of
his colleagues at Cornell said,

“The thing I remember about Bill is how warm,
funny, and generous he was. He used to grow
pumpkins, and would carve the administrative
assistants’ names into pumpkins in the early summer—by harvest time, scar tissue had grown over the names and made the pumpkins look ‘engraved’ with the names.”

Bill’s wife, Mary; his son, William E. Drake, Jr.; his daughter, Diane Clark; and five grandchildren, Mary and Billy Clark, and Sammy, Libby and Nate Drake survive him.

William G. Camp, Richard E. Ripple, Verne Rockcastle, Dalva Hedlund
Dr. William J. Dress, 93, died on December 15, 2011, at Kendal at Ithaca. Bill was an emeritus professor in the L. H. Bailey Hortorium, having retired in 1982 after 30 years on the job. Bill was born in Buffalo, New York, and received his B.A. in classics from the University of Buffalo in 1939. As with many of his generation, his academic progress was interrupted by WWII. He served in the U.S. Air Corps from 1942-1945 and was honorably discharged as a staff sergeant. In 1946, he resumed his academic career and entered Cornell as a graduate student in 1947. In 1953 he completed his Ph.D. in Botany. His thesis was a taxonomic account of Chrysopsis, a North American group of golden asters. In 1953, he began working in the L.H. Bailey Hortorium as an assistant professor.

Bill is best known for his work on Hortus Third, an authoritative source on cultivated plants published in 1976. This 1300-page encyclopedia has remained a standard reference for the identification and description of plants in cultivation. Bill also edited two journals produced by the Bailey Hortorium: Baileya, a journal of horticultural taxonomy, and Gentes Herbarum, in which longer taxonomic works were published. Dr. Dress also published numerous scientific papers.
about cultivated plants, many of them in the Asteraceae or sunflower family. He collected plants throughout the U.S. while conducting his research and contributed thousands of high-quality specimens to Cornell’s herbarium.

Bill also capitalized on his classics education and became our expert in botanical Latin and the rules of nomenclature. Until 2012, every new species had to have a description written in Latin and everyone relied on Bill to ensure that their Latin descriptions were accurate. He was also adept at interpreting the often labyrinthine code of botanical nomenclature and could be counted on to clean up any difficult nomenclatural problems. Dr. Dress taught three courses during his years at Cornell: the Taxonomy of Cultivated Plants, Botanical Latin, and Botanical Nomenclature. He was a beloved teacher and mentor to many students and young assistant professors. Bill has been honored in having three plants named after him: *Dressianthus bicarpellata*, a fossil flower, *Chrysopsis linearifolia* ssp.*dressii* or Dress’ golden aster, and the cultivar *Hosta ‘Bill Dress’s Blue’*.

Bill was a generous spirit and gave freely of his time and his money. In retirement, he became a driver, then director, of FISH (Friends in Service Helping), an organization that transports the elderly and disabled to medical services. Bill was an avid gardener and had bought 10 acres of pristine woodland on Culver Road on Ithaca’s west side. He intended to build a home there but gave up the plan when he discovered how thin and inhospitable the soil was for gardening. In 2006, he arranged for the property to be handed over to the Town of Ithaca as a forest preserve, now known as Dress Woods. Bill collected pre-Columbian pottery, especially sculpture with cultivated plant themes, and he donated many of his objects to Cornell’s Johnson Museum. He was an active participant in the Finger Lakes Native Plant Society, the North American Rock Garden Society, the local orchid society, and Friends of the Library. Although his taxonomic work is his academic legacy, those of us who knew him will remember Bill for his gentle humor, his integrity, and his willingness to work for the greater good.
Dr. Dress was the brother of the late Lucille Condon, Emilie Kinsella and Annette Caughel and is survived by several nieces and nephews.

Melissa Luckow, Chairperson
Matthew Drosdoff culminated a distinguished career as Cornell’s first professor of tropical soils following a long period of service as a scientist and administrator for the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Agency for International Development.

In 1935, after receiving the B.S. degree from the University of Illinois, and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Soil Chemistry from the University of Wisconsin, Matt began his 31-year career in government as a research scientist and administrator. Much of his early efforts were devoted to tung oil research at the University of Florida, considered vital to the war effort. His international career began in 1950 when he first went to Central America as a member of a mission to identify soils and mineral nutrition problems of Manila hemp. In 1955, he joined the forerunner of USAID and spent five years in Peru as a soil science advisor to their Ministry of Agriculture. Matt then served four years in Vietnam and from 1961-64 was the chief of the U.S. agricultural mission in that country. He was then named Administrator of the International Agricultural Development Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, a position he held until he joined the faculty at Cornell in 1966.

Upon joining the Cornell faculty, Matt Drosdoff rapidly became one of its most active and distinguished members. Matt had a remarkable capacity to interact with people and involve them in the many activities that he undertook as a Cornell professor. Under his guidance, multi-disciplinary research programs on effective utilization of soil and water resources of the tropics were organized and carried out. Using discussion and persuasion, he was able to coordinate effective research among members of the faculty from Cornell and other universities and at in-country institutions. The
result was a world-perspective of soil science. Even though he became emeritus in 1976, there still remains a core of soil professors in his former department active in research on soils of the tropics.

Matt’s course in Properties and Management of Tropical Soils attracted many foreign students as well as students from the United States and remains a subject desired by many students interested in international development. He was heavily involved in the development and execution of an interdisciplinary course in Tropical Agriculture that included a field trip to tropical areas. This course likewise remains one that attracts many students annually. The graduate program developed by Professor Drosdoff and colleagues resulted in more than 20 M.S. and Ph.D. theses produced by students in the program. A feature of the program was the training of scientists in their own country at in-country research institutions. Building on this base, the subsequent graduate program in tropical soils has remained very active. As a consequence, both U.S. and foreign students trained under these programs are in positions of leadership throughout the world.

At the same time, Matt interacted with faculty and students throughout the university and was highly influential in university affairs. He was a member of the Steering Committee of the Program for Science, Technology, and Society; the executive committee for Programs and Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations; and the executive committee for the Latin American Studies Program of the Center for International Studies. He served as a member of the Constituent Assembly and chaired the Faculty Committee on International Student Affairs. Matt was an inveterate tennis player and was a consistently formidable contender well into his eighties.

Professor Drosdoff chaired the Tropical Soils Committee of the National Academy of Sciences. He served as a consultant to the Ford Foundation and to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations among others. He was elected a Fellow by the American Society of Agronomy in 1969 and received its
International Agronomy award in 1974. He also was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Matt was born and raised in Chicago and died in Ithaca. He is survived by his widow, Mildred Binder Drosdoff, of Ithaca; a sister, Naomi Weinstein, of Chicago; a daughter, Ruth Tucker, of Cincinnati; a son, Daniel, of Fairfax, Virginia; a stepson, Jonathan Prigot, of Boston; a stepdaughter, Andrea Hovaness, of Westchester County; three grandchildren; and three step-grandchildren. His first wife, Sarah Max Drosdoff, died in 1978.

It is noteworthy that a life-long public servant, however distinguished his record, could become at the end of his career, a truly outstanding and energetic example of that unique species, the Cornell University professor. Matt Drosdoff, however, contributed a decade of extraordinary achievement to Cornell University and to soil science for which he will be long remembered.

David R. Bouldin, Armand VanWambeke, Douglas Lathwell
Professor Leonard B. Dworsky, a long-time Civil and Environmental Engineering faculty member, passed away in March 2008. He was 93 years old.

Born in Chicago in 1915, Leonard earned a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering at the University of Michigan in 1936, and an M.A. degree in Public Administration from American University in 1955. From 1936-41, he worked as a sanitary engineer with the Illinois Department of Public Health. During WWII, he served as an officer in the Army Sanitary Corps rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. His responsibilities included water supply engineering and malaria control in the American Theater of Operations centered in the Caribbean, and staff training for military government field operations in preparation for the Far East military occupation.

In 1946, he became a commissioned officer of the U.S. Public Health Service, retiring after 18 years with the (Naval) rank of Captain. The USPHS was the focus of the nation’s post-war federal effort in pollution control. As a senior administrator, Leonard formulated and administered legislative and policy initiatives that became the basis of the nation’s environmental programs for decades to come. Together with Sanitary Engineering Director Carl Schwob, Leonard wrote the Congressional testimony for Surgeon General Thomas Parran on the Water Pollution Control Act of 1948. When the Act became law, Schwob was named the first Administrator of the Federal Water Pollution Control Program, and Leonard was his first appointee. Leonard prepared and presented testimony for the subsequent extension and the 1956 revision of the Act.

The 1948 legislation was noteworthy for recognizing that environmental and political boundaries often differed, and that
formal interstate arrangements were necessary for successful pollution control. Participating in the implementation of the legislation he helped create, Leonard supervised the publication of 15 major basin summary reports covering the nation’s 226 sub-basins. He was also a member of the first Federal Interagency Committee’s River Basin Committee (1947), Secretary of the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee (1956), Chairman of the Columbia Basin Interagency Committee (1959-62), and HEW representative to the Federal Committee on Water Resources (1962-64).

Leonard joined the Cornell faculty as the first director of the Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center in 1964. For ten years as Center director, Leonard positioned Cornell as a major player in the development of the field of water resources research. The Center demonstrated the value of bringing together expertise from different disciplines including faculty from Engineering, Law, Economics, City Planning, Remote Sensing, Agriculture, Geology, and Human Ecology. Studies sponsored by the Center ranged in focus from the local Finger Lakes Environmental Studies program to the international Canada/U.S. Inter-University Seminar that laid the groundwork for the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

Leonard’s move to Cornell amplified his enthusiasm for the important role of government in improving environmental quality. He commuted to Washington where he was an advisor on water resources to Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon; he served on the President’s Science Advisory Committee (1966-70), chaired the Federal Council for Science and Technology’s Water Resources Research Committee (1965-67), was Senior Staff Assistant for Water Resources in the White House (1967-68), and served on the President’s National Environmental Panel (1968-72).

For over 40 years at Cornell, Leonard studied and taught about river basin management, water quality planning, management of resources in international boundary areas, and conflict resolution. His teaching and research concentrated on water and land policy and institutional issues. He sought to bridge the gap between social
problems and science and technology. His seminars frequently provided analyses and recommendations directly to state and national policy makers.

After becoming Emeritus in 1985, Leonard and his colleague David Allee, taught their water policy seminar course for another 15 years. Well into his 80s, Leonard continued to write and lecture nationally and internationally, to mentor graduate students, and lobby his colleagues about the bigger issues of resource management. His vision is illustrated by the conclusions in his 1963 speech, *The Problems of Water Quality Management*:

“Man’s relationship to water is vital and cannot be limited by engineering-economics or market-place economics. This nation has voluntarily taken on the task of blending massive industrial and urban society with high social and cultural goals in support of a seemingly boundless improvement in its standard of living. We cannot foretell the end result of this effort. It is clear, however, that water, the management of its quality and related factors, will play a large part in determining the outcome.

“Our job is to do all we can to guarantee to our children and generations to follow, the widest possible range of choice without loss of flexibility of action today.”

Leonard was active through the Universities Council on Water Resources, the Engineering Foundation, the American Water Resources Association, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Environmental Engineers, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. Leonard was also an environmental consultant to the Rockefeller Foundation where he initiated the first comprehensive study (11 volumes!) of the Hudson Basin. To the delight of his family who accompanied him, Leonard was also a consultant to the Governor of Puerto Rico for nine years. He was a member of the International Joint Commission’s Great Lakes
Science Advisor Board (1972-79) and he was a Senior Associate of the Utton Trans-boundary Resource Center at the University of New Mexico Law School, writing frequently for the Natural Resources Journal. He traveled on behalf of the State Department, the United Nations and the OECD. Honors he received included a “Commendation Medal” from the Surgeon General; the “Caulfield Medal for Exemplary Contributions to National Water Policy,” from the American Water Resources Association; and the “Outstanding Professional Achievement Award” by the Hudson River Environmental Society.

Leonard was happily married for nearly 50 years to Diana Levin. Together they had five children. In Ithaca, he found time to earn his private pilot’s license at East Hill Flying Club, and he was an avid glider pilot, hiring sailplanes at any location that had an airport. He also sailed, was a scuba diver and in his mid-60s, took up skiing. He was a trustee and president of Temple Beth-El.

Leonard Dworsky never quit caring about water policy, the wise use of water resources, inter-government cooperation, and the development of his students and colleagues. He was on a mission, and encouraged his colleagues to join him by thinking larger thoughts and exploring broader issues. He was always talking about new ideas and paradigms: watershed-based, ecosystem-based, and risk-based planning. If we could just work together, he knew we could all be better off. He served as a tremendous role model for us all.

*Jery R. Stedinger, Chairperson; Richard I. Dick, Daniel P. Loucks*
On the crisp fall Ithaca day in 1950, when a handsome young man named Les Eastman arrived on the Ithaca campus following a tour in the post-World War II Navy, one could not have guessed the indelible mark this young man would leave over his sixty plus years on the campus.

Lester Fuess Eastman was a leading figure in the high frequency semiconductor device engineering and science community from its beginnings in the early 1960’s through to his retirement. When he came to the campus on the GI bill, a short distance from Waterville, NY, where his farming family lived, his interests in electrical engineering stemmed from his Navy days and his world was inhabited by the vacuum tubes, microwaves and radar that he had encountered. By the time he graduated with his Ph.D. in 1957, the first transistor radios had arrived. This was a watershed time in electronics, and Les was not only a fast study, he chose his territory with care.
Gallium Arsenide, a compound semiconductor, was his first choice in this new field. This required that he grow his own semiconductor materials. The Gunn effect, where electrons slowed down as the force that was applied on them increased beyond a critical point, drew his attention. His and his students’ first papers in this earliest effort were landmarks in high power microwave generation from semiconductors. Shortly he moved on to lead the development of compound semiconductor transistors which continued through many generations. They now are key to everything wireless and handheld that we use in our daily life. By the time two of us arrived on the campus as students in the mid-late 1970’s, Les was again in the midst of another technical change: a change in the way he was growing his compound semiconductor materials. The new molecular beam epitaxy in ultra-high vacuum such as in outer space promised to make possible entirely artificial materials where intrinsic quantum effects could be employed to achieve new properties. The approach was expensive, even by today’s standards of research costs. Les led one of six multi-disciplinary faculty teams that prepared the proposal for the National Research and Resource Facility for Submicron Structures, an ancestor of today’s Cornell Nanoscale Facility. The success of this proposal put Cornell at the academic forefront for making very tiny devices. In the next decades Les’ group spawned a torrent of ideas and useful devices where the frequencies kept increasing, unusual effects were discovered, and promises of theory were reduced to practice. Atomic scale abruptness of MBE materials led to new directions in the transistors that are the backbone of communications today, multiple such abrupt junctions between different materials became critical to very efficient semiconductor lasers used with optical fibers. Nitrides made possible high power transistors, and they opened directions towards blue lasers and solid-state lighting, which are very contemporary topics.

His favorite pastimes were compound semiconductors, his students, family, and sailing, an order that cycled through in conversations. At technical meetings, Les would be in the front row encouraging students and other speakers, always courteous, always curious, and willing to share his insights. Favorite memories of Les’ students of
their time at Cornell always included their presentations at the premiere conferences, frequently international ones, and the dinner gatherings with well-wishers at these conferences where many technical insights were exchanged in the international undertaking that science and engineering is. For those from the U.S., this might have been their first trip to Paris or Vienna and for his international students it could be the first trip to San Francisco or Seattle. Many were the stories of language- and culture-induced misunderstandings or of Les being stopped by somebody on the streets in a foreign land shaking his hand and thanking him for a class or some direct or indirect influence. Les cared about his students deeply, helping them in every way he could. And those who came to his office on Saturday morning were the beneficiaries of extra insights since this was the only day when Les’ phone was not constantly ringing.

One breakthrough idea that Les was particularly proud of was ballistic motion, where electrons would travel device-sized dimensions without encountering obstacles that slowed them down. This is exactly counter to the theme of negative differential velocity with which Les had started his career. This motion of an electron encountering no or few scattering events is now a foundation of nanotechnology in electronics. But, there was a decade when it would be criticized. Les had immense self-belief, an uncanny ability in discovery, an incredible approach to encouraging, promoting and supporting his students, and the discipline to reduce ideas to practice. This made him a major actor and his group a favorite for aspiring graduate students. It was his intuitiveness, borne of insight from years of rigorous work, and his enthusiasm that kept the generations of students coming. He supervised over 100 Ph.D. theses. These students now pervade academe and industry throughout the world.

Les fostered many international links. Having spent an early sabbatical leave in Sweden, these links were deep with a constant flow back and forth of the best students from Sweden. But, so were they with the United Kingdom—a source of summer researchers, France, and Germany, which made him a senior Humboldt fellow in 1994. The vitality he contributed to electronics in the United States
through his many students, the continuous change and sequence of breakthroughs in his work, and the role he played in industry and federal research brought him many of the major awards of the profession including membership in the National Academy of Engineering. He is perhaps one of the very few after whom a technical conference is named.

Sailing was a love that Les developed in 1960 in Sweden and practiced on Cayuga Lake in the Skagerrak, a fixed keel, wooden folkboat from Scandinavia. Anybody with some experience, even just interest or curiosity, would be roped in with his partner, Dave Woodard, to maintain or crew it. His favorite company, however, was always his family, and he would describe the introduction of sailing to his granddaughter as if it had only happened the day before, when in reality, it was a generation before. Sailing was another manifestation of the peaceful and organized approach that was a constant of his life.

Les had met Anne, his future wife, on a blind date arranged by his sister. Anne, who started as a nurse, was his constant companion, and also the bread winner while he was a student. Once the children came, and Les’s travel consumed much time, she was in charge of the daily demands of raising a family. Anne and Les were inseparable. As the evening came, you could count on Les saying, “Well, it is 5:30. It’s quittin’ time.” It was time to be with Anne and family. Anne passed away soon after Les on December 16, 2013. Cornell and a legion of electrical engineers miss him---this incredible harmonious blend of sentiment, enthusiasm, promotion and intellectual rigor.

_Sandip Tiwari, Chair; Michael G. Spencer; Joseph M. Ballantyne_
Edward (Ed) Oscar Eaton was born on April 10, 1919 in Middlesex, Vermont to Fred and Emily (nee Johnson) Eaton. He attended Waitsfield Elementary and Waitsfield High School in Waitsfield, Vermont. Following graduation from the University of Vermont in 1941, he was employed as a Vo-Ag teacher in Newport Center High School in Vermont until he entered the U.S. Army Air Corps in 1942. He served in the Pacific Theater in World War II on Saipan, Iwo Jima and Manila and was discharged in 1946.

Following his discharge, he returned to Vo-Ag teaching in Vermont at the Newbury and Groton High School until 1949. He then attended Cornell University as a graduate assistant in the Department of Agricultural Engineering, receiving an M.S. in 1950 and a Ph.D. in 1952 and subsequently joined the Atlantic City Electric Co. in Atlantic City, New Jersey. There he served as an Agricultural Engineer, an Electrical Heating Engineer and an Industrial Representative. In 1958 he returned to Cornell University as an Assistant Professor in Agricultural Engineering, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1963, Professor in 1977 and then Professor
Emeritus upon his retirement in 1979, having served on the faculty for 21 years.

Ed’s principal professional interests lay in electric power and processing and youth development through application of mechanical sciences. He developed special programs in petroleum power for small engines, farm tractors and machinery; electric power; woodworking; fire prevention and safety; automotive safety and care; and bicycle safety. He offered leadership in originating and introducing the programs and supporting materials to Cooperative Extension Service 4-H Agents and the training of volunteer adult and junior leaders in their use throughout New York State. The success of his outreach efforts in the 4-H engineering program is summarized in the numbers: in 1958 when he assumed responsibility for the program, youth enrollment in agricultural engineering projects was 25,000 annually; at his retirement in 1979 enrollment had increased to 220,000 annually. Approximately 2.5 million boys and girls were enrolled in various agricultural engineering projects during his tenure. In addition, at the New York State Fair in Syracuse, New York Ed conducted annual Tractor Operators Contests for those enrolled in the Tractor Maintenance Program. His entrants always placed near the top and won four times at the Eastern Regional Competition. For three years he also took a turn at teaching Agricultural Engineering Course 315, Electricity on the Farm, but his heart remained steadfastly in the youth engineering program.

Ed’s programs were recognized as the most educational and innovative agricultural engineering 4-H programs in the US and served as models for similar programs at other institutions. Sabbatical leaves in 1964-65 at the University of Alaska working with youth and adult engineering programs in the Alaska Extension Service and in 1972 at the University of Arizona sharpened his knowledge in Extension Education and served to extend his programming skills. During his tenure, he received 14 Blue Ribbon Education Aid Awards from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE), now known as the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE). These ribbons
were for his program entries in national competitions – a deserved recognition of his ability to originate high quality, innovative and age appropriate educational materials. He obtained firsthand experience in just how suitable his materials were for the needs of 4-H boys and girls by his regularly serving as a leader in a local 4-H Club. Ed also received a National 4-H Council commendation for the Eastern US for his work.

In addition to scores of manuals, bulletins, leaflets and program reports, he also authored 6 slide sets and 7 films, but one program aid in particular earned him almost instant and extensive national recognition. In 1971 Ed assembled “talking” bicycles as educational aids in the 4-H Bicycle Safety Program. The bicycles were equipped with safety devices, sound equipment and control boxes. Activated by a remote operator, a bicycle could sound its horn, turn on its headlight, pedal the rear wheel, and even talk in response to questions from a safety instructor or the student audience. The youngsters taking the safety course loved it as did the instructors! Ed had a knack for knowing how to create and maintain interest and attention. His talent taught 4-H agents not only what to teach but how to teach.

Ed served on the Electric Power and Processing and Extension Committees of ASAE, the Operating Committee of the Food and Energy Council and the College Energy Task Force. He was also Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the New York State Rural Safety Council and received a citation for his long and important service.

Ed enjoyed bowling, music and athletics and was a member of King Solomon Chapter No. 7, Royal Arch Masons and a member of Mad Rover Lodge No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons. In retirement, he frequently attended Cornell Alumni events in Vermont, and divided his time between his home there and the warm sunshine of Florida.

He is survived by his two sons, Edward H. Eaton and his wife, Marie, and Paul Eaton and his wife, Barbara, as well as 7 grandchildren, 11 great grandchildren, 3 nieces and 1 nephew.
addition to his parents, he was predeceased by his loving wife, Lois (nee Hodgkins) Eaton on September 20, 2003 and his sister, Evelyn, and her husband, Donald Goetz. Ed’s smile, flashing eyes, robust greetings and fun conversation will be sorely missed. He will be well remembered.

Ronald B. Furry, Chairperson; J. Robert Cooke, Everett D. Markwardt, Howard A. Longhouse
Louis J. Edgerton


Professor Edgerton was born in Adena, Ohio on January 28, 1914, the son of Quaker parents Walter J. Edgerton and Anna Taber Edgerton. He attended the Friends (Quaker) elementary school in Barnesville, Ohio (near Adena), then Olney Friends School, a small boarding school in Barnesville for high school level students. After graduating from Olney in 1932, he attended the College of Wooster (Ohio) from 1932-34, and then transferred to The Ohio State University where he received his B.S. degree in 1937, with a major in Horticulture.

Cornell’s Graduate School accepted him in 1937, where he began work toward his Ph.D. degree in Pomology (fruit studies). Interest in this subject was, no doubt, related to the fruit farm on which he was raised. At Cornell, he was one of several graduate students of that period who worked under the guidance of the late A.J. Heinicke, a pioneering fruit tree physiologist of considerable renown. Louis was granted the Ph.D. degree in 1941.

He spent four years with the USDA Forest Service during the war years, and then was appointed to the faculty of Cornell University in 1946 as an Assistant Professor.

As a Cornell faculty member, he had research, teaching and extension responsibilities. As a teacher, he introduced many students who were interested in fruit growing to their first course in the subject, and many of those students, in their time, became leaders in the fruit industry in New York State and elsewhere. He committed a substantial amount of time to extension duties, speaking to numerous groups throughout New York and other
venues with respect to the latest developments in the fruit industry. But it is his research activities that are best known.

His research interests included, among others, cold hardiness of deciduous fruit plants, chemical fruit thinning, control of premature apple fruit abscission in the fall, mechanical harvesting, and various aspects of synthetic chemical plant growth regulators and their use in the fruit industry.

These studies took him from the Cornell greenhouses and orchards to numerous growers’ orchards from one end of New York State to the other, as well as to orchards and laboratories in other parts of this country and the world. His sabbatical leaves and other travel and research expeditions found him at various times at the University of California at Davis, in England, Scotland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, The Netherlands, and Belgium. A Fulbright Award in 1966 allowed him to spend several months in Egypt, and yet another sabbatical leave, in 1977, found him in Australia and New Zealand. His numerous publications and other professional activities attracted students from the United States and from around the world.

He was a Fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science. He established the Edgerton Career Teaching Award for outstanding teaching by members of Cornell’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

During his busy schedule, he found time to serve as Chairperson for the Department of Pomology from 1970-75.

He retired as Professor Emeritus in 1979. However, in retirement he continued for many years to be active in research, extension work, and student advising, and could be found in his office nearly every day till near the end.

Dr. Edgerton married Edith Hartz of Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania in 1946. She was deceased in 2004. His son, John Edgerton and family of Akron, Ohio; daughter, Mary Edgerton of Albany, New
York; and daughter, Sara Edgerton Thompson and family of Cape Girardeau, Missouri survive him.

Dr. Edgerton was a longtime member of the Ithaca Friends (Quaker) Meeting. Memorial Services were held at Kendal at Ithaca on September 2, 2007.

Loyd E. Powell, Jr., Chairperson; Leroy L. Creasy, Edwin B. Oyer
Theodore Eisenberg was the Henry Allen Mark Professor of Law. Ted was a respected teacher, prolific scholar, and beloved colleague for over thirty years at the Law School. He taught subjects as diverse as bankruptcy, debtor-creditor law, constitutional law, civil rights, contracts, and federal income taxation. His scholarship was equally distinctive, including in bankruptcy, civil rights, the death penalty, and especially empirical legal studies, in which he was a leading figure here and abroad.

Ted followed a stellar path through school, earning a B.A. in 1969 from Swarthmore College (where he met his wife, Lisa) and a J.D. in 1972 from the University of Pennsylvania Law School (where he served on the law review). He next spent a year clerking for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and another as law clerk to the retired U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren. As was then typical for an aspiring legal academic, he embarked on a stint of private practice, working for the celebrated firm of Debevoise & Plimpton in New York City from 1974 to 1977.

Ted then started his professorial career at UCLA School of Law. Enticed to Cornell Law School in 1981, he worked his way up the
ranks to become the Henry Allen Mark Professor, and also a proud Cornell University Adjunct Professor of Statistical Sciences. However, in reality Ted was a citizen of the academic world. He served repeatedly as a visiting professor here—at Harvard Law School (twice), Stanford Law School, and NYU School of Law—and at Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto in Turin, University of St. Gallen in Switzerland, Haifa University, and Tel-Aviv University. He was a superstar on the world stage, and so could have gone anywhere. But he loved Cornell and Ithaca.

Labeled the grandfather of empirical legal studies for his pioneering work in that methodology, Ted authored or co-authored more than 125 scholarly articles and edited or contributed to more than twenty books. A major achievement was his founding and nurturing of the Journal of Empirical Legal Studies, which under his editorial leadership has become one of the leading journals worldwide in law and social science. Ted regularly taught master classes and mini-courses around the world in empirical legal studies, including two weeks before his death at National Law University Delhi. Ted was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Royal Statistical Society, and served on more than 25 editorial boards and outside committees. After his untimely death, the Law and Society Association awarded Ted the Harry J. Kalven, Jr. Award for outstanding scholarship in law and society. An endowed Theodore Eisenberg Memorial Fund in Empirical Legal Studies has been established in his memory at Cornell Law School, and the National Law University Delhi has established the Theodore Eisenberg Centre for Empirical Legal Research.

Beyond Ted's brilliance and academic success, he was a wonderful human being. Most important, he was a loving and supportive husband, father, and grandfather. Despite all of his professional commitments, Ted's exceptional family always came first. Ted loved to chat about their activities, including their world-wide travel and professional accomplishments. Consistent with his love of family, Ted also took great joy in hearing about and supporting his colleagues' family endeavors.
Ted had a wonderful sense of humor and was never hesitant to laugh at himself. His colleagues marveled at how such an accomplished person could be so modest and self-effacing.

Ted also was a loyal friend whose support was valued and unconditional. While at the Debevoise law firm, he spent lots of time and effort helping others with legal and other issues. At Cornell, Ted had a wonderful and rare combination of high standards and generosity with colleagues. He was always happy to support his colleagues by enticing them into coauthored works, reading their manuscripts, discussing ideas for papers, and sharing his expertise in the processes of empirical research. Ted had more than 40 published co-authors around the world.

Ted was an inspiration to everyone who knew him and we at Cornell sorely miss him. But we are grateful that Ted was our colleague for over thirty years.

Robert A. Hillman, Chair; Kevin M. Clermont; Stewart J. Schwab
Thomas Eisner died in Ithaca, New York, on March 25, 2011 from complications of Parkinson’s disease. He was the Jacob Gould Schurman Professor Emeritus of Chemical Ecology at Cornell. Tom was the cofounder of the field of chemical ecology with his Cornell colleague and friend Jerrold Meinwald. A member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and of the German Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina, Tom was a world-renowned authority on animal behavior, chemical ecology, and evolution, as well as a gifted pianist, skilled nature photographer, ardent conservationist, and tireless human rights advocate. His discoveries of the complex chemistry used by insects to repel predators, attract mates, and defend their offspring revealed the versatility of what he liked to call nature’s “master chemists.”

Born in Berlin, Germany on June 25, 1929, he moved with his family to Barcelona, Spain when Hitler rose to power in 1933. The Spanish civil war prompted the family to leave Europe and eventually settle in Uruguay. From the age of seven, Tom was surrounded by a panoply of intriguing South American bugs. His nascent interests in their chemistry and beauty were nurtured by his father, a pharmaceutical chemist, and by his mother, an artist. In
1947, he moved to the United States for college, but with little knowledge of English he flunked the entrance exams and was rejected by every school to which he applied, including Cornell University. For many years, Tom proudly displayed the rejection letter from Cornell on his office wall and would tell undergraduates that the standards for hiring professors seem to be lower than for admitting students. Eventually he gained admission to Champlain College in Plattsburgh, New York, where for two years he polished his English, and then he transferred to Harvard University where he earned his B.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1951 and 1955, respectively.

In 1957, Tom left Harvard and joined the faculty at Cornell, where he worked until his death. During his nearly 54 years at Cornell, he helped found the Department of Neurobiology & Behavior and he directed the Cornell Institute for Research in Chemical Ecology. Throughout this time, he was also an active advocate of environmental conservation, playing a key role in the defense of the Endangered Species Act, spearheading the successful efforts to preserve wilderness areas in Florida and Texas, and serving on the board of directors of the National Audubon Society, the Nature Conservancy, and the Xerxes Society.

The breadth of Tom’s work in chemical ecology was immense. His investigations ranged over such phenomena as the emission of scalding hot benzoquinones by bombardier beetles, the adhesion of a palmetto beetle’s oily foot bristles to leaf surfaces, and the exploitation of a host plant’s defensive alkaloids for personal protection and sex appeal by Utetheisa moths. The scope of his discoveries made Tom the first to realize the pervasiveness of chemical defenses and chemical communication. Inspired by the insight from biomedical research that the inner, physiological world of organisms is an intricate network of chemical activators and inhibitors, Tom’s research revealed that the outer, ecological world of organisms is also a complex tangle of (largely) chemically mediated interactions, some attractive and many repulsive.

He chronicled his studies of insects and how they defend themselves, capture prey, and attract mates in over 400 scientific
articles and 11 books, including *For Love of Insects* which in 2004 was named the Best Science Book in the Independent Publisher Book Awards. His film “Secret Weapons” won the Grand Award at the New York Film Festival. Tom’s many other honors include the National Medal of Science (the highest scientific honor in the United States), membership in the Royal Society in the United Kingdom, the Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement, the Harvard Centennial Medal, and the Lewis Thomas Prize for Writing about Science.

Tom was also an outstanding teacher and lecturer at all levels and to all audiences. His presentations were scientifically perfect, of course, but were also exciting to see and hear, and could even be spellbinding. His interest in photography, which he shared with his wife, Maria, was fully on display in his talks. His presentation style was direct, often dramatic, and had the hallmark of a storyteller. Sometimes they would be in the form of a murder mystery, where seemingly unimportant bits and pieces were dropped along the way, only to reappear critically at the end in a climactic flourish.

Tom was a formidable presence in the Department of Neurobiology & Behavior. A person of the highest standards, both professionally and personally, he was impatient with those who did not share his views. At faculty meetings and even in dinner or hallway conversations, he could be combative and sometimes strain personal relationships. Yet, in the end, for example when a tenure decision was being discussed among the full professors, he was almost always on the right side of the issue and was apologetic of remarks made in the heat of the debate. On his lighter side, Tom always enjoyed a good joke and always had one ready that was even better. And he had impeccable timing when he told them. In his last years, the department staff on the third floor of Mudd Hall (where his lab was located) discovered his love for "Tootsie Rolls." As a result, every office put out a bowl of these candies to lure Tom into their office in order to tell a good joke that would brighten up their day. And he was always ready to oblige them. Some jokes were complicated and the point not immediately obvious. Tom would wait patiently, with a twinkle in his eye, to see just how long it
would take each person to get the point. That was the payoff for him, and we sometimes wondered whether he had a data chart in his office plotting each person's reaction times!

Tom is survived by his wife, Maria (Lobell); three daughters, Yvonne, Vivian, and Christina; and six grandchildren.

*Thomas Seeley, Chairperson; Kraig Adler, Harry Greene, Robert Raguso*
Scott Elledge, a distinguished scholar, a graceful stylist, and a kindly presence died at the Cayuga Medical Center in Ithaca Tuesday afternoon, December 23 at the age of 83. He was Goldwin Smith Professor of English Literature at Cornell, a university with which he had a long association. Following his undergraduate education at Oberlin College, he came to Cornell for graduate studies, receiving his M.A. degree in 1936 and his Ph.D. degree in 1941. After serving as Instructor in English at Harvard, he was appointed in 1947 as an Associate Professor of English at Carleton College, becoming a full Professor and Chair of the Department in 1951, positions he held until his return to Cornell in 1962. He retired from Cornell in 1984.

To the general public, he is best known for two books published in his later years. One of them is a biography of another Cornell alumnus—the essayist and New Yorker staff member, E. B. White—whose writing had long attracted him. E.B. White: A Biography, was published in 1984, the year Elledge became an Emeritus Professor. In the foreword to that book, Elledge remarks that in writing his biography he was following the advice—"to please and satisfy" himself—that White gives to all prospective writers in his The Elements of Style; Elledge achieved the clarity and unassuming grace that marks the style of his subject. The other book, Wider than the Sky (1990), is a collection of poetry for children that he edited, an anthology praised for the editor's ability to choose poems that, while appealing to the young, were rewarding to readers of any age.

Elledge's earlier writing was largely devoted to seventeenth and eighteenth century literature. In addition to many articles, he wrote two books on Milton, the first on Lycidas (1965) and the second on Paradise Lost (1975). He was co-editor of The Continental Model: Selected French Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century (1960) and editor of the two-volume Eighteenth-Century Critical Essays.
(1961). He also edited the highly regarded Norton Critical Edition of Thomas Hardy's, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* (1965), as well as the revised editions that have kept its scholarship current.

Interested throughout his professional career in matters pertaining to education, he was associated in many capacities from 1941-68 with the College Entrance Examination Board, and served from 1964-67 as a member of the commission on the English curriculum for the National Council of Teachers of English. From 1964-66, he was a member of the supervising committee of the English Institute, becoming its chair in 1966. On a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, he was Visiting Professor in 1969-70 at Thannasat University in Bangkok, Thailand, and returned to Carleton College in 1976 as Benedict Distinguished Visiting Professor. In the year following his retirement, he was appointed Visiting Professor at Williams College.

Elledge's relationship with the Salzburg Seminar in Austria began early in his career as educator and provides a remarkably fitting closure to it. Following the end of World War II, Elledge, then a young instructor at Harvard, and two Harvard students—augmented by the fortuitous circumstance that gave them the use of a war-ravaged Salzburg castle—gathered enough financial support to institute a "center in which young Europeans from all countries, and of all political convictions" could come together to foster the spiritual and intellectual healing that Elledge and his companions felt to be at least as important as the rebuilding of the physical structures damaged by the war. From the beginning, the Salzburg Seminar flourished, attracting as lecturers eminent cultural and intellectual figures from Europe and America; Elledge himself was brought back as lecturer in 1953. As part of the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, the Salzburg Seminar invited Elledge to return once more. It was here that Elledge gave his final public address. As part of its anniversary celebration, the institution published a book, *The Salzburg Seminar: The First Fifty Years*, dedicating it to Elledge and the other two founders.
The generous impulses that led Elledge and his two companions to undertake that successful enterprise in open dialogue among individuals of diverse national groups can be found within all aspects of his life. *E.B. White: A Biography*, his last major work, is dedicated to his wife, Liane; they were married in 1950. The epigraph from Henry David Thoreau that Elledge chose for the biography can be applied to him as well as the subject of his book: "All that a man has to say or do that can possibly concern mankind, is in some shape or other to tell the story of his love--to sing; and, if he is fortunate and keeps alive, he will be forever in love."

In addition to Liane, Scott Elledge is survived by two brothers: Daniel Elledge, of Naples, Florida, and Richard Reese Elledge, of Chicago; and two sisters: Mrs. Bonnie Baxter, of Gainesville, Florida, and Mrs. Eva Kathryn Shepard, of Saxton River, Vermont.

*M.H. Abrams, Stephen Parrish, James McConkey*
Myrtle H. Ericson

November 5, 1909 – August 28, 2006

Professor Emerita Myrtle H. Ericson passed away on Monday, August 28, 2006 at St. Benedict’s Health Center in Dickinson, North Dakota. She was a long-time Food and Beverage faculty member of the School of Hotel Administration. During her 31-year career at Cornell, her enthusiasm for and knowledge of fine food and food production techniques changed many students’ views on dining and how food should be presented. As an academic advisor, she was always available to her students, providing good advice delivered in a sincere and pleasant demeanor.

She was born in Cottonwood, South Dakota, the daughter of Peter J. and Esther Ericson. She received her elementary and secondary education in Vermillion, South Dakota, her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of South Dakota at Vermillion, and her Master of Science degree from Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa. She took additional course work at the Culinary School of New York and Columbia University in New York City.

She began her career as an educator by teaching high school in Chester and Beresford, South Dakota and at Sioux City, Iowa from 1931-39. She taught at the University of South Dakota at Vermillion from 1939-44 prior to joining the faculty at Cornell in 1944. She was an Instructor from 1944-47 and an Assistant Professor of Food and Nutrition from 1947-50 in the College of Home Economics. In 1950, she became an Associate Professor in the School of Hotel Administration and taught Advanced Food Production and Menu Planning. Professor Ericson instilled in her students a respect for the quality of the ingredients used in food production and an appreciation for the artistry of food presentation long before these concepts became common in the Restaurant Industry. She focused her research efforts on experimental foods, recipe standardization and fancy foods. Her work on standardization
of food production recipes using the metric system of measurement helped the Restaurant Industry produce more consistent products and achieve accurate yields and costs. She was the author of numerous food and beverage related publications, which appeared in the South Dakota Journal of Food Science, farm journals, Cornell Extension bulletins, and The Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Quarterly. Professor Ericson served as a food consultant to several hotel companies around the world. She also conducted seminars internationally. She was awarded the title of Professor in 1961. She retired from the School of Hotel Administration in 1975.

Professor Ericson was a member of the American and New York Home Economics Association and the American Association of University Women. She was listed in Who’s Who in America in 1957. She was an avid sports enthusiast; she liked playing golf, swimming, and bowling. She enjoyed attending athletic events at Cornell and watching sporting events on television in her retirement years.

Professor Ericson was a long-time Hanshaw Road resident in Ithaca. In the mid 1990s, she moved to Dickinson, North Dakota to be nearer family members. She resided at the Evergreen Retirement Center, and served as a consultant for renovations to the Food Service facilities there as well as menu planning.

She is survived by several cousins, and was predeceased by her parents, two brothers and a sister.

Stephen A. Mutkoski, Chair; George Bantuvanis, David Dunn
William Harry Erickson was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania on April 4, 1916. After graduating with a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Pittsburgh in June 1938, Bill joined the Duquesne Light Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he became an electric-power transmission and distribution engineer specializing in the design of transmission facilities. During this period, he was also a graduate student at Carnegie Institute of Technology. In 1942, he came to Cornell as a civilian instructor in steam engineering in the U.S. Navy V-12 officer-training program as a specialist in motors and generators. He joined the School of Electrical Engineering as an Assistant Professor in 1945, received the M.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from Carnegie Tech in September 1946, became an Associate Professor in 1947, and attained full professorial rank in 1953. When Charles R. Burrows resigned as Director of the EE School in 1957, Professor Erickson served as Acting Director for two years and as Assistant Director from 1959-65. From 1965-71, he was an Associate Dean of the College of Engineering. Bill returned to teaching duties in 1972 and also served two separate three-year terms (1972-75 and 1979-82) as a member of the administrative board of the Division of Unclassified Students, a college department that supervised undergraduates who were in academic difficulty. He retired as Professor Emeritus in July 1982. The major portion of Bill's 40-year academic career at Cornell was devoted to undergraduate education in the EE School and in the college, with emphasis on the application of engineering methods. He was also an ardent advocate of good technical writing and humanities studies in an engineering curriculum.

In 1946 and for years afterward, the large number of students who were enrolled in the Schools of Chemical, Civil, and Mechanical Engineering were required to take special courses in electrical
engineering. Professor Erickson was given the task of organizing and teaching these "service courses," and served as a mentor to a group of graduate students who were appointed as his teaching assistants. Several of these young instructors later became members of the EE School faculty. Since a suitable textbook was not available, Bill wrote and distributed a series of class notes on basic electrical engineering and dc and ac machinery that he dubbed "Electrical Engineering for Non-Electrical Engineers." In collaboration with the late, Professor Nelson H. Bryant, who wrote the electronics component, the notes were expanded into a textbook entitled Electrical Engineering, Theory and Practice. The first edition of this popular text was published in 1952, a second edition came out in 1959, followed by a paperback edition in 1975.

Professor Erickson's background and expertise in electric-power systems and machinery were invaluable in the Naval training program, in the development of his text, and throughout his academic career. His familiarity with engineering practice allowed him to construct challenging thought-provoking problems that were incorporated into his text. Unlike the usual rote exercises found in many textbooks, every problem in the text required a firm understanding of the principles involved in order for the student to achieve a correct solution. Bill often received requests for a solution manual from users of his text at other colleges but his typical response was, "I've given you the correct answers. You'll learn something if you figure out the solutions by yourself."

In the early 1950s, Bill helped initiate and taught many sessions of a required senior EE engineering-reports course that featured preparation of technical articles and oral presentations. When the Division of Basic Studies was established in the College of Engineering in 1961, Bill initiated Eng. 101 and Eng. 102, Engineering Problems and Methods, as introductory engineering courses at the freshman level. The courses featured consideration of major examples of modern engineering, emphasized the interrelationship of the several professional fields, and described the role of the engineer in society. Bill taught these courses for 10 years in addition to his duties as Assistant Director of the EE School and
as Associate Dean of Engineering. During those years he also continued his service-course management and teaching responsibilities, and served as class advisor at all class levels. Upon his return to active teaching without administrative responsibilities, and until his retirement, Bill applied his machinery and power-system expertise to introductory electrical engineering courses at the sophomore level, and particularly to the junior laboratory courses that came to be known over the years as "Super Lab." He was a junior and senior advisor throughout those years and served as advisor for several Master of Engineering projects, including design of a Mars Rover, and a windmill power generator.

Many of Bill's major contributions to the College of Engineering occurred while he was Associate Dean of Engineering. In his initial task of restructuring the Engineering curriculum from a five-year to a four-year program, he achieved a smooth and relatively trouble-free transfer to the new curriculum due in large part to his direct approach and clearheaded solutions to the problems that arose during the transition process. His strong belief in the need for engineers to have a thorough grounding in the humanities led to the establishment of a college requirement in the new program of at least 30 hours in the College of Arts and Sciences. During his tenure as Associate Dean, Bill was responsible for over-all undergraduate affairs in the college, and was particularly effective in his work with the Academic Standards Committee where his stern but eminently fair judgments administered to students in academic difficulties ultimately caused many of those students to improve their records and graduate successfully. In later years, these same students often expressed their gratitude to Bill for his positive impact on their successful careers.

In addition to his classroom responsibilities, Bill was an active participant throughout the years in the work of many committees, including among others, Long Range Planning, Financial Aids, Nominating, and Physical Education and Athletics, at the university level; the Core Curriculum, Professional Programs, Policy, and Academic Standards, in the College of Engineering; and as a multi-term member of the governing Faculty Committee in the EE School.
In off-campus activities, he was registered as a professional engineer in New York State, served as Chairman of the Ithaca Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEEE), and was the Chairman of the AIEEE Summer General Meeting held in Ithaca in 1961. Bill was named a Fellow of the AIEEE in 1962 "for contributions to engineering education." When that organization became the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), he continued his membership and became a Life Fellow of IEEE in 1981. He was elected to the engineering honor societies Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Tau, and was a member of the American Society for Engineering Education.

Bill was an avid golfer, had a keen interest in baseball, and organized the EE School Franklin Hall Bowling League. However, his particular long-time interest was in the "Sport of Kings." His overall gaming success with the horses is not known but he always maintained that his principal concern was with statistics. On several occasions, he was a speaker at student-award banquets where he delivered a "lecture" that he called "Horse-Racing for Non-Horses", a corollary of "EE for non-EE's." On these occasions, he would display his secret formula for track success: a long roll of paper covered with complex mathematical symbols.

In 1955, Bill was elected President of the Exchange Club, an Ithaca branch of a national service club. Soon after assuming office, Bill discovered to his dismay that the constitution of the club contained a clause that banned non-white persons from membership. Under Bill's leadership, the local club voted to withdraw from the national organization and form a new group, the Ithaca City Club, that is still in existence. On April 23, 1956, the Ithaca Journal reported that on the previous Saturday Bill was presented with a plaque that reads: "B'nai Brith of Ithaca, New York honors William H. Erickson for outstanding achievement towards equality of man."

Bill and Mary Margaret Mannion were married on December 27, 1941 in Chicago, Illinois. Their 40 years of life together, principally in Ithaca, ended when Mary Margaret died on August 19, 1981. Bill is survived by his son, James Paul and his wife Suzanne, of Fairport,
New York; his daughter, Mary Ann and her husband, Thomas McMahon, of Stamford, Connecticut; a sister, Ada Dickey, of Monroeville, Pennsylvania; a sister, Dorothy Erickson, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; his sister-in-law, Barbara Mannion, of Chicago, Illinois; and his brother-in-law, Robert Mannion, of Cleveland, Ohio. He was predeceased by his brother, G.F. Erickson.

Bill Erickson will be long remembered as a dedicated teacher and advisor; a man of exemplary honesty and integrity who set high academic and professional standards for himself, his associates, and his students; and a highly respected colleague, and a true friend.

Paul D. Ankrum, Norman M. Vrana, Simpson Linke
José Fernando Escobar

December 20, 1954 - January 3, 2004

As someone who lived nearly half his life on borrowed time, Chepe Escobar lived it to the fullest.

Born in Manizales, Colombia, and educated in Colombia, Brazil and the United States, Chepe was given a diagnosis of terminal cancer while still a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley. He became active in his own treatment and overcame the disease to recover completely, completing his Ph.D. degree in Mathematics from Berkeley in 1986. He went on to forge a distinguished career that led him to positions at Chicago, Indiana and Cornell and netted him an invitation to the White House in 1992 to be honored as a Presidential Faculty Fellow. He was a member of the Colombian Academy of Science, and held an honorary degree from the Universidad del Valle in Colombia, where he frequently was a visitor. He held visiting positions as well at the Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada (IMPA) in Brazil, the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at NYU, the Mittag-Leffler Institute in Sweden, the University of Warwick in England and the Institut des Hautes Études Scientifiques (IHES) in France.

Chepe joined the Cornell faculty in 1994 as Professor of Mathematics and quickly became an active mentor of a large group of graduate students and postdoctoral fellows. His mathematical research was in differential geometry, spectral geometry and mathematical aspects of general relativity theory. Chepe was world-renown for his research; his work and ideas were highly appreciated by his peers.

Differential geometry is the area of mathematics that studies geometric problems using the methods of differential equations.
The main objects studied are called “manifolds”, generalizations of ordinary two-dimensional surfaces such as the plane, the sphere and the torus. Manifolds may or may not have boundaries; the upper hemisphere of the sphere has a boundary—the equator—while the entire sphere does not. Cosmologists suspect that the entire universe forms a three-dimensional manifold without boundary. The notion of curvature, a quantitative measure of the local deviation from flatness, allows us to distinguish between manifolds. The plane has curvature zero, while a perfect sphere has constant positive curvature. Positive curvature can be seen in a piece of onion skin, which tears when you try to flatten it, while negative curvature is illustrated by the shape of a saddle, which would tend to fold rather than tear when it is flattened. A perfect sphere is the same everywhere, so its curvature is constant, whereas the surface of the earth is flatter near the poles, so its curvature varies. Although the surface of the earth is curved, we do have maps to represent portions of the surface on a flat piece of paper. Certain maps, including the Mercator projection, have the property of being “conformal”, which means that angles on the map are equal to the corresponding angles on the earth, even though distances must inevitably be disturbed.

A fundamental problem in differential geometry is the Yamabe problem, which asks whether every manifold can be mapped conformally to a manifold of constant curvature. When Chepe began his thesis work, the Yamabe problem had recently been solved affirmatively for manifolds without boundary by a group of mathematicians including Rich Schoen, his thesis advisor. Chepe’s thesis, and much of his subsequent work, dealt with the Yamabe problem for manifolds with boundary, where there are additional difficulties to be overcome; for example, new ideas are required just to determine what conditions should hold for the boundary. Chepe was able to solve this problem in most cases, and to do so he had to introduce new methods in nonlinear partial differential equations.

As one who had come to the United States as a graduate student, Chepe had strong opinions about the treatment of international graduate students and the problems they had to overcome, often pointing out that seemingly minor changes in the local rules
governing international applicants have serious consequences. He was a consistent advocate for students who were less than privileged and was particularly outspoken about those who made their careers pretending to be their advocates while often doing more harm than good. And quietly, he held strong opinions about the effects of United States policies on Latin America. Once, after returning from a visit to his family, he volunteered that things were much better in Colombia now that the United States was more concerned about the situation in Venezuela.

Chepe had many interests outside mathematics. As a youth in Colombia, he was a competitive diver, winning national and international championships. He enjoyed fine wines, cooking Colombian dishes for his friends and salsa dancing. And he loved soccer. He played in a local league while he was living in Ithaca. When his health became an issue again in the past few years, and he was for a while unable to play soccer, he made it a part of his treatment program to get a satellite TV connection so he could watch the soccer channels from Latin America. He said that watching soccer released in him the same feeling of well being he got from playing.

After serious surgery in the summer of 2000, he once again became active in his treatment, observing a strict diet and traveling to Germany for specialized care. That he recovered from this surgery was clear when he again was able to play soccer. On his last visit to his surgeon in New York, the doctor asked him for the secret of his remarkable recovery from the surgery.

In the fall of 2003, Chepe was at the very beginning of a sabbatical leave at IMPA in Rio de Janeiro, a city that he loved, when his health began to fail. Eventually he returned to Colombia, and he died there surrounded by his family and friends. He is survived by his brother, Arturo Escobar, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and his sister, Maria Victoria Escobar, who resides in Colombia.

Laurent Saloff-Coste, Robert Strichartz, Louis J. Billera
Robert W. Everett, Sr.
January 17, 1938 – March 25, 2011

Robert W. Everett, commonly known as Bob, a Professor Emeritus of Animal Science in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences dedicated his career to dairy cattle breeding and genetic advancement. He obtained his graduate degrees in dairy cattle genetics at Michigan State University under the mentoring of Dr. Clint Meadows who was a visionary in the practical application of quantitative genetics principles to dairy cattle breeding. Bob pursued this vision by joining the world renowned dairy cattle genetics group at Cornell University in the Department of Animal Science as a postdoctoral fellow (1966), then proceeded through the professorial ranks of assistant professor (1968), associate professor (1974) and professor (1982) with appointments mainly in research and extension. Even after his retirement, he continued both his research program in dairy cattle genetics and his teaching role including a team taught course and guest lectures in genetic related courses.

For more than four decades, Everett made advances in the approaches and principles of dairy cattle breeding that improved the efficiency of dairy cattle milk production, ensuring greater
profitability for dairy farm families and more affordable dairy products for consumers. As a New York State employee through the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Bob held dear the commitment and promise that his academic program served for the betterment of consumers by offering greater abundance of nutritious dairy food ingredients at more affordable prices. Bob also held the belief that a research program should be the driving force of educational outreach programs which he very effectively achieved. His research program over time has influenced the genetic advancement of millions of dairy cattle throughout the world. His research program has had a profound and long lasting influence on the dairy industry and the efficiency and profitability of dairy cattle production. With regard to the undergraduate program, Bob passionately argued for flexibility in the curriculum so that the interests and needs for individual students could take precedence over all else. He disliked any attempt at rigidity in the undergraduate program and, to benefit his advisees, was quite happy to ignore guidelines imposed.

Bob was viewed by his peers to be a private person with a quiet personality, but with a unique way of thinking and expressing himself that at times caused people to be reluctant toward accepting his research findings and advice. Once he was understood, his thinking and reasoning were respected; as a result, many industry professionals and faculty benefited from Bob’s approach of challenging long-standing paradigms pertaining to issues in the dairy cattle industry and even more far-reaching issues. He had an innate ability to analyze large data sets to derive very practical applications of dairy cattle breeding and management that benefited the dairy industry. With his non-traditional approach, he was highly criticized by his peers in the genetic advancement arena. However overtime, his research findings were implemented and integrated into national dairy cattle genetic advancement programs. In Bob’s quiet way, he accepted the criticism with a smile, confident that his findings would advance the dairy industry on its own and would eventually be adopted by the industry. His goal was always to improve the efficiency of milk production in dairy cattle and to provide a better
living for all people throughout the world even at times when it cost him personally.
Bob and his wife Anne endowed the Robert and Anne Everett Professorship in Dairy Cattle Genetics at Cornell University with a gift of $2 million. This gift demonstrates their commitment to the university along with recognizing Bob’s dedication to his Cornell work and the continuation of the concentration of dairy cattle genetics in the College. In making the gift, Anne said “My husband always valued the innovation that occurred at Cornell University, and he was so proud to be a part of this special institution.

Endowing a professorship was truly a dream we had for many years. Fulfilling this dream brought Bob great happiness”. With this endowment, dairy cattle genetics research will continue at the university he loved and which is clearly Bob’s and Anne’s way of committing to the betterment of future generations.

David Galton, Chairperson; Michael Van Amburgh, Bruce Currie
Kenneth Warnock Evett

December 1, 1913 – May 28, 2005

Kenneth Warnock Evett, 91, Professor Emeritus in the Fine Arts Department, died May 28, 2005 in Ithaca, New York. Professor Evett was born in Loveland, Colorado on December 1, 1913, the middle son of Charles Evett and Sarah Warnock Evett. He and his two brothers, Paul and Robert, left their mountain roots to move east in pursuit of careers in arts and letters.

The memories of his childhood were rich with talks of the family’s willful animals (his father ran a livery stable in Estes Park), the equally capricious Model-T, and his mother’s love of classical music and literature as well as her devotion to watercolor painting. He also recalled the pleasures of fishing for brook trout in Estes Park, playing tennis on a court the boys had carved out of a hillside, and riding on horseback through the magnificent landscape of the Rockies.

Professor Evett’s first encounter with the American art scene occurred when he was encouraged to show some of his drawings to Thomas Hart Benton, who happened to be visiting wealthy Texas neighbors in Estes Park. Benton recommended Kenneth for a scholarship to the newly founded Fine Arts Center in Colorado Springs, where he met a colorful assortment of artistic celebrities and local aristocrats. He also met Betty Schluss, recently graduated from Tufts University, who would become his companion for 66 years. They enjoyed a heady mix of high-spirited Bohemian life and forays into the Rockies to picnic, sketch and ski.

After a year teaching art to Denver junior high students, Professor Evett was awarded a commission from the WPA’s Federal Section of Fine Arts to paint a mural for the Humboldt, Nebraska Post
Office. In all, he painted six murals for post offices in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska. In 1941, with the onset of WWII, Professor Evett sought work in Woodstock, New York. After a year, he was lured back to Colorado Springs where, despite six-day weeks of exhausting and numbing work as a welder, again was swept up in the stimulating world of artists, musicians, and local elites. The Depression, the role of Russia in the war, the work in the factory, his left-leaning friends, and his Presbyterian sense of righteousness (instilled in him by his devoutly religious mother) all pushed Kenneth to join the Party. He left a few years later alarmed by threats against his life and appalled when Stalin’s atrocities became known.

After a year’s stay in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1944, Professor Evett taught at Salem College in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. A year later, he was hired by a wealthy patron of the arts to direct a small artist’s colony housed in a rambling structure several miles outside Hot Springs, Virginia. Throughout these troubled and turbulent years, Kenneth continued to paint and to seek ways to make a living through his painting.

In the fall of 1948, while Professor Evett was meeting with Antoinette Kraushaar, his dealer and the owner of the prestigious New York gallery, she answered a call from John Hartell, Chairman of the Fine Arts Department at Cornell University. Did she perhaps know of a painter who might be able to fill in for a semester? Thus began Professor Evett’s thirty-one years of affiliation with Cornell, primarily devoted to teaching studio art, but also spent as a passionate Cornellian who helped organize art festivals, spoke at symposia, published in Epoch, and helped save the A.D. White House from the wrecking ball. In addition, he was inordinately concerned with the fate of Cornell athletic teams, especially the football, basketball and hockey teams. He often remarked that his mood would rise or fall for days depending on the outcome of weekend games.

Professor Evett’s artistic abilities and integrity received increasing public recognition during his years at Cornell. He had 12 one-man
shows at Kraushaar and was represented in group shows at the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Corcoran Museum of Art in Washington, D.C. His paintings are included in the permanent collections of the Newark Museum, the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute and the Montclair Museum, among many.

In 1954, Professor Evett won a nationwide-juried competition to paint three murals for the Lincoln, Nebraska State Capitol building rotunda. The award not only provided him with a substantial prize with which he took his family to Rome, Italy, to spend his first sabbatical year, but also brought him some unwelcome national-level publicity when a Nebraskan legislator offered mocking comments about the “modern” art in the capitol building.

Professor Evett’s painting and drawing style moved through several phases, from densely painted realistic figurative works of the 1930s and 1940s, to the starker India ink drawings based on the Iliad and the Odyssey, to the sometimes apocalyptic sumi ink landscapes of the 1950s and back to intensely colored oil paintings of imaginary landscapes and mythic Greek scenes. He began painting watercolors from nature in the 1960s, at first somewhat free in the brush work and light in tonality. As he explored this difficult medium through the 1970s and 1980s, his images became more saturated with color, the draftsmanship more defined and the volumes of objects more pronounced. He and Betty traveled widely in Europe, the American West and along the coast of Maine, where he painted one or two watercolors each day, almost regardless of the weather, the terrain, or curious onlookers. Exposed to the elements and equipped only with a lightweight folding stool, a table of fine French paper, a few tubes of paints, a jar of water and a single 1” brush, he painted directly from nature, never once making a pencil sketch to guide his hand.

Professor Evett was also a gifted writer. His essays on art and architecture published in The New Republic attracted the attention of New York magazines, one of which offered him a job as its full-time art critic. Although he could not play a note on any instrument,
he loved music that ranged from the blues and jazz to classical music, especially the “sublime” Mozart. His fondness for Mozart became even more intense after he read the complete letters of Mozart. While his literary tastes were also eclectic, he particularly relished the humanity of Anthony Trollope’s novels and the beauty of Shakespeare’s sonnets. He was unusually articulate for a visually oriented person and his care with words marked and enriched his teaching style. He was open to and supportive of his students’ work and would sometimes buy their creations—a sign of affirmation.

Professor Evett lived a long and extraordinary life, and while he faced the genuine challenges of near poverty during the Depression, keeping a family intact through World War II, and functioning in the sometimes cut-throat environments of both the academic and art worlds, he knew he lived a charmed and privileged existence. He was ever grateful for his wife Betty’s years of love and support, and he took great pleasure in the lives of his children and grandchildren.

Professor Evett’s wife, Betty; his children, Daniel (Janet Snoyer), Elisa (John Miller), and Joel (Roberta Boylen); his grandchildren Jessica and Willem; and numerous cousins and their children survive him. His grandson, Peter Evett, predeceased him in 1995.

Office of the Dean of Faculty
Herbert Lyman Everett, Professor of Plant Breeding, Emeritus, who died on July 12, 2002 in Ithaca after a long struggle with Parkinson's disease, served the university in a broad range of activities: teaching, research, administration, and international outreach. His specific interests included students, teaching, corn genetics and breeding, and his family, department, college, and university. He is remembered for not only his accomplishments but also his constant good humor, kindness, and desire to help others.

Herb was born in New Haven, Connecticut on August 9, 1922. The family moved to Clearwater, Florida, returning to New Haven upon the death of his father where Herb attended the New Haven public schools. Following his graduation from Hillhouse High School in 1939, Herb entered Yale University. Like many in his generation he was drafted into the armed services in 1942 at the end of his junior year, serving in the Army Air Corps until his discharge as a First Lieutenant in 1945. He returned to Yale University to complete his B.A. degree in Botany, then continued his studies to earn his M.S. degree in Plant Genetics in 1947 and his Ph.D. degree in Plant Genetics in 1949. From then until 1952, Herb was a Research Assistant in the Department of Genetics at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station where he worked with Dr. Donald F. Jones.

In 1952, Herb was recruited by the Department of Plant Breeding to join the College of Agriculture to teach the basic college course in genetics and to be responsible for the research in breeding and genetics of field corn. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1953, and to Professor in 1964. He spent one year in 1956-57 in the Philippines as a Visiting Professor, part of the Cornell contract with
the College of Agriculture at Los Banos (UPCA). In 1961-62, Herb spent a sabbatical leave with the Rockefeller Foundation at Chapingo, Mexico. He returned to the Philippines in 1964 to serve as project leader for the Cornell – UPCA contract. Upon his return to Ithaca in 1966, he became the Director of Resident Instruction for the College of Agriculture, serving in this role until 1977. That year, he returned to the department to resume his teaching and research activities. Herb retired as Emeritus Professor in 1983, but continued to teach genetics until 1985.

Dr. Everett served his college and the university in many significant ways. He was secretary for the Agriculture College faculty during his term as Director of Resident Instruction. Between 1979 and 1983, he served as Cornell’s Ombudsman. His calm demeanor and constant good humor fitted him well for this office. He served on and was chairman of the University Faculty Committee on Academic Programs and Policies and the University Commencement Committee. It was during his term as chairman of the Commencement Committee that the ceremony was moved from Barton Hall to Schoellkopf stadium. For the State University of New York, he was the representative for the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and was the Chancellor’s appointee to the Central Awards Committee. At the national level, he served and became chairman of the Resident Instruction Section of the Division of Agriculture, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and later Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Division of Agriculture. He also served on the Task Force on Education in Agriculture and Renewable Resources of the National Research Council. At the community level, Herb found time to be a member and president of the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club and served on many boards of the First Congregational Church. He also served a term as Vice President of Planned Parenthood of Tompkins County.

For years, Herb shared with a colleague in the Department of Plant Breeding the responsibility for teaching the basic genetics course at Cornell. This course served as the only introduction to genetics for students from all colleges at Cornell.
This rigorous course included both classical and modern topics in genetics, and a weekly laboratory session, required of all students, was an integral component of the course. When in the 1960s, an undergraduate major in biology was put into place through the newly formed Division of Biological Sciences, the genetics course that Herb and colleagues established became a required course for the new major and responsibility for teaching it passed to Division faculty. With the dissolution of the Division, the course still remains a requirement for the undergraduate major in biology at Cornell.

Herb made significant and lasting contributions to the science of corn breeding and genetics, and to corn growers and farmers. While at the Connecticut Experiment Station, Herb was co-developer of a superior new corn inbred named C-103. This inbred became one of the most widely used corn parents ever developed. Its progeny are still widely used by U.S. corn breeders. Herb was also involved in the early development of hybrid sweet corns and in adapting fertility restoring genes that made practical the use of cytoplasmic male sterility to save labor and costs in seed production. At Cornell, Herb developed some 12 successful corn hybrids. Chief among these was Cornell M-3, the most widely grown corn hybrid in New York history. Throughout his research career, Herb successfully balanced basic and applied elements, helping to advance to the science of corn breeding, while developing improved corn varieties for seed growers and farmers.

During his career in Plant Breeding, Herb served as major professor for 25 students, half of whom were from other countries. The lasting bond these graduates have with Cornell is due in no small part to their association with Herb as students and continuing on into their professional careers.

Herb was married to Dottie (Dorothy Burgess) in 1944. Their son, Herbert L Everett, Jr., and daughter, Anne Lee Everett, are both graduates of Cornell.

*William Pardee, Harry Stinson, Robert Plaisted*
Inta Mišķe Ezergailis was born in Riga, Latvia on September 11, 1932. In 1944, along with millions of other Eastern Europeans, she and her family were caught up in the exodus of people fleeing the advancing Red Army. They reached Berlin in time to endure the Allied carpet bombings of the city, an experience that fuelled a lifelong commitment to pacifism. After the war, she and her family were shunted from one refugee camp for displaced persons to another, from Lübeck to Ansbach to Bad Aiblingen, where Inta attended a Latvian high school and then a German Realschule. In 1950, her family immigrated to the United States and settled in Boston, where she completed her high school work and entered Simmons College, graduating in 1955 with a B.A. degree in Social Sciences. In 1957, a year after her family resettled in Cleveland, she married Andrew Ezergailis (now a retired professor of history at Ithaca College). In 1964, the couple moved to Ithaca.

In 1965, Inta began graduate study in German Literature at Cornell. Among the academic mentors who left a lasting influence on her were Eric Blackall, Matthijs Jolles, Burton Pike, and Paul de Man. Although she had not majored in German Literature as an undergraduate, she completed an M.A. degree in 1967 and the Ph.D. degree in 1969, when she was appointed Assistant Professor of German Literature. During the first years of her career, she concentrated on the writings of Thomas Mann. Her dissertation, written for Burton Pike and Herbert Deinert, became her first book, Male and Female: An Approach to Thomas Mann’s Dialectic (1975). Later, she edited a collection of articles, Critical Essays on Thomas Mann (1988). With the advent of feminist literary scholarship, Inta’s interests shifted in large part to women authors. Her Woman Writers – The Divided Self: Analysis of Novels by Christa Wolf, Ingeborg Bachmann, Doris Lessing and Others,
appeared in 1982. Her last scholarly book, *Nostalgia and Beyond: Eleven Latvian Women Writers* (1988) marked a return to abiding interests in poetry and her native country. In addition, she published numerous articles, in English and Latvian, in scholarly and intellectual periodicals. In fact, she became the guardian of the Latvian poetic tradition and its most important exponent outside of Latvia, editing, translating, and interpreting it for an international audience.

Inta’s engaging personality made her a favorite of students, especially undergraduates. Her freshman writing seminars were popular throughout her entire career at Cornell; in fact, she taught a freshman seminar each semester for twenty-five years. Anyone who passed her classroom at 8 a.m. could see Inta laughing and smiling her wonderful smile and waving her arms as she walked about the room. Those who looked a few seconds longer could notice that those normally somnolent freshmen were also laughing and smiling, if not waving their arms, and having almost as good a time as Inta, who was also enjoying getting more out of them intellectually than they realized. One of her freshmen summed up the experience succinctly, if not quite elegantly: “Professor Ezergailis was a wonderful teacher and a damn fine lady.”

During the last decade of her life, Inta’s interests shifted from scholarly analysis of German and Latvian literature to writing poetry in English. An active member of the Cascadilla Poets, she produced a number of poems, some of which her husband, Andy, has prepared for publication. *Inta’s Poems I* appeared shortly after her death; a second volume is scheduled for publication in late 2005. This final stage of Inta’s life project was vitally important to her for coming to terms with the often terrifying experiences in what one of her poems calls this “unwieldy ragged universe”—the loss of childhood and home, the trauma of war, the death of her mother, the ravages of cancer. But they also celebrate quiet insights gleaned from nature (especially from birds and a large family of dogs and cats), and the epiphany of food, family, and friendship, learning—again as one of her poems says—to “mend what can be mended.”
Inta’s husband of forty-seven years, Andrew Ezergailis of Ithaca, daughter, Anna (Toronto), and a sister, Gunta Vittands (North Andover, Massachusetts), survive her. We mourn the loss of her wonderful, deep laugh, her wisdom, and her warm humanity.

Bonnie Buettner, Arthur Groos
Jean Failing

March 17, 1913 – January 30, 2008

Jean Failing, former Dean of the College of Human Ecology at Cornell University, died January 30, 2008 in Ithaca. Born March 17, 1913 in Portland, Oregon, she was the oldest child of three to parents Marjorie Holcomb Failing and Edward J. Failing.

She received B.A. and M.S. degrees from the University of Oregon, and the Ph.D. degree in Counseling Psychology from Ohio State University in 1940. Before coming to Cornell, Professor Failing taught at Centralia Junior College, Washington. In 1939, Flora Rose, then Dean of Cornell’s College of Home Economics, invited her to join the counseling staff as an Instructor. Martha Van Rensselaer, the founder of the New York State College of Home Economics, had retired her position as co-director with Flora Rose, but was still active in College and University communities. During her tenure at Cornell, Jean served as Chairman of the Counseling Service, as Coordinator of Resident Instruction, Associate Dean of Resident Education and then as Dean of the College from 1974-78. She retired as Emeritus Professor in 1978.

During her years at the College, Professor Failing exercised firm leadership in support of excellent undergraduate education and the recruitment of a highly qualified student body as well as helping to build a program with strong links between theory and practice. She advocated strong departments, and a multidisciplinary commitment to solving real world problems, with particular attention to non-formal education for New York State citizens. She traveled frequently throughout the State, visiting high schools and explaining the College’s mission and programs to educators and families. She provided committed leadership to recruiting a diverse student body and built the foundation for the changes the College would undertake in decades to follow.
During her tenure as Dean, she launched the College’s first drive for private funds, raising $250,000.00 for student support, teaching projects and other College needs. She led the College through the planning for the first major addition to the 1933 building: Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The North Wing was completed in 1965.

She initiated the first traveling institutes throughout the State in cooperation with county cooperative extension associations. College faculty members presented current issues in nutrition and health, the American family, the delivery of human services, and energy and consumer policy. The objective of the institutes was to “bring the best research and knowledge on vital topics to those who need it the most, the people of New York.” It was during her tenure at the College that the name was changed to Human Ecology (1969). Professor Failing helped champion the change and accepted responsibility for explaining the re-interpretation of the College’s mission to alumni, educators, policy makers and citizens throughout the State and beyond.

In service beyond Cornell, Professor Failing was Chairman of the Council on Interaction, for the National Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities and served on several other committees at the national level. She was Chairman, Northeast Region, Home Economics Administrators, and on the Advisory Council of the National Association of Extension Home Economists. At Cornell, she chaired the Cornell Committee on Academic Records and Instruction.

During her many years as a highly effective educator and administrator, Jean Failing always maintained a personal warmth and congeniality in her daily interactions with people. She was open and sensitive to the concerns of others, whether students, faculty, staff or other colleagues. She was particularly adept at dealing calmly and effectively with complicated academic and interpersonal issues. Her many professional, as well as personal contributions to the continuing evolution of the College will long be remembered and valued.

Lucinda Noble, Chairperson; Brenda Bricker, Henry Ricciuti
Bob Farrell, Professor of English, died in his sleep of congestive heart failure on July 31, 2003. He had been through extended and complex back surgery, and was in great pain much of the time, but he died as he would have wished, while teaching summer school and looking forward to Chaucer in the fall. Teaching was what kept him going, and we can be glad he did not have to endure the slow wasting that retirement would have meant.

Bob was born on November 16, 1938 in Bronx, New York, the son of Raymond and Gertrude Klesius Farrell. His mother died when he was eight, and from his early teens he bore an adult’s share of responsibility for managing the household and contributing to its support. Endowed with a wonderful voice, he put himself through college as a professional singer, and might well have made a career as a singer had he so chosen. Many Cornellians will remember his performances with the Cornell Savoyards during the 1980s as Grand Duke Rudolph, Sir Joseph Porter, William Shadbolt, Ruthven Murgatroyd, the Pirate King, and Lord Mountarrarat, as well as his “Morning Performance” series of Renaissance concerts in the 1970s and 1980s.

Bob received his B.A. degree at Fordham in 1960, and his Ph.D. degree, also at Fordham, in 1967. The later stages of his graduate career were spent at Merton College, Oxford, where he studied with J.R.R. Tolkien, tutored undergraduates, and formed a deep attachment to the British Isles. In 1967, he accepted an assistant professorship at Cornell, where he spent his entire academic career. His courses ranged from Anglo-Saxon literature and culture to the
Vikings, Chaucer, and medieval archaeology, which became the chief scholarly interest of his later years.

For Bob, to take up a role or an activity was to realize its essence. It was the secret of his best teaching: “He speaks like Chaucer!” his students wrote, “He is Chaucer!” “He not only taught us Anglo-Saxon, he immersed us in it,” and he did so indeed, with powerful recitations of the great poems, Anglo-Saxon feasts, and slides which enabled him to dwell in loving detail on the wonders of Anglo-Saxon jewelry and stone work. And the same imaginative energy informed his scholarship. A colleague, Gary Rendsburg, writing about biblical narrative, quotes from Bob’s monograph *Beowulf, Swedes and Geats*:

**Beowulf** is a work of heroic history. . . . A poet writing in this mode does not disregard absolute historical fact, history, that is, as we know it. He rather sees it as less important than other considerations . . . . His work will be a freely woven structure in which the characters and actions of the past will be part of an ethically satisfying narrative.

As Professor Rendsburg observes, the narrators of the Torah exercised the same heroic licence. Bob believed in the value of this kind of heroic history with all his heart, the heroic licence of the heroic poet.

Much of Bob’s scholarly work is largely unknown in America, grounded as it was in on-site work in Britain, Ireland, and Scandinavia. He was a pioneer in underwater archeology, and an instrumental organizer and networker, perhaps most of all as leader of extensive and significantly innovative investigations of the many “turf islands” in Irish freshwater lakes. His work is held in very high esteem among European archeologists, and a volume of studies in his honor is in progress. The same genius for innovation informed Bob’s work as a teacher of basic skills. Here again, he was a pioneer. His insight into the potential value of the word-processor as a teaching device grew into an active interest in the teaching of
writing, and eventually led to his laying the foundations of what is now a nationally recognized undergraduate writing program.

Many at Cornell who have no interest in medieval studies will remember Bob as a cook of legendary prowess and a host without peer, unstinting in the bounty of his hospitality, his love of feasting in all its aspects. But it was perhaps students who came to know most fully the many forms his generosity could take—class parties, of course, and countless informal sessions of noshing and conversation in his wonderfully open office, but also mentoring of a special kind. Some of Bob’s closest relationships were with students whom he saw to be lonely, isolated, and adrift in the sea of Cornell. They would become family, free to make Bob’s house theirs, and to socialize on an equal footing with his friends and colleagues. He made several crucial interventions in the lives of students who had been lured into deep water by drugs, alcohol, or emotional problems, but whose problems somehow seemed to be the official responsibility of no college office. Bob would work tirelessly to ensure that the problem was clearly and unavoidably recognized, that the appropriate specialist care was made available, that parents were notified and, no less important, that the student knew that somebody was actively concerned about him or her in their crisis.

Bob never forgot his own early exposure to loneliness, poverty, family alcoholism and his own chronic physical disabilities. The same courage that permitted him to overcome these things, and to preserve his sense of humor right up to the end, also enabled him to sense and respond to other people’s trouble with an unflinching directness and sympathy such as seen in very few people. That same generosity went out to family—his aunts, uncles, cousins, his brother and his family—a number of whom went through hard times. Bob was always available to them, had rich, often hilarious, redeeming memories of them, and gave them the kind of warmth that he himself had not known after his mother’s death.
Bob is survived by his beloved wife, Shari, and by his daughters, Eva and Erica, and there are many others, locally and all around the world, who feel that with his passing they have lost not just a friend, but another father or brother.

Frederick Ahl, Andrew Galloway, Winthrop Wetherbee
Walter Theodore Federer, or “Walt” as he was universally known, was born on August 23, 1915 in Cheyenne, Wyoming, where his parents were homesteaders. He received his B.S. degree in Agronomy from Colorado State University in 1939 and his M.S. degree in Plant Breeding in 1941 from Kansas State University. In 1948, he earned his Ph.D. degree in Mathematical Statistics from Iowa State University and accepted a position as Professor of Biological Statistics in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at Cornell University, where he remained for 60 years. Walt became the first faculty member and Chair of the Biometrics Unit in the Department of Plant Breeding. In 1978, he was awarded the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Statistics Chair, which he held until his retirement in 1986. Walt remained active as an Emeritus Professor for 22 more years, teaching, advising, mentoring, and inspiring his junior colleagues.

Professor Federer was Secretary and Program Coordinator for the Eastern North American Region (ENAR) of the International Biometric Society from 1950-53, President-Elect of ENAR in 1959, and President in 1960. He served as Chairman and Executive Secretary of the Committee of Presidents of Statistical Societies (1965-72), Book Reviews Editor (1964-72), and Associate Editor for Biometrics (1972-76), Associate Editor for Communications in Statistics (1972-94), and Associate Editor for the Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference (1976-90). He was a member of numerous national, international, university, and government panels and boards, and he was a consultant for several international agricultural research stations.

Professor Federer was a Fellow of the American Statistical Association (1958), American Association for the Advancement of
Science (1962), Royal Statistical Society (1964), and Institute of
Mathematical Statistics (1967), and he was elected a Member of the
International Statistical Institute (1974). He was awarded the Honor
Alumnus Achievement Award (1972) and Honored Alumnus Award
(2001) by Colorado State University, and the Distinguished Service
in Agriculture Award (1988) by Kansas State University.

Walt was a major intellectual figure in the field of statistics. He
gave us somewhere in the neighborhood of 300 published articles,
an uncountable number of Biometrics Unit technical reports, and
nine superb books, including his pioneering 1955 Design of
Experiments, which became a major scholarly contribution and
served as a day-to-day tool of statistical practice for innumerable
researchers in agriculture and other fields. Walt’s pearls of practical
wisdom on design of experiments have become an integral part of
statistical theory and practice throughout the world. His work will
have continuing impact in the fields of statistics and agriculture.

Walt loved to collaborate with other researchers, getting them
interested in projects he was working on and getting involved in
projects that others brought to him. He took enormous pleasure in
pushing back the boundaries of the unknown, and his excitement
was multiplied by sharing it with collaborators. He was always
ready to invite others to share his intellectual voyages of discovery,
and he was always generous in giving credit to others for their role
in the process.

Walt traveled the world to fulfill a calling to improve the lives of
others, sometimes at great personal discomfort—doing joint research
and lecturing on ways to advance modern agricultural systems by
using suitably designed experiments. Walt introduced design
concepts into our thinking. He was a researcher whose contributions
made his field both respected and admired. He received worldwide
recognition for his accomplishments from the international statistics
and scientific communities.
Over and above what he gave us in statistics, Walt was a force of nature: champion bull, bareback, and saddle bronc rider; Little League baseball and ice hockey coach; ballroom-, square-, and tap-dancer; golfer, gardener, and skier; philosopher of statistics and science; agitator for fairness; loving husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather; and friend to hundreds, probably thousands. Walt was strongly rooted in his Christian faith and always said it was a tremendous asset to a healthy, happy, successful personal and professional life.

Walt died on April 14, 2008 at the age of 92, from complications of liver cancer. Walt is survived by his wife of 26 years, Edna Hammond Federer; and her children, Sandra Harle of Jamestown, New York, Suzanne (Thomas) McUmber of Newark, New York, and Lynn (Lagrand) Chase of Skaneateles, New York; a brother, James (Rose) Federer of Cheyenne, Wyoming; a sister, Barbara (Harry) Epler of Cheyenne, Wyoming; 12 grandchildren; 15 great-grandchildren; and one great-great-grandchild. He was predeceased by his first wife, Lillian Vasey Federer; his son, Arthur John Federer; his brothers, John Henry Federer II, Kenneth (Tuffy) Federer, Melvin (Bud) Federer; and his sisters, Frances Federer Christensen, Ruth Federer, Lydia Federer Foster, Doris Federer Morrison, Esther Federer Thiele, and Alice Federer Pace.

Walt was a loving, compassionate man with a strong desire to give to others. He enjoyed teaching and sharing his knowledge for the betterment of his students, colleagues, family, and community. He was always ready to be a mentor when he encountered someone he could help. He was devoted to family life and he took great pleasure in playing with his grandchildren. He will be missed and remembered fondly by all who knew him.

Martin Wells, Chairperson; Steven Schwager, Shayle Searle

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Reeshon Feuer, soil scientist, left his mark on the mantle of the Earth: in selecting a site for the capital city of Brazil; in guiding rice farming in the Philippines; and in directing an enlightened use of the land from end to end of New York State. His boundless enthusiasm for learning and for sharing his knowledge continued to the very end of his life.

A native of New Hampshire, he began his career as scientist by graduating in Agricultural Chemistry from UNH, and he joined the USDA Soil Survey Division that was engaged in mapping the soil boundaries in that state. After an appointment as a faculty member at UNH, he came to Cornell to study for a Doctorate. Upon receiving it, he was appointed an Assistant Professor with principal duties in extension teaching. He was promoted to Professor, served as Departmental Extension Leader in Agronomy, and for four years was Visiting Professor of Soils and Agronomy at the University of the Philippines, as Cornell faculty members assisted in the creation of graduate-level educational programs at Los Banos.

The foregoing chronicle only hints at the qualities that made Reeshon Feuer famous wherever he lived and worked. "I have not known another person with such a thirst for knowledge about all things in the natural environment as Reesh had," wrote his former department chairman. With enormous vitality he read, observed, recorded and organized information, not only in relation to his professional endeavors but also far beyond. An example was his dissertation study of the district in which the new inland capital city of Brazil was to be established de novo. A newcomer to the tropics, he not only as expected characterized the previously unstudied soils as to their ability to support the capital agriculturally, but also
described the landscape, geomorphic relationships, and native vegetation.

His duties at Cornell were mainly those of helping both professionals and lay people across the state understand the properties of the soils on which they lived and worked. It was a period of intense, county-by-county mapping by teams of state, federal and local soil scientists; each map they produced was accompanied by a text that indicated the merits and deficiencies of each soil series for crop production, road construction, building sites, forestry and recreation. The introduction of each new county survey report touched off a major educational effort directed to bankers, highway engineers, real estate appraisers, and local officials as well as agriculturists. In this effort, Reeshon Feuer was the state leader. It was a task for which he was ideally suited, for he combined a truly encyclopedic knowledge of our natural resources with a warm and enthusiastic personality, and a dedication to giving the public a maximum return on its investment in the soil surveys. Concurrently he was contributing to the annual college handbook, Cornell Recommends for Field Crop Production, and evolving a "par yield" rating system for scores of soil types, an innovation that became part of the environmentalist's toolbox as well as the assessor's.

Reeshon was the sort of person about whom a host of stories (some perhaps apocryphal) grew up, and to whom remarkable powers were attributed. It was said that if he were blindfolded and transported to any part of the state, then given a spade and a few minutes to dig, he could identify his location. The maps he carried were continually annotated, to the point where all margins were filled and notations were continued on the back. Some of the maps he derived from the county surveys by lumping kindred units into "associations" employed not only the usual color coding, but also a variety of shaded and polka-dotted patterns that may never before have been known to cartography. His personal compilation of best and thriftiest places to stay and eat in New York State was so highly regarded that it was finally mimeographed for distribution. He knew where the trout lurked, and how to cook them.
In the Philippines, he succeeded in enlisting several previously uncooperative agencies in the publication of a national rice-growing guidebook, a feat many veteran observers had assured him was impossible. Colleague Shaw Reid was not surprised, knowing from long association that "Reesh did 90% of the work and gave others 100% of the credit." Several Philippine organizations honored him for his service.

Close to home, neighbors relied on him for advice about gardening, hoping to approach his marvels of vegetable production, and when the Feuers moved to the Kendal retirement community, he was immediately selected to guide the establishment of a community garden there. Less akin to his other talents, but again remarkable, was his skill as an investor. His was a guiding voice in an investment club for many years, one so sage that the members have planted a memorial tree to honor him.

Reeshon Feuer's legacy is in the recollections of his family, coworkers and a host of friends, and in the hands of those who examine his maps and publications. It was a zestful life of service.

Marlin G. Cline, Robert F. Lacey, Madison J. Wright
Robert K. Finn

Professor Robert Kaul Finn of Cornell’s School of Chemical Engineering was a loyal son of Cornell and a visionary for the nascent field of biochemical engineering.

Bob was born in Waukesha, WI to Myrtle (Kaul) and Edward Finn. His father was a Presbyterian pastor. Bob also was deeply committed to his faith. After finishing Waukesha High School he entered the School of Chemical engineering at Cornell with a McMullen Scholarship in 1937. He earned a B. Chem. degree in 1941 and a Chemical Engineering degree in 1942.

After graduation he worked with Merck & Co. in Rahway NJ contributing significantly to the development of processes for the large scale production of the antibiotics, penicillin and streptomycin, using the novel process of deep tank, submerged culture of the molds making these products. Bob left Merck in 1946 to study chemical engineering at the University of Minnesota with a minor in applied Microbiology. He was among a handful of people who sought to combine sound training in chemical engineering with a deep knowledge of biology (esp. microbiology). He completed his
Ph.D. in 1949 and also married Lucile Rasmussen. Lucile and Bob then moved to Champaign IL where he began his academic career as an Assistant Professor of Chemical Engineering. Bob and Lucile have five children (Mary, (predeceased), David, Louisa, John and Heidi).

Bob joined the Cornell Chemical Engineering faculty in 1955 as an Associate Professor, was promoted to Professor in 1961, and retired in 1990. Bob’s professional contributions were many. Bob had a lively intellect and curiosity that manifested itself in recognizing important problems before they were widely apparent.

In the early years on antibiotic production in submerged culture the problems of maintaining sterility and providing adequate aeration and agitation were very significant challenges. Bob made major contributions to the design of glass wool (fibrous) air filters to collect particles and aerosols. He identified the mechanisms important to the collection of microorganisms on the sterile filters. He provided the first experimental confirmation of Lamb’s equation for the drag coefficient on a cylinder. He developed the quantitative basis for the efficient design of such filters.

He also worked at both Merck and at Cornell to understand agitation and aeration (supply of oxygen) in submerged fermentations. He was the first to apply the concepts of mass transfer and reaction kinetics to provide a quantitative basis for predicting aeration. Additionally he helped develop formal procedures to predict and understand the growth kinetics of microbes as a function of their growth environment. Such knowledge is a prerequisite for the rational design of bioreactors.

Bob made many other technical contributions. He was the first to consider the growth of fragile organisms in submerged culture; both experimentally and computationally. This work laid nearly dormant for 15 years, and then this work had a profound impact in the bioprocess industry when production of therapeutic proteins from animal cells became important. Bob’s work was an invaluable guide to the field which led to processes that have made possible the
production of life saving and life changing drugs at a cost that society can afford.

Bob was a leader in applying the techniques of recombinant DNA to microbes. Some of the first examples of successful metabolic engineering came from Bob’s lab. He also was a pioneer in the development of electrophoresis as a novel method for the separation of proteins and other chemicals. Electrophoresis is now a standard commercial as well as a laboratory process.

Bob also contributed significantly to bioreactor technology throughout his career. In later years there was a special emphasis on waste treatment; particularly for process to make industrial chemicals. He also made major early contributions to issues associated with biomass conversion to fuels for energy.

Bob received significant recognition for his work. He was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). He received both a Fulbright Award and a Guggenheim Award for sabbatical leaves to Technische Hochschule, Stuttgart and ETH in Zurich, respectively. Bob received the James Van Lanen Award of Microbial and Biochemical Technology Division of American Chemical Society in 1982 and the Food, Pharmaceutical and Bioengineering Award from the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in 1986.

Bob was a well-liked, conscientious teacher. He developed a course on fermentation engineering which was one of the first courses of its type in the nation. The course was designed for graduate students, but Bob would allow dedicated seniors to take the course. He was also instrumental in establishing a course in industrial waste water treatment that was a popular elective for many seniors as well as for graduate students. Bob also taught many of the standard undergraduate classes in Chemical Engineering. He was well known for his course on chemical reaction kinetics and reactor design. One of the most difficult teaching assignments in the curriculum was the Unit Operations Laboratory. Bob was highly conscientious providing students detailed and timely comments on their reports.
enabling them to improve their technical analysis and writing skills. Overall Bob was a skilled instructor who cared deeply about student learning.

Bob was one of the earliest and most influential biochemical engineers in the world. He was active in national organizations, such as the American Chemical Society (ACS) where he chaired the Microbial Chemistry and Technology Division. Perhaps more noteworthy is the key role he played in the international biotechnology community. He was a key participant in a series of US-Japan seminars. He played a particularly large role in Europe. He was instrumental in the formation of the European Federation in Biotechnology. Bob spent sabbatical years in Germany and Switzerland and developed significant facility with the German language.

After his retirement he developed a strong interest in genealogy and he traveled to Germany to connect with “lost” relatives. Bob loved the practical aspects of biochemical engineering through home wine making where he crafted some excellent wines. He pulled together a group of people that lasted for 50 years; these people retained a significant interest in wine making. Bob loved the outdoors and made many trips with his family to the Adirondacks and Algonquin Provincial Park (in Ontario). He sailed a C-Scow in Cayuga Lake for many years. He enjoyed skiing; he skied at Greek Peak into his 80’s. He was active in the First Presbyterian Church. While a student at Cornell he was highly influenced by Hugh Moran, a Quaker who was the pastor at the church. He became a religious pacifist. He remained active at the First Presbyterian Church, particularly on the peace and justice committee and in visits to ill members in the hospital.

Bob was always a thoughtful and caring individual who approached life with good humor and wisdom. Bob saw the good in each individual. He combined this positive outlook on life with a true commitment to teaching and scholarship arising from his inventiveness and natural curiosity. He was an inspiring colleague and will be greatly missed.
Richard B. Fischer

January 19, 1919 – August 7, 2005

Richard B. Fischer was born in Boston, Massachusetts on January 19, 1919. Soon thereafter, his family moved to Flushing, New York, where he spent his childhood and public school years. Following public school, he attended Queens College, from which he received the B.S. degree in 1942. As a child, Dick was a victim of poliomyelitis, which left his right arm partially disabled. Even so, he found ways to interact with his natural environment so that it became his playground and his lifelong laboratory, and for the rest of his life he was a dedicated, productive environmentalist.

Dick earned his M.A. degree at Columbia University in 1943, and taught secondary school science in the schools of Malvern, Lindenhurst, and Scarsdale. He entered Cornell University in 1948 as recipient of a graduate fellowship in vertebrate zoology. As a graduate student, he studied intensively the biology and breeding behavior of chimney swifts, under the supervision of one of the world’s greatest ornithologists—Arthur A. Allen. He completed his doctoral thesis on that topic, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree and elected to the position of Assistant Professor of Rural Education in 1953. (Rural Education at that time included undergraduate and graduate education in Field Natural History.) He became Associate Professor in 1956 and on the basis of his outstanding teaching and a prodigious array of publications, was promoted to full Professor of Rural Education in 1965.

Over the next several decades, Dr. Fischer continued an amazing schedule of published writing as well as his schedule of popular classes in environmental education. Molded in the long Cornell tradition of natural history by superior naturalists such as Liberty Hyde Bailey, Dick Fischer became synonymous with Field Natural History, the course with which he was identified. His ever popular
classes in that subject were always filled, and had a waiting list. At the same time, he seemed always pushing the limit on publishing popular works on field biology. Dr. Fischer was a prolific author and editor of natural history subjects. He was editor and senior author of McGraw-Hill’s 14-volume series, Our Living World of Nature. He wrote many articles for The New York State Conservationist magazine, and served on the advisory board of Ranger Rick Magazine, published for children by the National Wildlife Federation. He was the natural history representative on many boards and associations, and was closely associated with policy and educational writings of such outstanding societies as the John Burroughs Society and the Roger Tory Peterson Institute. It is difficult to list any outstanding natural history periodical or organization to which Dr. Fischer was not an active contributor or didn’t serve on its board in some way.

But it was as a Professor of Field Natural History that Dr. Fischer became best known. He carried on in the long-standing tradition of Anna B. Comstock and E.L. Palmer, concentrating on educating young people from public schools through university by direct experiences with living things. He could challenge and hold spellbound young audiences by hands-on experiences with goldenrod galls, the structure of a red-eyed vireo nest, or the shed skin of a garter snake. His classes were always filled, and weather was no obstacle. His students stood in the rain, snow, or glaring sun—spellbound by his clear, spirited explanations of the nature around them. He was equally in demand by schools and environmental organizations. He helped to organize, and for many years directed, the Arnot Forest Workshop for Teachers, which over a period of more than a decade, prepared public school teachers for expanding science courses to include native plants and animals and their relation to the human environment. Ever cognizant of, and committed to improving environmental quality, he labored for years to introduce legislation in the New England states and New York to limit, and then to prevent, tossing of soft-drink bottles. Roadside litter became a mere trickle because of his unyielding environmental commitment.
Dr. Fischer served as a chairman and as a committee member for many Cornell graduate students seeking advanced degrees in environmental education or conservation. He spent days and occasional nights in the field, sharing educational experiences and support. An example was a three-day trip with a graduate student research team studying reproduction in New York State black bears. Picture Dr. Fischer seated at a woodland breakfast one morning with his arm draped around a drugged adult female bear!

As with many professors, Dr. Fischer also enjoyed an array of surprising pastimes. He was an accomplished woodworker. He also thoroughly enjoyed deer hunting, and each fall for many years he went to the Adirondacks with two colleagues to hunt deer. His conversations around the campfire would have been a library treasure!

As the chairman or member of many graduate student committees over the years, Dr. Fischer was a pleasantly critical resource. The theses completed under his direction were rigorous, creative, and enlightening. He chaired a number of Ph.D. committees, and many more Masters committees. An articulate and demanding author himself, his graduate students produced impeccable theses. and later many quality publications in their own right—with knowledge and skills developed and honed by Dr. Fischer.

One might think an outdoorsman such as Dr. Fischer was a big, rough, stern man. On the contrary, he was of slight build with a big heart and a steely curiosity. Once, while accompanying a grad student on a wildlife study for the student’s graduate degree, he sat in a wilderness cabin observing a white-footed mouse on a sill. The question came up about what the mouse could have been feeding on in that cabin. Dr. Fischer, ever the curious naturalist, dispatched the mouse with a round of dust shot, opened the stomach, and found some seeds, which he proceeded to sample. His verdict: touch-me-not, or jewelweed. That was the ever-curious Dick Fischer in action! He embodied the curiosity, the dedication, the tenacity, the insight, and the educational leadership of many famous Cornell professors with whom he studied and worked: the world-famous
ornithologist, Arthur A. Allen whose popularizing of ornithology led to establishing Cornell’s Laboratory of Ornithology; Anna B. Comstock, founder of the Nature Study Movement in New York State and author of the Handbook of Nature Study; E.L. Palmer, author of many Cornell Nature Study Leaflets and author of the Fieldbook of Natural History; and Eva Gordon, a dedicated Nature Study proponent and author of Cornell Nature Study Leaflets for public-school children. Dick Fischer not only stood on the shoulders of Cornell’s greatest natural history professors; he became one!

Retiring from his professorship in 1985, Dr. Fischer continued to be active, especially with his long-term study of bluebirds. He attached nesting boxes to posts around meadows of Tompkins and surrounding counties, keeping meticulous notes on the nesting and breeding behavior of the species. He and a colleague, Harlan Brumsted, assisted by Dr. Fischer’s wife, Mary Margaret, wrote Voices From Connecticut Hill, detailing both the human and the natural history of this hill near Ithaca where he had led so many field trips, and conducted the Arnot Forest Workshop.

One cannot travel to the forests, streams, prairies, or mountains of the West, the Eastern Shore, Texas, the Rockies, or Alaska without bumping into someone who has studied under, read about wildlife from, or met someone who was a student of, Dr. Fischer. His “stamp” is on so many who occupy positions of classroom leadership, authorship, state or national conservation policy, or general knowledge about the world of nature!

As a living memorial to the impact of Dr. Fischer on the natural environment of the Ithaca area, his many admirers purchased and set aside through the Cornell Plantations the Fischer Old Growth Natural Forest, a 34-acre stand in Newfield, New York. It symbolizes Dick’s long love of unspoiled nature, and exemplifies the natural areas of this state that thousands of citizens know more about, and appreciate more because of the dedication of this remarkable professor. Dick was one of Cornell’s finest!
Plagued by a series of malignant tumors in his last years, Dr. Fischer died in Ithaca on August 7, 2005. He is survived by his wife of decades, Mary Margaret, herself an outdoorswoman of note, and three children—Peggy, now a Florida resident; Dick, a Texas attorney; and Jonathan, a language teacher in New Hampshire. At his request, Dr. Fischer was cremated and his ashes scattered above the Beaver Kill in New York’s Catskills, where he carried out his research on chimney swifts, and where he, Mary Margaret and children had spent many summer weekends camping and “naturing.” No Professor of Education will be missed more, or remembered with greater love, than this remarkable Cornell naturalist, Dick Fischer!

_Dalva Hedlund, Richard Ripple, Verne Rockcastle_
After an assault by cancer over a period of several months, Douglas B. Fitchen, Professor of Physics, Emeritus, died on February 9, 2008 at his home.

Fitchen was born June 8, 1936, in New York City. Many of his earlier roots were in Ithaca, where his great-grandparents and grandparents were active members of the Ithaca community. After graduating from Harvard College in 1957, he moved to the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana for graduate work in physics, completing his Ph.D. degree in 1962, working with Professor David Lazarus. He came immediately to Cornell as an Assistant Professor of Physics, thus beginning a 45-year career devoted to research, teaching and departmental leadership.

Doug, as leader of an active and productive research group in the Physics Department over a period of 25 years, mentored and inspired some 30 graduate students and worked with nine post-doctoral associates and senior visitors to produce over 70 papers and conference reports. His research was recognized by the award of an A.P. Sloan Fellowship and by Fellowship in the American Physical Society. His scientific program profited from sabbatical leaves at the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford; the Laboratory of Solid State Physics at the University of Paris-South at Orsay; the Los Alamos Laboratory; and Oregon State University.

Upon arrival at Cornell, he joined the program in the Physics Department involved with elucidating the properties of alkali halide crystals. Supported by grants from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the AEC (now the DOE) and the NSF, through the Cornell Materials Science Center (now the Cornell Center for Materials Research), he used optical absorption and emission spectroscopy to carry out
extensive studies of the influence of pressure and of magnetic and electric fields on the properties of point defects (color centers and chemical impurities) in these systems. He helped develop the initial explication of the narrow features, “zero-phonon lines” as they are termed, which appeared in the low-temperature optical spectra of these defects, and then exploited them in studies that revealed the defect structures and their dynamics. The development of LASER technologies led to further studies using time-resolved photoluminescence and excited state absorption spectroscopy. Doug published an extensive review of his own and related work in 1968.

In the mid 1970s, as the research in the alkali halides matured, Doug recognized the potential for application to problems in biology of LASER techniques, including Raman spectroscopy, pulsed photoluminescence and transient absorption spectroscopy. He was a member of an ad hoc committee appointed to explore the possibilities of developing an interdisciplinary program to link Cornell programs in the physical and biological sciences and engineering. A program was subsequently established, and Doug, as member of the Biophysics Advisory Committee, joined with others from several departments in developing a number of instrumentation proposals and research projects. Supported by NIH grants and Cornell’s Materials Science Center, he engaged in Raman studies of the structure and vibrational dynamics of various biomolecules: for example, heme proteins, cytochrome-c, and chloroperoxidase. In the final years of his research program, his focus was on LASER studies of the vibrational and electronic dynamics of pure and doped electrically conducting polymers, primarily polyacetylene.

In 1977, in the midst of his personal research and teaching, Fitchen took on the chairmanship of the Physics Department, initially for a five-year term. Thus began a major leadership role for the department and the University. With interludes of department management by other colleagues, he again served as Chair in the periods 1986-91 and 1994-99. The confidence that his colleagues and University administration had in his leadership is evident.
Fitchen’s long service as Chair was marked by a number of accomplishments stemming from his strong personal leadership. (1) In each of his three terms, he worked personally and continually to upgrade the quality of Physics courses, particularly those at the introductory level. (2) In the late 1970s, as the potential for major renovation of Rockefeller Hall came into view, he became a central figure in leading the departmental input to the renovation process, working effectively with architects, College of Arts and Sciences administration and Cornell buildings and properties people. The result was an academic building whose interior is visually striking and whose service to the College and the University is significantly broadened. A plaque on the ground floor of Rockefeller acknowledges Doug’s great contribution, and directs the viewer to a tree, the “Fitchen tree” planted outside as a tribute. (3) A third special contribution was providing personal leadership in breaking the gender barrier in the department’s professorial faculty. In the latter part of his first term as chair, he helped pave the way for appointment of Barbara H. Cooper in 1983 as the first tenure-track female member of the faculty. He also provided special support for succeeding appointments of women: Persis Drell in 1988, Ritchie Patterson in 1994, and Michelle Wang in 1998. Each has proceeded on to a tenured appointment and has made strong contributions to the department and the University.

Doug’s contributions to the quality of the introductory physics courses lay in his personal teaching, as well as in support of the work of others. In the period of the early 1990s, between his final two terms as Chair, he worked with several colleagues in the redesign of Physics 207-208, a course designed to give physics background to students concentrating in other sciences, primarily chemistry and biology.

Doug’s public service to the physics community also extended to the national scene. In the wake of the “opening” of the People’s Republic of China, a special national program to connect promising Chinese physics students to physics graduate programs in the United States was established. The so-called CUSPEA (“China-U.S. Physics Examination and Application”) program ran from 1981-89.
Doug and his wife, Janet (an anthropology faculty member at Ithaca College at the time), served in three summers as one of several teams that went to China to interview Chinese student applicants to the program. The idea was to ascertain their overall level of preparation for graduate work in physics in the U.S. as well as their competence in use of the English language. The program brought a number of talented Chinese students to Cornell during the 1980s.

Many of his extracurricular activities centered around enjoyment of the outdoors, with activities such as hiking and cross-country skiing, as well as amateur study of nature’s flora and fauna. The Fitchen family enjoyed and shared with others the wooded land they purchased in 1975, located in the Town of Caroline. They have maintained the land in its undeveloped state, in early resonance with twenty-first century concerns about taking care of Mother Earth.

While in graduate school in Urbana, Doug and Janet Mathews were married. They raised their three children in Ithaca after their arrival in 1962. Janet taught anthropology for many years at Ithaca College, concentrating her studies on the world of rural poverty in New York State and the wider U.S. She authored a 1991 monograph drawn from these studies, *Endangered Spaces, Enduring Places*. At the time of her untimely death from cancer in 1995, she had been appointed Chair of the Department of Anthropology at Ithaca College and soon thereafter as a member of the faculty of Cornell’s Department of Rural Sociology (now Development Sociology). Doug and Janet’s sister, Nancy, were married soon after Janet’s death; unhappily Nancy was also a victim of cancer in 2000. In 2002, Doug and Karen Brazell, now Professor Emeritus of Japanese Literature and Theatre, were married. They enjoyed travels, and life with their greatly extended family until Doug’s death.

He is survived by his children, John Fitchen of Portland, Maine; Katherine Nisbet and son, Stephen, of Bozeman, Montana; and Sylvia Fitchen of Tucson, Arizona.

Robert H. Silsbee, Chairperson; Neil W. Ashcroft, Donald F. Holcomb
Robert Hutchinson Foote

August 20, 1922 – October 27, 2008

Dr. Robert H. (Bob) Foote, Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of Physiology at Cornell University and preeminent reproductive physiologist, is acknowledged for major contributions to his field through basic and applied research, innovative teaching, mentoring trainees, and professional service. His research significantly impacted diverse areas of gamete and embryo biology and related reproductive technologies for over 50 years beginning with his pioneering efforts in the development and use of semen extenders that were critical to the early success and commercial use of artificial insemination in dairy cattle.

Born on a dairy farm in Gilead, Connecticut, Foote graduated from Windham High School, Willimantic, Connecticut in 1939. He graduated with Honors and a Bachelor’s degree in Animal Husbandry from the University of Connecticut, Storrs, in 1943.

World War II interrupted his academic career when Foote served as a lieutenant in the famed “Go For Broke” 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a unit formed of Nisei. The 442nd became among the most decorated units in the war. Lt. Foote was awarded a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart for heroic actions in France where he was seriously wounded, yet he returned later in the war to lead his unit again.

After the war, Foote earned his Master’s degree (1947) and his doctorate (1950) at Cornell in the field of animal breeding and physiology and was appointed Assistant Professor in Animal Science, where his illustrious career began. Bob rose through the ranks of Associate Professor, Fulbright Scholar, and Professor, and was named the Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of Physiology in 1980.
Bob’s early work in sperm physiology and cryopreservation was extended to many domestic, companion, and exotic animals. His first laboratory and cold room facility were within the semen-processing laboratory of the New York Artificial Breeding Cooperative (predecessor to Eastern A.I. Cooperative and Genex Cooperative, Inc.) in Ithaca, New York, an organization with which he maintained a close working relationship throughout his career. An important early discovery was that treating bull semen with a combination of antibiotics controlled bacterial growth and ultimately helped to wipe out *Vibrio fetus*, a disease that causes abortions in livestock, and until then had cost the cattle industry millions of dollars. He developed effective procedures for use of non-frozen semen by formulating Cornell University Extender, which was later refined for cryopreservation of bull semen and continues to be the basis for successful semen preservation protocols for many mammalian species. Numerous other aspects of semen processing and cryopreservation now in routine use throughout the world have their basis in Dr. Foote’s research.

Bob’s research interests expanded to related areas in male reproductive physiology, including qualitative and quantitative aspects of spermatogenesis, semen quality measurements, evaluation of male fertility, and sperm capacitation. He also made major contributions to female reproduction, with the early observation that germ cell content of the mammalian ovary was finite. Improvements in the detection of estrus and the importance of insemination of cattle at the optimum time were investigated. Dr. Foote continued to work closely with the animal breeding industry, especially with cattle, using well-designed field trials and tens of thousands of artificial insemination records to effectively evaluate factors affecting semen quality and fertility in cattle.

As in vitro fertilization and other assisted reproductive technologies began to emerge in laboratory animals and human medicine, Foote’s efforts included studies on in vitro oocyte maturation, fertilization, and early embryo development, with emphasis on optimizing culture media and other in vitro techniques. Later, he recognized the potential of cloning in livestock and provided an impetus for
research that was a prelude to somatic cell cloning in domestic animals.

Bob was a stickler for attention to experimental design, detail and analysis, and he insisted on expedient publication by his students and trainees. He was driven by an exceptional work ethic and highly competitive nature, which perhaps originated in his early childhood or war experiences, and seemed to demand that he exceed the physical limits of most mortals. It was not, for example, unusual for him to be seen at work in his office or laboratory until 1:00 a.m. and back on the job at 6:00 a.m.; and he frequently extended his workweek to seven days. As a result of his diligence, Bob was the author or coauthor of more than 500 peer-reviewed articles as well as numerous book chapters, and he contributed many invited reviews.

Bob inspired, encouraged, and supported hundreds of trainees at various levels from undergraduate research and Honor’s students to research associates and visiting scholars. He mentored over 100 Ph.D. and post-doctoral trainees from the United States and internationally. In addition to his research accomplishments, Dr. Foote was also recognized as an exceptional teacher and mentor of thousands of students and trainees. He taught a variety of courses in the animal and biological sciences, but is best remembered for his very popular animal reproductive physiology course (known by students as “Barnyard Sex”), which he offered for over 30 years. His courses in animal breeding techniques and, later, embryo technology were very popular.

Beyond his extraordinary commitment to and achievements in research and teaching, Bob is recognized for his exceptional professional service throughout his career. He was actively engaged in at least 13 professional or honor societies, serving in leadership positions on many committees and as president of the Society for the Study of Reproduction. In addition, Dr. Foote served on the editorial boards of five major journals and served as program manager, panel member, ad hoc reviewer, and advisor for
innumerable agencies and organizations related to the field of reproductive physiology.

For his pioneering research, excellence in advisement and teaching, and his extensive professional service, Foote’s local, national, and international awards spanning 4 decades are “legion”, including the American Association of Animal Science Animal Physiology and Endocrinology Award and L.E. Casida Award, American Dairy Science Association Upjohn Physiology Award, American Society of Andrology Outstanding Andrologist Award, Society for the Study of Reproduction Hartman Award, IETS Pioneer Award (A.I., E.T. and cloning), Pioneer Award from National Dairy Shrine, National Animal Breeders Association Research Award, S.U.N.Y. Chancellor’s Award for Excellence in Teaching, and the Edgerton Lifetime Teaching Award at Cornell University.

In spite of his extraordinary dedication and demanding schedule, Bob was extremely generous and always found time to entertain students and staff in his home, acknowledge birthdays with cake and ice cream, keeping in touch with former members of his program, and offer assistance whatever the need.

Perhaps Bob’s greatest legacy was his investment of time, energy, and resources in those he taught and trained, who have emerged as leaders in their own right to further advance the areas of reproductive research that he championed for over half a century. Certainly a titan in the field of animal reproduction has passed from our midst.

Dr. Foote was predeceased by his first wife, Ruth Parcells. He is survived by his sons, Robert W., of Connecticut, and Dale, of Philadelphia and by his second wife, Barbara Johnson Foote.

John E. Parks, Chairperson; W. Ronald Butler, J. Murray Elliot
Mary Ford was born in Fostoria, Ohio, the only child of Mary Nestlerode Ford and William H. Ford. She graduated from Wellesley College in 1932, and received a Master’s Degree from the University of Toronto in 1933. She spent a year as a school psychologist in the Toronto Department of Public Health, and then moved to the University of Minnesota to pursue a Ph.D. degree in Child Clinical Psychology. During her years at Minnesota, Miss Ford held several different professional positions. For three academic years, she was a Research Assistant in the university’s Institute for Child Welfare, and then spent a year as a teacher in the Institute’s nursery school. In 1937–38, she was Director of the Nursery School and Kindergarten and School Psychologist at the Northrup Collegiate School in Minneapolis. In 1938, she moved to Cornell as Instructor in the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships in the New York State College of Home Economics. Five years later, she completed her doctoral dissertation, “The Application of the Rohrschach Test to Young Children,” and was promptly promoted to Assistant Professor.

Professor Ford entered with energy and enthusiasm into the varied activities of a rapidly changing department. In her best-known published work, *Youth, Marriage, and Parenthood*, she collaborated with a senior member of the department, Lemo D. Rockwood, on a questionnaire study of the attitudes of 364 Cornell University juniors and seniors toward sex education, premarital sex behavior, marriage, parenthood, and divorce. Two thirds of the students were enrolled in the course on Marriage and the Family taught by Professor Rockwood; roughly half were men and half were women. With its 28 tables and extensive discussion, the book provides a snapshot of the attitudes of a select group of young people at the beginning of World War II.
After promotion to Associate Professor in 1946, Mary Ford was primarily occupied with teaching. At the undergraduate level, she taught courses on Methods and Techniques of Research, Methods of Child Study, Advanced Child Development, Behavior Problems of Children, and Participant Observation of Children enrolled in the Cornell Nursery School. Her course on Exceptional Children became an immediate favorite with undergraduates—so much so that she was forced to limit its enrollment. At the graduate level, she served as thesis director and chairperson of many special committees. Although the department offered no formal training in clinical child psychology, Professor Ford maintained her interest in this area. She was certified as a Clinical Psychologist in New York State and approved as a diplomate in clinical psychology by the American Psychological Association. She was promoted to full Professor in 1953.

Within her department, Mary Ford became recognized both for her consistent fair mindedness and as an advocate for gradual institutional change. Home economics, for 60 years a bastion of higher education for women, was coming under attack for its preoccupation with preparation of women for their role as homemakers. Her background and training in psychology provided no basis for a commitment to home economics as a professional discipline. So she supported many faculty appointments that gradually changed the character and the interests of the department. Almost none of the professorial faculty appointed during these two decades had any previous association with home economics.

Mary Ford’s professional life changed dramatically in 1964 when she became chairperson of her department. The previous chairperson, Alfred L. Baldwin, had served as its institutional leader for eleven years. His departure left many faculty wondering: Where do we go from here? With almost no exceptions, they chose Mary Ford as their best guide to an uncertain future.

The 1960s were an exciting time for everyone concerned with early childhood education. Professor Ford provided administrative support for her colleagues who were enthusiastically taking part in
the national Head Start program and helped ensure that her department established a position of leadership in this field. At the time of her retirement in 1967, Dean Helen Canoyer wrote of her:

“Although the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships is composed of ‘prima donnas,’ Dr. Ford not only was able to win their cooperation and respect, but was actually able to motivate them toward more production than previous Heads were able to do.”

Nevertheless the challenges to home economics as a component of higher education had not diminished. At Cornell, President James Perkins appointed a high-level college study committee to examine the place—if any—of home economics in the university. Mary Ford, at the request of Dean Canoyer, served as chairperson of a steering committee charged with coordinating faculty responses to some of the recommendations of the president’s study committee. Dean Canoyer tried, unsuccessfully, to persuade her to continue as an active faculty member beyond the age of 60; however Mary Ford was adamant and became Professor Emeritus in 1967.

In retirement Professor Ford devoted herself to many philanthropic activities. She had been a member of numerous college and university committees as a faculty member. Now she had more time for community service and, among other positions, became a board member of HOMES and the Tompkins County Health Planning Council. She was a member of St. John’s Episcopal Church. In later years, Mary Ford’s health declined. She moved to Kendal at Ithaca shortly after it opened in 1995 and died there in August of this year. There are no known survivors.

*John S. Harding, Jean Failing*
William Ray Forrester, Dean of the Cornell Law School from 1963-73, died at the age of 90, two months after finishing his last semester of twenty-five years teaching at Hastings College of Law in San Francisco. This fact reveals the love for teaching, particularly constitutional law that proved to be his fountain of youth. As chance would have it, he was the last active member of the Hastings “Over 65” club whereby that school had, during the years of mandatory retirement elsewhere, recruited nationwide an elite of law teachers who, their minds sharp as ever, were not ready to quit the forum.

A graduate of the University of Arkansas, Ray earned his law degree from the University of Chicago Law School in 1935. After working for a Chicago law firm, he was invited to join the Tulane law faculty in 1941. He became Dean of Vanderbilt’s Law School in 1949, returning to Tulane as Dean of that school in 1952. He then came to Cornell and presided as Dean of the Law School for a decade, and then as the Robert S. Stevens Professor until his “retirement” to Hastings in 1978. The author of casebooks in constitutional law and federal jurisdiction, as well as numerous law review and legal periodical articles, he compiled a remarkable resume of participation in arbitration. A charter member of the National Academy of Arbitrators, he exercised his skills at various times on boards seeking to maintain the peace between United States Steel and the United Steel Workers or the International Harvester Company and the United Automobile Workers. His diplomatic skills served him well when leading Tulane’s Law School through the heady and oft-times acrimonious days of the civil rights movement in Louisiana.

Facts reveal Ray to have been a persuasive peacemaker, a superb classroom teacher, a considerable scholar and a successful law
school dean. Facts portray him quantitatively as a noteworthy figure in American legal education; they do not reveal the unique inner quality of the man. Soft spoken and wont to speak directly to the matter at hand, there was never any doubt but that he dealt with all and sundry with whom he came in contact, honestly and forthrightly. He might shake his head sometimes when colleagues took positions that seemed to him extreme or impractical, but he never held it against them. Rather, he had a way of laughing it off and proceeding calmly to reason the matter at hand to a sensible result. The laughter, moreover, was not of the mordant variety, but rather had an infectious quality that helped maintain a tranquil atmosphere in which reason could prevail. If one had to sum up the man in a single word, there would be no doubt that those who knew him would invoke: integrity.

Ray’s family was always an important part of his life. He is survived by his wife, Celine, now living in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; three sons, William and Stephen, both of New Orleans, and David, of Baton Rouge; a daughter, Catherine Cleland, of Kensington, Maryland; and four grandchildren.

Roger C. Cramton, W. David Curtiss, E.F. Roberts
Professor Emeritus John George Franclemont, known to his family, friends, and colleagues as Jack, always let it be known that he was born on the day the Titanic sank—April 15, 1912. For Cornell, the balance sheet for that day was immensely meliorated by Jack’s lifetime of contributions. Early on, he focused on insect natural history, collecting moths and butterflies in his native Buffalo, as well as in the Adirondacks. He enrolled as an undergraduate at Cornell University, studying under the tutelage of Professor W.T.M. Forbes, the dean of American lepidopterists, and earned his Baccalaureate degree in 1935. He began his graduate program at Cornell, but World War II, during which he served as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, interrupted that. He served as a mosquito eradication specialist in the Pacific, moving from Bougainville and New Georgia in the Solomons, to the Philippines as the war progressed. In addition to his official mosquito duties, Jack made extensive collections of moths, which were sent home to Professor Forbes. At the end of the War, he was honorably discharged from active duty with the rank of Captain.

Returning to civilian life, Jack was an Assistant Entomologist at Cornell University (1946-47), and then an Entomologist with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, stationed at the Smithsonian Institution, Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. (1947-53). During this time, he was responsible for identifications of noctuid and geometroid moths, at the same time completing his doctoral dissertation from Cornell University, which awarded him the Ph.D. degree in 1953. Upon completion of his doctorate, Jack returned to Cornell to serve as Associate Professor of Entomology, being promoted to Professor in 1959. He retired officially in 1977, although he continued to teach a course in advanced insect systematics and advising graduate students for several years.
During his tenure at Cornell, Jack mentored over 20 doctoral students in insect systematics, and served as minor member for nearly 30 more. His students populated university professorial positions across North America. At one point, six curators at the U.S. National Museum of Natural History were Franclemont students. The first loves of his life were insect natural history and his succession of West Highland or Cairn terriers (Cho, Duffy, Angie, and Belle), and so he could focus his efforts on being available to students nearly whenever they needed assistance. His large office on the southwest corner of Comstock Hall, lined from floor to ceiling with his incomparable entomological library and working specimens, served as an oracle of entomological knowledge for those taking the time to seek it. His patient demeanor and understated approach to explaining the vagaries of artificial human systems developed to describe nature’s wonders helped make all of us better taxonomists.

Jack’s life work revolved around the development of resources necessary to answer questions of species circumscription, life history, and infraspecific variability for moths residing in North America. To this end, he spent numerous summers collecting moths in Montana, Texas, and across the various mountain ranges of southern Arizona. He specialized in collecting large series of specimens to adequately uncover natural variation in wing pattern coloration. He took this endeavor to an experimental level by rearing large numbers of individuals from various females, permitting a view to the levels of natural variation present within single localities and broods. He understood that novel techniques and character systems—sex pheromones, chromosomes, protein analysis, and behavioral studies were available during his working period—were essential for uncovering the cryptic species that comprise in many cases those biological entities we now take for species. Jack involved many of his students in these field seasons, and therefore many active biodiversity surveys run today can be traced to Jack’s acumen in field biology. Working with Lepidoptera, most of which are herbivorous as caterpillars, he called upon his interests in botany to document the suitability of various hosts for
larval development. His collecting activities resulted in a personal collection of more than 350,000 spread moths and butterflies, an extensive collection of preserved and photographed caterpillars associated with the adult stages, and about 9000 Canada balsam mounted microscope slide preparations of the internal genitalia of moths. This immense resource was donated to the Cornell University Insect Collection, where it joins the collection of his mentor, W.T.M. Forbes, forming the most significant Lepidoptera collection housed by any university worldwide.

Jack joined his love of natural history specimens with the traditional means to access information about them; books. Throughout his life he built a personal library focusing on moths and butterflies and their larvae, but also including a broad array of historical works fundamental to the field of entomology. The John G. Franclemont Library of Entomology was donated to the Department of Entomology, with his wish to have the proceeds of its sale support a future Cornell Lepidopterist. The university conferred on him the title of “Builder of Cornell” for his several generous donations.

Jack taught insect taxonomy courses to both undergraduates and graduate students throughout his time as a Professor. These courses always benefited from Jack’s amassing of specimens to be used as teaching material. Jack’s course materials, many collected on numerous nights along Six-Mile Creek in Ithaca, were often better prepared than those seen in most other university collections, yet their fate was to be broken and glued by a succession of neophyte entomologists. Like his graduate students, these many budding entomologists were able to take away from Cornell the ability to deal knowledgeably with insect diversity through direct observation of natural history specimens, backed up by Jack’s deep understanding of insect natural history.

Jack was both a mentor and friend to his students. He felt that he was extremely lucky not to have to choose between his hobby and his work. Nonetheless, he was a multidimensional personality with interests in music, literature, and cinema. His homes on Williams Street and then in Ellis Hollow were the sites of social evenings with
graduate students, leavened with visits from neighbors and friends such as Vladimir Nabokov, the aspiring lepidopterist. His students spent much time interacting with him during their times here, and at least in part through those interactions, they developed into leaders in the field of insect systematics. Observing how some of them operate as mentors during their own careers, it is clear that lessons learned from Jack have been carried on to future generations. In closing, one of Jack’s former and first Ph.D. students, Ron Hodges, stated in “A remembrance of John G. Franclemont,” as part of a “Contributions from former students in honor of his 80th birthday” (April 15, 1992), the following which accurately captures the essence of Jack Franclemont:

“Above all, Jack is highly ethical, honest, positively forthright, helpful, humorous in a subtle, non-destructive way, and caring. All of his students benefited from these qualities.”

_E. Richard Hoebeke, Richard B. Root, James K. Liebherr_
William W. Frank
March 22, 1929 – April 21, 2011

William W. (Bill) Frank, 82, Professor Emeritus of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR) who specialized in Human Resource Management, died unexpectedly on April 21, 2011 in Concord, MA following complications from a fall.

Bill received his B.A. in English (1951) and M.A. in Speech (1952) from Michigan State University. Following his discharge from the U.S. Army in 1954, he joined Jewel Tea Company where he served for seven years in a number of roles relating to merchandising and personnel/human resource management, including progressively responsible positions in training, compensation, and employee communications. In 1961, he left Jewel Tea and returned to Michigan State to enter the Ph.D. program in Communications which he completed in 1965.

In 1964, Bill joined the ILR School at Cornell as both an Assistant Professor and an Extension Associate. He subsequently was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 1968 and to Professor in 1976, while retaining his position with Extension. He retired from Cornell in 1991. At the ILR School, Bill taught a
variety of courses pertaining to personnel (later human resource) management with special emphasis on training, management development, and employee communications. In addition, he designed and conducted numerous short courses and on-and off-campus programs in these and related areas for corporations, regional and national professional organizations, community action groups, and various units of the New York State and federal governments. For several years he chaired an Extension Staff Committee charged with developing teaching materials for internal client use and he also served the Coordinator of Statewide Management Programs within the School’s Extension Division. From 1974 to 1978 he was the Chair of the Department of Extension. Bill’s work was by no means confined to the U.S., however. During academic year 1970-71, he was Visiting Professor and NATO Fellow at Norges Handelshoye Skole in Bergen, Norway and in the fall of 1989 he was Visiting Professor at the International Hotelier Management Institute, ESSEC-Cornell, Cergy-Pointoise, France.

At the ILR School, Bill developed a well-deserved reputation as a superb teacher, known not only for his deep knowledge of the personnel/human resource management field, but also for his ability to show how classroom materials could be applied in practice, his engaging teaching style, and his deep concern for his students. In the mid-1960s, he pioneered the incorporation of field studies into management courses, a practice that later became commonplace. He also was a very popular thesis and dissertation advisor who served on numerous M.S. and Ph.D. committees over the years. But above all, he gained national and international attention as a consummate Extension professional based partly on his uncanny capacity to anticipate and understand client needs and partly on his course design skills and, again, engaging pedagogical style. Bill was a gifted writer and over the years he prepared numerous training manuals for management development programs as well as guidelines for instructors of such programs, thus enabling clients to conduct their own training programs at considerable savings of time and money. As a result of his sterling reputation, Bill was instrumental in securing for the School many lucrative grants and
contracts and he was frequently called upon by other outreach units on campus – most notably in the Hotel School and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences – to advise on and assist with program development and delivery.

Bill embodied what one colleague called a “deceptive professionalism”; that is, he was like the proverbial duck – placid even laid back on the surface while always paddling like hell underneath in constant pursuit of the last shred of excellence. Notwithstanding, he was a gracious colleague who generously devoted his time and talent to whatever needed to be done. And he was perennially helpful in large part because he was so good at describing and explaining things in a readily understandable way, displaying an actual ability to apply the communications skills he so ably taught. Most found working with Bill a real treat – fun even since his wry, iconoclastic, and sometimes sardonic wit was never far from the surface. But he was not one to suffer fools gladly and showed no mercy to those he perceived to be a little too enamored with themselves. Like most great teachers, Bill was a master storyteller, fully capable of regaling audiences of any size with an unending supply of anecdotes (the majority of which, we are inclined to think, had at least some basis in fact).

Bill was as good with his hands as he was with his mind. He was a devoted gardener who spent many happy hours working the soil. In addition, he was heavily into woodworking and over time became a master craftsman, often using his skills to create and repair furniture and other items for family members and friends. Bill had a long-time interest in and a keen eye for antiques and in retirement he became an occasional, albeit highly successful, dealer.
Finally, Bill was a devoted family guy. He is survived by his wife of 57 years, Nancy Ann, and by four children: Janet Watkins of Groton, NY, Kirsten Kelly of Grosse Point Park, MI, Thomas Frank of Ithaca, NY, and Nora Frank of Arlington, MA, - as well as eight wonderful grandchildren.

*Lee Dyer, Chairperson; Lois Gray, David Lipsky*

Thanks are extended to Bill Wasmuth, Bill Frank’s longtime colleague, who graciously provided much useful material for this memorial.
Chet Freeman was almost always a Cornellian. He died September 9, 2008, having spent more than 40 of his 92 years as a Cornellian, both as a student (B.S. ’39, M.S. ’45) and a member of the faculty. He retired and became Professor Emeritus in 1980.

Chet was born in West Leyden, New York and grew up on a dairy farm in Constableville, New York. He enrolled in the College of Agriculture in 1935, completing the B.S. degree and then moving on to a Master’s degree at Cornell. While a student, he was editor of the Cornell Countryman, the College of Agriculture’s signature journal founded by Liberty Hyde Bailey in the early 1900s. He was also Chancellor of Alpha Zeta fraternity.

In 1940, Chet was employed by the Extension Service in Cayuga County. Then in 1941, he joined the New York State Department of Commerce as a planning research assistant. His career changed sharply as America entered the Second World War. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps where he trained as a B-29 pilot. During the war, Chet was stationed in the South Pacific where he flew 21 missions without losing a plane or crew. In later years, one of his memorable experiences was attending the reunion of the 58th Bomber Wing on Tinian in the Northern Marianas Islands where the unit had been stationed 50 years earlier. He attended many such gatherings around the United States, sharing stories of his experiences with many others. Flying was to be part of his life long after his military experience but at the more peaceful East Hill Flying Club, where he was a member and a civilian pilot and instructor.

In 1945, immediately after his war service, Chet joined the Department of Extension Teaching and Information (later to become the Department of Communication) as an Assistant Professor. For
the next 35 years, he was to contribute to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and to the University in a variety of ways. He provided strong leadership from 1965-75 as head of the Oral Communication program that provided basic and advanced speech training for generations of students in the College as well as students throughout the University. He introduced a course in Parliamentary Procedure, something he himself practiced as the Parliamentarian for both the Faculty Council of Representatives and the University Constituent Assembly. He also wrote a self-instruction manual entitled Parliamentary Procedure – Teach Yourself, which received national acclaim. Chet taught Photography to undergraduate and graduate students in an era when photography involved film, labs and negatives. In recognition of his excellence in teaching and advising, he received the College’s Professor of Merit Award in 1956.

Chet collaborated with Cooperative Extension conducting many in-service training sessions. He was instrumental in the planning and in the success of the department’s “Communicating with Your Public” series of summer workshops that were attended by many people from public service organizations and local governments.

In 1961-62, he served as acting head of the department. Then in 1975, he was appointed chairman of what had been renamed the Department of Communication Arts. It was one of those critical times in the College’s history when budgets were greatly endangered. In 1976, when a cut in department funds was proposed that would have eliminated Communication as a field of study at Cornell, he stood firm announcing he would resign as chairman if the proposal became a reality. The Communication teaching program survived and Chet served out his term until his retirement in 1980.

In retirement, Chet remained active in the Ithaca community. He was an avid wine maker and belonged to the Ithaca Wine Society. He also participated in City Club and volunteered as a driver for Gadabout, the community organization that provides rides for senior citizens.
Professor Freeman’s influence continues in today’s Department of Communication through the Chester Freeman Communication Leadership Fund Award. According to the intention of a grant in his honor, “the award is presented [annually] to a junior who best exhibits the interdisciplinary character of the department’s program and who best reflects the spirit of Professor Freeman’s contribution to the Communication Department and the Cornell community.”

Royal D. Colle, Chairperson
Orval C. French was born in Geneseo, Kansas, raised on his father's farm, and attended a one-room school. Orval enrolled in Electrical Engineering at Kansas State University, took leave in 1927 to help on his father's farm, returned to Kansas State University in 1928, switched to Agricultural Engineering and received a B.S. degree in 1930 and an M.S. degree in 1931. Orval then joined the faculty of the Agricultural Engineering Department at the University of California, Davis. In 1932, he married his college sweetheart, Helen Pembleton, from Ness City, Kansas.

At Davis, his career was directed toward teaching and research. He quickly became an authority on methods and equipment for weed and pest control, including aerial chemical application. He prepared many widely read publications on pest control, spray equipment and chemical application.

From 1942-45, Orval was "borrowed" as a research engineer on the Manhattan Project at the University of California's Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley. While at the University of California, he was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1943 and to Associate Professor in 1947.

Shortly after that, he was invited to Cornell University to interview for the position of Professor and head of the Agricultural Engineering Department, which he accepted beginning in the fall of 1947. Orval came into a department that was teaching and extension oriented and housed in several buildings. He oversaw the design and construction of the finest Agricultural Engineering building in the country, Riley Robb Hall. Under his tutelage, the already growing department moved into these fine new quarters in February 1956, here he began to develop a strong research program while expanding and strengthening the teaching and extension areas. Building a good
research faculty made it possible to develop a graduate faculty and a strong graduate program, which now draws students from all parts of the world.

He made many personal visits to farmers and agribusiness people all over New York State to learn firsthand their needs and problems. He quickly earned the respect of industry for his good judgment, sound advice, frank suggestions, progressive ideas and willingness to work on any project that helped the farmers.

Under Orval's leadership, Agricultural Engineering at Cornell blossomed. He convinced many in the university, the state, and the nation of the importance of agricultural engineering. He attracted funds and assistance for research activities. Under his guidance, a five-year professional undergraduate degree program was initiated in 1953 and accredited in 1958.

Early phases of research efforts under Professor French included a strong pest control program in cooperation with the Entomology Department. Excellent programs were developed in mechanizing fruit and vegetable production, in agricultural waste management, and in bioengineering. Much of that pioneer research has been translated into commercially available machines and methods.

A great deal of Orval's success at Cornell came from his ability to develop each staff member to his or her full potential. His warm, friendly manner made him easy to meet. He enjoyed talking to students, staff members, farmers, businessmen and women, and government officials. Orval was a sincere, dependable, honest, forthright person with high moral standards. He would gladly counsel with anyone on problems of any sort at any time. He was the kind of man people would choose for a referee, whether for a ball game or a word battle. All knew of his fairness.

From February 1958 to February 1959, Professor French was a Visiting Professor in the Cornell-UP Contract Program at the University of Philippines, College of Agriculture at Los Banos.
Since joining the American Society of Agricultural Engineering in 1932, Orval has been Chairman of the former College Division; Chairman of the North Atlantic Region; and was ASAE national President in 1966-67. During his presidency, a new organizational structure was adopted, the Food Engineering Division was organized, and ASAE became a full member of the Engineering Committee for Professional Development. He served on many committees, programs and special assignments. French was elected an ASAE Fellow in 1964. He received numerous other recognitions and awards, including an Extension Service award in 1970 for meritorious service to 4-H and to the 4-H Tractor Program in New York State. Perhaps the most prestigious award was The Cyrus Hall McCormick Gold Medal for “Exceptional and Meritorious Engineering Achievement in Agriculture” in 1975, the highest honor in ASAE.

In addition, Orval ably represented ASAE in the American Society for Engineering Education and the Engineering Joint Council. He served on several ECPD accreditation teams. He was a longtime member and Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Orval served as Elder and held many other church offices in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca. Here too, he was most anxious that others receive credit, even if the work was entirely his own. In the quarter century that Orval attended his church, the pastor claims he never once heard a derogatory remark about Orval. He classified Orval as "a leader who developed the finest of leaders."

When the first fire department was organized at the University of California, Davis about 1938, Orval was Assistant Chief and later served as Chief until 1942. In 1955, when a fire department was organized in his community of Cayuga Heights, Orval was the only member qualified to serve as Chief, which he did for the first year. He continued as an active volunteer fireman until after his retirement from Cornell University.
Following retirement, Orval and Helen moved to Florida, where he continued contact with colleagues and former students. Orval will long be remembered by his many friends and colleagues.

His wife of 66 years, Helen; daughter, Nina L. French Glover; son, Byron; five grandsons; and two great grandsons survive him.

_Everett D. Markwardt, William F. Millier, E. Stanley Shepardson_
Dr. Tracy W. French, Associate Professor in Clinical Pathology at the College of Veterinary Medicine, was a beloved teacher, mentor and friend. Tracy passed away peacefully at his home in Freeville, New York on 3rd March 2009, after a long and courageous struggle with illness.

Born in Indiana, Tracy obtained a Bachelor’s degree in Biological Sciences from Indiana University in 1973 and became a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from Purdue University in 1977. Soon after, Tracy followed his calling into Clinical Pathology with a three-year residency at the University of Florida. During his residency, Tracy developed a serologic test for the diagnosis of *Ehrlichia platys*, a rickettsial organism that causes severe infectious thrombocytopenia in dogs. Upon completion of his residency, Tracy remained at the University of Florida as a Visiting Professor of Clinical Pathology, before joining the faculty at Cornell University as an Assistant Professor in 1982. Tracy then spent his professional life in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, where he dedicated himself to teaching clinical pathology to veterinary students, interns and residents, assisting with collaborative research projects, and performing professional diagnostic service.

Tracy was an outstanding clinical pathologist and diagnostician. He spent many hours at the microscope, diagnosing diseases in sick animals and helping veterinarians make crucial decisions regarding patient care. He had a gift for identifying strange structures, pigments or organisms in blood and cytology smears and for providing plausible explanations of confusing laboratory results. He was always available and armed with a smile and words of encouragement to trainees and colleagues alike. His gems of wisdom will be remembered and used by those he taught over the years. All of those who worked with or for Tracy, including the
medical technologists in the laboratory, held him in the highest regard. All appreciated his patience, wealth of knowledge, fairness, mellow personality and caring nature. He served both the University and his profession by participating on various educational committees, serving as President of the American Society of Veterinary Clinical Pathology and functioning as Director of the Clinical Pathology Laboratory for many years. His collaborative efforts yielded numerous publications and contributed to advancing the field of veterinary clinical pathology.

Tracy was an outstanding teacher. He was dedicated to the education of veterinary students, interns, and residents, and continuing education of veterinarians in clinical practice and academia. He readily embraced new teaching methods and was one of the first clinical pathologists in the country to use the web for clinical pathologic education. He had an eye for good web design and would spend hours perfecting images for web display and publication. To facilitate self-driven student learning in a new case-based curriculum introduced in Cornell’s College of Veterinary Medicine in 1995, he helped create web-based clinical pathology laboratories, teaching cases, and modules on hematology, clinical chemistry and urinalysis. Indeed, his enduring legacy to Cornell University was the creation of these web-based modules, now known as eClinPath at Cornell University. This phenomenal resource remains one of the few educational veterinary clinical pathology sites available on the worldwide web. It has been used, and will continue to be used for years to come, by veterinary students, veterinarians, veterinary technicians and teaching institutions worldwide.

Tracy also had a rich and fulfilling life outside of work. He liked nothing better than driving those beemers (particularly the roadster) around upstate New York, playing guitar, sailing in the high winds and rough water on Cayuga lake, or riding his catamaran in Florida. He had a hotlink to the webcam on the lake, so he could continuously monitor wind conditions and know when it was just right to go sailing. He was totally free and fearless on the water, no matter what the conditions. Above all, he loved his family and
placed them first. He was a devoted, loving and committed husband to Mica, father to Trevor and Hannah and stepfather to James, Wesley, Joshua and William. He only wanted happiness and good health for all of his family.

Tracy was a quiet, gentle and compassionate person, who treated everyone equally and with good humor and respect. He will be remembered for his kindness, thoughtfulness and concern for others, for his unfailingly positive outlook, his tremendous zest for life and his incredible reserves of courage. He was a valued and beloved colleague, mentor and friend and will be missed by those who had the pleasure to work or interact with him.

_Tracy Stokol, Chairperson; Julia Blue, Linda Chapman, John Randolph_
Wolfgang Fuchs, Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus, died February 24, 1997, at his home in Ithaca, surrounded by his loving family. His life was celebrated at a remarkably joyful memorial service on March 8, 1997 in the chapel of Anabel Taylor Hall, with more than 200 people in attendance.

Wolfgang was born on May 19, 1915 in Munich, Germany. His parents foresightedly sent him to England in 1933. He enrolled at Cambridge University, receiving his B.A. degree from St. John's College in 1936 and his Ph.D. degree in 1941, under the supervision of A.E. Ingham. Between 1938-50, Wolfgang held academic positions in Aberdeen, Swansea, and Liverpool. He came to the Cornell Mathematics Department as a Visiting Associate Professor in 1948 and returned as a permanent member of the faculty in 1950. Except for leaves, he stayed at Cornell for the rest of his life. He received a Guggenheim fellowship in 1955, was promoted to Professor in 1958, and served as department chair from 1969-73. He was a Fulbright-Hays Research Fellow in 1973-74 and a Humboldt Senior Scientist in 1978-79. Although he officially retired in 1985, he remained active in the Mathematics Department until his death.

Wolfgang's mathematical training was in complex function theory, but he had broad mathematical interests and often applied sophisticated function theoretic techniques to questions from other areas of mathematics. For example, his 1946 paper in the Journal of the London Mathematical Society definitively settled a question in the theory of approximation that had been studied by several mathematicians. One of them, Ralph P. Agnew, was then chairman of Cornell's Mathematics Department. Agnew's admiration for this paper played an important role in bringing Wolfgang to Cornell in 1948.
Wolfgang's joint paper with the world-famous number theorist, Paul Erdös, published in 1956, was one of his favorites. Applying complex function theory to number theory, the authors showed that a certain property of the sequence of squared whole numbers (1, 4, 9, 16, etc.) is in fact a "law of nature" and is shared by all increasing sequences of positive whole numbers.

Wolfgang's best known mathematical research was concerned with the value distribution of meromorphic functions, whose modern theory began with Rolf Nevanlinna's work in the 1920s. In 1955, Wolfgang's friend Albert Edrei, a professor of mathematics at Syracuse University, attended a Cornell mathematics picnic and, with Fall Creek Gorge as backdrop, encouraged Wolfgang to undertake a joint research program in Nevanlinna theory. In a collaboration lasting nearly twenty years, Edrei and Fuchs raised the theory to a new level, developing techniques that have become the standard way to handle the subject, and bringing it to another generation of students and colleagues. When Nevanlinna died, Wolfgang was the obvious choice to deliver the address devoted to Nevanlinna theory at the memorial conference in Zurich.

While the classical Cambridge tradition could be seen in most of Wolfgang's work, he was always looking for new talent and encouraging a broad view of mathematics. His three monographs, which have already been influential for decades, include significant topics that he did not often use in his own work but have been useful to many others. He made early and important contacts with complex analysts in China, Armenia, Russia and Germany. He brought many visitors to Cornell, and his mentoring led to much collaborative work. Until the last several months of his life, Wolfgang was always at the center of conversation at conferences, where in later years his talents were often used to give surveys and even to write poems (one of which is now in a second printing).

While Wolfgang was usually a gentle and genial colleague, he was not afraid to speak out when so moved. He helped to organize a large group of mathematicians to protest the 1989 situation in China, and for many years tried to provide support and publicity for
oppressed mathematicians there, in Eastern Europe and elsewhere. He warmly supported Amnesty International.

In 1943, Wolfgang married Dorothee Julie Rauch von Traubenberg. She survives him, as do their children, Annie, John, and Claudia; and their grandchildren, Storn and Cody Cook and Lorenzo and Natalia Fuchs McClellen.

Wolfgang and Dorothee's home was always a special place to visit. They created a warm and enthusiastic atmosphere that reached far beyond the mathematical or academic communities. One of its key ingredients was Wolfgang's exceptionally positive attitude toward life. Wolfgang's life was a celebration. He was interested in everything, read avidly, traveled eagerly, and concerned himself deeply with friends and family. Times spent together with him and Dorothee were always fascinating. One always learned from him. He enthusiastically shared historical information from periods ancient to contemporary, related travel adventures, told life stories of relatives and friends from his past. In discussions relating to difficult tomes, such as *Tristram Shandy*, he would politely listen without patronizing, and then proceed to quote esoteric passages that he had probably not seen for at least fifty years. When he traveled to a country whose language was unfamiliar to him, he would study it in order to be able to converse directly with colleagues and acquaintances.

Even towards the end of his life, when he was not well, he was undaunted in his zest for living. On a cruise from Amsterdam to Vienna, one stop was a beer hall where the noise level was, for some of the assembled tourists, painful. Wolfgang was the first person on the dance floor. He invited the tour director to some vigorous turns, accompanied by a raucous German band. He enjoyed the music, the clowning of the floor show performers, the beer - everything. On that same trip, lunch and dinner always seemed to include a course with whipped cream, which his prescribed diet forbade. He would initially push the cream aside, and then little by little it disappeared with whatever else was on his plate. Chocolate was also not
allowed. But he loved it and even hid chocolate bars from Dorothee. The first thing he offered a friend after he returned home from heart surgery was a chocolate bar!

He had an impish, happy-go-lucky attitude - along with a serious, inquiring mind that retained everything he read or heard. During his last illness, and his last stay in the hospital, he wrote from memory, and gave to Dorothee, a note containing the following passage from Book Five of Spenser's, *Faery Queen*.

What if some little pain the passage have  
That makes frail flesh to fear the bitter wave  
Peace after Warre, Port after stormy seas  
Death after life do greatly please.

Wolfgang made his death as joyous an experience as his life. He is often quoted by his family, which came together to celebrate his life as he lay dying, "I did not know that dying could be so much fun."

*David Drasin, Sonya Monosoff Pancaldo, Clifford J. Earle*
Walter Galenson, the son of Russian immigrants, was born in New York City. He graduated from Columbia University in 1935 and joined his father’s accounting firm. But coming of age during the depression had given him a concern of the problems of workers and he returned to Columbia for a Doctorate in Economics, which he received in 1940. He then devoted his career to studying how workers fared in both rich and poor countries, advising governments and unions on how to improve labor conditions and teaching about the role of labor in economic development.

After working as principal economist in the War Department and Office of Strategic Services during World War II and serving as American labor attaché in Norway and Denmark during 1945-46, he returned to academia. He taught at Harvard and the University of California at Berkeley before moving to Cornell in 1966 where he was appointed the Jacob Gould Schurman Professor in the Department of Economics and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. He spent the next 14 years on the faculty at Cornell and became a Professor Emeritus in 1980.

During his career, Professor Galenson held a number of visiting positions, including the Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions at Cambridge University. He was a Fulbright and Guggenheim Fellow, served as president of the Association for Comparative Economic Studies and was an advisor to the International Labor Organization’s World Employment Program.

Former Secretary of Labor and Harvard Professor John Dunlop, a longtime friend of Professor Galenson, described him as “a prolific scholar of industrial relations, labor movements in Scandinavia, and American labor unions and their federations.” His 28 published
books included four volumes on American labor history, four on Scandinavian labor movements, three on labor in communist economies, six on comparative labor movements, and five on labor and economic growth in less developed countries.

His 1955 book, *Labor Productivity in Soviet and American Industry*, has been described by Professor Abram Bergson of Harvard as a “pioneering work, the first careful and systematic assessment of Soviet labor productivity.” Another co-authored book of his, published in 1964 with Professor F.G. Pyatt of Cambridge University, was the first empirical study to demonstrate the importance of caloric intake, housing quality and other conditions of life for workers’ productivity in developing countries.

Professor Galenson’s scholarship was matched by his teaching. He was a popular and influential teacher. Labor economics underwent a transformation during his years at Cornell and in his last five years as an active faculty member at Cornell, he also played an important role in recruiting a new generation of scholars, many of whom remain on the faculty today.

Professor Galenson had a lifetime commitment to what his good friend, former President Clark Kerr of the University of California, called “social democratic” politics. He was proud to have sided with Professor Sidney Hook in the successful challenge to the Communist dominance of a teachers’ union in New York City during the post World War II period. While in California, he was active in Democratic politics and the loss of a primary by a Democratic congressman to a member of what he perceived to be the “New Left” was a bitter blow to him. The disorders and the collapse of ordinary academic life that occurred at Berkeley when the New Left challenged the leadership of President Kerr in the 1960s disturbed him greatly and he welcomed the chance to come to Cornell.

Of course, Cornell was not immune to the events of the 1960s. Professor Galenson played an active role in resisting what he saw as trends destructive of academic values at Cornell. At the very end of
President Perkins stay, he was a member of the committee that sought the President’s ouster.

After his retirement from Cornell, Professor Galenson divided his time between Ithaca and Washington and he continued to do research. His last book, a study of Scandinavian labor markets, was published in 1998. His last article, on the Taiwan labor market, was published in 1999.

Professor Galenson loved music and was an avid opera and concert attendee. He resumed the study of the violin during his retirement years. One of the curious conjunctures between his musical and economics interests lay in exchange with one of the Soviet Union’s top economists during the Cold War era. The Soviet economist could not easily obtain information on the prices of various U.S. goods. Professor Galenson regularly sent his Soviet colleague copies of the Sears catalog and in return his colleague sent him what is now a unique collection of Soviet recordings of classical music.

Professor Galenson is survived by his wife Marjorie, herself a retired Cornell Human Ecology Professor; three children, Emily Schneider, Alice Galenson, and David Galenson; and three grandchildren.

*Isadore Blumen, M. Gardner Clark, Ronald G. Ehrenberg*
Paul Wallace Gates, the John Stambaugh Professor, Emeritus, of History, was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, the son of a Baptist minister, grew up in Maine, and graduated from Colby College in 1924. He received his Master's degree at Clark University, and his Ph.D. degree at Harvard University in 1930, after a year at the University of Wisconsin.

Gates taught at Cornell for thirty-five years, coming to Ithaca from Bucknell University in 1936 as an Assistant Professor and retiring in 1971. He was Goldwin Smith Professor of American History from 1950-59, before occupying the Stambaugh chair. During his Cornell career, he also taught as a Visiting Professor at Harvard and the University of Wisconsin, among other universities. He also held a number of distinguished national fellowships, and spent a year as a visiting scholar at the Henry E. Huntington Library.

Gates focussed his research on the development of the American west, particularly the nation’s land distribution policies. He wrote ten books, edited four others, and published seventy-five articles, book chapters, and other scholarly essays, attracting much attention, and then renown, as his generation's leading historian of his subject. His first book, *The Illinois Central Railroad and its Colonization Work* (1934), based on his doctoral dissertation, won the David A. Wells Prize at Harvard. This was followed by studies that are classics of their genre: *The Wisconsin Pine Lands of Cornell University: A Study in Land Policy and Absentee Ownership* (1943); *Fifty Million Acres: Conflicts Over Kansas Land Policy, 1854-1890* (1954); *The Farmer's Age: Agriculture, 1815-1860* (1960); and others, culminating in his *magnum opus*, the 828 page, *The History of Public Land Law Development* (1968), a work undertaken at the behest of the Public Land Law Review Commission, an agency of
the federal government seeking to evaluate and plan the course of America's future land distribution and conservation policies. As recently as October 1998, a panel of scholars at the Annual Meeting of the Western History Association extolled the merits of this magisterial volume before an enthusiastic audience of both young and mature scholars.

Gates's publications spanned the years from 1931-96, when he contributed an autobiographical sketch to a collection of his writings. His work fundamentally reshaped our understanding of how the western United States developed within the orbit of free wheeling capitalism that had little sentimentality or commitment to what Gates believed was originally intended to be a "democratic system of land disposal." In a recent review, Professor Walter Nugent of Notre Dame wrote that "Gates's corpus is one of the greatest in American historical scholarship in this century."

Gates was a single minded professional whose work habits were extraordinary. He frequently was the first person in Olin Library in the morning and often among the last to leave at night, Saturday, and usually, Sunday, included. He appeared there each day well into his nineties, working away in his fifth floor study. His productivity and increasing recognition brought him many professional honors including the Presidency of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the national professional society of American historians, in 1961-62. He was also the President of the Agricultural History Society, and held high office in a number of other professional organizations.

In the classroom, Gates taught well attended undergraduate courses on the American West with a booming voice that at first frightened everyone within earshot, but he particularly excelled as a graduate teacher and mentor. His seminars were famous for their intensity, rigor, and the superb work produced in them. He encouraged his students to take interdisciplinary graduate fields ranging from agricultural economics and rural sociology, to government, and city-regional planning. He directed 23 doctoral dissertations at Cornell and many of his students went on to distinguished careers of their
Professor Gates chaired the History Department for ten years, from 1946-56, (and served again, as acting chair in the Spring of 1963). He took an active role then, and subsequently, in the buildup of the department from a quite small group pursuing a limited range of subjects to its eventual much large size and command of a much broader field of historical knowledge. He also played a vigorous role in expanding the Cornell library's collections in American history and led the efforts to establish the regional history research collection in Olin.

Although he preferred the classroom and the library to any other venue, for years Professor Gates participated in an interdisciplinary lunch with colleagues from across the campus, seated daily in a large alcove at one end of the old Faculty Club. They always found, he later remembered, a great deal to disagree about. He served a term as Secretary of the University Faculty (1957-60), and was asked to be a candidate for the Dean of the Faculty, an honor that he declined in order to return to his teaching and research.

Always interested in public affairs, Gates was a life long political activist, civil rights advocate, and ardent civil libertarian. He served in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during the New Deal, testified as an expert witness in Indian land claim cases, helped lead the New York State branch of the Progressive Party in 1948, and spoke out in the cause of conservation. He took the lead in the founding of a consumer cooperative in Ithaca and served for many years as Secretary of the Varna volunteer fire department.

Gates was married for more than sixty years to Lillian Cowdell Gates whom he met in graduate school and who pursued a scholarly career of her own, publishing several books and articles, alone and in conjunction with her husband. They had four children and seventeen grandchildren. Lillian Gates died in 1990. Professor Gates subsequently married, in 1991, Olive Lee, a retired college
librarian, who survives him. He died in Oakland, California where he lived in brief retirement.

Joel H. Silbey, Walter F. LaFeber
Charles Donald Gates

November 22, 1914 – July 6, 2004

Charles Donald Gates, Professor Emeritus of Environmental Engineering, died July 6, 2004 in Williamsburg, Virginia, at the age of 89.

Professor Gates, whose special field of research was water quality phenomena, received a presidential citation in 1971 for his “efforts to combat water pollution on Cayuga Lake.” He was commended for giving of his time and talent as a member and vice chairman of the Cayuga Lake Basin Planning and Management Board. As a board member, the citation said, Professor Gates had “guided the planning for the future development of Cayuga Lake.”

A native of Ashburnham, Massachusetts, Don was born November 22, 1914. After earning a Baccalaureate degree at Williams College and a Master of Science degree at Harvard University, he worked as a civil engineer with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in New Hampshire until he entered the U.S. Army in January 1942.

Don spent four years on active duty at the Army Chemical Center in Maryland, where he did research and development work in the detection and removal of toxic agents from water. He returned to civilian engineering activities as the head of the Distillation Test Section of the Engineering Research and Development Laboratories in Norfolk, Virginia, where he carried out desalination studies.

Don came to Cornell in 1947 as an Assistant Professor of Sanitary Engineering and was promoted to Professor of Environmental Engineering in 1959. He served as head of Sanitary Engineering from 1957-66, chairman of Water Resources Engineering from 1967-72, and chairman of Environmental Engineering from 1972-74. He was instrumental in overseeing the extension of the scope of
Environmen
tal Engineering within the School of Civil Engineering by championing its role in environmental and water resources systems engineering. For many years, he played a primary role in providing summer short courses for training water treatment plant operators in New York State. He directed the Center for Environmental Research from 1976-77. Within the College, Don supported the implementation of the undergraduate “college program,” and the teaching of economics with the College. Don retired as Professor Emeritus in 1980.

Professor Gates was active in Ithaca community water and wastewater planning and management as a member of the Tompkins County Water Supply Committee and as chairman of the Greater Ithaca Sewerage Study Committee. He worked and consulted with the New York State Department of Health, United States Public Health Service, the Federal Water Quality Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

After 33 years in Ithaca, Don and his wife Shirley moved to Virginia in 1980 to enjoy life on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, but they both maintained an active interest in Cornell and Ithaca and visited many times over the years.

In addition to his academic interests, Don was an enthusiastic gardener, well known for his magnificent garden at his Ithaca home on Texas Lane. He continued to enjoy his hobby in Virginia for many years much to the benefit of his neighbors who were the recipients of his garden’s bounty. Don was fond of his high-fidelity audio equipment and for a time participated in wine-tasting events with a definite leaning toward New York State vintage. Don’s well-known love of his family was reflected in his compassion, nurturing and fatherly advice to the many students whom he helped to succeed at Cornell. He will be long remembered as a dedicated teacher and advisor, a respected colleague and a good friend. Don’s wife, Shirley; three daughters, Nancy Gates, Karen Konefal, and Betsy Dahlke; and five grandchildren survive him.

James J. Bisogni, Louis M. Falkson, Simpson Linke, Walter R. Lynn
Harrison A. Geiselmann

January 11, 1920 - September 3, 2003

Harrison A. Geiselmann, Professor Emeritus of Education, was born in New York City on January 11, 1920, eight minutes after his identical twin brother, John. He attended elementary and part of junior high school in New York City where, at age eleven, he and his twin brother played the violin at a concert in Carnegie Hall highlighting promising young musicians. Later, he would woo his girlfriend, Audrey Rowell, by serenading her family with that same violin. His family moved to Franklin, New York where he graduated from high school in 1938, lettering in basketball, football, baseball, and track. It was in this beautiful region of upstate New York where he learned to love trout fishing in the many nearby streams. A teacher, recognizing Harrison’s artistic and academic potential, encouraged him to take another year of high school, where he completed all of the necessary college preparatory classes, then applied for and received a full tuition scholarship to Syracuse University’s School of Architecture. Three weeks into his senior year at Syracuse, he was called into “Uncle Sam’s Army”. He was selected for the Army’s Specialized Training Program (APST) at Fordham University; but the Army was in such great need of infantrymen that it terminated the program, and Harrison became a parachute rigger. He was transferred to the European Theater as a medic, where he later was wounded, then recovered and resumed active duty. After V-Day, during a furlough before being transferred from the European Theater to the Pacific, he went home and married his high school sweetheart, Audrey Rowell, with whom he enjoyed a fifty-eight year love affair and friendship, until his passing.

After his honorable discharge in 1945, he returned to upstate New York and entered Hartwick College, where he completed a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics in 1947. He began teaching high school mathematics and coaching basketball at Unadilla Central
School in nearby Unadilla, New York. He and his twin brother, John, played town team basketball, outwitting the competition with skill and look-alike confusion. He began working on his Master’s degree at Syracuse University, completing it in 1962. Unbeknownst to Harrison, the chairman of his Master’s program at Syracuse recommended him for a Ph.D. fellowship at Cornell University with the responsibility for developing a Mathematics and Mathematics Education curriculum for the College of Agriculture, now known as the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. In the fall of 1952, he moved his wife, Audrey, and newborn baby, Nancy, to Ithaca, where he began the doctoral program at Cornell’s School of Education, completing his Ph.D. degree in three years. Once again, a teacher recognizing his potential led him to a wonderful opportunity, and a long and satisfying career at Cornell. He joined the faculty as an Assistant Professor, rose to the rank of Professor, and was awarded Emeritus status in 1985.

Harrison was an active member of the Association of Mathematics Teachers of New York State (AMTNYS), serving as editor of the New York State Math Teachers journal from 1968-72, the organization’s president from 1972-73, and long-time contributor of a regular journal article entitled “Have you tried this?” At Cornell, he oversaw the publication of several handbooks and study guides in mathematics and served as Graduate Faculty Representative. In 1985, he won the prestigious SUNY Chancellor’s Award for Excellence in Teaching. He never lost his love of sports, being a dependable fan at Cornell sporting events, especially football, basketball, and hockey. He started canoeing and cross-country skiing at age 52 and, after a forty or fifty year hiatus, once again began playing tennis and violin at the age of 70.

Professor Geiselmann had a keen sense of humor, and loved to bring humor into his mathematics classes, which resulted in an unforgettable incident. One day his identical twin brother, Johnny, visited the campus on a day when Harrison taught a large class at 8:00 in the morning. Soon after the students took their seats, Professor Geiselmann began his lecture. After a few minutes, another Professor Geiselmann walked through the door and up to the
podium. Two Professor Geiselmanns! The class was in hysteric,
having no prior knowledge of his identical twin. Many of the
Cornell hockey team players took his class, so he enjoyed following
the careers of the former students who continued to play pro hockey.
In the last year of Harrison’s life, he had the pleasure of watching
Joe Niewendeik, his former student, play his last year of pro hockey—a long and rewarding career for both.

In his retirement, Harrison and his wife, Audrey, began spending
increasing amounts of the wintertime in Englewood, Florida, and left
Ithaca completely in 1994. They spent summers in Lancaster,
Pennsylvania near their daughter, son-in-law, and granddaughter,
and eventually moved to Florida full time in 2000. While in Florida,
Harrison started a “new career” at Park Forest in Englewood. He
developed a Henny Youngman-style comedy/violin routine that he
performed in the yearly Park Forest Broadway show for nine years.
He and Audrey also sang in the show’s chorus every year. After the
success of the routine, he was always asked to tell a joke, wherever
he was, so he prepared by studying joke books regularly, and
memorizing a litany of jokes so he could always be prepared. He
became the most well-known and beloved person at Park Forest.
His truly was a life well lived. He passed away on September 3,
2003; he would have liked the mathematical relationship between
the numbers in the date, 9 = 3x3.

Harrison is survived by his wife, Audrey, who lives in the Highlands
Retirement Community in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, and his
daughter, Nancy Geiselmann Hamill (B.A., Arts ’74), and
granddaughter, Karen Hamill, in Reinholds, Pennsylvania.

Mark A. Constan, Verne N. Rockcastle, Susan Piliero
Emeritus Professor Jennifer Louise Gerner died on October 4, 2012, unexpectedly and tragically four days after she retired. She had battled sarcoma cancer for several years. She was born in 1947 in Shenandoah, Iowa, and graduated from Shenandoah High School in 1966. She completed both a B.A., 1970, and a Ph.D. in Economics, 1974, at the University of Wisconsin – Madison with concentrations in labor economics and public finance.

Upon graduation from the University of Wisconsin, Professor Gerner joined the faculty of the Department of Consumer Economics and Housing as an Assistant Professor. She was promoted to Associate Professor in 1980 and Professor in 1994. Initially, she had a three-way appointment in extension, teaching and research. From 1980 to 1994 she had a teaching and research appointment. From 1994 to 1997 she was Assistant Dean for Undergraduate and Graduate Education, College of Human Ecology. From 1997 to 2004 she was Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Administration, College of Human Ecology. In 2004 she returned to teaching and research in the Department of Policy.
Analysis & Management. From 2004 to 2006 she served as Special Advisor to the Vice-President for Student and Academic Services.

Professor Gerner’s research was concentrated in two areas: consumer economics and family economics. In the former area, she did path-breaking empirical research in the late 1970s on consumer appliance warranties and service contracts. This research resulted in the first empirical estimates of the size and frequency of repairs under appliance warranties and service contracts. She also did research on food consumption, nutrition in low income US households, and household energy use.

More recently, her research concentrated on family economics. In the late 1990s and the 2000s, she estimated the effects of family characteristics and family disruption (i.e., divorce) on children’s college choice and investigated the effects of early childhood education on later school performance. Among her earlier projects in family economics were studies of the effects of divorce on family labor market patterns, studies of contraceptive choice among teenagers, research on time spent watching TV, and research of the role of family composition on investments in household capital.

Some of Professor Gerner’s most significant contributions to Cornell were in developing pioneering undergraduate and graduate courses and programs and in reframing departmental structure for the College of Human Ecology. In the late 1970s she contributed importantly to a complete overhaul of the graduate program in Consumer Economics & Housing. Throughout the 1980s as Director of Graduate Studies in Consumer Economics & Housing, she continued to improve the structure of the program. She introduced several new graduate and undergraduate courses, principal among them being an undergraduate course on the economics of consumer protection. In the 1990s she served as Departmental Undergraduate Academic Coordinator. Beginning in the late 1990s she introduced an undergraduate course on the economics of child and family policy. These latter courses helped to flesh out the policy emphasis of the major.
As Assistant Dean for Undergraduate and Graduate Education in the College of Human Ecology Professor Gerner devoted the same attention to undergraduate and graduate education in the College as she previously did for the Department. She restructured the College’s Office of Admissions and the College’s Student Counseling Office.

The 1990s was a decade of declining budgets. In the mid-1990s Assistant Dean Gerner and Dean Francille Firebaugh proposed merging the Departments of Human Service Studies and Consumer Economics and Housing. The impetus was not only to save administrative expenses. Ever since the reorganization of the College in the late 1960s, the two departments offered an interdepartmental policy studies major. By merging the departments Professor Gerner saw the potential of parlaying the long-standing curricular cooperation into a much stronger focus on policy studies and management. As Assistant Dean and then as Associate Dean, she was very influential in keeping this focus front and center in the subsequent negotiations and plans for the merger. Professor Gerner was, thus, instrumental in the creation of the current Department of Policy Analysis & Management.

She was as instrumental in improving campus and student life at Cornell. She loved to interact with students and to improve their well-being. She helped lead efforts to redefine Cornell’s residential communities in the late 1990s and to develop a master plan for campus housing. As chair of the Residential Communities Committee, she helped plan for the faculty-led house system that makes up much of modern-day West Campus. From 1993 to 1997 she served as faculty-in-residence at Sperry and Balch Halls. In other capacities, Professor Gerner was Special Advisor to Vice President for Student and Academic Services Susan Murphy from 2004 to 2006. And she recently chaired the University’s North Campus and Collegetown Councils and the Institutional Review Board.

Professor Gerner married in 1968 and divorced in 1994. Her two sons, Joshua and Nicholas, survive her along with her daughter-in-
law, Susan, an honorary son, Andy, and three siblings. She was immensely proud of her sons and daughter-in-law: Josh is a Systems Administrator with CIT at Cornell. Nick, a B.S. and M.S. in computer science from Cornell, is employed in a start-up software company in Seattle. Susan, a linguistics graduate of Cornell, is employed by Google in Seattle. Jenny was an excellent cook, gardener and bridge player. She played the flute and for a time sang and traveled with the Ithaca Community Choir. She prepared two editions of a cookbook for her sons filled with favorite recipes and family anecdotes. She haunted the Ithaca Farmer’s Market most Saturdays in season with her closest friend, Susan Watkins. She is much missed!

Keith Bryant, Susan Watkins
On October 24, 1999, George Gibian, the Goldwin Smith Professor of Russian and Comparative Literature, died suddenly in the home that he shared with his longtime and beloved partner, Karen Brazell.

His life was unusually rich. George was born in Prague in 1924. With the Munich Agreement and its guarantee of a German takeover of Czechoslovakia, he was sent to England, for safety and for his studies. In 1940, after a harrowing journey across the Atlantic, the Gibian family settled in the United States. A Europe at war, however, beckoned George to return. He did so as a member of the 94th Infantry Division, which landed in Normandy in 1944. He participated in the Battle of the Bulge, and at the end of the war he was assigned to occupy the southern part of Czechoslovakia. George was decorated with the Bronze Star with the V device for Valor.

After the war, George received his Ph.D. degree in English from Harvard University. He taught at Smith, Amherst, and the University of California at Berkeley before joining the faculty at Cornell in 1961. In the process, he shifted his specialization from English to Comparative Literature and Russian Literature. His contributions to Russian literature were foundational. Indeed, George, who was appointed to the position at Cornell that had been held by Vladimir Nabokov, founded the current Russian Literature Department. Students and faculty alike will remember him for his Norton "Critical Editions" of the classics of Russian Literature. He made a major and permanent contribution to the history of Russian literature with the publication in 1971, by Cornell University Press, of his translations of the absurdist Oberiu writers, whose works had been suppressed and nearly forgotten for fifty years in Soviet Russia.

He wrote and edited twenty-four books and published ninety-five articles on, among other things, Russian and Soviet literature; Czech literature; comparative literature; intersections of literature with
history and politics; Russian nationalism. He kept an active interest in Czech cultural life, returning regularly to Prague and maintaining contacts with Czech writers and artists there and here. Among his last publications was a 1998 volume of verse and prose by Jaroslav Seifert, with introduction and prose translations by George.

While an undeniable part of his story, however, these facts do not capture adequately the George Gibian we knew and valued. Here, what stand out are four characteristics. One was his sheer level of activity, intellectual and physical. Just as he was always ready to develop new courses that explored aspects of Russian and East-Central European culture, so he was until his death an ardent traveler, hiker, and tennis-player. This was a man who was most comfortable when his body or his mind—or both—were on the move. Another characteristic: George always managed to make things around him more interesting. His engagement with people and ideas was infectious. Another, perhaps most rare, was his humility. He was too fair-minded and too full of curiosity to pull rank. He was a good listener and a ready student. He enjoyed his life and those lucky enough to know him. He was as interested as he was interesting. Finally, George was a devoted family man, with some or all of his five children and two step-children and multiples of his grandchildren almost always around—especially in summer, when the entire clan would gather at the cottage on the lake, to George's perpetual delight and even, occasionally, exhaustion.

George was an inspiring and beloved teacher and an irreplaceable colleague. We will miss him.

Valerie Bunce, William Kennedy, Natalie Melas, Nancy Pollak
At the time of his death, Perry Gilbert had been continuously affiliated with Cornell for 64 years. He was an inspiring teacher and lecturer, an internationally recognized expert on sharks, a gifted administrator, and a master of public relations. His death brought to an end a long career, which saw him achieve distinction in each of these areas.

Perry was born and brought up in North Branford, Connecticut, the only son of Scott and Hester Gilbert. After graduation from high school he entered Dartmouth College in 1930. There he formed an enduring friendship with Harlan Banks, his college roommate who was eventually to become the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Paleobotany at Cornell. At Dartmouth, Perry came under the tutelage of Professors William Ballard and Norman Arnold, who sparked and nurtured his interest in their respective disciplines of Vertebrate Anatomy, and Histology/Embryology. After two postgraduate years as an Instructor at Dartmouth, Perry began a program of graduate study at Cornell in 1936 with mammalogist William J. Hamilton as chairman of his committee. With his doctorate in hand in 1940, and an unexpected vacancy at Cornell as the new school year began, Perry was immediately hired as an Instructor in the Department of Zoology by Chairman Benjamin Young. His principal duties from the beginning involved teaching the course in Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy. This course had a large enrollment because, along with Organic Chemistry, it was required for entrance to most Medical Schools. Perry was to continue teaching this course with dedication and distinction, often in Summer Session as well as in the Fall and Spring terms until 1967. The constant need for Teaching Assistants in this popular course provided his graduate students with a role model and the first-hand experience they needed. Most of his graduate students became college teachers. Perry was tenured as
Associate Professor in 1946, and became Professor of Zoology in 1952. With the establishment of the Division of Biological Sciences and the elimination of departmental designations, Perry elected to affiliate with the then Section, now Department of Neurobiology and Behavior, and assumed the title of Professor of that specialty.

Soon after arriving at Cornell, Perry met his future wife, Claire Rachel Kelly, and they were married in 1938, with Harlan Banks, who was also here as a graduate student, serving as Perry's Best Man at the wedding. The young couple began married life on Linden Avenue in Collegetown, later moving to a farm on the Coddington Road, and ultimately settling down in a spacious home on the Parkway. Claire and Perry's union was blessed with eight children: five sons and three daughters. In addition to being a busy, caring mother, serving as an always gracious hostess, and enthusiastically performing all other duties of a faculty wife, Claire served as Perry's “keel and rudder” in his endeavors, editing or often co-authoring his many publications.

As a teacher, Perry was noted for the excellence and clarity of his lectures; his prowess at the chalkboard was legendary for his ability to produce symmetrical drawings using both hands simultaneously. As thesis advisor to his graduate students, he was a rigorous and demanding mentor, but always kind and helpful. His Ph.D. students, well prepared, entered the teaching profession imbued with a love for books and academic excellence as well as compassion for students. One of Perry's outstanding attributes was introducing his graduate students and junior colleagues to his wide circle of professional friends, both at scientific meetings and in his home. He enjoyed a good story and could tell one as well.

In the 1950s, the Gilberts bought a farmhouse in the Danby Hills surrounded by considerable acreage with a view of the valley. Through the years, they improved the property, known as “The Nob,” modernized the house, and built a deep pond. It was a seasonal vacation retreat for the family, as well as the site of many social gatherings of Perry's colleagues and students, and his and
Claire's many friends. The property remains in the family, much of it enrolled in the Finger Lakes Land Trust.

As a scientific investigator, Perry ranged widely. His doctoral dissertation (1940) had dealt with the anatomy of burrowing squirrels, the woodchuck in particular. On his first sabbatical leave (1949), he was appointed as a Carnegie Fellow in Embryology, working with Dr. George Corner in Baltimore. Several publications resulted, among them a beautifully illustrated monograph on the origin and development of the human extrinsic eye muscles. A subsequent sabbatical (1957) found him studying sharks at the Lerner Marine Laboratory on Bimini, with a Guggenheim Fellowship. In 1963, he was continuing shark studies with a fellowship at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California. When Cornell established the Isles of Shoals Marine Program in 1966 on Star Island in the Gulf of Maine, Perry was one of the founding faculty. He continued for the next several years as a Visiting Lecturer on the anatomy and behavior of sharks and rays.

By 1967, various aspects of the biology of sharks had become the focus of his future research endeavors. His reputation for expertise in this subject attracted the interest and support of governmental funding agencies, notably the Office of Naval Research, which encouraged and supported his experimental studies of ways to protect people in the water (downed aviators and shipwreck survivors) against attacks by sharks. Building on his interest in these matters, he established the National Shark Attack File, which focused attention on experiences of many survivors of encounters with aggressive sharks. During these years, he traveled widely to coasts of the world where sharks were a problem and he served as editor of two authoritative publications: Sharks and Survival (1963), and Sharks, Skates, and Rays (1967).

In the 1960s, Perry carried on research as a Visiting Fellow at the Cape Haze Marine Laboratory in Placida, Florida, which was then under the direction of Eugenie Clark. He continued this relationship after the laboratory's move to Siesta Key and in 1967, while on leave from Cornell, he was invited and agreed to become its Director.
Under Perry's leadership, the name of the laboratory was changed to the Mote Marine Laboratory, in recognition of the generous financial support provided by William R. Mote and the Mote family. The Gilberts moved from Ithaca to Sarasota, and through an ingenious arrangement, Perry retained his Cornell Professorship, becoming in essence a Professor in absentia. Each year he spent some weeks in Ithaca, giving lectures and consulting with students and colleagues. The university gained from policies established at the Mote Lab providing no-cost access to research equipment and teaching facilities for Cornell faculty and students. Perry, of course, treasured the distinction of his Cornell title, which also lent prestige to the Mote laboratory.

Under Perry's leadership, the laboratory flourished and became known as a center of excellence in a broad variety of disciplines in marine research. During these years, he demonstrated his rare talents as an administrator, in addition to continuing his own active research. In the mid-1970s, it became obvious that for a variety of reasons, chiefly resulting from problems of coastal erosion at the Siesta Key site, the Laboratory needed to be moved once again. Perry directed the planning, design, local politicking, and fund-raising leading to the construction of an elaborate new facility on City Island in Sarasota. Following the laboratory's successful move to this vastly superior location in 1978, Perry retired as Director and at the same time he was also named Professor of Neurobiology and Behavior, Emeritus, at Cornell.

Throughout his retirement, he continued his work at the laboratory as Mote Senior Scientist and as a member of its Board of Trustees. Upon the occasion of his retirement from Cornell, his friends honored him with a symposium of distinguished speakers, a banquet, and the establishment of an endowed “Perry Gilbert Lectureship in Comparative Anatomy and Behavior”. Likewise at the Mote Laboratory, in recognition of his devoted service and successful leadership, the new Education Building was named in his honor. For the continuation of studies he had initiated, the Mote Marine Laboratory established an endowment for the “Perry W. Gilbert
Chair in Shark Research”. Perry is survived by his wife, Claire; and seven of his eight children.

Kraig Adler, John Anderson, Samuel Leonard, Howard Evans
Audrey Jane Gibson
October 5, 1924 – June 10, 2008

Professor Audrey Jane Gibson was born in Paris, France on October 5, 1924, and grew up in Devon, England, and Switzerland. She attended the Maynard School in Exeter, England and was then a scholar at Newnham College, University of Cambridge, England, from which she graduated in 1946 with a first class honors degree in Biochemistry. She obtained her Ph.D. degree in 1949 at the Lister Institute, University of London, England, under the supervision of Dr. D. Herbert, where she was the first to discover a specific role for selenium in bacterial growth, revealing that it was required in *E. coli*, along with molybdenum, for the formation of formate dehydrogenase.

Jane was awarded a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship to study with C.B. Van Niel at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Pacific Grove, California, where she became interested in photosynthetic organisms. After two years in California, Jane returned to England to Sidney Elsden’s laboratory at the University of Sheffield where she isolated and characterized c-type cytochromes from green sulfur photosynthetic bacteria. In Sheffield, she met and married Quentin H. Gibson, and after the birth of their four children she worked part-time.

In 1963, Jane and Quentin Gibson moved to the University of Pennsylvania, where she was appointed an Assistant Professor of Microbiology and Physical Biochemistry. In 1966, Jane and Quentin moved to Cornell University, where they both remained until their retirement in 1996.

At Cornell, Jane was initially appointed in the Section of Microbiology, being promoted to Associate Professor in 1970, and serving as Acting Chairman from 1968-72. Upon dissolution of the
Section of Microbiology in 1972, Jane was appointed in the Section of Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology, and then promoted to full Professor in 1979.

Jane’s scientific interests were centered on green photosynthetic bacteria, in particular the transport and utilization of ammonia and of small organic compounds. She was very proud of her isolation and description of *Chlorohenderson thalassium*, a flexing and gliding green sulfur bacterium isolated from marine sediments near Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Later in her career, Jane used the purple nonsulfur phototroph *Rhodopseudomonas palustris* to investigate anaerobic benzene ring degradation, a process important for the breakdown of hydrocarbon pollutants. She also studied the growth physiology of cyanobacteria and was a co-author on a paper with Carl Woese showing that many common Gram-negative bacteria like *E. coli* are evolutionarily related to purple photosynthetic bacteria. As this short description implies, Jane was a master at the culture of these difficult organisms.

At Cornell, Jane’s commitment to teaching was legendary. Starting in 1975, she played a central role in the teaching of cell biology. In addition to contributing initially to teaching an upper level cell biology lecture course, Jane taught a very popular Laboratory in Cell Biology every year from 1975-96, except during sabbatical leaves. The effort she put into this spring course was phenomenal—rather than using the same set of lab experiments year after year, she developed a large new component each year. Moreover, after selecting new experiments in the fall, she would test all of them herself before incorporating them into the course. During this period, one of us (AB) remembers her coming each fall seeking suggestions for new projects. One year we had just described a simple purification of a contractile protein from smooth muscle. The lab course the following spring revolved around purifying the protein, making antibodies to that protein, and then localizing it by immunofluorescence microscopy in smooth muscle cells—a wonderful exercise for the students and a remarkable achievement for any teacher! It is not surprising that Jane’s faculty colleagues, students and staff came together to nominate her for the Edith
Edgerton Career Teaching Award, which she received in 1994. Among the comments in letters in support of this award is a common thread—as one student wrote:

“No other professor that I have ever had has taken such great pains to make sure that his or her students actually know and understand the course material. There was always one thing that I was sure I wanted to do with my life: teach. Now, with my convictions even stronger to go into education, I find myself with a perfect model of how to teach. Dr. Gibson has served above and beyond the role of professor.”

As a consequence of her devotion to teaching, Jane happily chaired the department’s curriculum committee for about ten years.

In addition to teaching at Cornell, Jane was an Instructor in the summer Microbial Ecology Course at Woods Hole from 1974-77, and again in 1980. Jane also served on the Editorial Board of The Journal of Bacteriology from 1983-91, and as Editor of Applied and Environmental Microbiology from 1989-95. Even in “retirement,” she continued as a Visiting Scientist in others’ laboratories, especially in Carrie Harwood’s laboratory at Cornell, then at the Universities of Iowa and Washington, and most recently in Deborah Hogan’s laboratory at Dartmouth. At the time of her death, she had a paper submitted to Applied and Environmental Microbiology that has subsequently been accepted for publication.

Jane was always very independent and full of energy, not only for her students and teaching, but also for almost any aspect of life. As examples, she was an avid gardener, she walked the two miles from the Gibson house on Dodge Road to her laboratory every day, rain, snow or shine, and she was adept at working on her car. Jane was devoted to her family. Her husband of 57 years, three children and six grandchildren survive her. To the many faculty, students and staff who were fortunate enough to know Jane, she was an inspiration.

Anthony Bretscher, Chairperson; James Blankenship, Volker Vogt
Eleanor J. Gibson was the most distinguished developmental psychologist of her generation. Her early work on the “visual cliff” is still described in virtually every textbook. Gibson showed that young mobile animals of many species will avoid a visually specified drop-off even if they have had no prior visual experience, and that human infants do the same as soon as they can crawl. This was only the first of many empirical and theoretical contributions. Gibson’s path breaking 1969 book, *Principles of Perceptual Learning and Development*, was organized around the assumption that perceiving becomes more differentiated as well as more efficient as learning proceeds. This assumption represented a fundamental challenge to then-dominant theories of learning, but it has stood the test of time. *The Psychology of Reading*, published in 1975 (with Harry Levin), applied the same principles to the practical problems of reading and learning to read.

In 1973, Eleanor Gibson established a laboratory for the study of infant perception and action in the basement of the new social science building, Uris Hall. There she explored new concepts—intermodal invariants, affordances for locomotion, and others—that have since been widely accepted in developmental psychology. As the study of infant perception and learning became more and more popular, the Uris Hall laboratory became a model for other labs around the country. Many of those labs were established by—and are still directed by—Gibson’s former students. All her students cherish the memory of her unfailing kindness, warm friendship, and wise mentoring.

Eleanor Gibson came to Cornell in 1950 when her husband, James J. Gibson, was offered a professorship in the Psychology Department. So-called “nepotism rules” prevented her from receiving an
academic appointment in her own right; for fifteen years she was only allowed to work as a Research Associate. Those were awkward times for women scholars: when Eleanor Gibson finally became Professor of Psychology in 1965, she was the only female full professor in the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1972, she became Susan Linn Sage Professor of Psychology—the first woman ever to hold an endowed chair at Cornell.

In Gibson’s later career, honors came thick and fast. A member of the National Academy of Sciences since 1971, she was made a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1977. Recipient of many awards and honorary degrees, she was awarded the National Medal of Science in 1992. Gibson remained intellectually active for many years after her official retirement from Cornell in 1979—developing new ideas, working with new students, writing new books. Scientifically, professionally, and personally, she will be sorely missed.

James Cutting, Barbara Finlay, Ulric Neisser
James Howard Gillespie, V.M.D, was a graduate of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1939. During World War II, he served as a Second Lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps of the U.S. Army, stationed primarily in Kunming, China. After intense and highly successful Army-style instruction in foreign language communication, he became able to communicate in Mandarin Chinese. When he completed his active military service, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Re-entering civilian life, he was appointed as a poultry pathologist on the faculty of the University of New Hampshire. In 1946, while serving in that position, he was recruited to the Avian Diseases Section of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University.

In 1950, Jim was appointed Assistant Director of a new Veterinary Virus Research Institute that was developed by its Director, Dr. J. Andrew Baker. The Institute, modeled after the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, from which Dr. Baker had come to Cornell (his alma mater for his D.V.M. and Ph.D. degrees), was a sub-unit of
the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology in Cornell’s Veterinary College.

That appointment gave Jim an opportunity to become involved in research on a number of virus diseases of domestic animals. Being well-disciplined, and having tireless, enthusiastic curiosity (but always a careful and patient researcher), he became an internationally well-recognized and appreciated contributor to the scientific literature. He was unquestionably one of Cornell University’s most prolific and distinguished scholars.

Research in virus diseases depends heavily upon laboratory techniques that require quantitative methodology. The ability to adopt a variety of such techniques was a particularly strong asset for Jim. He often noted that he was very grateful for an earlier, exceptionally fine education in mathematics.

One of his most appreciated contributions for the management and immunization of dogs against canine distemper (a virus disease) was the development of an immunological nomogram for the assay of material immunity in neonatal puppies, a means for determining the best age for vaccination of newly-weaned puppies, to avoid vaccination failure.

His interest in quantitative immunoassays led him to a sabbatical leave in Holland where he became involved in research on foot-and-mouth disease (of cloven-footed animals), a devastating virus disease of animals like cattle, swine and sheep (a disease which we do not have in North American because of the vigilance of the United States Department of Agriculture). Later, he served for several years as Executive Secretary of the United States Delegation to a United States Argentine Joint Commission on Foot-and-Mouth-Disease, serving at the direct request of President John F. Kennedy of the United States, and President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina.

Dr. Gillespie trained several graduate students on virology and viral diseases of animals. In 1964, Dr. Gillespie moved from the Veterinary Virus Research Institute (present Baker Institute) to the
Microbiology Department of the main campus at the College of Veterinary Medicine. The feline leukemia virus (FeLV) had just been identified; a large study on feline leukemia was begun at the College under the direction of Dr. Charles Rickard. Dr. Gillespie reasoned that if the FeLV was to be studied and understood, we better know about the other important viruses of the cat. He had several graduate students, as well as research associates and other faculty members, who studied various feline viruses and the diseases caused by these viruses.

Because of the outstanding training provided by Dr. Gillespie, many of his graduate students went on to distinguish themselves within the veterinary profession and the scientific community.

The concentration of studies led by Dr. Gillespie on infectious diseases of the cat was unique; since very little research was being done on the diseases of the cat prior to the mid-1960s-cats were just considered “small dogs.” These feline studies eventually led to the formation of the Cornell Feline Health Center in 1974 in order to improve the health and well-being of cats everywhere.

Dr. Gillespie was a leader in developing scientific information about vaccines for animals. He was a great communicator with his many colleagues throughout the world, and he brought these scientists together for several species-oriented symposia on the latest information about the infectious agents and the vaccines to prevent these agents from causing serious disease. He co-ordinated the publication of the proceedings of these symposia so that the veterinary clinicians would have the latest information to understand and control the many infectious diseases they dealt with on a daily basis. Jim had an abiding interest in sports, and was an enthusiastic tennis player. Further, he had an insatiable appetite for music, especially jazz. Upon the retirement of Dr. Dorsey W. Bruner as Chairman of the Department of Microbiology and Immunology in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell, Dr. Gillespie was named to that position; a position from which he ultimately retired. During his stewardship therein, he was actively instrumental in the
initiation and development of a strong research program at Cornell on infectious diseases of aquatic species of animals.

George C. Poppensiek, Chairperson; George Lust, Frederic W. Scott
Professor James Warren Gillett possessed a passionate love of nature coupled with an equally passionate commitment to science and the best use of science in public policy decisions. He worked extremely hard, but to borrow Dickens’ memorable phrase, in his long hours of involvement in the life of the university he was not “severely workful,” for he was motivated by his insatiable curiosity, his love of learning, and an almost childlike delight in discovery. Those of us who knew him best found that in many ways he resembled the classic Greek and Roman ideal of the serious-merry man.

At the time of his retirement in 2006, a fellow professor in the Department of Natural Resources commented that having Jim Gillett as a colleague was like having an encyclopedia near at hand or ready access to Google. Time spent with Jim was always intellectually stimulating, and his broad range of interests contributed immensely to the pleasure of being in his company.

Jim liked to work with faculty colleagues across disciplines, and in his associations with Native Americans and other groups he demonstrated a high degree of sensitivity with respect to differing interests and cultural needs. But such sensitivity did not
compromise Jim’s insistence on getting the facts right nor lessen his aversion to what he regarded as junk science. His emphasis on the importance of risk assessment in formulating policy had a positive influence on other Cornell faculty, especially on those who worked in fields like resource policy and management and environmental ethics. For Jim, high-minded goals for the regulation of pesticides and environmental pollutants that were not constrained by the limits of first-rate science posed a serious threat to the credibility of the environmental movement and to the long-term health of the environment itself.

Jim was born in Kansas City, Kansas in 1933. In 1940 he contracted polio and was one of the first patients in the U.S. to receive treatment by the Sister Kenny method (hot compresses, vigorous daily message, and tough exercise regimes) which contrasted sharply with the accepted practice of putting a child in braces with the resultant atrophy of muscles.

Educated in the Kansas City, Kansas public school system, Jim graduated from Mark Twain Grade School in 1947 in what may have been one of the most outstanding classes in the school’s history. According to Jim over half eventually ended up with advanced degrees and/or became millionaires!

Environmental issues were important to Jim even as a young person. He became an avid bird watcher and an active Boy Scout and earned the God & Country Award in 1950 and his Eagle Scout badge in 1951. In 1965 he began working as an assistant soccer coach to the Oregon State Soccer club and over the next 20 years served as coach, teacher, and administrator during this period of Oregon’s growing interest in the sport. At Cornell he coached the men’s freshman soccer team.

In 1970 Jim married Mary Francis (Hebert) Goerz and with her had two sons, both of whom have served in the military—Grant Jameson (b. 1972) and Ian Michael (b. 1975). Jim also had two sons from an earlier marriage—John Stuart (b. 1963) and Peter Warren (b. 1964), and Mary has one son, Donald William (b. 1965) from her first
marriage. Referring to Mary shortly after his retirement, Jim noted that in both Corvallis and Ithaca she was the pillar for all and sundry, being the room mother, den mother, and mother confessor for the boys and their friends, all this in spite of her courageous long-term battle with multiple sclerosis.

Jim graduated from the University of Kansas in 1955 with a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry and from the University of California in 1962 with a Ph.D. in biochemistry. Dr. Gillett held teaching and research positions in agricultural chemistry at Oregon State University (1964-73), where he was promoted to Associate Professor. From 1973-1983 he was senior Terrestrial Ecologist and Environmental Scientist at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s National Ecology Research Laboratory in Corvallis, OR, where he made significant contributions to various methods for evaluating the safety of pesticides and toxic substances.

Jim came to Cornell in 1983 from the EPA to direct the Institute of Comparative and Environmental Toxicology, and he served as Full Professor in the Department of Natural Resources until his retirement in 2006. In 1992 Jim became the founding director of the Cornell Superfund and Basic Research Program. Professor Gillett brought a remarkable level of experience and enthusiasm to these initiatives.

Over the course of his career in science, Jim produced over 80 peer-reviewed publications, two books, and numerous reports. He chaired several national committees on environmental issues and served a term on the President’s Scientific Advisory Board for Biotechnology. He consulted for many groups, agencies, and corporations on a wide range of topics, as well as working pro bono for local communities faced with monumental clean-up issues.

Those students and colleagues who had the benefit of spending time with Professor Gillett whether in the classroom, in seminars, in the field, or elsewhere around the campus – know that he brought out the best scholarship and critical thinking in everyone who encountered him. He had a wealth of scholarly and practical
knowledge, and could generously bring this to the table at just the right time to prompt both rich discussions and thoughtful decisions.

Jim became a major contributor to the distinguished legacy that the field of ecotoxicology maintains on the Cornell campus. He was an active participant in faculty and student matters across the campus and devoted considerable time to being a good steward of faculty governance. He was strongly committed to the education of under-represented Native American students in environmental toxicology, helping them acquire new knowledge and the tools necessary to better protect native lands and people from environmental health hazards.

Dr. James Gillett was an inspiration to so many of us on the Cornell faculty. When we look to role models for scholarship, work enthusiasm, kindness of heart and visionary ideas, James Gillett is among Cornell’s finest.

Richard A. Baer, Jr., Chairperson; Rodney R. Dietert, Joseph B. Yavitt
Robert M. Gilmer

December 10, 1920 – July 17, 1999

Robert M. Gilmer, 78, Professor Emeritus of Plant Pathology and former chair of the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell University’s New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, died unexpectedly on Saturday, July 17, 1999, at his home in Brooksville, Florida.

Professor Gilmer was born on December 10, 1920 in Lawrence, Kansas. He attended Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, for two years before going into the service during World War II. Following the war, he received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in 1947, 1948, and 1950 respectively from the University of Wisconsin. He joined Cornell as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Plant Pathology at Geneva in 1950. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1954, and to Professor in 1959.

Bob was an outstanding plant pathologist. He established a worldwide reputation for his knowledge of virus diseases of deciduous fruit crops. But, for those who worked closely with him and became his friends, he will be remembered foremost for his intelligence, his great breadth of knowledge of plant diseases, and being a free-thinker who challenged our conventional views. Bob was also known for his broad experiences in different areas, for being a voracious reader, for his photographic memory, and for helping younger members of the Geneva faculty develop their careers. He was an engaging raconteur and conversationalist. Several of his colleagues also appreciated him as an astute bridge and poker player.
In addition to an outstanding career as a researcher, Bob served as acting chair and then chair of the Department of Plant Pathology from 1967 to 1972. He retired from Cornell on December 31, 1975. Most of his research efforts were concentrated on virus diseases of deciduous fruit trees and grapevine. He found that several leafhopper species were efficient vectors of X-disease of stone fruits. The agent that caused this disease, which was first believed to be a virus, was later demonstrated, using electron microscopy, to be a mycoplasma. This led to the use of chemotherapy to treat the disease.

Bob also investigated the sour cherry yellows disease. This disease was widespread in sour and sweet cherry orchards throughout New York State. The virus involved in the disease complex brought about severe reduction in fruit production. At the time, sour cherry yellows disease was the most important virus disease in cherry. Bob conducted an extensive search for a source of resistance to the disease, but was unable to find any. However, during this research, he was able to identify and separate two commonly occurring cherry viruses - prune dwarf and necrotic ringspot - and implicate them in the disease. He also demonstrated that healthy cherry trees can become infected by pollen that are carrying these viruses. This discovery helped to explain the rapid spread and common occurrence of sour cherry yellows disease in commercial orchards.

Bob’s pioneering research on grapevine virus diseases in eastern North America resulted in significant contributions. A disease caused by the tobacco ringspot virus was initially found in 1967. It had not been previously reported to infect grapes. However, as a result of this research, surveys in vineyards in New York State and Canada revealed widespread occurrence of this disease. In 1974, a program was initiated to identify resistant scion and rootstock varieties and evaluate methods to control the nematode vector. Largely because of Bob's persistence, official rules and regulations were developed in 1973 for a grapevine virus disease certification program. This program provided growers protection against purchasing virus-infected grape plants as well as trueness to variety type. Eventually, the Nursery Inspection Unit of the New York State
Department of Agriculture and Markets took over the program as part of its regulatory and detection duties.

In his 26 years at the Geneva Station, Bob published 90 scientific articles and numerous abstracts of talks presented at scientific meetings. He was a member of the Association of Applied Biologists and the American Phytopathological Society. In the latter, he was Secretary-Treasurer of the Northeastern Division in 1965, Vice President in 1966, and President in 1967. He was conferred the Distinguished Achievement Award of the Northeastern Division in 1976.

In 1957, he spent a six-month sabbatical leave as a Visiting Plant Pathologist at the East Malling Research Station, near Maidstone, Kent, England. In 1972-74, he was a Visiting Professor at the Department of Agricultural Biology, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. Bob was a member of the Alpha Epsilon Upsilon, Alpha Zeta, and Sigma Xi honorary societies.

In retirement, Bob and his wife, Eleanor, lived in Brooksville Florida. However they returned annually to Geneva, usually coinciding with the annual dinner of the bridge group, when reminiscences were in full flow. It was only days after the bridge dinner in 1999 that Bob succumbed to a heart attack while cutting wood in his yard. We have acutely missed their presence at the last two dinners.

Bob established a special trust fund that will eventually provide funding for support of Cornell graduate students in Plant Pathology at Geneva.

Bob is survived by his wife, Eleanor, and sister, Joanne (Robert) Hammond, both of Fort Walton Beach, Florida.

George S. Abawi, James E. Hunter, Herb S. Aldwinckle
Judith Ruth Ginsburg, Associate Professor of Classics, died at home on December 28, 2002, with Miri Amihai, her partner of twenty-four years, at her side. Born on October 18, 1944 and raised in Omaha, Nebraska, Judy had been, since her appointment in 1976, one of Cornell’s most beloved teachers and colleagues.

From family through those who knew her only in recent years, a consistent picture emerges. Her cousin Liz remembers her “gentle ways,” her “subtle and surprisingly wicked sense of humor,” and her “loving generous soul.” An early baseball fan whose arm is remembered fondly by intramural teammates, Judy was recently photographed in a Giants uniform at Cooperstown’s Baseball Hall of Fame. Her brother Jim—who says Judy taught him to throw and defended him from neighborhood bullies—credits his life today to her “tough love.” As a child, he was amazed at Judy’s ability to say, simply, “I don’t know” (surely a source of her students’ respect for her). But what inspires him now is the fact that “in her entire life [he] never knew one time she ever caused harm to anyone.”

Judy quickly won the respect of her own teachers: Ralph Johnson at Berkeley—where she earned an A.B. degree in Classics, an M.A. degree in Latin, and a Ph.D. degree in Ancient History—describes his experience:

Berkeley, in the late 60s: Outside, as usual, all hell is breaking loose. Here inside where the blinds are drawn and the noise is muffled, the students in my Latin Prose Composition are staring at their Ciceronian versions of a passage from Henry Clay. I ask the shyest member (having carefully refrained from calling on her till now) to put her translation ‘on
the board.’ As the chalk begins to click and Judy’s clauses begin to flower beneath her hand, my astonishment gives way to sullen envy, which dissolves into admiration and joy. It is now no longer clear here who is teaching whom - or rather, it is suddenly all too clear.

But “the shyest member of the class” also went outside. She protested the war in Vietnam and participated in the free-speech movement, landing in jail alongside Mario Savio, who took the spotlight while Judy did her homework. These are early examples of her constant quiet but courageous activism. While still untenured, she protested the Israeli incursion into Lebanon; and her support for the Jewish-Arab Center for Peace at Givat-Haviva never flagged. As with people she loved, so with countries she loved, Judy did not shy away from frank but always fair and good-willed criticism.

Judy generously served both Cornell and her discipline. She was elected to Cornell’s Humanities Council; served for sixteen formative years on the Executive Board of Women’s Studies; for twenty-two years as Cornell’s representative to the American Academy at Rome (where she also spent several semesters as a Visiting Fellow); and was, at the time of her death, co-chair of the American Philological Association’s Nominating Committee. But Judy was especially involved in committees devoted to the interests of vulnerable peoples: for example, the APA’s Committee on the Status of Women and Minority Groups (which she chaired from 1985-87). At Cornell, she helped write procedures for handling charges of Sexual Harassment; served on the AIDS advisory Committee; the Committee on Professional Ethics; and the University Benefits Committee (which, during her term, extended benefits to partners of gay and lesbian employees). But Judy did not just serve on committees: she is, for example, remembered as one whom, in the early days of AIDS paranoia, was not afraid literally to extend a loving hand to those afflicted.

Throughout her service, Judy excelled as a teacher and made important contributions to Roman historiography. Her
dissertation—published in 1981 as Tradition and Theme in the Annals of Tacitus—asked and answered a fruitful question: how did Tacitus adapt the traditional annalistic format, associated primarily with Roman Republican historiography, to shape and add meaning to his narrative of a transformed political system, the principate? Erich Gruen wrote:

She demonstrated brilliantly and convincingly that Tacitus utilized the annalistic form of composition to his own ends, remaining within its framework to give the illusion of conventionality, while manipulating it so as to provide a vehicle for his idiosyncratic reconstruction.

When Judy’s book appeared, Tacitean studies were strongly historical in emphasis; since then readings of Tacitus as a historiographer have blossomed, thanks largely to the seeds sown by her.

Judy followed up with several historical and literary studies, steadily developing skills that afforded sharper and more nuanced readings drawing not only on the tools of the historian—epigraphy, numismatics, portraiture—but also on critical insights from her work in Women’s Studies. She worked increasingly on figures marginalized by dominant historical traditions and was, at the time of her death, completing an imaginative and methodologically sophisticated reading of Tacitus’ depiction of Agrippina. (In her weakened state, she discussed the changes she intended with former Cornell colleague Elizabeth Asmis, who is helping to prepare the manuscript for publication.) Agrippina—the daughter of Germanicus, wife of Claudius and mother of Nero—is the flashiest and most alluring of Roman women, most often discussed with a sensationalism that might have embarrassed even Tacitus. She is thus all the more suited to Judy’s approach: a skeptical examination not only of Tacitus’ narrative, but also of depictions of Agrippina in sculpture and oratory. Like Judy’s first book, this one aims not to uncover lies but to reveal patterns of cultural and social understanding; but unlike the first, which opened up an exciting new
field, this book shows how a frequently read—and misread—historical narrative can be revisited with greater depth, subtlety and insight.

Judy’s positive impact on her students was enduring: from the high-school students in Telluride’s Summer Program; through undergraduates in History, Classics, and Women’s Studies; to the advanced graduate students who wrote outstanding dissertations under her loving but always tough direction. Her goals were to teach the skills students needed to enrich their own readings of ancient texts and to relate those texts to their present personal and political lives. Former graduate student Leslie Collins Edwards said:

As she approached Sallust and Tacitus, so Judy read the texts we produced for her. Of course…our texts not quite so worthy; her efforts caught our errors and extraneous tangents. But Judy’s criticism was always positive, always contributing to the healthy delivery of a new argument.

Judy treated her undergraduates with the same respect. Lauren Donovan (’03) said:

[Judy] never provided me with her own answers to my questions…Instead, she asked more questions, listened to my concerns and ultimately showed me how to find my own answers. She helped me learn to trust myself.

Adam Cooper (’03) added:

Her courses…remained mutable and thus drew strength from the interests and talents of her students, and so became personally engaging for each. Every student felt as if the class had been personally designed for him or her, and that each in turn had something unique to contribute.
Judy’s career was in some sense the fruition of her characteristically modest high-school ambition – “to teach Latin”. But, according to former student Don McGuire, “to say Judy taught Latin is like saying Bernini built buildings.”

Pietro Pucci traces Judy’s success as a teacher largely to her ability to admire her students:

Most teachers try to win the admiration of their students… I think Judy tried to find a student to admire. She knew that the talents of students do not appear… as flashing things, but are hidden, sometimes covered. So she looked hard; she would not trust bureaucratic papers… she would like to see deeper; and when she would find that student, she would be helpful, helpful, helpful, because she knew how precious this student is, and what a chance this student gives to us the teacher and the values which we want to transmit to the younger generations, values of scholarship and understanding, of passion for research, passion for understanding the world.

Pucci also traces Judy’s lifelong reserve, together with her ability to laugh, to deep wisdom.

Throughout her life, Judy had a keen sense of what really mattered. She was, according to her friend Patti Jacobson, a deeply observant Jew, not in terms of following rituals but in the sense that “her life was defined by the observance of the ethical mitzvot: she believed strongly in performing acts of tikkun olam (repair of the world) and tzedakah (justice).” This sensibility contributed to controversy surrounding the ritual of her burial; she is thus buried in the part of Lakeview Cemetery where her sympathies no doubt lie, with various marginalized members of her faith. But Judy—whose career was dedicated to the lives and memories of marginalized peoples—would surely be among the first to appreciate this little irony. We shall miss her laughter and the deep wisdom that informed it.
Bernard Gittelman, Cornell Professor Emeritus of Physics, died November 25, 2006 at age 74. The cause of death was amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (also known as ALS or Lou Gehrig’s Disease).

Gittelman earned his Bachelor’s and Ph.D. degrees at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and then worked as a Research Associate at Princeton University from 1958-66 and Stanford University from 1966-69. At Stanford, he collaborated with Burton Richter, Gerard O’Neill and W.C. Barber to construct the first colliding beam device, a storage ring pair that scattered electrons on electrons. These physicists used the storage ring in a unique experimental test of quantum electrodynamics and in novel searches for new particles and phenomena. When the Stanford Linear Accelerator came on line, he participated in a definitive series of experiments that measured the production of elementary particles by the highest energy photons available at the time.

Gittelman joined the Cornell faculty in 1969. He led a series of experiments exploiting photon and electron beams produced by the Wilson Laboratory 10 GeV Synchrotron to investigate the production and decay of elementary particles. These experiments included measurement of the lifetime of particles called neutral pions, which have a very short lifetime that is notoriously difficult to measure. This measurement utilized a subtle effect (called the Primakoff effect) in the production of neutral pions by photons. Today, over 30 years after Gittelman and his colleagues published their result, this measurement remains competitive with other more recent measurements.

In addition to his leadership in the experimental elementary particle physics program at Cornell, Gittelman participated actively in important experiments at Fermilab (near Chicago) and DESY
(Hamburg, Germany). At Fermilab, he was involved in early and often-cited measurements of the scattering of a variety of high-energy particles on protons. At DESY, he participated in early studies of the properties of the J/psi meson.

Gittelman was a pioneer in the design and development of the electron-positron storage ring facility at the Wilson Synchrotron Laboratory. He was one of the founders of the CLEO collaboration, the large multi-university collaboration devoted to exploiting the Cornell Electron Storage Ring (CESR) for the study of the production and decay of new particles containing heavy quarks. He was a leader in the design and construction of the CLEO detector and its later-year upgrades. He served as elected run manager and analysis coordinator, and was the collaboration expert on high-energy electron detection. The Cesium-Iodide electromagnetic shower detector array that he pioneered has since been copied in many other laboratories. He was a participant in the discovery of the B meson, the first-known particle containing the heavy b (or “bottom”) quark, and he contributed to the discovery of many more properties of the b quark. Gittelman’s contributions were one of the key reasons why Cornell and the CLEO collaboration led the world in heavy quark physics during the 1980s and 1990s. In 1987, Gittelman was elected a Fellow of the American Physical Society:

“for contributions to the design of storage rings and detectors as well as for contributions to the understanding of the physics of the production and decay of B mesons.”

Beyond his research effort, Gittelman was an enthusiastic and devoted teacher at Cornell. He especially enjoyed teaching laboratories in introductory physics courses and he designed new experiments for them. He was an excellent team worker in these courses and he was dedicated to ensuring the quality of the materials prepared for students.
Gittelman lived life to the fullest; he was a tenacious tennis player and he enjoyed skiing, windsurfing, music, theater, and dancing, especially swing and square dancing.

After his retirement in 2002, and in spite of his illness, Gittelman continued his involvement with the CLEO research program and the intellectual life of the Laboratory for Elementary-Particle Physics. Only a few days before his death, he visited the laboratory to discuss the latest developments in the CLEO experimental program.

His wife Sandra; brother, Joseph; daughter, Jan; sons, Arye and Joshua; and four grandchildren survive Gittelman.

*Karl Berkelman, Chair; David G. Cassel, Ahren Sadoff*
Edward Glass, Emeritus Professor of Entomology, was a noted fruit entomologist at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. His research, which spanned more than six decades, focused on the control of crop pests, and saw the goals of crop protection change from conquest to sustainability.

Ed’s youth was spent in the small town of Lexington, Massachusetts, scene of a pivotal battle in the Revolutionary War. His family was industrious middle class, dedicated to education and community service. His experience on the family farm introduced him to Yankee ingenuity and the tribulations of farming, which included control of insect pests. Ed was conditioned by these aspects of his youth as he embarked on his formal training in entomology. He earned degrees from three prestigious institutions: a B.S. degree from University of Massachusetts, 1938; an M.S. degree from Virginia Polytech Institute, 1940; and a Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University, 1943. His formal training was followed by employment with American Cyanamid Co., a leader in production of agricultural chemicals, including insecticides.

While appreciating the opportunity to gain experiences in the industrial arm of agribusiness, Ed was drawn to academics, joining the Cornell faculty in the Department of Entomology at Geneva in 1948, where he was assigned to research the biology and control of insect pests of fruit.

No list of his accomplishments would be complete without commenting on the team of Ed and his wife, Nell. Nell’s striking beauty was accompanied by the grace and gentility of her southern heritage acquired in Boydton, Virginia. Ed, in striking contrast, was a Yankee stalwart through and through. He was deliberate, taciturn,
with a rock-ribbed sense of duty and decorum. While Nell was the gracious hostess of the social scene, Ed was master of the manly arts—building boats and houses, sailing, swimming, and making fine furniture. All this was done in a deceptively “laid back” manner that belied his leadership potential. Their attractive, and well-appointed Cape Cod home provided the setting for gracious entertaining. For many couples, such a contrast in personalities would spell trouble. Not so with Ed and Nell. “They grew not in each other’s shadow.” Instead, they both subscribed to that altruistic concept: “Let my love, like sunlight, surround you and yet give you illuminating freedom.” (R. Tagore, Fireflies, 1928.)

Ed’s wife, Nell and their son, Ted, survive him. Their daughter, Anne, predeceased her father in 2000 and is survived by her husband, Professor Terry Acree, Food Science and Technology at Geneva. Anne had a deep commitment to the well being of children. This passion enabled her to touch the lives of a generation of young people through her leadership at Head Start in Geneva. Ted, with artistic interests, followed his own bent. He pursued a career in TV and artistic film production. Like his sister, he was drawn to the human drama and social justice. Ted and his wife, Debra, have two children, Edward H. and Samuel. Like two pots of gold at the end of the rainbow, they became the highlights of their grandparent’s lives.

Ed appreciated the importance of congeniality between town and gown—the Cornell Experiment Station and its host city, Geneva. He assumed a leadership role in support of the civic and cultural institutions of the city, including the Presbyterian Church, Rotary, Community Chest, Geneva Concerts, Geneva General Hospital, Seneca Yacht Club, Planned Parenthood and Finger Lakes Forum. Ed budgeted his time wisely, “peeled one potato at a time” and despite his many activities projected the image of an orderly purposeful leader.

Little did Ed realize when he joined the Cornell faculty that he would soon be in the eye of a storm, one that would greatly influence the course of his career. He immediately plunged into the urgent post World War II process of “beating swords into...
plowshares,” adapting and applying scientific and technical breakthroughs to peaceful ends. The challenge to the field of entomology was clear. DDT had gained wartime recognition as the “silver bullet” by its spectacular control of lice-borne typhus epidemic in Naples in 1943-44. Other compounds soon followed, and a new age of insect control had dawned. Caution was thrown to the wind. Enthusiasts predicted eradication of the traditional scourges of medical and agricultural pests, such as malarial mosquitoes and the cotton boll weevil.

The euphoria of magic insecticides was short lived, as Ed and other perceptive investigators observed disturbing side effects. These included disruptions to ecosystems, and threats to both workers who applied pesticides and consumers of treated products. All this changed in 1962 when Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring*, written with grace and passion, galvanized the public overnight. Public pressure led to the establishment of a new agency in 1970, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Its first target was DDT, the “silver bullet” of the new pesticide era. Following two years of acrimonious debate, EPA banned DDT. With bruised pride, but staunch resolve, pest control specialists embarked on an intense, intellectual reassessment of control strategies. The outgrowth of this was a new concept, Integrated Pest Management (IPM). IPM placed pest control in an ecological context, and assigned a role to each of the various plant protection disciplines. The objective was to integrate a number of control factors whose accumulative effect would keep pest populations to acceptable levels. Entomologists marshaled old methods like cultural control, biological control, and plant resistance, and new ones, such as sex attractants and genetic modification.

This unprecedented crisis called for bold leadership. It was as if all of Ed’s previous experience had groomed him for such a role. In 1955-56, he had taken sabbatic leave in Europe where he studied pest control practices in eleven countries. This experience was followed in 1966-67 by appointment as Visiting Professor to the Cornell project at the University of the Philippines, Los Baños. In addition, he served as a consultant to agricultural programs in eight
countries of Southeast Asia. He then played a major role in establishing, and then serving as the first project leader (1975-80) for the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Unit at Cornell, which now is considered among the best in the world.

Ed was appointed Chairman of the Department of Entomology, Geneva, in 1969, a position he held until his retirement in 1982. Another challenge to his leadership came in 1978, when he was elected President of the Entomological Society of America (ESA). Additional honors followed. He was made an honorary member of ESA in 1985 and elected a Fellow in 1992. The capstone of his career came in 1991, almost a decade after his retirement, when he was appointed Executive Director for the Consortium of International Crop Protection, the oversight body for coordination of IPM.

In assessing the life and times of our worthy colleague, a few months of retrospect place his image and his accomplishments in bold relief. He brought to bear the best of family values, a rich heritage of American history, good education, wise parental guidance, and six decades of service to Cornell, an institution that commanded his devotion and respect. He had traveled far from historic Lexington to the third world countries where insects threatened the essential food, fiber and health of millions of people. In seeking a just tribute to Ed, we can perhaps do no better than to quote his esteemed mentor, Professor Emeritus Paul Jones Chapman, (deceased). At Ed’s retirement ‘Chappie’ commented, “Ed just never stopped growing. He took the highroad and he walked the world with dignity.”

Joe Ogrodnick, Edward Smith, Wendell Roelofs
Professor Glock was born on a farm near San Jose, Illinois, on November 19, 1912. He was farm-trained early in discipline and hard work. The decisiveness and independence he developed during those early years were sources of strength throughout his life. His school days began in the elementary grades in San Jose, where he lived with his grandmother and aunt. Unlike most other country children, who attended one-room country schools, his parents opted for the town school where there was a teacher for each of two grades rather than one teacher for all eight grades.

He graduated from the high school in San Jose where he was president of his class and valedictorian. After high school, he attended Blackburn College in Carlinville, Illinois. All students worked two and one-half hours every day, doing custodial work, caring for the milk cows, preparing and serving food, and so on. Tuition was lowered with this work input.

After graduating from this two-year school, he was slated to teach at a one-room country school near his home, but he declined this opportunity when he received an invitation from an aunt and uncle to live with them and attend the University of Nebraska. There, he completed all course work for entrance to medical school, and majored in Mathematics. Scholarships for medical schools were unavailable at that time. Lacking financial help, he accepted a position as science/math teacher and athletic coach at the Edison, Nebraska High School.

After two years, he was offered the position of science teacher in the high school at Mason City, Illinois. This school was only a short distance from his hometown of San Jose. It was also near the
University of Illinois, where he earned his Master’s degree by attending classes on Saturdays. After two more years, he was employed as the Principal of the Mason City High School. Another vacancy occurred on his staff, and his future wife applied. Upon his recommendation, she was hired. Two years later, they were married.

World War II was in progress and he volunteered for the U.S. Navy. After serving two years overseas in the South Pacific as a communication officer, he was assigned to the University of Iowa to teach English to Dutch cadets. When he was discharged from the Navy, he remained at the University to earn his Ph.D. degree in Educational Psychology. His next employment was as Assistant Professor at Michigan State University. He remained there for two years and then accepted a position as full Professor of Educational Psychology at Cornell University and Director of the University Testing and Service Bureau. He had over one thousand students on his class rolls for a number of years, with the help of only one part-time graduate assistant.

At that time, veterans of the war were enrolling in large numbers, and they were having serious difficulty in reading and studying assignments. They requested a reading improvement program. Again, under the leadership of Professor Glock, a program was established. In a preliminary meeting, one thousand students signed up for the course.

Students registered for his courses in great numbers, even though they weren’t necessarily training to be teachers. His sparkle and fresh approach captivated them. They recognized that his teaching materials reflected the ideas of an original mind. His civility, generosity of spirit, work ethics, and moral values were hallmarks of his character. He was a gentleman of impeccable taste and sense of propriety and had an infectious humor as well as rare insight into the problems of college youth. He conveyed to them his overall objective, to help them become the best they could be. Students of his last regular class in the Spring of 1983 presented him with a plaque engraved with this message, “For continued devotion to your students at Cornell. The Last Class at Cornell, 1983.”
In addition to his professorial duties at Cornell, he held visiting professorships at both the University of Chicago and the State Teachers College at Cedar Falls, Iowa. He was also active in consulting and facilitating workshops in schools, professional organizations, and business groups around the country. He spent one year on a Fulbright Fellowship in Sri Lanka.

Professor Glock published a number of books, papers, and programs in measurement, evaluation, psychology and developmental reading. One very important contribution of his research, supported by the U.S. Navy, was how best to optimize the use of pictures and text for giving directions to accomplish a task.

Professor Glock belonged to the following professional organizations: Fellow, American Psychological Association; American Educational Research Association; National Society for the Study of Education; Phi Delta Kappa;Phi Kappa Phi; and Sigma Xi. He was certified with a Life State Supervisory Certificate in the State of Illinois, and as a Psychologist in New York State. He was elected to: Who’s Who in America; Who’s Who in the East; Who’s Who in Medicine and Health Care and Behavioral Sciences; and the Writer’s Directory.

Professor Glock retired in 1983 as Professor Emeritus. However, he continued to conduct workshops and seminars at Cornell and around the nation until January of 2000. His motivation resulted from the feedback of his students.

In an advertising brochure for Cornell Adult University, a course description was the following: “Getting the Job Done”, led by Educational Psychologist, Marvin D. Glock. The course received uniformly enthusiastic reviews: “the best of the six courses I’ve taken at CAU. The group was cohesive and fun. I can’t begin to tell you how much I learned. Marv Glock was extraordinary.” He also contributed to the schools of Ithaca, advising them on many problems relating to teaching and learning. He was active in the First Presbyterian Church, serving as an elder for many years. He
was a family man, devoted to his wife of almost 60 years, Ruth Snell Glock; his daughters, Carol Glock Corruccini (Linton) of Davis, California, and Sandra Glock Ritchie (Douglas), of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; and grandchildren, Rebecca Kay and Sara Ruth Corruccini, and Blair Douglas Ritchie. Secretaries in his department will long remember the many rose bouquets, which he shared from his garden at home.

William E. Drake, Verne N. Rockcastle, Richard E. Ripple
Thomas Gold

May 22, 1920 - June 22, 2004

Thomas Gold died in Ithaca, New York, on June 22, 2004 from heart complications. He was Professor Emeritus of Astronomy at Cornell. Gold was the founder and first Director of Cornell’s Center for Radiophysics and Space Research. A member of the United States National Academy of Sciences, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in the UK, Tommy was a theoretical astrophysicist and one of the great original thinkers of the 20th century. His audacious ideas frequently challenged established explanations. He had a vast physical intuition and worked on subjects as diverse as the nature of the lunar surface, the dynamics of planetary rings, interstellar dust and the origin of the universe.

Born in Vienna, Austria, on May 22, 1920, he moved with his family to Berlin, Germany, when he was 13 years old. As Hitler gained power, the family moved to London, England, but Tommy was sent to boarding school in Zuoz, Switzerland. In 1938, he became a mechanical engineering student at Cambridge University. Soon World War II started and Tommy, being an Austrian citizen, was sent to a camp in Canada as an enemy alien. When released, he was sent back to England and was appointed to the British Admiralty, where he designed radar detection systems for the war. During this period, he worked with Hermann Bondi and Fred Hoyle. Shortly after the war, they developed the Steady State Theory of the universe according to which the universe has no beginning and no end and remains always about the same by creating small amounts of matter to compensate the observed cosmic expansion. Later observations did not support this elegant theory that had no adjustable parameters.

In 1957, Tommy left England and accepted a Professorship at Harvard University. He moved to Cornell University in 1959 where he founded the modern Department of Astronomy and obtained funding for the construction of the Space Sciences Building. In
1971, he was appointed to the John L. Wetherill Endowed Professorship. He retired from Cornell University in 1986. He earned his B.A. and M.A. degrees in 1942 and 1946 respectively, from Cambridge University, and was awarded a D.Sc. degree in 1969, also from Cambridge. During his early years at Cornell, he supervised the Arecibo Observatory and guided its research in radio astronomy.

The breadth of his work was immense. While in Cambridge, England, after the war, he developed a model of a positive feedback mechanism in the inner ear. At first this theory was ignored, but recently it has been proven essentially correct. He worked on the properties of the lunar soil and devised a stereoscopic camera that the Apollo astronauts used to take close up pictures of the lunar surface. Soon after the discovery of the enigmatic pulsating radio sources in 1967, he presented the correct explanation: rapidly rotating magnetized neutron stars. Tommy also made important contributions to studies of the thermodynamic “arrow of time”, the alignment of interstellar grains, the nature of quasars, plasmas and magnetic fields in the solar system, the origin of solar flares, interstellar molecular masers, the instability of the earth’s axis of rotation, the dynamics of narrow planetary rings and resonances in the solar system. He was always ready to challenge established theory and thus stimulated many scientists to think more carefully about accepted paradigms.

His most recent ideas explored the possibility that primordial methane and other hydrocarbons are working their way up through the earth’s mantle. He wrote two books on this subject: Power from the Earth and The Deep Hot Biosphere, which as Tommy expected created controversy but stimulated more detailed studies of the origin and evolution of the Earth’s hydrocarbon inventory.

He was the author or co-author of more than 200 publications and had received many honors, including the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in the United Kingdom and membership in the prestigious American Philosophical Society. Tommy was a
competitive sportsman who excelled in snow and water skiing, and he was a master carpenter.

He is survived by his wife, Carvel (Beyer); four daughters: Lindy (Bruce) Bryant, Lucy (Norman) Gold/Brown, Tanya Vanasse and Lauren Gold; and six grandchildren.

_Edwin Salpeter, Joseph Veverka, Yervant Terzian_
George Lawrence Good, Professor of Ornamental Horticulture and authority on nursery crop, landscape, and pesticide management in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALS), died unexpectedly at home the morning of December 24, 2007. He was universally liked and respected, and will especially be remembered for his knowledge, compassion, integrity, humility, enthusiasm, and humor.

He was born on December 14, 1940, to George and Florence Good of Cincinnati, Ohio. After the untimely death of his father, his mother married William Sparrow, who helped raise him and whom George greatly respected. He received his elementary and secondary education in Cincinnati, and during the summers from 1958-62, was employed by John P. Shay Landscape Company, an experience that fueled his life-long interest in landscape plants.

In fall 1959, he enrolled at Ohio State University, majoring in ornamental horticulture. Among the faculty members who influenced his career were Professors L.C. Chadwick, D.C. Kiplinger, as well as Robert O. Miller who encouraged his entry into graduate studies at Cornell University. Graduate study began in fall 1963, under the direction of Professor Harold B. Tukey, Jr. George studied leaching of nutrients from plants by mists of water applied during rooting of cuttings, a component of crop nutrient management. He received his Master of Science degree in 1965 and Doctorate in 1968. George fondly remembered his graduate experience, relating stories involving Professors F.C. Stewart, David W. Bierhorst, Robert E. Lee, A.M.S. Pridham, and others, and activities with colleagues, including bowling, softball, and fishing. It was during graduate studies that he met department employee, Carolyn McFall. They married in 1965, and raised two children,
Matthew and Jennifer. George greatly enjoyed his family and in recent years his grandchildren, living in the country, reading, learning about historic events, fishing, hunting, gardening, barbequing, spending time with his Brittany Spaniels, Lacey and Buster, and baking his wonderful bread.

In 1968, he was invited to join the Cornell faculty in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture launching a research and education career related to production and management of landscape plants. He rose to Associate Professor in 1974 and Professor in 1980. Early collaboration with colleague, Professor Peter Steponkus, and graduate students, led to pioneering studies of woody plant root hardiness, demonstrating that roots often are less cold tolerant than shoots, and revolutionizing methods of overwintering container nursery stock in northern climates.

George worked tirelessly on behalf of the state nursery, landscape, and arboriculture professions, and the Cornell Cooperative Extension field staff enormously valued his knowledge, wisdom, and mentorship. His outreach in ornamental horticulture extended to weed and fertilizer management practices as well as organizing training for safer application of pesticides. He also collaborated with public sector horticulturists to further sound horticultural practices in state, municipal, and educational institution plantings, including Cornell Plantations.

At the national level, he served as state liaison to the federal government’s interregional research program, member of the oversight committee of the rhododendron-breeding program at Holden Arboretum, Mentor, Ohio, and pesticide coordinator for CALS with the American Association of Pesticide Education. Within the state, he was member of the Plant Industry Advisory Board of the New York State (NYS) Department of Agriculture and Markets, and committee chair for many years of the NYS Gold Medal of Horticulture, an annual award presented jointly by the NYS Nursery and Landscape Association and NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Preferred Commerce, Inc.
During his academic career, George served at the University level on the Physical Education Committee and as department representative to the University Senate. Within CALS, he served on the Academic Achievement and Petitions Committee, Extension Scholarship Committee, Cornell Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Operating Committee, Oramentals IPM Committee, eight ad hoc Promotion to Tenure or Full Professor Committees, CALS Policy Committee, and the Plant Science Curriculum Committee. He was Department Extension Leader for many years, CALS Nursery/Landscape Industry Program Leader through most of his career, and a member of the Horticulture Teaching Committee.

His courses in Nursery Management and Landscape Management were well subscribed for the depth of conceptual insights and practical experience gained as well as for the many stories George told. Described by one student, the courses were “extremely informative, practically oriented, relaxed, personal, and definitely the best and most fun of those I have taken at Cornell.”

He served as faculty advisor to the undergraduate Hortus Forum from 1997-2005, faithfully attending meetings and helping to plan study tours, often serving as tour leader. From 2001-05, he was advisor to the Alpha Chapter of the honorary floriculture/ornamental horticulture society, Pi Alpha Xi. He identified qualified undergraduate and graduate students each year, invited each to membership, and read insightful excerpts from the minutes of the society, from as early as 1923, at the annual student recognition ceremony.

During his career, George advised hundreds of undergraduate students, and served on the committees of 22 graduate students, for whom he was major professor for 14. He was a constant source of wisdom and nurture to faculty members.

He served as Acting Chair of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture for six months in 1980-81, and from 1988-97, chaired the unit, skillfully guiding it with sensitivity, humor, and
insight through an exceptionally difficult period of shrinkage of public funding and downsizing.

George authored more than 34 scientific publications, 20 scientific meeting presentations, and 38 extension/public service bulletins, crop profiles, and other publications. Throughout his career, he edited the Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs portion of the annually produced CALS Cornell Pest Management Guidelines series. He was a respected and sought after speaker at industry-related workshops and seminars.

After relinquishing department chair responsibilities, he took his only sabbatical leave. While on leave, he was asked by the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, to, when he returned, assume the role of Director of the Cornell Pesticide Management Education Program, which he did with distinction in a half-time capacity from 1998-2005. During this period, he also collaborated with Richard Weir, retired Cornell Cooperative Extension educator from Long Island, to teach his Nursery Management and Landscape Management courses and to rewrite Cornell Information Bulletins for the nursery and landscape professions.

George was active in professional societies: American Society for Horticultural Science, International Plant Propagators’ Society, International Society of Arboriculture, and American Association of Pesticide Safety Educators, as well as honorary societies: Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Pi Alpha Xi.

He retired December 2005 and was appointed Professor Emeritus, teaching his course in Nursery Management for the last time during the fall semester of that year. He also continued to be involved with some research and Cornell Cooperative Extension activities. At the time of his death, he was actively collaborating with Professor Leslie Weston to develop management strategies for difficult to control broadleaf perennial weeds in nurseries and Christmas tree farms, a NYS Farm Viability Program funded initiative.

Among many recognitions and awards he received were:
• 1977 - Award of Merit of the NYS Arborists’ Association; Award of Merit of the NYS Nurseryman’s Association
• 1978 - NYS Nurseryman’s Association Hall of Fame Award
• 1979-1980 - Ho Nun De Kah (CALS student honorary society) Professor of Merit, chosen by the 1980 senior class
• 1984 - American Society for Horticultural Science’s Nursery Extension Award in appreciation for dedicated service to the nursery industry
• 1985 - American Association of Nurserymen’s Norman J. Coleman award for achievements in horticultural research
• 1989 - Certificate of Appreciation by the Eastern Region of American Association of Nurserymen
• 1993 - Senior Scholar Award by the NYS Arborists’ Association
• 1995 - Hortus Forum planted and dedicated in George’s honor one of his favorite trees, a scarlet oak, on the east lawn of Risley Hall
• 1997 - NYS Gold Medal of Horticulture Award; received a Cornell chair from the NYS Turfgrass Association during their summer field day;
• 2000 - Arborist of the Year Award of the NYS chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture
• 2001 - Outstanding Alumnus of the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources at The Ohio State University
• 2005 - Friend of the Green Industry by the NYS Turfgrass Association; the Environmental Award and Friend of the Industry Award from the Nassau/Suffolk Landscape Gardener’s Association; Hortus Forum planted and dedicated in George’s honor another of his favorite trees, a red oak, on the north lawn of Roberts Hall.
• 2008 - posthumously, the Department of Horticulture dedicated a grove of selected compact oak trees near the Plant Science Building in his memory; through a gift from the NYS Arborists’ Association, a red oak was planted in George’s memory near the top of Newman Meadow at Cornell Plantations; Cornell’s Long Island Horticultural Research and Education Center staff planted a paper bark
maple at its annual industry field day, remembering George as a beloved teacher, listener, researcher, and friend of the Long Island ornamentals industry; the NYS Nursery and Landscape Association honored him with the planting of a golden chain tree at the entrance of Cornell’s Plant Science Building; and the annual NYS Gold Medal of Horticulture Award, established in 1982, was renamed the George L. Good Gold Medal of Horticulture.

Nursery and landscape practitioners have summarized best the stabilizing and nurturing influence of George Good on the profession. Early in George’s career, George Schichtel, nurseryman, industry leader, and 1978 NYS Nursery Association Awards Committee chairman, at the NYS Hall of Fame Award presentation noted, “George Good is a concerned, cooperative, and productive person, and he does it all with enthusiasm and a smile.” Posthumously, in 2008, Thomas Corell, a leader in the landscape professions, commented,

“George listened, put things in perspective, analyzed the situation and supplied thoughtful, considered responses. His humanness and consideration were always in the forefront in his relationships with his industry contacts. He talked to people with respect for them and the work they do. They felt they had a friend at Cornell and a connection to the college through the professor at Cornell University with whom they could talk.”

A song to the oak, the brave old oak,  
Who hath ruled in the greenwood long!  
Then here’s to the oak, the brave old oak,  
Who stands in his pride alone!  
And still flourish he, a hale green tree,  
When a hundred years are gone!  

Henry Fothergill Chorley, from “The Brave Old Oak”

Thomas C. Weiler, Chairperson; Carl F. Gortzig, Joann Gruttadauria
Henry P. Goode lived at 115 Mitchell Street, Ithaca, New York, for 45 years. For the 19 months previous to his death, he lived at Oak Hill Manor Nursing Home in Ithaca. He was 95 years old.

Professor Goode was born to Joseph and Mary Goode in Lenexa, Kansas, and grew up on a farm near Overland Park, Kansas. He was educated at the University of Kansas, earning both a Bachelor’s and Master’s degree in Industrial Engineering. After working in industry both at the Western Electric Company in Chicago, and the American Can Company in Kansas City, he began his higher education teaching career at Stanford University where he was a member of the Mechanical Engineering faculty for 11 years. He then became Professor of Industrial Engineering at Southern Methodist University for five years prior to joining the faculty at Cornell University as Professor of Industrial Engineering and Operations Research in 1957. He taught at Cornell until he retired in 1974, whereupon he was named Professor Emeritus.

He was the author of a number of publications including a pioneering text in his specialty field, *Sampling Inspection by Variables*, with A.H. Bowker.

Professor Goode enjoyed traveling, reading, music and painting. Following his retirement at Cornell, he audited some 70 courses at the university in almost a 30-year span of time. He was skilled at building furniture including two harpsichords, which he played for many years. In 1996, the Tompkins County Office for the Aging named him “Senior Role Model of the Year.” In addition to volunteering at the First Unitarian Church of Ithaca and at Cornell’s Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy, he was, for over 28 years, a volunteer worker at the Friends of the Tompkins County
Library annual book sale. He was a kind and tolerant man, had many valued friendships, and enjoyed each day of his life.

He was predeceased by his wife, Margaret; daughter, Erika (Goode) Saltzman; and granddaughter, Jennifer Goode. His son and daughter-in-law, David and Mary Goode, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; a grandson, Michael Goode, of Portland, Oregon; and granddaughter, Laurel Saltzman, of Eureka, California survive him.

A memorial service for family and friends of Professor Goode was held at the First Unitarian Church of Ithaca on April 24, 2004, followed by a reception. Memorials in his name may be made to the Friends of the Library (attention Larry Denison, 34 Horvath Drive, Ithaca, NY 14850), or to Hospicare of Ithaca (172 E. King Road, Ithaca, NY 14850).

Office of the Dean of Faculty
Kenneth I. Greisen
January 24, 1918 – March 17, 2007

Kenneth I. Greisen, Professor of Physics, Emeritus, and former Dean of the Faculty, died on March 17, 2007 at age 89, at the Hospicare of Ithaca residence.

Ken was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, January 24, 1918. After graduation from Franklin & Marshall College in 1938, he came to Cornell for graduate work in physics, completing his Ph.D. degree in 1942, working with Professor Bruno Rossi. A 1941 article in Reviews of Modern Physics by Greisen and Rossi entitled, “Cosmic Ray Theory,” became a standard reference in the field.

In 1943, with his new wife, Betty, he joined the large team of physicists working for the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico. He was a member of the team that worked on the detonation system for the first atomic bomb. After observing the “Trinity” test in 1945, he wrote an eye-witness report that has become part of the historical record of that event. His immediate comment: “My God, it worked!” provides a pungent summary of this watershed event in human history.

His two children, Eric (1944) and Kathryn (1946), were born in Los Alamos.

Ken returned to Cornell in 1946 as Assistant Professor of Physics. Thus came the beginning of a long and distinguished career as research physicist, physics teacher and mentor, and University leader, prior to his move to Emeritus status in 1984.

Ken was mentor and colleague to 21 physics Ph.D. students, six post-docs and many undergraduate physics major students. Ken’s relationship to his students and research associates was based on mutual respect, caring, and encouragement. His students remember
his brilliance as well as his generosity, great patience, and unfailingly calm demeanor. He taught them to have confidence in themselves. Always practical, he saw to it that they had sufficient financial support. At a time when very few women attempted careers in physics, Ken was exceptionally encouraging to those whose lives he touched.

Greisen’s physics research activities centered in a deep and extended study of cosmic rays—those high energy particles and radiation that come to the Earth from outer space—and the showers of secondary particles produced in the atmosphere by the incident cosmic rays. With his collaborators, he installed arrays of cosmic ray activated scintillators on top of Cornell buildings, as well as 600 m below ground in salt mines near Ithaca. The data from these detectors gave information about intensity, particle composition, and direction of the cosmic rays and their secondary air showers.

In the 1960s, he and his students and research associates installed an array of fluorescence detectors on the hills around Ithaca to study the extensive but rare showers of particles that are initiated by incoming cosmic “rays” with very high energies. Descended from this initial, so-called “fly’s eye” configuration of detectors, were more fully developed systems at the University of Utah in the 1970s, and a present day, large-scale international project located in the Andes mountains in Argentina, known as the “AUGER” experiment.

Remarkably, his contributions to the study of cosmic rays continue to influence contemporary research activities. In 1966, Greisen had postulated that cosmic rays from distant sources could not reach the Earth if their energies were above a certain limit. He realized that such particles, over their long paths, would lose their excess energy via interaction with the background microwave radiation that fills all of space. Two Russian scientists, Kuzmin and Zatsepin, made the same prediction independently, and the postulated energy limit of about $6 \times 10^{19}$ eV became known as the “GZK Limit.” In a striking near-coincidence with Ken’s death in March 2007, the physics journal, Physics Today, reported strong evidence, collected by the
HiRes research group at Utah, for suppression of cosmic-ray intensity above the GZK limit.

Growing out of the strong interactions of his research group with nearby activities in the Department of Astronomy and Space Sciences, he served as Chair of that department from 1976-79.

Following his personal role in helping to form a High Energy Astrophysics Division of the American Astronomical Society in the early 1970s, Ken served as the first chair of that Division. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1974.

Ken was a strong participant in efforts to improve the effectiveness of physics education at Cornell and elsewhere. Along with Philip Morrison and Hans Bethe from Cornell, he participated in the work of the Physical Science Study Committee in the late 1950s. Their work, based at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, instigated a major review of the content of high school science courses in the U.S. He served for a period of years as chair of the major advisors group of the Physics faculty, as well as himself acting as major advisor to numbers of physics major students in the College of Arts and Sciences. A number of these major students participated in his cosmic ray research program.

In the late 1960s, Ken acted as leader of a team comprising faculty and graduate students from the Physics and Science Education Departments that engineered a complete redesign of one of the introductory physics courses at Cornell—that teaching pattern has continued to this day in 2007.

Beyond his physics research and teaching activities, Ken made significant contributions to the wider university life. He served as University Ombudsman, 1975-77. His service to the University community culminated in his leadership as Dean of the University Faculty from 1978-83.

Ken greatly enjoyed the outdoors and music. Golf and canoeing were favorite recreations. He played the flute for his own pleasure, and joined several Ithaca singing groups—successively the Unitarian Church choir, the Ithaca Community Chorus in its early days, and the Presbyterian Church choir. Following his retirement in 1986, his persistent concern for the welfare of others led him to volunteer work with various Ithaca organizations that served people in the community who were marginalized by age or economic circumstance.

In the wake of Ken’s death, Saul Teukolsky, a Cornell colleague and present chair of the Physics Department, responded,

“Ken was a wonderful, gentle person. It’s no wonder he was so successful as University Ombudsman. Yet, at the same time, he was at the top of the field of cosmic ray physics, and the field today continues to be shaped by his work.”

Kenneth Greisen leaves a remarkable legacy.

Donald F. Holcomb, Chair; David G. Cassel, Edith Cassel
Donald C. W. Graham, professor emeritus of Food Science died on Tuesday, August 24, 2010 at Hospicare in Ithaca. The oldest of 11 children, he was born in Boston, Georgia, the son of the late Inman and Elizabeth Graham.

Donald began his academic career in 1954, obtaining his bachelor's degree in Zoology from Fort Valley State College in Fort Valley, GA. In 1958, after completing his master's degree in Foods and Nutrition at Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama, Donald worked as a research assistant and instructor in nutrition at Tuskegee from 1961 to 1964. Later he was an instructor in Nutrition and Science at Alabama State College in Montgomery. In 1964, Donald moved to Ithaca to begin work on his doctorate in Food Science in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. He received his Ph.D. in 1971 and was hired as an assistant professor in the department of Food Science that same year. Dr. Graham was promoted to associate professor in 1977 and held that position until his retirement in 1994. He was a visiting professor of microbiology at the University of Minnesota during the 1982-83 academic year.
Donald's academic fields of interest included food fermentations, food microbiology, food mycology, and international food science. In addition to his research and teaching duties, Donald served on many departmental, college, university, national committees, as well as professional organizations.

Donald was advisor, mentor and friend to numerous Cornell students, many of whom remained friends long after their departure from Ithaca. During his career at Cornell, he supervised 21 masters and Ph.D. candidates, with 16 coming from countries other than the United States.

Although Don’s “Effort Distribution” was Teaching 60%, Research 35% and Student Advising 5%, he was very generous with his time to include industry extension trouble shooting. With his expertise in Food Microbiology and Mycology he was a valuable consultant. He would make on site visits with the Extension staff to solve difficult food plant problems. The industry appreciated this resource. He was also very generous with his time in interacting with younger faculty members.

In addition to his department duties, Don served as Director of Minority Programs in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. He was a member of the Mann Library Committee, the University Senate, and CALS Admissions Committee among others. In fact, during his faculty tenure, he served on no less than 21 committees in his department, college and university.

Donald strongly believed in community service. He received numerous awards and recognitions for the dedicated service he provided in this community. Among local organizations served were: Area Congregations Together, the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, the Town of Danby Planning Board, the Tompkins County Planning Board, the Lansing Residential Center, Cornell Federal Credit Union, Ithaca Cayuga Rotary Club, Human Services Coalition, the Black Caucus of Ithaca, and the City of Ithaca's Affirmative Action Advisory Committee. He was very proud of his nearly 60 years of membership in Alpha Phi Alpha where he enjoyed the fellowship of his "brothers.” Donald was an
active member of St. John's Episcopal Church, singing in the choir
and serving as Warden.

His passion was spending time with family and friends. He loved
the outdoors, fishing, boating and enjoyed all kinds of music. All
these pastimes he shared with his wife, Jennie, their children and
foster children.

Due to his upbringing, Donald was no stranger to the kitchen.
“When I was young, being the oldest, my mother taught me to
cook,” he said. He had polio when he was 8-years-old and was
unable to work in the fields like the other 10 children, “so I stayed
home and helped my mother.” In spite of the physical limitations of
his polio and post-polio syndrome, Don always had a ready smile
and wonderful disposition. He used his great courage to live an
active life.

Survivors include his wife of 57 years, Jennie C. Graham; a son,
Karl Graham; three daughters, Marcia Fort, Michelle Graham,
Marianne Graham, six grandchildren and eight siblings, Damon
Graham, Maggie Graham Conyers, Nathaniel Graham, Herman
Graham, Cleveland Graham, Rose Graham, Ernest Graham, William
Hollis; two aunts, Susie Hill and Mabel Boone and many nieces and
nephews. His parents, his brother, Joseph Graham, a sister, Bessie
Graham Davis, and infant son, Jeffery Graham, predeceased Donald.

A Memorial Service was held on Saturday, September 4, 2010 at St.
John's Episcopal Church, in Ithaca.

David K. Bandler, Chairperson; Syed S. H. Rizvi, John W. Sherbon
Anita Vidussoni Grossvogel was born and raised in Italy and received her Laurea in Lettere Moderne from the Università degli Studi di Milano. She went on to earn a Masters degree in Romance Studies at Harvard and a Ph.D. in Comparative Literature at Cornell with a dissertation directed by Paul de Man.

Anita began her scholarly career by publishing *Le Pouvoir du nom: essai sur Gerard de Nerval* (Paris: José Corti, 1972), an original, convincing, and coherent reading that revealed her fine intuition for poetic language and her extraordinary knowledge of literature. Subsequently she turned her attention to Italian authors, producing articles on Gadda and Pirandello.

Anita was a dedicated, versatile, and successful teacher for over forty years. She began teaching in Grenoble, France in 1950, then taught as a lecturer at Cornell for almost ten years before, in 1973, she joined the faculty of the Department of Romance Studies, with a joint appointment in the Department of Comparative Literature. She was promoted through the ranks and upon her retirement from Cornell in 1994, she was granted the title of Professor Emerita of Romance Studies.
The contribution that Anita made to the Italian literature program at Cornell was immense. Often the anchor person in a program that was in flux, Anita taught courses dedicated to every major period of Italian literature from the Middle Ages (Dante, Boccaccio, and Petrarch) to the Renaissance (Lorenzo de’ Medici, Sannazaro, and Poliziano) to 18th Century Thought (Vico, Muratori, Giannone, Genovesi, Beccaria, and the Verri brothers) to 18th Century Theater (Chiari, Goldoni, Gozzi, Metastasio, and Alfieri) to all the canonical Italian writers of the 19th and 20th Centuries, as well as many writers who were not part of the canon (from Caterina Percoto to Carlo Cignetti).

In most of her Italian courses, Anita introduced to the curriculum writers and cultural movements that had not been previously taught at Cornell, including Futurism, the “Ermetici” and “Novissimi.” When she taught in the Department of Comparative Literature, she used her extensive literary background to create several innovative courses that compared the writings of Borges, Beckford, Baudelaire, Rimbaud, Nerval, Stendhal, Proust, Mann, Kafka, Hawthorne, with those of Italian writers.

Anita was also the first faculty member at Cornell to teach courses on Italian cinema, and literature and cinema. The popularity of her cinema courses was matched by few courses in her two departments.

Consistently involved and caring, Anita mentored students throughout their time at Cornell. She was able to encourage, coax, and cajole many a student into making great progress and becoming more involved in Italian. Her students – a number of them now tenured in the academy -- retain very fond memories of her, remembering her as an extremely knowledgeable and supportive teacher, a truly gentle, kind, and generous person, and a legendary cook.

Having heard of Anita’s passing, Professor David Ward (Professor of Italian at Wellesley College), who completed a Ph.D. in Romance Studies with a dissertation directed by Anita, wrote: “Of all the times and places our paths crossed—in the classroom, in her
beautiful house in Ithaca, her apartment in Venice—one comes to mind more readily than others. One December we discovered we were leaving from JFK on the same day and decided to rent a car and drive down. I drove. Anita didn’t drive and as far as I know never had a license. It was a dreadful upstate New York December day, a storm was depositing vast amounts of snow on car and road for most of the trip, cars to our right and left were sliding off the highway. Anita though remained blissfully unaware of the real dangers of driving in a snowstorm despite my ever whiter knuckles and 20 mph driving. The journey took an eternity, but once the weather abated I could not have wished for a better companion. Learning happens in many places—in the classroom, in offices, in houses. That day I learnt, and learnt a lot, about many things in a car during a snow storm with a remarkable woman.”

Anita leaves behind her daughter Deborah, living in Seattle with her husband Jay and two children; and her son Steven, now continuing his mother’s work as a Professor of Italian at the University of Georgia, with his wife Mia, a daughter, and three grandchildren.

Marilyn Migiel, Chairperson; William J. Kennedy; Jeannine Suzanne Routier-Pucci

Many thanks to Anita’s son, Professor Steven Grossvogel, some of whose prose we have used, with his kind permission, for this memorial statement.
David L. Grunes

June 29, 1921 – April 19, 2009

David L. Grunes, 87, died April 19, 2009 at Kendal in Ithaca, New York, following a long illness. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey to Gussie and Jacob Grunes, a silk weaver. Following the death of his mother when he was three, his two aunts and his stepmother raised him.

He was awarded a scholarship by Rutgers University and his World War II draft board deferred him until he graduated because he was the only man from his neighborhood attending college. He earned a B.S. degree in Preparation for Agricultural Research, followed by service in the U.S. Army prior to attending graduate school at the University of California, Berkeley on the G.I. Bill. While earning his Ph.D. in Soil Science, he met and married Willa Freeman, a graduate student in psychology.

Professor Grunes, in 1950, accepted a research position with the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the Northern Great Plains Field Station in Mandan, North Dakota. He published many papers on basic soil chemistry research and spent an academic year working at Colorado State University, and another year in Israel with the International Atomic Energy Agency of the United Nations. He joined the U.S. Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory on the Cornell campus in 1964, where he worked even after retiring in 1996.

His honors included a courtesy appointment to Cornell’s Department of Agronomy, retiring as Professor Emeritus. In 1991, the U.S. Agricultural Research Service named him Senior Scientist of the Year for work that significantly reduced cattle deaths from grass and wheat pasture tetany. He traveled to many countries to cooperate with other scientists; he was respected internationally and was noted for exceptional integrity, kindness, and sweetness of disposition.
Professor Grunes is survived by Willa, his wife of nearly 60 years; sons, Lee of Portland, Oregon and Mitchell of College Park, Maryland; daughter, Rima of Ithaca; and granddaughter, Julie Grunes of Tigard, Oregon. In addition, he was the unofficial “Grandpa” of the family of Michael and Virginia Griffin and their children, Paige and Samuel, all of Fairport.

A celebration of his life was held at Kendal on May 28.

*Office of the Dean of Faculty*
Richard William Guest was born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on July 7, 1932. He grew up on a grain and beef cattle farm near Menoken, North Dakota. Dick attended North Dakota State University, where he received both his B.S. (1954) and M.S. (1958) degrees, and was a Second Lieutenant in the US Air Force (1955-56). He met Myrth J. Weiser while in college, and married her in 1959.

Dick was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering (ABEN) of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences on September 1, 1958; promoted to Associate Professor with tenure on July 1, 1964; and to Professor on April 1, 1983. He retired September 1, 1991 and was appointed Professor Emeritus. Following retirement, he continued part-time to develop a comprehensive publication on dairy manure management for the Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service. During his thirty-three years with the Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering, Dick participated in the department’s teaching, research and extension functions, but by far his first love was extension and the continuing challenge of applying engineering to the solution of problems associated with the dynamic world of production agriculture. Here, he developed principle specializations and expertise in the areas of Farmstead Engineering and Mechanization, and Animal Waste Management, during a time when rapid change was taking place in farming and solutions to attendant problems was in short supply. Dick loved a challenge and he met them head-on with his eternal optimism and wry smile.

His professional work covered a wide range of topics, the major areas being animal manure management, land application of wastes, milking systems, feeding systems, housing for livestock, energy conservation in livestock production systems, and mechanical fruit harvesting. He was one of the early leaders in developing solutions for the proper handling, utilization and disposal of wastes from dairy
and other animal production systems. He attracted a wide national following for this work, well beyond the borders of New York State, and received requests from both national and international agencies for assistance as well.

Dick served as Interim Department Extension Leader and Consultant to the World Health Organization on farm sanitation practices. He was the recipient of several Blue Ribbon Awards from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers for exemplary publications, as well as designs for agricultural systems, and received an early award (1963) for the college’s “Project M” milking systems over-the-road educational demonstration unit that traveled throughout New York State to educate the dairy industry on proper milking system operation, practices and their influence on animal health. He helped design, build and test a successful mechanical cherry harvester, and was co-leader in the design and development of a mechanical harvester for processing apples. He taught Household Mechanics to hundreds of women in the fields of Human Ecology and Agriculture. His consulting activities, both overseas and domestic, have had a marked influence on practices that relate to the maintenance of environmental quality for agricultural production systems, as well as reduce labor tedium and increase production efficiency.

Always concerned with practical innovations and new challenges, in his role as Extension Agricultural Engineer, he advised several thousand farmers about free-stall dairy systems, milking parlors, swine housing, grain drying, ventilation systems, materials handling equipment and related facilities. He also helped many colleagues with the development of research facilities, especially at the Cornell Animal Science Teaching and Research Center, the Swine Barns, and at the Miner Institute in Chazy, New York. For two decades, he taught certified milk inspectors, and was a participant in Empire Farm Days for a decade. Dedicated to improving engineering in agriculture, his efforts and skills cannot be replaced. Dick spent his sabbatical leaves as a research and development engineer with Sperry-New Holland, in New Holland, Pennsylvania; as a consultant engineer with Alfa-Laval in Tumba, Sweden; as well as the Martin Manufacturing Company in Myerstown, Pennsylvania; and the
Institute für Landtechnik in Weihenstephan, West Germany. He especially favored the hands-on practice of engineering and getting solutions into the mainstream of application utilization as soon as possible.

Dick was always a faithful supporter of the ABEN family, both professionally and socially. He also gave of himself generously in community activities beyond the university’s doors, and most notably as a dedicated member of the Trinity Lutheran Church in Ithaca, New York. In 1995, the Dryden Sertoma Club honored him with its Sertoman of the Year Award. Sertoma stands for Service to Mankind, and for thirty-five years, in both the professional and non-professional worlds, Dick was truly Mr. Sertoma. He was a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, the New York State Association of Milk Sanitarians, the Northeast Dairy Practices Council, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, both the Ithaca and Dryden Sertoma Clubs, a 4-H Leader, and a member of the 4-H Acres Development Committee. Beyond this, over the years Dick also found some time occasionally to fish, hunt, fly a plane, bowl, play some golf, put on a benefit pig roast, and grow a rose or two in his home greenhouse. He truly enjoyed it all and remembered to "smell the roses" as well as share them with his friends.

Dick and his wife, Myrth, had three daughters: Katrina, Sheryl, and Linda; and four grandchildren, Adam, Nathen, Kyle, and Keirsten. He was understandably proud of them all, and will be long remembered and sorely missed by his family, friends, and colleagues. We can speak for them all by simply saying, "Mr. Sertoma, we salute you".

Professor Emeritus Wesley W. Gunkel was a dedicated Agricultural Engineer, serving Cornell for a half century and helping numerous students, colleagues and clients find pathways to inventive solutions. His intense concentration on practical engineering problems and his high spirits during adversity are memorable. The corridors of Riley-Robb Hall still echo with his cheerful whistle.

Wes was born in Hope, North Dakota, where daily farm chores helped establish his work ethic. One of his early exploits was skiing on a towrope behind his older brother's truck. Snow covered roads across the plains were wind-swept and snowbanks on either side gave added thrills. During one nasty spill, a ski hit him in the throat and he could not talk for a week. This did not stop his inquisitive mind. He graduated from high school at the top of his class, and entered North Dakota Agricultural College in Fargo, now North Dakota State University. He was honored with induction into Alpha Zeta and Phi Kappa Phi.

Pearl Harbor and World War II changed plans for many young men. Private Gunkel entered military service in April 1943, and left active duty in October 1945 as First Lieutenant. He qualified for the rigorous Student Training Program in the Army Air Corps. As a navigator in U.S. 8th Air Force, he flew from England on a B-17 Flying Fortress. His squadron was one of the busiest in WWII, but Wes only told his experiences when pressed. One mission with several thousand bombers targeted fuel storage outside of Berlin. While flying towards the target, Wes could not see his wingman because of smoke from nearby exploding shells. Although his plane returned from this mission, more than one-third did not.
Returning from another mission, they landed the damaged bomber at a Nazi occupied field in Belgium to make repairs. While racing around to fix the plane, a large number of Belgium citizens arrived. So they packed the plane with these refugees, and were able to get airborne and return to England without any loss of life.

When flying home across the Atlantic, several squadrons of B-17s met high headwinds and an approaching storm. With limited fuel and reduced ground speed, the airfield in Labrador was nearly out of range. As lead navigator, Wes calculated a new course through less severe winds. Although some continued on the original course, all planes that diverted to the new course did reach the airfield.

Like many of his generation, Wesley Gunkel was first in his family to graduate from college, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1947 from North Dakota State University. He continued studies in Agricultural Engineering at Iowa State University, earning a Master of Science degree in 1948 and a position as Instructor. That summer, O. C French persuaded Wes to join an expanding faculty in the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell as Assistant Professor. Within five years, he was promoted to Associate Professor and there were new challenges to face. In 1957, Professor Gunkel earned the Ph.D. degree in Agricultural Engineering from Michigan State University, and returned to Cornell, becoming Professor in 1960.

Three sabbatic leaves interrupted teaching and research in agricultural machinery design and applications. In 1962-63, the Gunkel family went to the University of Nigeria in Nsukka where Wes was Chairman of the Agricultural Engineering Department. In 1969-70, the Gunkel family went to Hawaii where Wes was a Consultant with Dole Pineapple Co. and designed one of the first mechanical pineapple harvesters. Their last sabbatical in 1976-77 was in the Philippines at the International Rice Research Institute where Wes was a Visiting Scientist designing machines to reduce human drudgery and improved food production.
One of Professor Gunkel's first research projects at the College of Agriculture was a sprayer for pesticides, but his interests and achievements include bean harvesters, onion drying, wind powered water heating, coated moldboard plows, a robotic grape pruner, automotive pollution and fuel efficiency. Two unique projects explored vacuuming beetles from potato plants, and the "snap-back" of nylon towropes. Cooperating with colleagues and graduate students, he produced more than one hundred technical publications and articles, and received a Technical Paper award from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in 1974. Major contributions included, "Energy Requirements for New York Agriculture, Part I Food Production" (1974); "Part II Indirect Energy Inputs" (1976); and "Bioconversion of Agricultural Waste for Pollution Control and Energy Conservation."

Wes was very helpful to all students, and of his 70 graduate students between 1959 and 1997, eighteen earned Doctoral degrees. He urged several students to enter the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding competition, and a half dozen received substantial prizes for their projects. He was recognized as an outstanding teacher by Agricultural Engineering students and his department in 1976 and in the top 10% by Tau Beta Pi in 1982.

Wes was proud of his colleagues, and an active leader of the departmental awards committee. Many members of his department were recognized with honors because he prepared the rigorous documentation, especially for the American Society of Agricultural Engineering (ASAE). These results contributed to the high national ranking for Cornell's Agricultural and Biological Engineering Department.

Professor Gunkel was a member of the American Society for Engineering Education, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society of Automotive Engineers, Council on Agricultural Science and Technology, National Safety Council, Human Factors Society, Fluid Power Society, and American Wind Energy Association. He was most active with the American Society of Agricultural Engineers where he served on committees for
Professor Gunkel consulted with many American firms and the Ministry of Agriculture in Ghana. He was an expert witness in more than forty cases, developing reports and testifying where litigation involved product liability and accidents with farm machinery. Safety for operators of farm machinery was part of his teaching, his design philosophy, and his life, perhaps originating from those boyhood accidents on the farm in Hope, North Dakota.

In northeast Ithaca, Wes joined the Cayuga Heights Fire Department, and was a Deacon at the First Congregational Church. He was a charter member of the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club, and its president in 1973-74. In 1979, a severe operation and treatment for stomach cancer were successful. Nearly twenty years later another cancer was found and treated. In spite of this, Wes remained active and cheerful, participating fully in faculty meetings and informal coffees until two days before his death. His ready smile, hearty greetings, and warm friendly personality raised our own spirits under all conditions.

Wesley Winnfred Gunkel is survived by his wife of 54 years, Lucille Peterson Gunkel; his daughter, Sharon, of Ithaca; his son, Gerald, of Tampa, Florida; and two sisters, Eleanor Cornelius and Edith Munter, of Fargo, North Dakota. He is remembered by many more as a stalwart individual, a cheerful survivor, and a compassionate mentor dedicated to Agricultural Engineering and Cornell.

William F. Jewell, Norman R. Scott, Wilmot W. Irish
Dr. Robert E. Habel became Professor Emeritus of Veterinary Anatomy at the College of Veterinary Medicine (CVM) at Cornell University when he retired in 1978. He was born and raised in Toledo, Ohio. His parents were descended from German, Swiss and Scotch-Irish immigrants. During the summer, Dr. Habel often visited the farms run by his grandparents, uncles and aunts. While at Devilbiss High School in Toledo, Ohio he excelled in the study of German and learned freestyle wrestling at the YMCA. Dr. Habel received his D.V.M. degree from the CVM at The Ohio State University in 1941. Following graduation, he joined the Meat Inspection Division of the U.S.D.A in Philadelphia. In 1942 he was drafted as a private in the U.S. Army and then was transferred to the Army Veterinary Corps in 1943 as 1st Lieutenant. He was initially stationed in Dallas, Texas where he attended night classes at SMU to learn Russian. Then he was assigned to Calcutta, India for meat inspection duty following which he was reassigned to head the meat inspection detachment in Kunming, China. While in the China-Burma-India theater, he also attended to the health of the army mules and continued his study of Russian by correspondence. In
1946, he was discharged from the regular Army as Major and in 1967, he retired from the U.S. Army Reserve as a Lt. Colonel. In 1946, he was appointed Instructor in Veterinary Anatomy at the CVM at The Ohio State University where he earned his M.Sc. degree in 1947.

In 1947, Dr. Habel was recruited by Dr. Malcolm Miller, Head of the Department of Anatomy at the CVM at Cornell University and appointed Assistant Professor. In 1956 he received his M.V.D. from the University of Utrecht for his studies on the innervation of the ruminant stomach. In 1960, Dr. Habel was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Anatomy at Cornell University, a position he held until 1976.

Dr. Habel was recognized by his anatomical peers throughout the world for his professional excellence. He readily translated French, German, Dutch and Russian. In 1979, he served as a senior staff member in the Department of Functional Morphology at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands and in 1981 he was a Williams Visiting Scholar in the Department of Anatomy at the University of Sydney in Australia. He served as president of the American Association of Veterinary Anatomists (1965-1966) and the World Association of Veterinary Anatomists (1971-1975). He received a Distinguished Alumnus Award from The Ohio State University in 1983, was honored in 1988 with the Outstanding Achievement Award by the American Association of Veterinary Anatomists and in 1996 received the Outstanding Service Award from the New York State Veterinary Medical Society.

Dr. Habel was one of the founding members of the International Association of Veterinary Anatomists (IAVA) in 1957. At their meeting in Freiburg, Germany, the IAVA established the International Committee on Veterinary Anatomical Nomenclature (ICVAN) and elected Dr. Habel to chair the subcommittee on Splanchnology. At the next meeting of the ICVAN in 1963, he was appointed Vice Chairman and as part of the editorial committee was instrumental in establishing the first edition of Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria (NAV) in 1968. Dr. Habel continued as chairman of the
subcommittee on Splanchnology up to and including the fourth edition of the NAV in 1994. He was appointed Chair of ICVAN from 1980-1986. Together with other colleagues, he elaborated and further developed the principles and criteria of the ICVAN, thus creating the solid basis for a veterinary anatomical nomenclature that received worldwide acceptance. The 5th edition of the NAV was respectfully dedicated to Dr. Habel, amongst others, in appreciation and gratitude for the many years of expert work of this outstanding veterinary anatomist.

Dr. Habel was a dedicated and skilled anatomist both in his dissection of specimens and his detailed description of his findings. He strove for perfection in his anatomical descriptions and did not tolerate subpar performance in himself, his departmental colleagues or his students. On a personal level, Dr. John Cummings and I (AD) were his graduate students in the early 60s and both of us were appointed to faculty positions in his department through his efforts. As graduate students, we both experienced handing in 10 pages of manuscript and getting back 20 of corrections. After our initial faculty appointments, he often sat in on our lectures. John and I knew that if he said nothing after our presentation, it was acceptable. He only let us know when something we said was not quite right.

At the Cornell University CVM, Dr. Habel established a course in applied anatomy for third year veterinary students that was very popular as students could directly relate their anatomical learning to its clinical application. He is well remembered by his Cornell students for the rigor of his course. His frequent brief oral examinations in this course came to be known as “Habelgrams.” Dr. Habel kept score of answers on an umpire’s ball and strike clicker. The sound of the click or the lack thereof was clearly audible to the student so there was no wondering how you did on the quiz. Dr. Habel regularly attended the weekly senior seminars and continued to do so for many years after his retirement. We believe that he did this in respect for the remarkable efforts of the students, his interest in clinical medicine and to be sure they were anatomically correct. As testimony to his teaching, he received the Norden Teaching Award in 1975.
On a personal note, I (AD) owe Dr. Habel for my opportunity to develop a teaching program for first year veterinary students that directly correlated the teaching of neuroanatomy with clinical neurology. As an applied anatomist, he saw the value of the direct correlation of basic and applied sciences in the education of the veterinary students.

Dr. Habel was an avid fan of The Ohio State University and Cornell University athletic teams and he regularly attended wrestling matches on the Cornell campus. Those of us who worked closely with Dr. Habel remember him for his dedication to academic integrity and excellence, his application of anatomy to clinical diagnosis and treatment, and his dedication to a valid universal veterinary anatomical nomenclature.

As a veterinary anatomist Dr. Habel published many anatomical articles in professional journals and authored or co-authored the following textbooks:

- Budras, KE, Habel, RE: Bovine Anatomy an Illustrated Text. 2 editions
- de Lahunta, A, Habel, RE: Applied Veterinary Anatomy
- Habel, RE: Applied Anatomy: a Laboratory Guide for Veterinary Students. 5 editions
- Habel, RE: Applied Veterinary Anatomy. 2 editions
- Habel, RE: Guide to the Dissection of Domestic Ruminants. 4 editions
- Habel, RE: Guide to the Dissection of the Cow. 3 editions
- Sack, WO, Habel, RE: Rooney’s Guide to the Dissection of the Horse. 6 editions
- Schaller, O, Constantinescu, GM, Habel, RE, Sack, WO, Simoens, P, de Vos, NR: Illustrated Veterinary Anatomical Nomenclature. 2 editions
World Association of Veterinary Anatomists. International Committee on Veterinary Gross Anatomical Nomenclature: Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria. 5 editions

The ultimate testimony of Dr. Habel’s dedication to teaching was his donation of his body to the Department of Anatomy at the Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse, NY.

Alexander de Lahunta, Chairperson;
Abraham Bezuidenhout, Maurice White
Emeritus Professor Tor Hagfors collapsed and died of a heart attack while walking on a beach in Puerto Rico during a visit to the Cornell-run Arecibo Observatory, an observatory to which he devoted a substantial portion of his remarkable career, a career that spanned half a century, several countries, and directorships at three major observatories and a Max Planck Institute.

Born in Oslo in 1930, Tor received his education in Oslo and Trondheim, finishing with a Ph.D. degree in Physics from the University of Oslo in 1959. His first employment, from 1955-63, was with the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, interrupted by a position as Research Associate at Stanford University in 1959-60. During this period, Tor began the research that would engage him for the remainder of his life, the study of electromagnetic scattering from planetary surfaces and the Earth’s ionosphere. He made major contributions to the field of Planetary Radar Astronomy during its fledgling years in the 1960s, deriving the still widely applied Hagfors Scattering Law and co-editing the book, Radar Astronomy, published in 1968. Tor also formulated the theory of incoherent scatter of electromagnetic waves by the ionosphere in a paper published in 1961, one of four papers at the time that independently provided the theoretical underpinnings for this new technique to measure the properties of the ionosphere. In addition to his many scientific results in these two areas, Tor played a major role in the engineering design of two very large radar facilities, and he was a talented scientific administrator who successfully navigated the intricacies of scientific funding and politics in both the United States and Europe.

In 1963, Tor returned from Norway to the United States, this time to the MIT operated Lincoln Laboratory, where he spent 1963-67 and
1969-71, working on incoherent scattering theory (particularly the effect of collisions between charged and neutral particles) and radar scattering from plasma waves generated by ionospheric currents associated with the aurora. It was at this time that he also made his major contributions to the field of planetary radar astronomy, deriving Hagfors’ law and carrying out innovative studies of the properties of the lunar surface, studies of high interest during the Apollo era.

In between his two stints at Lincoln Laboratory, Hagfors served as the Director of the Jicamarca Radio Observatory, located near Lima, Peru. Jicamarca was the first of two huge radars (the second was Arecibo) built in the early 1960s to explore the properties (e.g., densities, temperatures, ion composition, velocities) of the ionosphere, using incoherent scatter, at altitudes ranging from below one hundred kilometers up to several thousand kilometers. While at Jicamarca, Tor made very accurate measurements of vertical plasma drift velocities (driven by natural electric fields) in the ionosphere and also continued his studies of the Moon.

After leaving Peru in 1969, and following his second stint at Lincoln Laboratory in 1971, Tor was appointed Director of Operations of the Arecibo Observatory, the enormous radar built by Cornell in Puerto Rico. This was Tor’s first association with Cornell, but it would not be his last. His research highlights during this period included contributions to the theory of “heating” of the ionosphere using very powerful radio waves, the development of clever radar techniques for observing the effects of this heating and, with one of us (DC), studies of the properties of the surface of Venus.

In 1973, Tor moved yet again, returning to Norway to become Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Trondheim, a position he held until 1982. He taught courses there in communication and information theory, radar techniques and technology, and antenna theory. His main reason for returning to Scandinavia, however, was to explore the possibility of building a major, second generation incoherent scatter radar observatory in Europe. The contemplated size and cost of the project was such that
an international collaboration was required. After much negotiation, six nations (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, France, and the UK) reached agreement to build a tri-static radar observatory (named EISCAT, for European Incoherent SCATter) in northern Scandinavia, with tightly coordinated facilities in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. Hagfors was the founding director from 1976-82. Besides his role as midwife to the birth of EISCAT, Tor also contributed heavily to its unique engineering concepts. EISCAT research has greatly improved our understanding of the high latitude ionosphere, a region of fascinating “space weather,” where charged particles streaming from the Sun interact with the Earth’s magnetic field to produce auroral displays and many other important but less visible effects on our upper atmosphere.

Tor’s wanderlust never allowed him to stay in one place too long, and so in 1982, just as EISCAT was beginning to operate smoothly, he returned to Cornell for a ten-year stay as a Professor of both Astronomy and Electrical Engineering and also as Director of the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center (NAIC), which manages the operation of the Arecibo Observatory. Besides his administrative duties, Tor continued his work on the theory and observations of Langmuir waves driven by radio wave “heating,” as well as various radar astronomy projects. Perhaps his most important contribution to the Observatory was the engineering design for an ambitious second upgrade of the antenna system, adding two additional reflectors (producing a so-called Gregorian feed) to eliminate the distortion produced by the main spherical reflector. This huge project substantially increased the sensitivity and frequency range of the telescope. Tor oversaw the detailed design of the Gregorian system and shepherded the major proposal through the funding process. During this period, he also spent a sabbatical year (1988-89) at the Max Planck Institute for Aeronomy in Lindau, Germany—a precursor to the next step in his career.

In 1992, as the construction of the upgrade was getting underway, Tor again pulled up stakes and moved back to Europe, becoming simultaneously Professor of Astronomy at the University of Oslo (until 1998) and one of the three co-directors of the Max Planck
Institute in Lindau until 1999, when he reached the mandatory retirement age of 68. During this period, he had to deal with numerous vexing political and funding issues associated with German reunification, but he managed to stay active scientifically, especially with EISCAT and various satellite projects, and he began working on a textbook on incoherent scattering with one of us (DF).

During his “retirement” from 1999 until his death, he continued his research, collaborating with colleagues at MPI, the University of Tromsø, Norway, the University of Nagoya, Japan, the University of Lancaster, UK, EISCAT (with its new radar on Svalbard), and the Mars express and CONSERT satellite missions.

Professor Hagfors was a member of a long list of professional societies, research councils and advisory committees, both in Europe and the United States, and he also received numerous honors. Among the latter are the URSI Van der Pol Gold Medal (1987), the EISCAT Sir Granville Beynon Medal (2002), memberships in the Royal Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters (1996) and the Royal Astronomical Society (UK, Associate Member, 1998), and honorary doctorates from the Universities of Oulu (2002) and Tromsø (2003). He delivered major, invited, named lectures in 1999 (Penn State University), 2002 (U. Tromsø), and 2003 (Arecibo). He published well over 150 papers (many after retiring), mostly on radio wave scattering of various kinds, but also on engineering topics such as antenna design and pulse coding. He was a versatile theorist, a creative engineer, and a scientific leader. He freely gave credit to others for joint work and was a pleasure to work with. He was also a man of grace and wry humor, which he demonstrated as an after-dinner speaker on frequent occasions!

Tor is survived by his first and second wives, Gillian Patricia Hart and Hanna Halina Zofia Repa, and his four children John, Toril, Martin, and Vivien.

We close with some remarks delivered by one of us (DC) at a memorial service for Tor at the Max Planck Institute in Lindau, Germany:
“In his slightly formal way, Tor liked to enjoy himself and was always ready for a party, and some of the parties in Arecibo were memorable. He was spontaneous, once diving into the Observatory’s pool fully clothed on a dare from our young daughter. We went sailing in the Virgin Islands on several occasions...These trips were great opportunities for relaxation, swimming, and, without fail, a few rum and cokes.

“I want to finish by saying how much Tor was admired as a scientist and teacher by the people who worked with him. He had a passion for doing science, clearly derived great enjoyment from it, and communicated this to all of us who worked with him as students and colleagues. Rather than being remembered for the many awards and medals he received, I think that Tor would want to be remembered primarily as someone who loved to do science.”

Donald T. Farley, Chair; Robert Brown, Donald B. Campbell
Alan J. Hahn, 71, Professor Emeritus of policy analysis and management, who taught political science and focused on education about public dispute resolution, died May 21 in Denver, Colorado.

Born March 3, 1940, in Gary, Ind., he was the son of the late Adam Hahn and Mary Jacoby Hahn. His wife Laurie Hahn, his aunts Caroline Hahn and Elizabeth Samson, survive him.

He received his bachelor's degree in sociology, masters in government and doctorate in political science, all from Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana. He worked in the area of public policy education in the Department of Consumer Economics and Housing in Cornell's College of Human Ecology from 1969 to 1976. He then joined the college's Department of Human Service Studies until he retired in 1996. While a faculty member Alan served on various Cornell Cooperative Extension Agent Faculty Committees and the Advisory Board of the Community and Rural Development Institute. Alan advised numerous Master and Doctoral candidates and was valued for his expertise as a teacher and his professional guidance as a mentor.
Hahn served on the Cooperative Extension Northeast Public Policy Education Committee and was a presenter at a number of national public policy conferences. He was a leader of the 1993-94 Public Issues Education Task Force of the National Public Policy Education Committee, which led to publication of the monograph "Public Issues Education: Increasing Competence in Resolving Public Issues." He also authored The Politics of Caring: Human Services at the Local Level (1994), “Resolving Public Issues and Concerns through Policy Education” among other publications. “Educating about Public Issues: Lessons from Eleven Innovative Public Policy Education Projects” co-authored with Jennifer Greene was funded by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation and became an important resource to scholars studying the development of public policy education and practitioners who wanted to understand the process.

Cooperative Extension professionals knew Professor Hahn across the United States for his advice on community development and public policy education. His willingness to work directly with community groups and to conduct applied research projects in the field served as further evidence of his commitment to experiential learning. According to the Farm Foundation, Hahn "made major contributions to his fellow extension educators through his leadership in advancing public issues education methodology. Hahn's insights from the disciplines of government and public affairs have helped in addressing the complexities of modern issues, changing decision-making processes and new extension audiences."

Alan is remembered by his colleagues and students for his ‘little smile” when amused by something and his quiet patient manner. It was often said that he was a most skillful listener but when he spoke it was with deep insight and substance. He enjoyed traveling, hiking mountains and taking pictures of wild flowers. He often found himself in the company of the “birding” folks in the Lab of Ornithology and enjoyed the company of similar minded community members on their travels and hikes. His pictures and essays online are a continuing tribute to his love of the outdoors.
Alan, in describing his post retirement life, said, “Now, my chief occupations are hiking in wild places (not necessarily big wilderness areas, but little pockets of wildness, too), photographing them, and writing about them. I love the Internet for the outlet it provides for my photographs (Flickr) and my essays on wilderness, travel, and mountains (BlogSpot)”.

*Donald Tobias, Chairperson; Josephine Allen, Nancy Potter*
Robert Anderson Hall, Jr.

April 4, 1911 - December 2, 1997

Robert A. Hall, Jr., world-renowned specialist in Romance linguistics, one of the early representatives of American structuralism and descriptive linguistics, and one of the founders of the Division of Modern Languages at Cornell, died on December 2, 1997, at the age of 86. He is survived by his wife, Alice M. Colby-Hall; his three children, Philip A. Hall, Diana K. Goodall, and Caroline Erickson; six grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

Although he was born in Raleigh, North Carolina (April 4, 1911), he spent most of his childhood in the north, first in Minnesota, then in New England. He received his higher education at Princeton University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Rome. At Princeton (B.A. 1931) he majored in French and German literature. He became acquainted with the budding discipline of linguistics when he began his graduate studies at Chicago that year, taking courses with Harry Hoijer and later with Leonard Bloomfield. He continued his studies in literature and expanded his studies in the classical Indo-European languages (Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Avestan, Old Persian) with Carl Darling Buck and George Bobrinskoy.

He interrupted his graduate work at Chicago by going to Italy, where he studied Italian literature and historical linguistics, the latter in a European version whose distortion of neo-grammamian theory he was critical of throughout his scholarly career. He received the Dottre in Lettere from the University of Rome in 1934. He finished up the few remaining requirements for the M.A. degree upon his return to Chicago in 1935 and did further course work, but, having received
what he considered to be the equivalent of the Ph.D. degree from Rome, chose not to pursue that degree at Chicago.

In 1936, he married Frances L. Adkins, with whom he later collaborated on the preparation of materials for the teaching of reading and writing to English-speaking children and on an Italian-English and English-Italian dictionary of idioms. In that same year, he got his first academic job teaching at the University of Puerto Rico. While there, he worked on the rewriting of a Hungarian grammar and started work on his Bibliography of Italian Linguistics. In 1939, he obtained an instructorship at Princeton, and in 1940, began teaching Italian language and literature at Brown where his acquaintance with Hans Kurath and Bernard Bloch further stimulated his interest in linguistics. In the following year, he was elected to the editorial board of the Linguistic Society of America. That was also the year in which Leonard Bloomfield moved to neighboring Yale, whose Linguistics Club served both Yale and Brown.

It was during this first decade of his scholarly life that Bob Hall began his many disputes with a number of European scholars. He developed what can only be called an antipathy toward a European style of academic behavior. He has sharp words in his memoirs for the prideful arrogance of some. He hated pretension and had none of his own. But this did not affect his love for Europe, European tradition, and respect for many European scholars, thus freeing him, in the eyes of at least some, from the charge of bias and prejudice. In fact, he characterized some of his American colleagues’ reaction to the influx of European scholars into the U.S. in the 1930s and 1940s as "xenophobic". Like H.L. Mencken and others of an earlier day, he was in the habit of identifying people by their ethnic or cultural background, and he was accused of bias against one nationality or another, but judging from the language of his memoirs, no nationality was spared. In speaking of Professor Jakob Jud, whom he met in Zurich, he says, "He was a fine, honorable, upright gentleman, far above the petty quarrelling of the Italians and equally far removed from the grandiose but empty verbiage of many of the Germans". He was not impressed by those Europeans who
insisted on "the inherent superiority of European culture", because, he says, "My parents and, indeed, our whole culture had always taught me that people coming to America and settling permanently owed it to themselves and their adopted country to discard older customs or attitudes which might conflict with those prevailing in their new home-land"—a stance he never retreated from and one which would not endear him to the modern multiculturalist.

Bob Hall shared with Bloomfield and many other American linguists a dislike of academic "schools" of thought, with their gurus and sycophants, dogmas, and unwillingness to entertain opposing viewpoints. This is certainly one of the many sources of Hall’s antipathy to Chomskyan linguistics. Nevertheless, he always treated people with whom he disagreed with utmost civility and never allowed his scholarly predisposition to interfere with respectful treatment of students holding differing views. In his later career at Cornell, for example, he served as chairman of graduate examination committees of students whose theses were written on generative principles; his attitude toward prospective scholars was that all they had to do was to demonstrate competence in their research, no matter what linguistic theory they were operating under.

World War II entailed a need for language teaching research and research on the structure of many of the world’s languages, and that need was met in part by the cooperation of the Linguistic Society of America with the American Council of Learned Societies to develop such materials. Hall’s first significant contribution in this effort was the description and teaching of Melanesian Pidgin, later in Haitian Creole and Taki-Taki. Hall was a pioneer in the study of Creoles and pidgins, in devising orthographies for them, and in attempting, particularly in Australia, to convince politicians that Pidgin was a language in its own right and should not be stamped out.

In 1943, Hall went to Washington to work in the U.S. Armed Forces Institute (USAFI), where he joined in the production of textbooks on French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, 4 of the 50-odd language textbooks of the Spoken Language series, a project that effected a significant change in the teaching of languages in this country by emphasizing the spoken language and by introducing linguistic
principles into pedagogy. He also worked in the ASTP (Armed Services Training Program). During the war years, Bob Hall became more closely acquainted with many of the figures who were or would become prominent in the field of linguistics—Leonard Bloomfield, Edgar Sturtevant, Franklin Edgerton, Isadore Dyen, George Trager, Bernard Bloch, and many others.

It was during these years also that he got to know many of his future colleagues at Cornell, where he went in 1946 at the invitation of J Milton Cowan to join Charles F. Hockett, Frederick B. Agard, Gordon H. Fairbanks, and in 1947, William G. Moulton, in the founding of an academic unit—the Division of Modern Languages—which would introduce the new approaches to language teaching into the academic world, along with the then novel discipline of linguistics. There he spent the rest of his life of scholarship and teaching, both of which he found gratifying.

In 1975, he retired from teaching, becoming Professor Emeritus of Linguistics and Italian, but continued his research as actively as ever. He was then in the midst of working on his *Comparative Romance Grammar*. In that year, his wife Frances died. He subsequently married Alice M. Colby-Hall, Professor of Romance Studies.

For most of his life he believed—naïvely, he would himself confess—that the academic world was the rare place one could express one’s views freely, however unwelcome they may be, without untoward consequences of the sort one might encounter in normal life. At one point toward the end of his academic career, he expressed politically incorrect views on the Holocaust. Although this was in fact a demonstration of his strict adherence to an unprejudiced scholarly approach to any matter to which he turned his attention, his interdisciplinary conversation companions at the faculty cafeteria excluded him from their luncheon table, and generally shunned him thereafter, much to his distress.

Robert A. Hall, Jr. is remembered by the colleagues of his that remain among the living as an incredibly prolific writer on a wide variety of topics. One can recall him back in the 1950s in a corner of the hectic main office of the department busily typing away on
one of his books during the 10-minute breaks between classes of the 5 courses he normally taught per semester, using the only departmental typewriter that had the proper array of phonetic symbols for his purposes.

He published over fifty books and over five hundred and fifty articles and reviews in learned journals on: structural linguistics; the history of American Linguistics; graphemics; the application of linguistics to language teaching; Italian linguistics; the history of Italian literature; the life and works of Antonio Fogazzaro; Pidgin and Creole languages; the external history of the Romance languages; proto-Romance phonology and morphology; English linguistics; Hungarian grammar; cultural symbolism in literature; and the genuineness of the Kensington rune-stone. He also wrote fiction, and composed some music, for his own amusement and was a prolific contributor to the Letters to the Editor department of various newspapers.

Bob Hall’s sense of humor ran to puns, limericks, the apt quotation (often in Latin), and an appreciation of the work of P.G. Wodehouse, on whose comic style he wrote a book appreciated in turn by Wodehouse himself. He took delight in Wodehousean phrases such as "His finely-chiselled features were twisted with agony and what not". He was as serious about his avocations as he was about his profession. In addition to his book and articles on Wodehouse, he traveled the world over to ride trolleys and trains, keeping close track of train schedules and writing pieces on electric railways. In addition to singing in various local choral groups, he was an extremely knowledgeable listener and wrote a number of pieces on music, including a demonstration that the origin of the term *tierce de Picardie* had nothing to do with Picardy.

His writings include much of what might be called popularizing, though for him, writing for non-academic audiences was very much a duty. In his book, *Leave Your Language Alone*, an attack on correctness and normative grammar (although elsewhere he confesses his quickness to correct others’ errors in English grammar, and woe betide an interlocutor who failed to pronounce Wodehouse Woodhouse) he has this to say: "The contribution of linguistics is
simply a part of the effort of all science in modern democratic society to find out the truth and to act upon it”.

Although, while appreciative of good administrators such as J M. Cowan who left him free to pursue his scholarly work, he eschewed administrative work, and he was active in many professional organizations. He served as Vice President of the American Association of Teachers of Italian in 1945, Vice President of the Linguistic Society of America in 1961, President of the Wodehouse Society in 1983-85, and President of the Linguistic Association of Canada and the United States in 1983–84, and in 1984–85. He was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1954 and 1970 and a Fulbright lecturer in linguistics at the University of Rome in 1950–51 and 1957–58. In 1978, he received a Professional Achievement Award from the University of Chicago, and in 1992, a Distinguished Achievement Award from the Alumni Association of Poly Prep Country Day School in Brooklyn, New York, where he had completed his secondary education in 1927.

Bob Hall felt it his civic duty not only to apply linguistics to social problems, but also to speak out forcefully on other social and political issues. Although usually labeled a conservative (a true characterization in some respects), it would be just as fitting to label him an American socialist, one of his favorite and oft-cited books being Thorstein Veblen’s, Theory of the Leisure Class. He was a great respecter of tradition and at the same time an ardent iconoclast.

Robert A. Hall, Jr. was an old-fashioned man from his earliest years and clung to ideals that became rather unfashionable in the course of his life (honor, duty, temperance, civility, decency, piety, integrity, intellectual honesty, love of country, and what not). Some found this ridiculous, others admirable.

Richard L. Leed, Charles F. Hockett
Emil J. Haller

January 5, 1933 – November 20, 2011

Emil J. Haller, husband, father, outdoorsman, and scholar, passed away on November 20, 2011 surrounded by his loving wife and cherished family. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri on January 5, 1933 to Walter and Consuelo Haller. Raised with humble and blue-collar roots, Emil earned his B.S. degree from the University of Missouri in Education and later earned his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1966. He served his country as 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army from 1955-1958 and taught middle school from 1958-1963 before earning his Ph.D.

Beginning in 1968, Emil became a professor of educational administration in the Department of Education at Cornell University where he served for 30 years. He was a scholar who didn’t suffer fools and relished his role as iconoclast both in his teaching and research. Emil taught undergraduate and graduate students with the same standard and care, and he was not afraid to tell students or colleagues what he honestly thought about their work. A productive and influential scholar of educational administration, Emil partnered often with his colleagues on research and applied policy projects.
He is best known for his work on the effect of teacher expectations on student achievement (contradicting widely established beliefs), administrator quality and ethics, and school district reorganization. After 30 years, he retired from Cornell in 1997 with Emeritus status.

Emil was a loving and complex man. First and foremost he was a family man. Emil was not one for maudlin sentimentalities, had little tolerance for nonsense, and was willing to tell you what he thought, but (usually) only if you asked. Every conversation with Emil included at least one story of his wife, his children, and one or more of his grandchildren or great-grandchildren. His pride in his children and eventually his grandchildren and great-grandchildren was profound. He was never boastful, but simply proud to know them and watch them grow and mature. After his retirement from Cornell University in 1997, Emil did not look back. Instead he focused his energies on trips with his wife Ev, visiting his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren and the great natural wonders of the United States. Emil was a graceful man with a well-proportioned body that served him well for many of his passions like fly fishing and jitterbug dancing. He always moved with a characteristic economy of motion.

Anyone who knew Emil knows how much he loved the outdoors. Camping, kayaking, hiking or fishing with family, friends, or by himself, Emil was at peace with the isolation and peace of the woods and waters. Kayaking well into his 70s, he was a wonderfully delightful companion on a lake or trail, but he also enjoyed his time alone with the fish and paddles. Emil introduced a number of his colleagues to canoeing and participated in an annual spring pilgrimage beginning with excursions to the St Lawrence River and morphing into an annual retreat to the Adirondacks – which still continues with a libation to his memory. He was officially designated as the libation selector and wine steward for this annual CU Expats kayaking event. He had excellent taste in wine, bourbon, and scotch.

His love of the outdoors was matched by his love of good literature and good writing. He was often the source of valued
recommendations for good books, and he was an excellent critic of
academic writing. If one asked him to read over something one had
written, an act requiring some courage, one always got back a
valuable critique.

Emil is missed and will never be forgotten. Emil left a legacy of
care, class, and wit to all who knew him. Emil is survived by his
wife of 57 years, Evelyn (Adams), and his four children, Barbara,
Deborah, David, and Gregory. He is also survived by his nine
grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

John Sipple, Chairperson; David Monk, Kenneth Strike
Dr. David B. Hand, Emeritus Professor of Biochemistry and former chairman of the Department of Food Science and Technology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, died in Annapolis, Maryland on January 22, 1998, at the age of 92 years.

Professor Hand was born in Berkeley, California on November 24, 1905. His career in science developed from an early interest in nature and experimentation. He received the B.A. degree majoring in Chemistry from Pomona College in 1926, and the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1930. While obtaining the Doctorate, he held a position as Instructor of Biochemistry and assisted Professor Sumner in his Nobel Prize winning work on urease. From 1930-32, he did postdoctoral work in enzyme chemistry at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute, Heidelberg, as a National Research Council Fellow. Upon his return to the United States in 1932, he rejoined Cornell as an Instructor of Biochemistry, becoming Assistant Professor in 1936 and Associate Professor in 1940.

As a teacher in the classroom and laboratory, Dr. Hand was known for his clear and well-prepared lectures. His command of the field of Biochemistry stimulated and inspired his students. During this time, he became increasingly interested in the application of chemistry to the study and improvement of foods, particularly dairy products. In 1942, he became Technical Director for Sheffield Farms, Inc., a position he held for five years. He was elected to the Board of Directors of Sealtest, Inc.

His appointment as Professor of Biochemistry and head of the Department of Food Science and Technology, Geneva, came in 1947. He continued as department head until December 31, 1966 and retired in December 1967 after 39 years association with
Cornell. During his 20 years as head of the Department of Food Science and Technology, he helped guide that department to a position of strength and depth in food research. Highlighting his tenure as department chairman, was the construction of the Food Research Laboratory in 1960 housing laboratories, offices and support services for twenty faculty. It was equipped with the most advanced scientific instrumentation and featured an outstanding fruit and vegetable processing pilot plant.

Dr. Hand had an abiding interest in the use of food technology to improve nutrition in America and in developing countries. He served as a member of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, a member of the Advisory Committee on Research of the Food and Drug Administration, and a member of the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association. He was a consultant to the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Development of the U.S. Public Health Service and engaged in nutrition surveys in Iran, Pakistan, and Lebanon. He was a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Institute for Nutrition for Central America and Panama and the Pan American Health Organization. In 1953, he spent six months in Taiwan as a food-processing specialist for the U.S. Agency for International Development. He designed the food technology program for the Cornell University of the Philippines collaborative program in Los Banos in the 1960s.

Much of his extracurricular activity, all of his sabbatic leaves, and a large share of his working time and talents were devoted to establishing the importance of food technology to human nutrition and to the economic progress of non-industrial nations. His keen, penetrating mind, coupled with a warm and generous personality, made him a successful ambassador in carrying this idea from the American food technologists to those in other lands. At the same time, he impressed American nutritionists, biochemists, and government officials with the role that food technology can play in the progress of developing nations at a time when international outreach activities were not assigned the high priority they enjoy today.
Dr. Hand strongly believed in the importance of international exchange of knowledge and backed that belief by inviting visiting professors, postdoctoral fellows, and graduate students from other lands to serve temporary appointments on the staff at Geneva. At the same time, he encouraged his own faculty to participate in international professional activities. This philosophy is still evident in the Geneva Food Science and Technology Department where there is always a large number of visiting scientists and graduate students from other lands. His effectiveness in generating international interests among his faculty is attested to by the fact that four faculty (Hand, Kertesz, Steinkraus and Bourne) have received the prestigious Institute of Food Technologists International Award. No other institution can match this number of awardees.

Dr. Hand’s research was directed toward the processing and nutritive value of plant proteins including soybean protein, measurement of food quality, and use of food additives. He had more than 80 publications. His research combined both basic and applied aspects of food science and technology and made him well known and respected by both the scientific and industrial communities. His work was acknowledged by two prestigious awards from the Institute of Food Technologists. In 1970, he received the International Award for international exchange and ideas in food technology, and in 1977, he received the Babcock-Hart Award for significant contributions to food technology resulting in improved public health through some aspect of nutrition.

He foresaw the importance of soybeans as an economic resource of high grade protein and that the objectionable flavor of foods such as soymilk was a major barrier to its widespread acceptance. His keen interest in this work was spurred by his first-hand knowledge of the world protein deficit and his conviction that food technology research must play a major role in the battle for Freedom from Hunger. Under his leadership, a group of scientists in his department studied this problem and discovered that the terrible flavor was caused by the enzyme liperoxidase. They worked out a commercial process to manufacture soy-based food free from this
bad flavor. This process and spin-offs from it are now used worldwide. As a result, the consumption of soy-based foods has skyrocketed.

As a scientist and humanitarian, he firmly believed that education and rational thinking could resolve most of the world’s problems. In a radio talk in November 1966, he said:

“Through education, man learns to seek out the evidence, sift facts from fantasies, and weigh the alternatives. Rational thinking is a vital necessity in times of crises. Never before in history has there been a greater need for the application of reason. Rational thinking leads to self-confidence and peace of mind. The educated man is not disturbed by controversies nor is he upset by imaginary dangers. Mankind can build a better world if he can develop the power of reason through education.”

Professor Hand was a member of a number of societies including the American Chemical Society, Institute of Food Technologists, which made him a Fellow in 1970, Society of Biological Chemists, and American Institute of Nutrition. He was elected a member of two honorary scientific societies, Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi.

Dave Hand was a strong department head. He not only guided the individual faculty members, but he was able to fight for the rights of the department in his contacts with the Dean, the Director, and other members of the Cornell Administration. He and his wife, Eleanor, had frequent social evenings in their home that developed a friendliness and camaraderie among the faculty and led to a high degree of "team" research which contributed to a high degree of productivity in the department.

David Hand married Eleanor Foote in 1929. They had two children; Clifford Hand of Tuscaloosa, Alabama and Sylvia Pott of South Orleans, Massachusetts; and six grandchildren. Eleanor died in 1996, ending a marriage that lasted 67 years.
An active sportsman, Dave Hand excelled at tennis as a young man winning many trophies. As he grew older, he devoted his athletic skills to sailing and golfing. After his retirement, he and Eleanor moved to Annapolis, Maryland and purchased a 30-foot sailboat, which they used frequently.

Professor Hand was a consummate gentleman whose high expectations for himself extended to others as reflected in his tactful but firm leadership of the Food Science and Technology Department. For those of us who worked with him, he was a mentor and a friend. The Food Science and Technology Department at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station is a lasting tribute to his vision and leadership.

Donald Barton, John Stamer, Malcolm Bourne
Professor Emeritus John Snodgrass Harding taught in the Department of Human Development, in its previous identity as “Child Development and Family Relations,” from 1953 to 1989, after graduating with a B.A. *summa cum laude* from the University of Minnesota and then completing both an M.S. and Ph.D. in psychology at Harvard University. Professor Harding, a social psychologist, was an acknowledged scholar in the area of prejudice and social relations. His work was distinguished from the rest of the field at that time by his emphasis on examining how cognitive factors and judgment influence the formation and expression of attitudes and behavior toward others. He authored chapters describing his approach in the first and second Handbooks of Social Psychology, work which anticipated the development of judgment decision-making and social cognition perspectives, which dominate the field of social psychology today. His work revolutionized the field of personality studies by showing how stereotypes could provide a cognitive bias in reasoning.

Consistent with his work on prejudice and discrimination, Professor Harding had a life long interest in policy and applied psychology.
He edited the Journal of Social Issues from 1956-1959, an interdisciplinary journal concentrating on applications of social psychological theory to addressing social problems such as prejudice and discrimination, addictions and mental illness, and health disparities. He was one of the first American social psychologists to publish a comparative study of how symptoms of mental health and illness may vary across cultures. In the 1980s he developed an interest in the growing field of gerontology. In 1981, he wrote a proposal arguing for the establishment of a department of policy analysis in the College of Human Ecology (a change which eventually came to fruition).

One of his last visits to the College was as an invited guest for the dedication of the Bronfenbrenner Center for Translational Research.

John Harding had a prodigious memory, and it was something that he put to good use. He was always ready to retrieve information about previously published research if it would help a colleague. He was also able to complete superb reviews of a colleague’s research by relying on his extraordinary memory to situate the research in a broader historical context and contrast it to, and compare it with, the research of others in the field. John’s memory was something that colleagues teased him about. It was also something that he himself made self-deprecating and good-natured comments about, comments that were typically followed by a robust and almost explosive laugh. He long served as the department’s unofficial historian. John was always eager to help out younger colleagues, not just by serving as a sounding board for their ideas, but also by supporting them with kind words and the sort of broader perspective that only experience can provide. He was, in addition, always the consummate gentleman, making only positive comments about colleagues themselves, even when being sharply critical of their work.

A substantial collection of Professor Harding’s papers and correspondence can be found in Cornell’s Rare and Manuscript Collection.

Barbara Lust, Elaine Wethington and Barbara Koslowski
With the passing of Ed Hart, Cornell lost a great teacher and the world lost a distinguished, internationally recognized scientist. In a career that spanned more than a half-century, Ed combined talents that few people possess. He was both a brilliant theoretician and a superb experimentalist, who used his deep understanding of theory to design and carry out sophisticated experiments on the inelastic behavior of metals. In his research, he sought to achieve a holistic view of nature and its principles. He communicated this through clear speaking and writing.

The formal connection between Edward W. Hart and Cornell began in 1975. He had previously established himself as a pre-eminent scholar in the broad area of theoretical materials science. His focus was on understanding and quantifying global deformation phenomena in metals, and using this understanding to carry out fundamental measurements.

Ed’s early work at the General Electric Research and Development Laboratory on solid-state diffusion was followed by pioneering work on a mechanical theory for the deformation of metals. His theory incorporated time dependence into existing equations of state in an appropriate, material-specific way. In doing this, Ed provided a clear understanding of global deformation processes in metals. This permitted the prediction of their long-term deformation behavior when subjected to different loading and environmental conditions.

Ed’s breakthrough article on the constitutive behavior of metal deformation appeared in 1970. By the mid-70s, his work had drawn worldwide attention and formed the basis of an international conference held at Cornell in 1975. This led to a burst of research
activity at a number of laboratories and institutes around the world. It was at that time that Ed was invited to join the faculties of Materials Science and Engineering and of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, a position he held until his retirement in 1988.

His presence at Cornell provided the nucleus for a broad program in the study of material deformation that involved numerous Cornell colleagues and a number of notable researchers from around the world. A cadre of graduate students and post-doctoral researchers were exposed to Ed’s approach to metal deformation and, three decades after he proposed his theory, aspects of it, expressed in terms of “Hart's Equations” are providing insight into materials processing phenomena. His work has clearly stood the test of time. His formulation is still the best available tool to test and evaluate materials under pressure and/or radiation in the power-generating industry.

Ed was a Fellow of the American Physical Society and served as the Battelle Visiting Professor for Distinguished Service at Ohio State University in 1973. In 1982, he was awarded an Alexander von Humboldt Senior Scientist Award and in 1989 he returned to Germany to conduct research at the Nuclear Research Center in Karlsruhe. His biographical sketch appears in Who’s Who in America.

Those who have crossed Ed Hart's path realize that he was an extraordinarily gifted person, and far more than an excellent scientist. A true Renaissance man, he was as dedicated to the arts as to the sciences. While young, Ed studied composition under Aaron Copland. He played guitar, viola and piano and, at one time, directed a choir and a chorus. He also studied modern dance with Welland Lathrop and was founder and president of the Schenectady Civic Ballet Company. He loved nature, mountain climbing, and camping and was a long-time member of the Adirondack Mountain Club. Ed Hart was a gentle person with what some might refer to as “old fashioned” courtesy. He was also extraordinarily generous and a loyal friend. His Cornell colleagues consider themselves fortunate for the experience of having known so exceptional an individual.
Paul Leon Hartman

Paul Leon Hartman, a pioneering researcher and Professor Emeritus of Physics, and of Applied and Engineering Physics, died on May 20, 2005, at home at Kendal at Ithaca. Paul had been associated with Cornell for 71 years!

Born in Reno, Nevada on July 13, 1913, he was the eldest son of a physicist father, Leon W., and an astronomer mother, Edith K. Hartman. Paul earned a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering at the University of Nevada, where his father was chairman of the Physics Department. Paul came to Cornell in 1934 to start graduate study in physics. (His father had come to Cornell as an undergraduate in 1895. Paul’s lifelong interests in science, the West, and Cornell were set early.) Paul did his thesis work here on an early linear accelerator with Professor Lloyd P. Smith, a fellow Nevadan, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1938. After a year as Instructor of Physics, Paul left to work for the next seven years at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City. There he was actively involved in developing centimeter-wave generators for airborne radar during World War II. Most of his work was carried out at the laboratory bench level, but occasionally he was flown to an air force base to trouble-shoot these early radar units.

He returned to Cornell and academic life in 1946 as an Assistant Professor with a joint appointment both in Physics and in the brand new program in Engineering Physics. This new program recognized the need for a stronger physics component in the engineering sciences. Paul was an active charter member in formulating and guiding this program. The underlying philosophy envisaged a heavy dose of physics and mathematics mixed in with traditional engineering, but coupled with careful student advising. The program attracted very good students and quickly developed a strong reputation, which it has to this day.
In teaching, Paul quickly moved into the leadership position in the venerable Advanced Laboratory Course at Cornell (the famous “410/510 Lab”), required of all physics and EP undergraduates and graduate students, experimentalists and theoreticians alike. Paul’s energy and wide-ranging skills as an experimentalist enabled him to interact strongly and effectively with students working on any of the more than 60 experiments. He loved the challenge and satisfactions of teaching in this course, which strongly influenced so many future physicists. He continued in this role for nearly 40 years during which many former students went on to set up similar courses elsewhere.

Paul’s research focused on the physics of ultraviolet electromagnetic radiation and its interaction with matter, especially on photoemission from ionic crystals and on the formation of excitons. But he was probably best known for his pioneering investigation, carried out with colleague Diran Tomboulian, of the spectrum of electromagnetic radiation emitted by electrons circulating in a synchrotron. The measurements were performed in 1953, on the 300 MeV synchrotron at the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies at Cornell. A vacuum ultraviolet spectrograph was connected directly to the synchrotron to record the intensity of the emitted light in the wavelength range 5 – 40 nm (i.e. from soft x-ray to far ultraviolet) without intervening windows.

The results were dramatic and far reaching: “It was a gorgeous piece of physics,” says Dale Corson, President Emeritus, former Chair of the Physics Department and a close friend of Hartman’s for many years. “The spectrum had been calculated by (Schwinger) at Harvard, but Hartman and Tomboulian essentially confirmed the calculation. It really was a tour de force.”

Most importantly their results demonstrated the potential of synchrotron radiation as a new broadband source of x-rays and ultraviolet radiation. Until then, this radiation had been viewed mostly as a nuisance and an inevitable cause of energy loss for the particle physics experiments. It was not until the next decade that synchrotron sources began to appear to actually exploit this radiation
for studies of atoms and molecules and solids. In his later years, Paul was an active participant in developing the Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source (CHESS). This now provides an extremely bright source of hard x-rays, which are used to study such things as the molecular structure of proteins.

Paul spent three sabbatic leaves and many summers at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, working on measurement of the light emitted by electron bombardment of the atmosphere, and also exploring the Southwest with his family.

Paul enjoyed all parts of the traditional academic life, including advising students and patiently building faculty consensus for new programs. He served as Associate Director of the School of Applied and Engineering Physics from 1971-83. He also served as Secretary of the Cornell University Faculty for three years in the late 1970s. Colleagues came to recognize and enjoy his unpretentious, direct, and highly personal style of writing and many looked forward to the regular appearance of the Chronicle to read his faculty minutes.

After his retirement in 1983, Paul turned to writing a memoir and informal history of the Cornell Physics Department. Blending his own clear recollections of the pre-World War II days with nuggets from the early archives, and his impressions of the rapid post-War expansion, Paul produced a very readable “history of sorts.” He continued in this vein with a similar history of the School of Applied and Engineering Physics, and yet another of the founding of the Materials Science Center at Cornell.

In 1993, Paul put together a similar informal history of the early years of the leading physics journal, the Physical Review, which, remarkably, was started at Cornell in 1893 and spent its first 20 years in Ithaca before being taken over by the American Physical Society. Paul’s history was published on the occasion of the centennial of the Physical Review.

Throughout his life, Paul enjoyed many extracurricular interests. An amateur astronomer (but with considerable expertise), he built and
owned numerous telescopes. He also pursued photography, baked bread weekly, grew grapes and made wine, gardened, painted, was a blood donor of note, and volunteered for the Red Cross. He camped and hiked with family and friends throughout the United States.

His wife, Margaret (Peggy), survives him as do three daughters: Barbara H. Freeman of Cape Elizabeth, Maine; Laurel L. Hartman of Ithaca; and Sara W. Hartman of Maynard, Massachusetts; two grandchildren and their spouses; and four great granddaughters.

We will miss a warm and enthusiastic colleague who loved experimental physics.

Neil W. Ashcroft, John Silcox, Douglas B. Fitchen
Jerome E. Hass

June 1, 1940 – January 21, 2013

Jerome E. Hass (Jerry) was the James B. Rubin Professor of Finance and the Alan Krause Faculty Fellow in Real Estate (as well as other titles) at the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University, from 1967 to 2013. He became a Professor Emeritus in 2008, but he continued to teach at Johnson and Cornell until his death in January 2013. Jerry was scheduled to teach a course starting the week that he died; some of his colleagues are continuing that course.

Jerry was born and raised in rural Minnesota. This rural background helped him later as he and his family bought the Ithaca Agway, saving it from bankruptcy. They continue to manage it today. He earned a B.A. degree from St. Mary’s University, Minnesota, an MBA from the Wharton School (University of Pennsylvania) and a Ph.D. degree in economics from Carnegie-Mellon University. When he graduated from Carnegie, it was one of the leading graduate business schools in the world, and at the forefront of changes in business research and teaching. Jerry could have started his career at many great schools. He and his wife Joan (Jo) chose Cornell. They never expressed regret.
At Cornell, Jerry taught corporate and managerial finance, real estate finance, security analysis, investment analysis, energy economics, and business strategy. He never refused a Dean’s request that he pinch hit to fill an unplanned gap in the School’s teaching schedule. He also taught extensively in the School’s executive development programs and was the lead faculty member in the initiation and success of the School’s executive MBA programs. He taught in many countries, including Austria, Australia, Belgium, Russia, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine.

Jerry was active throughout his career in business consulting and government service. He served as the Chief of the Division of Economic Studies at the Federal Power Commission during an 18-month leave from Cornell, and as Special Assistant to James Schlesinger at the Executive Office of the President. He was an expert in the energy industry, and he was a special advisor to the Secretary of Energy. Jerry worked as a consultant for several firms including National Economic research Associates and Charles River Associates.

Jerry was a frequent expert witness on economic and financial issues. He also consulted and developed executive education courses in financial analysis and served for many years on the board of directors of Selected Funds, part of the very successful Davis family of investment funds. He testified more than fifty times in state and federal regulatory hearings as well as before both houses of Congress (U.S.). He worked on the costs of pharmaceutical products, the capital structure of oil and CO₂ pipelines, electric utility regulation, the valuation of closely-held stock, and in many other areas.

Jerry was a co-author of two books, Financing the Energy Industry and An Introduction to Managerial Finance. He was the author or a co-author of many articles in leading finance and public policy journals. Many of his analyses and testimony have been published.
But most Cornell professors have comparable records. Why was Jerry a special faculty member? Why will he be so deeply missed by all his family, friends, students, colleagues and alumni? First and foremost, he cared deeply about Cornell, Johnson and his students. He taught over 5,000 appreciative students, now alumni. Then, there was the annual graduation picnic hosted by Jo and Jerry Hass for a few hundred Johnson School staff and graduates and their families and many gala dinners and other events at the Hass farm celebrating some visit or other occasion.

But even more important were the innumerable acts of kindness, generosity and service, to his community and many individuals. For example, he served as the board chair of Catholic Charities, but one did not have to profess belief in a religion to receive assistance. Jerry gave money, and he gave his time. If an organization needed workers and Jerry heard about it, he was there. He was instrumental in building All Saints Church in Lansing, but equally memorable was his putting on a bright yellow chicken suit all day Saturday to help advertise a fund raiser. He served as president of the Lansing Board of Education and on the investment committee for the Franziska Racker Center. He regularly helped many of his neighbors, colleagues and friends with needs great and small.

Jerry Hass is survived by Joan (Jo) Mullenbach Hass, his wife of almost 50 years, five children, Eric Hass (Elizabeth), Christopher Hass (Christine), Gregory Hass (Angi), Neal Hass (Teresa), Marna Boerman (Andy), ten grandchildren, and a large extended family.

Most importantly, Jerry contributed joy and happiness to any group he happened to be with. He sang songs and told stories. He was always kind, thoughtful and considerate. He never uttered a nasty or mean word. He is missed. Let us try to live up to the standards he set.

Thank you Jerry.

Harold Bierman, Jr., Chairperson;
Maureen O'Hara, L. Joseph Thomas
Donald P. Hayes, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, died at his home in Cayuga Heights on October 17, 2006. Professor Hayes was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1927, the son of missionaries working in the vicinity of Foochow (now called Fuzhou) in China. He lived in China until the family’s continued stay was made impossible by the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937. His family settled in South Pasadena, California, where Don attended public schools.

Don left home at 15 to work on an orange ranch owned by family friends in nearby Claremont. At 16, he worked as a dorm counselor and bus driver at the Norton School in Claremont, where he graduated in 1946. He then enlisted in the U.S. Army, serving with the 88th Division on a peacekeeping mission at the Italian-Yugoslav border.

After completing his military service in 1948, Don enrolled at Pomona College, where he earned a B.A. degree in 1952. His freshman year, he met Florence (Lolly) Colburn, also a freshman at Pomona, whom he married in 1950. Attracted by the science-oriented graduate program in Sociology at the University of Washington, he enrolled in 1952 and received his degree in 1959, studying under George Lundberg and Frank Miyamoto. He then spent a year as a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Department of Social Relations at Harvard, followed by another year back in Seattle.

He joined the faculty of the University of California in Riverside in 1962 as Assistant Professor of Sociology. The following year, 1936, he came to Cornell, where he spent the rest of his academic career, retiring as Professor Emeritus in 1998. At Cornell, he served as Director of the Social Psychology Laboratory, Director of Undergraduate Studies, Director of Graduate Studies, Department Chair, Secretary of the Graduate Faculty, and member of the
University Senate. He served on the Undergraduate Admissions Committee for the College of Arts and Sciences for over 20 years, and the College’s Human Subjects Committee for over 25 years. In his positions of academic leadership, he advocated for a natural science orientation for the social sciences, with an emphasis on quantitative measurement and analysis.

Don and Lolly had five children. All four daughters graduated from Cornell and went on to earn doctorates in law from Cornell (Peggy and Judy), and Harvard (Leslie and Louise). His son, Bruce, graduated from Harvard and earned a doctorate in linguistics from MIT.

Don’s research reflected his belief that the methods of the natural sciences, particularly the use of objective measures and controlled experiments, can be successfully applied to the study of social life and human interaction. His work influenced the direction of the discipline and made lasting interdisciplinary contributions to social science. With Leo Meltzer, Don showed that experimental subjects can make accurate judgments of affect in a three-way conversation by attending only to a panel of lights that were illuminated during the time the participants were speaking. Long before it became fashionable, he emphasized biological influences on human behavior. In a research collaboration with Loren Cobb supported by the NIH and NSF, Don monitored subjects living in isolation for long periods in the Social Psychology Laboratory. They found that biological rhythms with a range of periodicities governed the subjects’ propensity to engage in spontaneous speech.

The impact of his research extended beyond the scientific community. In a study with Judith Grether, he found that summer vacation plays an important role in differences in student achievement, with at-risk students falling behind their peers more during the summer months than during the academic year. He developed a replicable measure of lexical difficulty (LEX) by gathering thousands of texts from libraries, archives, and human subjects (http://www.soc.cornell.edu/hayes-lexical-analysis/schoolbooks/). Using the LEX measure, he tracked changes
in the intelligibility of scientific articles, with the results published in Nature in 1992. Working with Margaret Ahrens, he also applied LEX to the “motherese” hypothesis in child language acquisition. In work that dominated Don’s Emeritus years, he gathered hundreds of American textbooks and dozens more schoolbooks from Canada, France, Sweden and New Zealand, and compared their LEX scores with time series verbal test scores. He concluded that simplification of schoolbook vocabulary over the decades correlated to students’ declining vocabularies and general knowledge. Although he formally retired from Cornell as Professor Emeritus in 1998, he actively continued his research on language. His principal publications included:

Hayes, Donald P. and Leo Meltzer (1972) Interpersonal judgments based on talkativeness: fact or artifact? Sociometry 35: 538-561


Michael Macy, Chair
Dr. Leon Heppel came to Cornell in 1967 as a Professor in the new Section of Biochemistry after a distinguished career at the NIH, which ended when he retired from the NIH Public Health Service. In 1958, Dr. Heppel had been appointed chief of the Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases and he held that position until he left NIH.

At Cornell, Dr. Heppel was an important figure, along with Dr. Quentin Gibson and Dr. Efraim Racker, in transforming Biochemistry at Cornell University from a small department in the College of Agriculture into a major university program with greatly increased visibility. Leon’s well-deserved election to the National Academy in 1970 made an important contribution to this visibility increase. Even though Leon came to Cornell as a tenured professor, he set an example for all department members with his long hours in the laboratory and his enthusiasm for science. Dr. Heppel, although a quiet person, was quite outgoing and interacted with many people at Cornell. He enjoyed the outdoors and took regular walks with small groups of colleagues around the campus and the plantations. He also was very interested in art and he regularly asked people to name the artist of his current favorite picture.

Dr. Heppel had a very impressive research career that started with early studies of potassium nutrition in rats as a graduate student at Berkeley in the late 1930s. He then went to The University of Rochester Medical School where he showed that muscle cells were permeable to sodium and potassium ions, a seminal observation that changed membrane physiology. After obtaining his M.D., Leon joined the Public Health Service at the NIH where he carried out toxicological studies during the war. Then in 1948 he joined the new enzyme research section headed by Dr. Arthur Kornberg and
began his study of enzymes involved in nucleic acid metabolism. He became a major figure in this field and interacted with many other enzymologists both as a mentor and as a collaborator. He was a co-chairman of the first Nucleic Acids Gordon Conference in 1962. He helped in identifying a key regulatory molecule, cyclic AMP and the use of his library of synthetic oligonucleotides led to determining the genetic code for which Dr. Nirenberg won a Nobel Prize.

In his study of *E. coli* ribonuclease, he discovered that this enzyme was not a ribosomal protein as had been reported but it was in a previously unrecognized compartment, the periplasmic space that is between the inner and outer membranes. He developed a procedure, osmotic shock, which specifically released periplasmic proteins. This led to the discovery of a set of small molecule binding proteins which are present in this space, that are required for a class of ATP-dependent transport systems (ABC transporters). He started to study the mechanism of these transport systems and continued this research at Cornell. One of his students, Ed Berger, provided clear evidence that ABC transport systems used ATP as the energy source to drive active transport, while so called membrane bound systems used the proton motive force. Later Dr. Heppel carried out detailed biochemical studies of the *E. coli* ATPase F1 that inter-converts the proton motive force and ATP and which is responsible for ATP synthesis. At the end of his career, Dr. Heppel studied the role of extracellular ATP in eukaryotic cells with 23 papers on this topic. Dr. Heppel trained many students and postdoctoral fellows during his career and many of them became successful scientists.

Over his many years at Cornell, Leon was a key member of the section both in his research and as a warm human being and his passing was a major loss.

*David Wilson, Chairperson; Peter Hinkle, Ken Kemphaes*
Those at Cornell University who knew Francine April Herman remember her passion for teaching and her strong sense of social responsibility. Growing up in New York City during the 1930s, Fran developed a commitment to social and labor causes and was an early advocate for women’s rights. A story is told that, while still in high school, Fran was invited to a luncheon at the White House. Walking up to the entrance, she encountered President Franklin Delano Roosevelt who was on his way to a meeting. Anxious to put the young girl at ease, Roosevelt remarked, “Oh, so you’re going to have lunch at my house—tell them I said they’re to treat you well!” From then on, Francine April Herman was hooked on politics, a topic to which she devoted much of her energy throughout the following years.

Fran attended Hunter College, located in the center of Manhattan and one of the oldest public universities. Its strong public service mission fit well with Fran’s evolving interest in the welfare of employees and employee rights. She had also fine-tuned her writing skills, focusing primarily on advertising. This background ultimately led to a contract with Rothschild’s Department Store in Ithaca, New York. Fran immediately fell in love with the quirky little town and decided to make it her home. In 1953, she married Louis Herman.

Ithaca provided opportunities for Fran to become heavily involved in communication and the performing arts. She began a program of essays on WHCU, Ithaca’s radio station, called “A View from the Kitchen Window.” Fran was also instrumental in creating The Green Room Circle, an Ithaca summer theater company. Her love of theater regularly took her to Stratford, Ontario, where she enjoyed
the Shakespeare Festival. During this time, she was able to travel, visiting Italy and the Middle East.

Her husband of 11 years, Lou, died in 1964. A few years later, Fran decided to return to school. Because of her life experiences, she was provisionally accepted into the Industrial and Labor Relations School at Cornell University. She quickly embraced academic life, and by 1967, was teaching in the Industrial and Labor Relations Extension Program. Fran received her Master’s of Science degree from Cornell in 1973. Her specialty was labor relations with emphasis on communication. In 1973, she joined the faculty in Cornell’s School of Hotel Administration where she applied her interdisciplinary background to courses in human resources management, labor relations, and management communication. Fran had a significant impact on the Hotel and the hundreds of students she taught. She quickly realized that it was essential for future hospitality leaders to be able to clearly communicate complicated analyses and ideas to a variety of constituencies. What evolved from Fran’s efforts were a two-course curriculum in management communication and a new disciplinary area in the Hotel School.

Fran loved interacting with her students, especially her teaching assistants whom she mentored enthusiastically. She treated them as budding professionals but also showed concern for their emotional and personal lives so that they would thrive when they stepped out into the world beyond Cornell. Her colleagues at the Hotel School recall the hours she spent with her students discussing controversial issues of the day—particularly those related to labor relations. When it came to her students, Fran had a tireless energy that was often contagious.

Fran orchestrated great parties, always inviting a mix of people drawn from the diverse facets of her own life. She included graduate students as well as faculty. She crossed the borders of many segments of the university and often included members of the local community. Her friendships were wide ranging. The conversations at her parties were rarely superficial: major political
and social issues of the day were discussed and debated. One always left her home knowing that Fran had orchestrated more than a simple social gathering.

Fran Herman worked closely with the New York City Hotel and Restaurant Workers’ Labor Union. She researched the types of grievances filed and how they were negotiated and settled. Fran provided good insights about the way that people within the hospitality industry—whether they are entry-level housekeepers or top-level executives—can work together to ensure social justice for all. The net result, she believed, would be a humane workplace and a genuinely successful hospitality industry.

Throughout her career, Francine Herman continued to apply her talents to the political arena. During President Jimmy Carter’s administration, Fran was appointed a mediator for the U.S. Department of Labor. She was also a mediator and fact-finder for the New York State Public Employment Relations Board from 1973-91. Fran mediated union negotiations in many public school districts, thus contributing to education in yet another important way. She served as a member of Cornell’s Advisory Committee on the Status of Women and was Secretary of the University Faculty. Fran strongly supported and worked tirelessly on behalf of the “Cornell 11,” a group of women faculty who sued the university for sex discrimination. In 1979, Fran created an endowment, the Mildred April Scholarship Fund of the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell, in honor of her mother. The endowment supports undergraduate financial needs.

Fran had friends and former students living all over the world. She visited them in Europe and Australia and spent a term teaching in Paris, one of her favorite cities. For many years, Fran’s role model and best friend was Alice Cook, an ILR professor who was the University’s Ombudsman and co-founder of the Women’s Studies Program. Fran fondly recalled a time in Japan when Alice Cook and she were being honored at a country inn by former students. The meal included the swallowing of live goldfish. “...The hard part was getting them down without chewing, and having the strangest
“tickling sensation in your stomach,” she said in describing it. Following Alice’s death in 1998, Fran was instrumental in establishing a chaired professorship in her honor and was, in turn, honored in 2007 with the Alice Cook Recognition Award. This award is bestowed upon individuals “...who have significantly contributed to women’s issues, changing the climate for women at Cornell University.”

In 1989, Fran retired from Cornell as Professor Emerita. She died at the age of 87 on May 18 at the Hospicare Residence in Ithaca. Fran Herman appreciated the manifold dimensions of both issues and friendships. Throughout her life, Fran kept her sense of humor and her love of good friends and good scotch. She never stopped fighting for what she knew to be important—a fair shake for all.

Born in New York City on March 1, 1921, Francine Herman was the daughter of Abe and Mildred April. She was predeceased by her father, mother, brother, and husband, Louis Herman, who died in 1964. She is survived by her stepson, Dr. Paul Herman and daughter-in-law, Polly Herman, four grandchildren, Dr. Peter Herman, Anne Herman and Louisa Herman, all of Portland, Oregon, and Dr. Edwin Herman, his wife, Laura Herman-Schultz, and one great-grandchild, Lily Herman, all of Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Many thanks to Dr. Paul Herman for his assistance in creating this memorial statement.

Judith Brownell, Chairperson; Florence Berger, Daphne Jameson
B.L. Herrington was born in Akron, Ohio and lived there until 1911. After the death of his father, the family moved to a ranch located on a remote bench above the Salmon River, Idaho. The house burned during the winter 1915-16. The family finished the winter in Kendrick, Idaho where B.L. picked coal along the railroad tracks to help out. They moved to St. Mary's, West Virginia. There, B.L. graduated in absentia from high school in 1922, having already entered Montana State College in 1921 as a student of chemical engineering. He earned a B.S. degree in 1925, and worked for three years as an assistant chemist in the Montana State Experiment Station. B.L. entered graduate school at Cornell in 1928 completing his Ph.D. degree in February of 1933, with a major in Dairy Chemistry under Dr. P.F. Sharp, and minors in Physical Chemistry under T.R. Briggs, and in Biochemistry under Dr. James B. Sumner. He had gradually assumed a major teaching load in the Department of Dairy Industry and was offered a permanent position upon graduation. He became Professor of Dairy Chemistry in 1936, and held that post until his retirement.

During the summer of 1935, B.L. developed a commercial method for isolating pure riboflavin from milk. The product was marketed until a method to synthesize the vitamin became more economical. He later (1944) devised a commercial method for the production of lactose.

Professor Herrington was an excellent teacher. Many alumni of CALS remember "Dairy 1," a course he taught for 17 years, often both terms. In 1948, he published a textbook for this course entitled, Milk and Milk Processing. This book was also used at several other universities. In his graduate level course in food analysis, he
stressed mastery of the basics while introducing the latest in laboratory technology. His office was always open to students, and weekly he would clear a patch on that great long table for a "brown bag" informal seminar open to all. He fostered intellectual curiosity, willingness to try new approaches, and critical judgement or research data. He encouraged, nay - expected students to explore and excel.

In 1945, B.L. developed a teaching program in the field of Food Science. He developed the curriculum, including four new courses (two of which he taught himself), advised all students in the curriculum, and aided the placement of graduates.

In July 1964, B.L. accepted a three-year appointment in the Cornell program at the Philippine College of Agriculture at Los Banos, where he taught chemistry until he retired.

Herrington published on a variety of subjects in dairy science. He wrote a series of papers on lactose and another series on lipase in milk. Both were well regarded. Indirectly he contributed a great deal to research by serving as an unpaid consultant and advisor to faculty members and graduate students in animal and food sciences, microbiology, and nutrition. Much of his research was of an interdisciplinary nature. For example, he built a machine to milk guinea pigs, demonstrated its usefulness and persuaded others that we should know more about the natural food of guinea pigs before using them as test animals in nutrition studies. In 1948, the American Chemical Society presented him with the Borden Award for his contributions to dairy chemistry.

Professor Herrington was active in the development of the College of Agriculture and of Cornell University. Committees on which he served include: University Library Board, Mann Library Committee, Improvement of Instruction in Freshman English, Freshman Mathematics, Admission and Counseling (School of Nutrition), Field Representative (Food Science), and Field Representative (Dairy Science). He participated in the establishment of the Division of Biological Sciences.
Even after his retirement, B.L. continued to contribute to education. For fifteen years, he taught remedial math to fifth grade students in Rio Rancho, New Mexico.
To encapsulate the numerous and varied contributions of this enormously popular, energetic and productive Professor of Wildlife Management through his 50 years of exemplary service to Cornell, is challenging. His career developed in two distinct segments: 22 whirlwind years in teaching and research, ending in early retirement in 1971 at age 55; followed by 27 years as Emeritus Professor residing on Florida's southwestern coast, where he taught "Fundamentals of Ornithology," his wildlife specialization, to all interested persons, including alumni through Cornell’s Adult University (CAU) programs. Also much involved with others to conserve this area's rich bird life, he sparred often with developers, striving to save fragments of critical habitat.

Oliver H. Hewitt was a native Canadian, born at Blind River, Ontario, later naturalized a U.S. citizen. He received a B.A. degree from McMaster University at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1939, having majored in Zoology and Chemistry. That year he also matriculated in a Master's program in Vertebrate Zoology at Cornell with Arthur A. Allen, “America's First Professor of Ornithology.” Following award of the M.S. degree in 1941, Ollie Hewitt continued with Allen for the Ph.D. degree, pursuing interests in waterfowl ecology, and receiving the degree in 1944. Dr. Hewitt then joined Canada's new Dominion Wildlife Service, starting in enforcement as a Migratory Bird Officer.

After World War II, changes at Cornell included formation of a Department of Conservation in 1948. Based in the College of Agriculture, it brought together in Fernow Hall scattered positions including vertebrate specialists from Zoology, a fishery
biologist from Entomology, and several foresters from a former Department of Forestry. Arthur Allen’s Laboratory of Ornithology was already present in the building. His diverse accomplishments had included working with other national leaders such as Aldo Leopold, to establish the new discipline of Wildlife Management. When Oliver Hewitt started his Master's program, Dr. Allen had just completed a year as second President of the Wildlife Society, which he had helped to form.

When Oliver Hewitt accepted one of the new faculty lines in Conservation in 1948-49, he became Cornell’s first Professor of Wildlife Management, joining an academic community notably advanced in the incipient field. Ollie already possessed a thorough familiarity with Allen's wildlife program; he had instructed in the courses, knew field study sites, was acquainted with most of his faculty colleagues, and even knew many of the New York conservation agency staff with whom he would be working. These advantages boosted him into high productivity from the start. His strong personal traits combined admirably to facilitate his immediate and sustained success in teaching and mentoring roles with both undergraduate and graduate students, and interactions with his professional colleagues. Essentially, he exuded a wonderful good humor, always cheerful, positive, and enthusiastic. As his students still comment, it simply was fun to be with Ollie, and often exciting, too, for he was always exploring new challenges in imaginative ways. These are especially well illustrated by the new research methodologies he developed, including census methods and techniques for animal capture and handling.

Dr. Gustav A. Swanson was the head of Cornell’s Conservation Department for 18 years (1948-66). He and Ollie collaborated on a number of projects, including a seven-year stint as lead editors of the Journal of Wildlife Management. Gus assumed the editorship in 1949, and proceeded without assistance until 1951, when he persuaded Ollie to become Associate Editor to help with editing and proof reading. The Journal grew and prospered under this management. In mid-1953, Ollie took over as Editor at the young age of 37. While he had three associate editors, all
at other locations, Ollie continued to introduce valued innovations, and reported enjoying particularly the numerous associations it brought with authors and other members. He retired from the editorship in 1956, but later served The Wildlife Society as Vice President in 1958-59.

From 1961-67, Ollie Hewitt functioned as Assistant Leader in the new federal Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Cornell, which directed special assistance to graduate education. In 1965, he and Cornell animal nutritionist, J. Thomas Reid, became co-directors of a two-year study comparing cattle and gazelle as human food sources in Kenya. A sabbatical leave following in 1967-68, allowed Ollie to spend a year in Africa consulting on wildlife problems and teaching a post graduate honors course in wildlife management at the University of Pretoria. Professor Hewitt’s first book, *The Wild Turkey and Its Management*, a 589-page tome for which he was sole editor, was published in 1965 by The Wildlife Society and was remarkably successful. Its appearance was coincident with the extensive natural restoration of turkey habitat accompanying regeneration of our Eastern forests on lands released from farming. The ensuing restoration of the wild turkey in America stands as one of the most significant wildlife success stories of our time.

Also in 1965, concerned for the poor opportunities undergraduate students then had for studying marine biology in a field setting, Professor Hewitt joined with five other Cornell professors to plan a summer course at the Isles of Shoals in the Gulf of Maine. Dr. Hewitt’s role is now permanently remembered on a bronze plaque in Founders Hall at Cornell’s internationally recognized Shoals Marine Laboratory, which grew from these small beginnings. In the early years, evenings on an otherwise uninhabited island ten miles offshore were enlivened by Ollie’s stories about his own youthful experiences as a conservation officer, bringing government by small boat to the isolated coastal villages of the Canadian northeast. The theme of these stories involved how to cope successfully with wildlife problems and difficult political, social, and personal conditions of these tiny, isolated, marine-dependent communities. Ollie’s formal lectures and informal stories resonated deeply among
That first year, anticipating the need for students to observe different species of nesting marine birds on other islands, Ollie Hewitt—fearless by nature and impervious to rigid academic bureaucracy—persuaded his dean to provide a budget of $200 for that purpose. With it, he obtained a sixteen foot, homemade, wooden boat at Rye, New Hampshire, then ran it solo over ten miles of open ocean to Star Island. These characteristics, and that action, made Ollie Hewitt an instant hero to the students—but also enabled him to demonstrate the nests that established new breeding records in North America for two species of marine birds. With the exception of one absence while in Africa, Ollie Hewitt continued teaching summers at the Shoals until tragic events overtook him.

Early in 1971, Oliver Hewitt’s beloved wife, Jean, succumbed to a brain tumor after an extended illness. To the great surprise of many, Ollie retired that August, and soon left Ithaca. The Cornell Board of Trustees named him Professor Emeritus at their October meeting. Abruptly, the significant presence of both Ollie’s family and his professional role on campus had ended. For 22 years, the Hewitts—Ollie, Jean, and daughters Eleanor, Nancy, and Virginia—until this tragedy, had maintained a special brand of hospitality for visitors at their home, from entering freshmen to distinguished international scholars.

In his brief academic career of 22 years, Ollie directed 38 advanced degree candidates, wrote more than fifty journal articles, and served annually some 20 to 25 undergraduate advisees, and numerous others who sought his sage counsel.

In 1972, Ollie married a family friend of long standing. He and Martha Hewitt enjoyed a new life together at Port Charlotte, Florida, on the West Coast. The presence there of Professor Perry W. Gilbert, a fellow graduate student of Ollie’s and another of the six founders of the Shoals Lab, probably influenced that move.
The following 27 years of Ollie's life constituted a virtual continuation of his academic career, changed only in context from formal classroom to informal adult education. What Ollie undertook primarily as a volunteer for almost three decades, represents a shining example of a regional extension-wildlife specialist's program in ornithology, for it involved a newspaper column and collaboration with professionals in organizations such as local Audubon groups and the Florida Division of Wildlife. Also, he wrote the basic text for this audience, entitled, *Field Book of Birds of the Florida Suncoast*, his second book; it appeared in 1976. Professor Perry Gilbert has commented that, despite the geographic restriction in its title, this book serves the entire peninsula well.

In Florida, Dr. Hewitt continued an active correspondence with many of the students he had mentored at Cornell. In addition, he remained directly connected to the university in several other important ways. He was much in demand as speaker at alumni gatherings, and he joined with Professor Emeritus Richard B. Fischer to conduct CAU programs in the Everglades. Ollie's longest and strongest Cornell ties, however, remained with the Library of Natural Sounds at the Laboratory of Ornithology. With constant resolve, Ollie pursued and recorded songs of rare and unusual bird species in the wild, demonstrating special efforts that won him high acclaim. Library Director Greg Budney regarded Ollie’s annual trips north to deliver his recordings of inestimable academic and commercial value, as a high point in the Library’s year!

Throughout his life, Oliver H. Hewitt’s relationships with students and the public embodied the ultimate in personal consideration and helpfulness. In Florida, he was also effective as an activist, employing strategies to confront, contest, and educate developers whose actions threatened special habitats in this region of extremely rapid development. Testimony to these characteristics poured forth from his citizen-clientele at a memorial service following his death in Florida. More quietly, perhaps, Oliver Hewitt’s impact on individuals will be genuinely lasting, as his inspiration and knowledge are passed along from
one generation to the next, and the many teachers who once listened intently and walked with him in the field, strive to emulate his enthusiastic, caring, helpful, and effective approaches to education and to life.

*John M. Kingsbury, Milo E. Richmond, Harlan Brumsted*
George H. Hildebrand, the Maxwell M. Upson Professor of Economics and Industrial and Labor Relations, died in Walnut Creek, California, on May 18, 2007 at the age of 93. He is survived by his second wife, Florabelle Hildebrand, to whom he had been married for 24 years, and his three sons. His first wife, Margaret, died in 1982.

George received his B.A. degree in Economics from UC-Berkley in 1935, his M.A. degree in Economics from Harvard in 1941, and his Ph.D. degree in Economics from Cornell in 1942. After service in the military during World War II, he began his academic career as an Assistant Professor of Economics at UCLA in 1947 and rose through the ranks to full Professor in 1954. In 1960, he returned to Cornell as a Professor of Economics and Industrial Relations and in 1970, he was elected the Maxwell M. Upson Professor of Economics and Industrial and Labor Relations. In 1977, he was elected the founding director of Cornell’s Center for the Study of the American Political Economy—a position that he held until his retirement in 1980. His retirement came after the then-mandatory retirement age of 65; his professional stature led the university to voluntarily agree to extend his tenured appointment beyond the mandatory retirement age.

Few scholars can match Hildebrand’s academic and professional contributions. His academic writings were numerous and spanned a wide variety of areas in labor economics and collective bargaining, including the effects of tax policies on unemployment and inflation, industrial relations in European nations, bargaining structure and power, impasse resolution, wage differentials, and collective bargaining and antitrust law. Although trained as an institutional
labor economist, Hildebrand understood the growing importance of econometrically-based empirical research in economics; in 1965, along with his colleague in the Economics Department, T.C. Liu, he authored an important book, *Manufacturing Production Functions in the United States, 1957: An Interindustry and Interstate Comparison of Productivity*.

George regularly applied his professional expertise to help solve real-world problems in his field. He was a noted arbitrator and mediator in both public and private sector labor relations disputes and had a special interest in labor relations issues in the mining industry throughout his career. He was a member of the prestigious National Academy of Arbitrators and a member of its arbitration panel and the arbitration panels of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Services and the New York State Public Employee Relations Board. From 1969-71, he served as Deputy Undersecretary of the U.S Department of Labor, and during this period, he was the U.S representative to the International Labor Organization. Given his academic accomplishments and these professional contributions, it is not surprising that he was elected President of the Industrial Relations Research Association when he returned to Cornell in 1971.

Those of us who were fortunate enough to know George learned many important lessons from him. His effectiveness as a mediator and arbitrator was at least partially due to his extraordinary ability to keep things told to him in complete confidence. The parties to labor disputes that he was helping to resolve knew that nothing that they told him would be divulged to the other party unless he received explicit permission from them to do so. His academic stature at Cornell and the widespread knowledge of his ability to keep confidences undoubtedly were important factors in his selection to be the first faculty member to be a member of a Presidential Search Committee at Cornell; in 1976-77, he served on the committee that recommended the appointment of Frank H.T. Rhodes to be Cornell’s 9th President. Those of us on the committee writing this obituary tried to emulate George’s discretion while we served as administrators at Cornell.
George also had an uncanny ability to see the positive in difficult situations—another attribute of a skilled mediator (at a more mundane level, he once told one of us that he loved it when it snowed in Ithaca because the snow was such a welcome contrast to Ithaca’s predominant gray skies in winter). The importance of trying to make the best out of every circumstance set an important example for his younger colleagues, both as they coped with difficult administrative decisions and as they faced adversity in their personal lives.

Finally, two years before he was planning to retire, George came to one of us (who was then the chair of his department) and said that he no longer was going to vote on new appointment and tenure decisions. He said that this did not mean that he approved of the decisions that his younger colleagues were making; often he did not. But, he went on, we were the ones who would have to live with these decisions for decades, and so we should be the ones making the decisions. As a large number of his former colleagues in economics and industrial and labor relations are now nearing their own retirement ages, and the number of new faculty hiring and tenure decisions their departments must make is increasing, we wonder if those of us now nearing retirement will be able to be as magnanimous in ceding decisions to our younger colleagues as George was.

Ronald G. Ehrenberg, Chairperson; David Lipsky, Robert Stewart Smith
Stephen Ballinger Hitchner was born in Daretown, New Jersey, where he grew up on a small farm. After high school, Steve helped his father on the farm for three years until 1966, when he enrolled at Rutgers University as a dairy husbandry major. While at Rutgers, he earned part of his keep by looking after a university poultry flock, and he took part-time employment in the laboratory of Dr. F. R. Beaudette, an authority on avian diseases. These were both significant, steering him toward his lifelong career in research on infectious diseases of birds, primarily poultry. Dr. Beaudette encouraged him to enroll in the Veterinary School at the University of Pennsylvania where he earned the VMD degree in 1943.

Graduation coincided with two events: first, he married Mariana White and second, he was inducted in the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps. He served in the military for 3 years, largely on assignment with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau studying animal diseases in Central America and Mexico.

Upon the completion of his tour of duty in the army, he pursued a career in avian pathology. An initial appointment at a new College
of Veterinary Medicine in Urbana, IL was short-lived due to the lack of accommodations for his young family (he and Mariana had their first of five children by then), so he accepted an appointment at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, now Virginia Tech, where he made the seminal discovery of the B-1 strain of Newcastle disease virus. This strain was destined to be used world-wide as a vaccine for the control of that disease. What he called a serendipitous discovery opened many doors for his career. He soon was offered an appointment as Full Professor at the University of Massachusetts where he continued to carry out significant research on poultry virus diseases. Then he was recruited to a commercial company, American Scientific Laboratories (ASL), in Madison, WI, where he did full-time research on avian diseases and vaccine development for the next 7 years. During all of this he gained a well-deserved reputation as a “straight shooter,” whose work could be trusted to be first-rate.

In 1960, Steve and two colleagues from ASL helped establish a new start-up poultry vaccine company (L&M Laboratory) on Maryland’s eastern shore. This venture was quite successful and within a few years it attracted a purchase by Abbott Laboratories, a large pharmaceutical company.

At the time that Steve moved to Chicago, the Department of Avian Diseases at Cornell’s College of Veterinary Medicine needed to recruit a new Chairman, resulting from Dr. P. Philip Levine’s desire to retire. Given Dr. Hitchner’s reputation as one of the most respected members of the field of avian medicine based on his technical expertise, his honest approach to everything he did, and the productivity and excellence associated with his work, it is not surprising that all of the faculty in the Department put him at the top of the list of desirable replacements for Dr. Levine. Unfortunately, Dr. Hitchner felt an obligation to stay with Abbott Laboratories since he and his colleagues at L&M had just sold them their business, and they wanted him to head up a research and development program in Waukegan, IL. Therefore, he declined the offer that was made to him by Dean George Poppensiek, and other candidates were interviewed. None of those seemed to the Dean or to the faculty to
be the right “fit” and so those of us on the faculty at that time urged Dr. Poppensiek to try once again to recruit Hitchner. To his enormous credit, he personally went to Chicago and convinced Dr. Hitchner to change his mind and accept the Cornell position. Thus, Steve Hitchner came to Cornell as Department Chairman in 1966. He resigned that position in 1975 but remained a faculty member until his retirement in 1981 when he became an emeritus professor.

Dr. Hitchner led by example. In addition to his administrative duties, he carried out independent research, collaborated with others in their research projects and directed work by various assistants. An example of collaborative work was in studies with Bruce Calnek in which they developed an important technique for isolating and freeze-drying certain herpesvirus vaccine strains, including a Marek’s disease virus vaccine for chickens and the human chickenpox vaccine. A patent on this technique resulted in significant royalties to Cornell.

In 1971, he took over responsibility for the core curriculum course on poultry diseases offered to veterinary students, teaching it through 1980. Also, he served as the mentor for three Ph.D. graduate students. He was a wise and steady influence for the faculty and staff in the Department allowing each to do his/her job without being overbearing, and he had the respect of all in the College.

There were several administrative matters that bear noting. He took a strong position in administering the Duck Research Laboratory (DRL) on Long Island, and was responsible for establishing a USDA-licensed biologics production facility at that laboratory. Also, he directed the activities of three Regional Poultry Laboratories, two of which he was forced to close in the early 1970s due to State fiscal problems.

One of Dr. Hitchner’s major contributions was to broaden the scope of the Department to include the field of aquatic animal medicine. To gain this responsibility, he argued that the Department was already “species-oriented,” that the faculty had considerable experience in dealing with “population medicine,” and that it had
both facilities and expertise that could deal with this discipline. The expanded role of the Department required a name change to the Department of Avian and Aquatic Animal Medicine with an interesting acronym – DAAAM.

Yet another major contribution from Dr. Hitchner was the initiation of a program involving pet and exotic bird diseases. After he stepped down as Chairman, he concentrated on a new area which he felt had been largely neglected, i.e., pet bird medicine. Of course, diagnostic accessions in the Department occasionally included species other than domestic poultry, but there was no concerted effort to investigate diseases of pet birds. Canaries, budgerigars, parrots, etc. were species Hitchner concentrated on with his new focus, and given his background and his interests in disease prevention, it is not surprising that he undertook research aimed at the viral diseases that afflicted these species. He developed an inactivated herpesvirus vaccine used to immunize birds against Pacheco’s disease and a live canary pox virus which he attenuated in chicken embryos. The latter was provided to a commercial vaccine company and has been available for use in canaries for many years. Also, it has served as a vector of genetically-engineered vaccines.

In addition to administrative duties that were specific for the DAAAM, Dr. Hitchner served on several of the more important College committees during his tenure at Cornell. Also, he undertook a number of “extracurricular” activities. These included consultancies to the Pan American Health Bureau in Argentina (1967) and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries in Bermuda (1970), serving as an advisor to the USDA (1970, 1972), chairing the editorial committees of the American Association of Avian Pathologists (AAAP) which published two editions of the manual Isolation and Identification of Avian Pathogens (1975, 1980), serving on the USDA Technical Advisory Committee on Newcastle Disease (1972), and serving on the editorial committee of Avian Diseases (1979, 1983, 1989). He was not one to shirk responsibilities and was quick to offer his services wherever they were needed. He helped establish the AAAP in 1957, and was its
President in 1960-61. He enjoyed many other honors during his career, as well.

During his career in avian medicine, he authored or coauthored 55 publications, 31 of which represented work at Cornell.

Steve enjoyed sports, particularly lacrosse. He was named an All-American lacrosse player during his years at Rutgers. At Cornell, he became a skilled handball player, always with the aim of good exercise and fun rather than focusing on the outcome of games (which he won much more often than not). After retirement, he kept in excellent physical condition and enjoyed work in the field of ornithology among other pursuits.

He is survived by Mariana, his wife of 67 years, and his children Roger, Sarabelle, Thomas, and Robert. His eldest son, Stephen, Jr., died of cancer in 1991.

*Bruce W. Calnek, Chairperson; Julius Fabricant, Karel A. Schat*
Charles (“Chas”) Hockett came to Cornell in the fall of 1946 as a founding member of the Division of Modern Languages, a division of Cornell University which was established for the purpose of teaching the modern languages applying the principles of modern linguistics as understood at the time. Like all the founding members of the Division of Modern Languages, Professor Hockett had charge of a language program—his assignment was Chinese—and for 15 years, Chas ran the Chinese language program in addition to teaching courses in linguistics of all kinds. He was the soul of the linguistics program from his first years until his retirement in 1982, serving on the committee of almost all students enrolled in linguistics during his time, and serving as director of 25 Ph.D. dissertations. His enormous influence was by no means confined to linguistics at Cornell. From his days as a doctoral student to the end of his career, Professor Hockett was at the center of American linguistic thought, the author of seminal books and articles which shaped the American linguistic theory known as “structuralism”. In addition to his shorter articles, many of which were considered seminal to linguistic theory, his book, *Phonology* (1955), shaped phonological theory for a decade and remains important to this day. His introduction to linguistics from 1955, *A Course in Modern Linguistics*, is regarded as a model of clarity. It was a comprehensive introduction to the gamut of linguistic knowledge that had developed by that time and became the standard introductory text for nearly two decades. It continues to be widely studied to this day. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, new theories and approaches developed to rival “structuralism” in American linguistics, most notably those associated with the work of Noam Chomsky. Professor Hockett nonetheless continued to pursue the
structuralist program and remained a productive thinker in linguistics to the end of his life.

Chas was born in Columbus, Ohio, where his father, Homer Carey Hockett, taught American history at Ohio State University. Chas entered Ohio State in 1932 at the age of 16, receiving his B.A. and M.A. degrees jointly in 1939. He continued at Yale University, where he studied with the two greatest American linguists of the 1930s, Leonard Bloomfield and Edward Sapir. He finished his Ph.D. degree in a record three years with a dissertation on the then moribund Potawatomi language spoken in Michigan, which became the inspiration for much of the theoretical advances in linguistics that Professor Hockett developed in the subsequent decade. He was widely regarded as Bloomfield's successor and edited, reworked, and published as dictionaries, grammars, and texts Bloomfield's voluminous data gathered over a period of more than ten years of work with the now dead Menomini language of Wisconsin. Chas was as much a follower of the anthropological linguist, Sapir, however, and was invited to become a member of Cornell's Department of Anthropology in 1957. In 1973, he published an introductory anthropology text, *Man's Place in Nature*, which was well received and which he himself regarded as his best work.

As the foremost linguist of his generation and one of the great American linguists of all time, Chas was the recipient of numerous honors. He was named the Goldwin Smith Professor of Linguistics and Anthropology at Cornell, elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Science, and served as President of the Linguistic Society of America.

Chas had a lively and successful intellectual life in linguistics and anthropology, but he was a man of many parts. He had a deep love for music and a keen ear, and he engaged in a lifelong practice of musical performance and composition. A talented wind instrumentalist, he and his wife, Shirley, were early members of the Ithaca Concert Band, which closed every concert with “Stars and Stripes Forever” featuring Chas on the piccolo. The music he composed ranged from the witty and light to serious and
sophisticated, from short pieces written for family and friends and the ICB (some with lyrics he had written as well), to chamber works, to a serious full-length opera, The Love of Doña Rosita, based on a play by F. García Lorca, Los Títeres de Cachiporra, which received its premier performance by the Ithaca Opera at Ithaca College. Although his professional career was as a linguist, toward the end of his life Chas came to regard his musical compositions as his most lasting legacy.

Chas enjoyed a long and happy marriage to the former Shirley Orlinoff, a mathematician and author of a half-dozen textbooks (which, incidentally, were ALL typed by Chas), with whom he had four girls and one boy. Home life revolved around music. Everyone in the family played an instrument, and family life was enlivened by musical performances together, often of Chas’ compositions. Two of his children became professional musicians; one received a Ph.D. degree in Classics and is now a professional writer and instructional designer; one is a book producer; and their son is a systems analyst. Music was Chas’ contribution to the Ithaca community. Throughout the last decades of his life, Chas and his wife, Shirley, were unstinting in their financial support and indefatigable in the energy they devoted to bringing music to the Ithaca public. It is largely their leadership and hard work that established the Cayuga Chamber Orchestra, a musical institution which has enriched the musical life of the community far beyond the contributions of Ithaca College and Cornell University, and which after more than a quarter of a century, promises to endure.

James Gair, Sally McConnell-Ginet, John Wolff
Lee F. Hodgden

August 28, 1925 – August 24, 2004

Professor Emeritus Lee F. Hodgden, 78, died in his home on Halcyon Hill in Ithaca on Tuesday, August 24, 2004, after a long, unique, and rich career as an architect and architectural educator.

Born in Kansas in 1925, Lee often reminded friends that he was a descendant of Buffalo Bill, and had himself as an infant been wrapped in buffalo robes. He attended the University of Kansas, graduating in 1946 after two years of military service in WWII, during which time he was one of the first American troops to enter and occupy Japan. In 1949, he received the Master of Architecture degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he had the opportunity to study under Alvar Aalto, at that time a visiting professor from Finland.

He began his teaching career at North Carolina State College, where he became associated with Buckminster Fuller, beginning an interest in the complex geometry of architectural structure, which was to become one of his lifelong passions.

After a stay in San Antonio, Texas, where he worked in the office of O’Neil Ford on the design of numerous housing projects, he received a Fulbright grant to study public housing in Finland in 1954. Upon his arrival in Finland, Alvar Aalto, with whom he had studied at M.I.T., hired him as the first American to work in his office. During this time, Lee was a contributor to the design of Aalto’s famous Kulttuuritalo (House of Culture) in Helsinki (1952-58), among other projects.

When Lee returned to the U.S. to teach at the University of Texas, he became one of a group of pioneering architectural educators known as “The Texas Rangers,” working with Bernard Hoesli,
Werner Seligmann, John Shaw, and Colin Rowe, all of who eventually became prestigious educators at Cornell. Alexander Caragonne publishes a record of this time at Texas in the book, The Texas Rangers: Notes from an Architectural Underground. After Texas, he taught at the University of Oregon, where he began a lifelong association and friendship with Alvin Boyarsky, who would become Chairman of the Architectural Association School of Architecture in London from 1971-90, and taught Michael Dennis and Fred Koetter, who later followed him to Cornell.

Lee became a member of the Cornell faculty in 1961. While at Cornell, he taught Architectural Design and Urban Design as well as courses in the Theory of Architecture, where his courses became a mainstay of the curriculum. His design problems were varied, innovative and challenging, ranging from designs of formal gardens to sites in marble quarries in Italy, to houses to be designed in a De Stijl manner. Perhaps one of the most memorable and challenging of all was the transformation of a cubist painting which was to fold out of the wall to become a chair.

Archie Mackenzie, a former student and colleague, recalls Lee as a teacher:

“In the early 1960s, Lee Hodgden was my teacher—as studio critic, three times, as theory lecturer, twice and, most importantly, as my thesis advisor, for one final semester. As I look back at that time spent with an extraordinary teacher, I realize that he must have chosen me to apprentice with him. For that privilege, I will be forever grateful. Although I never worked for Lee, I have always considered him my mentor, and although I have myself taught architecture for over thirty years, the image of Lee sitting at my table in the studio giving one of his brilliant critiques still fascinates and amazes me. And although I have also now sat with students at their tables, perhaps thousands of times, I want to ask, as if for the first time—to myself or to any who
knew him: *Can you imagine what it was like to listen to him and to watch him draw, to be so excited by his passion for architecture, to witness such a fertile mind working, a mind so rapt by the possibilities of countless sketches accumulating on the table?*

“I do not know anyone like him nor do I owe anyone more. I am glad for a chance to remember him, to honor him and to tell others that I will never forget him.”

His writings included “Formal Gardens” and “The Interior Façade,” both published in the Cornell Journal of Architecture, and several works in progress on the architecture of Alvar Aalto, which were soon to be published. He was instrumental in the organizing of the Colin Rowe Festschrift, held at Cornell on April 26-28, 1996.

Lee was devoted to the continuing study and teaching of architecture as a way of life. His interests and activities varied widely, ranging from an intense love of the games of “Go” and bocce to the building of a harpsichord for Werner Seligmann’s son, Raphael; from the hand carving of the capitals on the pilasters at the entry of his own house to French and Italian formal gardens; from the development of his “Metron” proportional system to the development of advanced structural systems inspired by Buckminster Fuller that he continued to develop throughout his life.

This love of architecture as life was perhaps best demonstrated by the house on Halcyon Hill that he designed and built for himself and his wife, Laurel. The house was at the same time his work and his place to work, a built theory lecture that was the stage for numerous rubbernecking tours through forced perspective hallways, and a gathering place for faculty and graduate students inevitably centered in his library, who would eventually be force-fed Lee’s ideas on the “teaching of teachers” of architecture. (“That’s not the way an architect thinks” - L.H.) Lee continued to tirelessly work on his writing, competitions and inventions in his house after his retirement.
in 1995, enthusiastically embracing new design possibilities made possible by his use of the computer, including the World Trade Center Site Memorial Competition in 2003. In this project, Lee proposed a reconstruction of a three-story segment of one of the World Trade Center towers, lined in black granite and inscribed with the names of the 9/11 victims. Alvar Aalto’s 1959 drawing titled “Once Noble Columns have Fallen” inspired the project.

*Archie Mackenzie, Arthur A. Ovaska*
Douglas E. Hogue

August 8, 1931 – July 25, 2012

Douglas Emerson Hogue, Professor Emeritus of Animal Science and world-renowned specialist in sheep nutrition and management, died in Ithaca on July 25, 2012, after a brief illness. Born in Holdrege, Nebraska, to Emerson and Harriette Nelson Hogue, he was raised on cattle ranches in the Sand Hills of Nebraska, where he attended a one-room schoolhouse through the eighth grade. At 16 he moved with his family to Santa Rosa, California. After graduating from high school, he attended Santa Rosa Junior College and then transferred to and graduated from the University of California at Davis. Doug began his career at Cornell in 1953 as a graduate student in animal nutrition. After obtaining his Ph.D. degree in 1957, he was appointed assistant professor, with responsibility for the teaching and research program in sheep. Moving through the ranks, he was appointed associate professor (1963), professor (1973) and Professor Emeritus (1995). In retirement, Doug spent most mornings during the work week in his office in Morrison Hall, which was a gathering place at coffee time for a few of his colleagues who enjoyed the camaraderie and baiting as well as the research and other useful discussions that occurred. A long-time member of the department, Doug had become an institution in
Morriso

n Hall, and his friendship and homespun counsel were sought and enjoyed by many, from custodians to faculty.

Hogue’s research program resulted in improvements in the nutrition of ruminants and in the management of sheep and cattle throughout the world. His early work helped to establish the role of selenium in preventing nutritional muscular dystrophy (stiff lamb or white muscle disease). He readily collaborated with others, an example being an original experiment which estimated the glucose turnover of highly productive lactating sheep which was done in collaboration with Emmett Bergman in the Veterinary College. In addition to a substantial list of publications contributing to various aspects of nutrition, he developed several management plans for different-sized sheep farms that were adopted as references by the industry in the early 1960s. At that time he gave many of what some of his colleagues referred to as “big buck” talks across the country, explaining the relationship of mature size to growth and elaborating on how crossbreeding could be used to take advantage of this knowledge. He was a member of National Research Council committees that developed two successive editions of the widely used feeding standard, “Nutrient Requirements of Sheep.” Doug coined the term “accelerated lambing” to describe several schemes designed to make it possible to have market lambs available year round while improving production efficiency. A major contribution was the result of his work with Brian Magee (the Cornell shepherd) in developing the STAR accelerated lambing system, which exploits some sheep being able to breed aseasonally and 365 days being 2.5 times the length of pregnancy. This intensive system allowed lamb production to be raised from approximately one lamb per ewe per year to three, and required the development of a nutritional regimen that could support such a high level of production. More recently, he became an advocate of genotyping for the “M-gene” (specific allele of melatonin 1A receptor gene), known to be important in the ability of ewes to lamb aseasonally and to be exceptionally important in accelerated lambing. Some of Hogue’s research, especially in later years when he assumed responsibility for many of the sheep extension activities, was published in magazines and other practical outlets aimed at farmers.
Doug taught a popular course in sheep production. He enjoyed mentoring and interacting with students, both undergraduate and graduate, and sometimes baffled them with his keen sense of humor and attempts to make them think for themselves. He had a remarkable ability to reduce complex issues into a series of simple, clear-cut questions that were amenable to experimental testing. Along with Harold Hintz and Lennart Krook, he introduced to the journal literature the use of superscript letters to indicate statistical differences among tabulated means, an approach that is now universally adopted. His facility with mathematics and experimental design led him to help many students and some faculty with the design of experiments and sometimes with the statistical analysis of the resulting data. As an example, he helped design the elegant experiment of a graduate student that clearly demonstrated the futility of vaccinating young lambs against enterotoxemia and the importance of vaccinating the pregnant ewes.

Throughout his career, Doug Hogue carried evidence of his roots in western cattle country. He was fiercely independent (he did things Doug’s way), stoic, loyal, helpful and generous to family, friends and colleagues and he loved country music and stories. After his death his family fondly referred to him as the “consummate cowboy.” In retirement, he couldn’t help getting into the business of feeding beef cattle, an enterprise that almost certainly did not return a profit, but fitted perfectly into his idea of fun. He used to tell some of his colleagues pointedly that this was a better way to spend time than playing golf! Interestingly, during this interval, the cowboy scientist, over numerous “coffee hour” discussions about the control of feed intake, came up with a novel concept of balancing ruminant diets on the basis of fermentable fiber, which is totally at odds with current dogma, and used his cattle feedlot to help collect evidence for the hypothesis.

Professor Hogue is survived by his wife of 57 years, Deborah Vicars Hogue, his son James Hogue (Jeanette Crispell) of Bozeman, MT; his daughter Allison Hogue (Jim Bold) of Ithaca, NY, and his
grandchildren, Brandon, Rachel, Samuel and Wesley Hogue, all of Bozeman, MT.

*Michael L. Thonney, Chairperson; W. Bruce Currie; J. Murray Elliot*
Robert Francis Holland

September 21, 1908 - January 16, 2000

Robert F. Holland was born on a dairy and fruit farm near Holley, New York. He came to Cornell in 1932 and enrolled in the College of Engineering. At that time, he was working for a local retail dairy processor and became interested in Dairy Science. This led him to transfer to the College of Agriculture, where he earned his undergraduate degree. After graduation, he became a candidate for a Doctorate in Dairy Science.

During his time as a graduate student, he was an Instructor in the Basic Dairy Science course, working in association with Professors Paul Sharp and B. L. Herrington. He spent the last year of graduate work at the Geneva Experiment Station under Professor Dahlberg and upon receiving his degree, joined the Cherry Burrell Corporation, a manufacturer of dairy processing equipment. Shortly thereafter, he went to the Grange League Federation (GLF – now Agway) as a Director of Chemical Research to develop a new line of chemical products.

In 1944, Dr. James Sherman, long-time head of Dairy Science, invited Holland to return to Cornell to take over the Extension duties, administrative management of the dairy plant and teach a course in market milk. He succeeded Professor Sherman as head of the department in 1954 and held that position for 18 years until his retirement in 1973. It became his responsibility to shepherd a diverse faculty through changes in name and activities from Dairy Industry to Dairy and Food Science, and finally to Food Science.

His experience in the Engineering College and his expertise in Dairy Science led him into the engineering phase of the dairy industry. He had a strong hand in the development and acceptance of high
temperature pasteurization, homogenization and packaging of milk and dairy products. He cooperated in the design of the modern milk plate heat exchangers and deserves much of the credit for developing “clean-in-place” systems for washing and sanitizing dairy equipment – systems which are currently in place in every modern milk and food processing plant.

Dr. Holland’s leadership in extension resulted in fundamental changes in the method of providing farmers, processors and plant operators expert assistance as they consolidated and modernized. He was very instrumental in organizing the milk inspectors, the plant operators and related organizations serving the dairy industry into the New York State Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians (NYSAMFS), a vibrant group of several hundred professionals working in the food industry. He was a past president of that organization and was awarded its highest honor, the Emmet R. Gauhn Memorial Award in 1975. A lasting legacy of his administration was the merging of the Annual Cornell Dairy Conference with the Annual Convention of the NY State Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians – a strong and lasting force in the dairy and food industry today.

Bob, as he was affectionately known, was a master of morale. His office door was always open and so was his mind. He appreciated initiative, innovation and enthusiasm and always exhibited a ready wit, but “he did not suffer fools gladly.”

He not only aided and abetted the scientific production of his compatriots and staff, but he encouraged (almost insisted) on social and professional contact inside and outside the department. The annual fishing trips to Bob’s Lake (no relation) brought the male faculty and staffs together in a “retreat” like atmosphere. The Dairy wives group, chaired by his wife, Ruth, made our department a harmonious unit. If there were feuds in the department, they were not apparent. He instigated twice weekly lunches with students and staff that did much to bring the department together and focus the many missions.

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In 1957, Bob spent a sabbatical year on an International Cooperation Administration appointment in Salonika, Greece. Later, in 1964, he established a dairy department at Edgerton College in Kenya. He spent a final sabbatical in 1972-73 writing and studying.

Bob was married to Ruth McCargo while he was still a graduate student. They raised three boys and one girl. He was active in community affairs; a long time school board member, an active Rotarian, and an enthusiastic member of the City Club of Ithaca, where he presided at the wine table until a week before his death.

He truly loved life. He enjoyed his family, cars, cameras, guns, growing orchids, making wine, fishing and hunting, his Canadian camp, a good laugh and above all, his interaction with people. He made major contributions to Cornell, to his community and to his friends. Characteristically, when he knew that his end was near, he chose to leave us with dignity and on his own terms, refusing any “extraordinary measures.”

Bob leaves a legacy to his many friends. He was, above all, a real human being who enriched the lives of all that knew him.

W. Frank Shipe, James C. White, David K. Bandler
On the morning of October 6, 2003 Professor Emeritus T. Richard Houpt delivered a 90-minute lecture to first-year students of Veterinary Medicine. The following morning, he said a sad “goodbye” to the last of his experimental animals and closed his laboratory. In the afternoon, together with his beloved wife and constant co-investigator and companion, Dr. Katherine Albro Houpt, he attended a departmental seminar following which he engaged the speaker in animated discussion. Very shortly thereafter he returned home and, within the hour kept an unexpected appointment with a much higher authority. The orderly series of events closing out his earthly life encapsulates the things that he valued most dearly: his loving relationships with his family, students, and experimental animals (particularly his pigs) as well as with his engagement in expanding the knowledge and understanding of veterinary physiology. When Dr. R.O. Davies, a close friend and colleague, was asked to concisely summarize Dick’s career, he said that the attribute that best defined Dick as a scholar was that he wanted to help everyone “know how animals work.”

After accomplishing the goal of instructing veterinary students for fifty years, Dick “cut back a bit” by discontinuing his practice of baking cinnamon buns for tutorial groups on Friday mornings. Fortunately, he continued to present lectures and to publish in his areas of expertise including Acid-Base balance, and Water and Electrolyte balance and the Regulation of Food Intake and Satiety. His unpretentious and lucid style was much appreciated by students as were colorful slides drawn from his research adventures in comparative aspects of salt and water balance and temperature regulation—the laughing (panting) reindeer, the imperious camel
(which doesn’t store water in its humps), and himself astride a tiny burro in the deserts of North Africa.

Born in Roslyn, Pennsylvania, Dick received his undergraduate and Veterinary Medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, completing the V.M.D. degree in 1950. In 1953, he completed the M.S. degree in Veterinary Pathology at the University of Illinois, Urbana. Subsequently, he returned to the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and received the Ph.D. degree in Medical Physiology in 1958. During his graduate studies at Illinois and Penn, he was employed as Instructor in Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology except for one year spent as a Research Associate in the Duke University Desert Expedition headed by Professors Bodil and Knut Schmidt-Nielsen in Beni Abbes, Algeria. They studied water and nitrogen conservation in camels. This served as the entrée to Dick’s dissertation on urea recycling in herbivorous animals including ruminants and horses.

Following the completion of the Ph.D. degree, he remained at the University of Pennsylvania as a member of the faculties of the School of Veterinary Medicine and of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. He stayed there as a valued teacher and researcher until his recruitment in 1971 as Professor of Veterinary Physiology at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University.

The arrival of Dick and Kathe Houpt at Cornell provided additional strength and breadth to an already preeminent center of research and teaching of comparative gastrointestinal physiology. Over the years, Dick’s research turned toward behavioral physiology and, particularly, ingestive behavior—neural and hormonal factors regulating hunger, thirst and satiety using pigs as his experimental model. Often in collaboration with Kathe, he has published extensively concerning the use of pigs as experimental subjects.

His wife; his two sons, Thomas and Charles; and his brother, David, survive Dick. He was a central figure in the teaching of Veterinary Physiology to professional, graduate and undergraduate students at
Cornell from his arrival in 1971 until the penultimate day of his life. His notable career achievements were recognized in 2000 with the Alumni Award of Merit for Teaching and Research from the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. He was an outstanding mentor, much loved and admired by his students and colleagues as an example of the best attributes of a scholar and a human being. We miss him.

Ronald R. Minor, Richard E. Rawson, John F. Wootton
R. Brian How, Professor Emeritus of Marketing, spent most of his professional life at Cornell University in the Department of Agricultural Economics in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, where he worked most effectively with his colleagues in the plant sciences seeking to improve the quality of the fruits and vegetables produced and marketed by farmers in the Northeast. He was an enthusiastic teacher, a good listener, and a hard worker. His textbook, *Marketing Fresh Fruits and Vegetables*, 1991, New York, Van Nostrand & Reinhardt, Inc. was widely recognized as an important addition to the literature of the time. He was a leader in the use of mathematical programming in risk analysis and in guiding production decisions in fruit and vegetable processing plants. He also served the Department as its Extension Leader in the 1970s and 80s.

Richard Brian How was born in Montreal, Canada, on July 15, 1918, the son of Christian Carr Martin and Richard George How. He graduated from McGill University in 1939 and served in the Canadian Armed Forces during World War II. In 1944 he was among the Canadian armored divisions that landed at Juno Beach on
D-Day, and was in northern Germany heading towards Hamburg when the war ended. He rose to the rank of Captain and served finally in the Armed Forces Intelligence Division. During the post-war reconstruction in late 1945 he led truck convoys for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, bringing supplies to the many corners of Europe.

Following World War II Brian entered the Graduate School at Cornell University and completed his M.S. in 1949 and his Ph.D. in 1951 under the direction of Professor Glenn Hedlund. He joined the faculty of the University of Saskatchewan in 1950 and advanced to the rank of Associate Professor. In 1954 he became an Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph and then moved to Cornell University in 1956 to his faculty position directing a program in marketing fruits and vegetables. He spent the summer of 1961 at the Green Giant Company learning about their methods of acquiring vegetables, their quality control programs with both growers and in their processing plants, as well as their development programs with buyers of their products. He sought similar opportunities to observe operations of processors in the Northeast building good relationships with their management and staying abreast of issues across the industry from farm to consumer outlets.

Together with one of his graduate students, Peter B. R. Hazell they presented one of the key papers at the IAAE meetings held in Minsk, USSR in 1970, “Obtaining Acceptable Farm Plans Under Uncertainty”, demonstrating how linear programming assisted in examining alternatives and providing good solutions for different yield and price situations. He and another student, Albert J. Nyberg, prepared another widely used bulletin, Mathematical Programming to Guide Production Decisions in Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plants, in 1964.

He sustained strong, professional, working-relationships with his colleagues at Universities in Canada, serving as an editor of the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics one year and, used a sabbatical leave to assist the Canadian Government in a study of
horticultural crops and their potential for supplying additional markets. He also joined colleagues in rural sociology and labor relations at Cornell to publish a timely report on viable farmer-worker relationships, a study of selected cases in New York State in 1966, a time of substantial unrest, when housing for summer labor was a topic of national interest. He responded willingly with the help of student assistants in obtaining relevant field data to answer questions of concern to growers, processors, and the larger marketing community.

After retiring from Cornell in 1988, Brian continued as an active participant in the Ithaca community. He was a member of the Cayuga Rotary Club, drove regularly for FISH, and donated his time working at Loaves and Fishes. He served on the Board of the Protestant Cooperative Ministry at Cornell and served as a Master Gardener for Tompkins County Cooperative Extension. He enjoyed hiking, camping, canoeing, sailing, skiing and skating until his health declined.

He and his wife, Janet Selke, met as graduate students at Cornell and married in September 1949. Together for 63 years, their children included George (1957-1993), Sarah How Alexander of Ithaca, NY, and Katherine How Conschafter of Midlothian, VA. Brian was pre-deceased by his parents, brother George, and sisters Lorraine and Anne. Janet Selke How continues to live at their home at 109 Birchwood Drive, Ithaca, NY.

_Bernard F. Stanton, Chairperson; Gene A. German, Gerald B. White_
John Hutchins was one of the pioneer faculty members of Cornell's Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management. Over the years, he devoted his talent and energies to the school initially called the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration ("B&PA") and to the Department of Economics. Throughout his long career at Cornell, he retained a joint appointment in the Department of Economics and was deeply involved in the affairs of that department.

John received his undergraduate degree from MIT, where he was honored with membership in Tau Beta Pi. He did his graduate work at Harvard, where he became an expert on Business History and Transportation (the latter, the fore-runner of what has evolved into the field of Business Logistics.) At Harvard, he was the recipient of the David Ames Wells Prize, the most coveted and prestigious accolade in economics graduate (Ph.D.) study, awarded annually by Harvard's Economics Department. John's dissertation was published in the "Harvard Economic Studies" series.

From 1942-45, John served as director of the Russian and East European Shipping Area of the War Shipping Administration in Washington. He was also a member of the President's Soviet Protocol Committee, of which Harry Hopkins was chairman, working to resolve a number of disputes with the Soviets. In 1945, John handled transportation for the United Nations relief for Poland and Czechoslovakia.

His book, The American Maritime Industry and Public Policy, 1789-1914, published by the Harvard University Press in 1941 and reprinted in 1969, is one of the outstanding works in the field of transportation economics and business history. For many years,
John served as a Trustee of the Business History Foundation and as a Trustee of the Committee on Research in Economic History, Inc.

John Hutchins was a member of that group of unusual scholars that first created and then provided the backbone for Cornell's Management School over which they presided with intellectual honesty, openness, and magnanimity. Their personal and professional loyalty to the institution was legendary. Their breadth, commitment, and insight made possible the creation of the new school and its culture of civility, a culture that has survived and flourished with its tradition of the faculty "open door." Generations of students benefited from their inspiration and instruction.

John was an active participant in the fundamental decisions that created B&PA. For example, John originated and taught the required course, Business and Government, to the full second year class. The architecture of the first two floors of Malott Hall was determined by John's judgment that it was important that the school have a large lecture hall. The result was Bache amphitheater - a teaching and lecture space that has served the school and the university well since its construction more than thirty years ago.

In 1960, John published a review article in the Administrative Science Quarterly dealing with two studies of American business education (one by the Ford Foundation and the other by the Carnegie Foundation) that together had a huge impact on the development of modern M.B.A programs. John had little quarrel with the contents or recommendations of these reports; rather, he used his article to discuss further, broad issues including the relationship between administration and entrepreneurship, and between business education and the quality of business leadership. These issues are on the agendas of leading business schools today; John’s article is worthy of a careful re-reading today.

At faculty meetings of the school, John assumed his seat at the right hand of the dean. He contributed his observations and insights to discussions on every topic in his quiet and dignified way. His colleagues will never forget his comments on an applicant for a
faculty position with the school's economics group. While attesting to the candidate's intellect and excellent record, John described the candidate as, "Not being cooked yet!" That phrase captured an intellectual immaturity and naiveté of the candidate - matters that would not have stood him in good stead with M.B.A. and M.P.A. graduate students.

At another level, John would take the extra steps to support the intellectual freedom of his junior colleagues. He volunteered assistance whenever it was needed.

Back in the days when the University Faculty met as a Faculty, John was a welcome and active commentator on the vital policy issues of the day. It was rare that John missed a session. His comments enriched and influenced the understanding and perceptions of this group, thus influencing the policies and direction of Cornell for over thirty years.

John Hutchins was a "Boston Brahmin" in the best sense of those words. He was consistently pleasant, optimistic, courtly, and gracious. He and his wife Leila were active creators of community and comity for the school and its faculty. All faculty newcomers to the school, were "called-on" by Leila and John. This welcome to Ithaca was unique. No matter what the circumstance—even with the Hutchins arriving to welcome a young faculty couple busily painting their living room or changing diapers—each occasion is remembered to this day with warmth and affection.

The Hutchins' lovely, livable home was frequently a site for gracious and tasteful entertainment to welcome the new arrivals to the school, to celebrate the holiday season, to signal the coming of Spring. Leila was a wonderful, friendly hostess who put everyone at ease. John's stentorian laughter (and unique bridge-play) kept guests at ease.

John's commitment to maritime matters took many forms. He was a scholar but also an avid and expert recreational sailor, an activity he shared with a multitude of guests each summer. They would put to
sea from the Hutchins' summer home in York, Maine in "Blue Squawl," a yawl of some forty feet.

John Hutchins is survived by Leila, his wife; daughters, Leila Phipps and Mary Adelman; and sons, Morton, B&PA '67, and John; as well as by a dozen grandchildren: six granddaughters and six grandsons; and two great grandchildren. We all miss him.

*Harold Bierman, Jr., Alan K. McAdams, Seymour Smidt*
Walter Isard, Professor Emeritus of Economics and City and Regional Planning at Cornell University, died at age 91 on November 6, 2010 at his home in Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.

Isard was the founder of the fields of Regional Science and Peace Science. In the case of the former, he encouraged economists, geographers, sociologists, urban and regional planners, and civil engineers to ignore disciplinary boundaries, construct theories of urban and regional phenomena and apply diverse methods of analysis to the emerging urban, regional, transportation, and environmental policy issues of the mid and late 20th century. In the case of the latter, he encouraged economists, political scientists, psychologists, decision theorists, game theorists and negotiators and mediators to collaborate in the study and practice of conflict management and resolution.

Quoting from an obituary, written by Professor David Boyce (Department of Civil Engineering, Northwestern University), “Walter Isard was born on April 19, 1919 in Philadelphia to immigrant Jewish parents. Majoring in mathematics, he graduated
with distinction from Temple University in 1939, and then enrolled in the Economics Department of Harvard University as a graduate student. His early research concerned building construction, transportation development, the location of economic activities, and the ensuing cycles of growth and stagnation that characterized the 1920-1940 period. During 1941-42, he studied at the University of Chicago, where his interest in mathematics was rekindled; there he met another graduate student, Caroline Berliner, whom he married in 1942. Isard was affiliated with the National Planning Resources Board during 1942-43, while completing his Harvard Ph.D. During 1944-1945, he served in the Civilian Public Service as a conscientious objector to World War II. He was assigned to a state mental hospital; while on the night shift, he translated into English the works of leading German location theorists, including Lösch, Weigman, Engländer, and Predöhl and others.”

After the war, Isard pursued his interests in industrial location theory as a post-doctoral fellow at Harvard from 1946 to 48 and then served as a research associate in Wassily Leontief’s interindustry research project from 1949 to 1953. Over this period he developed his teaching skills in part-time appointments, which included the first course on location theory and regional development taught at Harvard. In December 1950, Isard organized a meeting of researchers from numerous fields with interests in urban and regional analysis. He later considered this meeting to have given birth to the field of regional science. The Regional Science Association was formed four years later at the meetings of the Allied Social Science Association (RSA). Selected papers from this and subsequent meetings were published in the Papers and Proceedings of the Regional Science Association, a journal that now continues as Papers in Regional Science.

Over the period of the Association’s formation, Isard was an Associate Professor of Regional Economics and Director of the Section of Urban and Regional Studies at M.I.T. In 1956, he joined the Economics faculty of the University of Pennsylvania as Professor and formed the Graduate Group in Regional Science. Two years later, he founded Penn’s Regional Science Department, the
Regional Science Research Institute (with Ben Stevens) and the *Journal of Regional Science*, which then became and still remains the flagship journal in the field.

In the two decades after moving to Penn, Isard undertook major institution-building initiatives in Europe and Asia, organizing national sections of the RSA. So successful were his efforts that international meetings are now held annually in North America and Europe and biannually in the Pacific region. In light of its growing international membership base, the RSA was reorganized in 1989 and renamed as the Regional Science Association International (RSAI). Membership of the RSAI now numbers about 4,500.

In the early 1960s, Isard also promoted scholarly research in the areas of conflict management and resolution, disarmament, and peace. The Peace Research Society was established in 1963 when Isard convened a group of scholars at Malmo, Sweden. At the Society’s first conference, held in Chicago the following year, participants included Kenneth Boulding and Anatol Rapoport and other leading scholars. From 1964 to 1968, the Society’s affairs were conducted by a Steering Committee at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1973, the Society became the Peace Science Society (International), and its office was transferred to Cornell University and administered jointly with the School of Management at SUNY Binghamton. The Society is now housed in the Department of Political Science at the Pennsylvania State University and holds annual meetings.

In 1979, Isard moved to Cornell University as Professor of Economics and City and Regional Planning. At Cornell, Isard continued to teach, conduct research, and participate in seminars into his 90th year. His Cornell legacies included the graduate fields of Regional Science and Peace Science, which together have produced over 60 Ph.D. graduates.

In 1985, Isard was elected to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. He was awarded honorary degrees by Poznan Academy of Economics, Poland (1976), Erasmus University of Rotterdam, the
Netherlands (1980), the University of Karlsruhe, Germany (1979), Umeå University, Sweden (1980), the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA (1982), Binghamton University, USA (1997), and the University of Geneva, Switzerland (2002).

Isard’s research contributions were substantial and diverse. He published over 25 books and 300 papers. His many students remember him as much for his exacting academic standards as his moral courage, his love of novelty, and his many personal kindnesses. At his passing, Nobel laureate Kenneth Arrow observed: “His intense moral conviction energized but never disrupted the achievement of scholarly accuracy.”

A memorial service was held for Isard on April 29, 2011 in Sage Chapel on the Cornell Campus. The service was attended by the Cornell community, several of his children and grandchildren, his colleagues and students, and scholars from over a dozen countries who traveled to Ithaca for the occasion. Many speakers commented on Isard’s deep love of music of all kinds, his joyful nature, and the fact the he danced regularly into his last year of life. At the service the following words by Cornell Professor Emeritus Richard Schuler were read.

Walter’s methods for moving institutions were unusual: it was not by haranguing or thumping on tables or threatening boycotts that Walter accomplished so much both here and abroad. Rather, it was through quiet persistence and encouragement that his message crept, initially, from Harvard Square to Penn, then spread around the country, through Cornell and circling the globe. He founded two academic societies: Regional Science and Peace Science. He insisted that the word, science, appear in both societies’ titles (and in the labels of the two graduate fields he’s responsible for creating at Cornell). That wasn’t a matter of arrogance. I never thought Walter was claiming that these areas of investigation initially embodied the full rigors usually attributed to a science. I think, as was Walter’s way, he insisted on inserting the label, science, to serve as a directional guidepost, as an aspiration of continually striving to apply the best available scientific techniques to advance our understanding (and to convince others) in addressing these important topics.

That was Walter: encouraging others to advance human understanding about things that are important to people. Walter always found
something positive to say about the work of others, and he tried to link like-interested people together and was unfailingly supportive of their extending their analyses. He was the original dynamic social networker, long before the internet. But unlike discourse over the internet, I never heard Walter ever, not ever, say a mean thing about any other person or their work! In the end, he was about advancing peace, tranquility and understanding; he worked at it exhaustively, and he was a living example of putting his theory into practice. What a model he is for a humane university and a progressive society.

Kieran Donaghy, Chairperson; and Richard Schuler
Alice M. Isen

May 17, 1942 – February 29, 2012

Alice Isen died on February 29, 2012, after a long illness, although she remained a vital and involved colleague until the last few weeks of her life. At the time of her death, she was the SC Johnson Professor of Marketing within the Johnson School of Management and Professor of Psychology in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University.

Her undergraduate degree in Russian Language and Literature from the University of Pennsylvania was awarded in 1963. She received an MA and a Ph.D. from Stanford University in Clinical and Social-Personality Psychology, concluding her studies in 1968. In 1972, she was hired as an assistant professor at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, and was promoted all the way to full professor before coming to Cornell in 1989.

In the meantime, she was a visiting at Stanford University, the University of Michigan, and Ohio State University, as well as serving as the Administrative Officer for Special Projects in Science Policy at the American Psychological Association. She has published extensively and is the co-author (with A. H. Hastorf) of *Cognitive Social Psychology* and (with B. Moore) of *Affect and Social Behavior*. She has been a member of the
executive committee of the Society for Consumer Psychology and the Society for Experimental Social Psychology. For several years, she served as the Editor of *Motivation and Emotion*, as well as on the editorial board of ten other journals.

Alice Isen was a pioneer along several dimensions. She entered the academic arena at a time when few women held positions at major research universities, fewer still without a powerful supporter. Yet, she succeeded in igniting a research program that would become a central touchstone in social psychology. She would end her career as one of the most widely-cited business school professors in the world.

Decades before the advent of “positive psychology,” Isen focused on the impact of positive affect on thought and social behavior. Over her career, Isen investigated the relevance of positive feelings for consumer behavior, organizational behavior, medical decision making, doctor-patient interaction, risk preference, and self-control. She examined how such feelings fostered creativity, spurred altruism, and influenced risk-taking. In doing so, Isen opened the study of emotion on human life during years in which the rest of the discipline was dominated by the study of cold cognition. She also focused on the positive side of human experience at a time in which the rest of the field concentrated more on the “darker” aspects of human behavior.

Isen pushed this work in ambitious ways, examining how positive feelings spurred action in real world settings. As such, she applied her research ideas to how people conducted themselves in everyday life, years before the term “translational research” was even coined. As neuroscience techniques became available to psychologists, Isen worked hard to ground her previous findings in what was becoming known about the working of the brain and nervous system. It is fitting that work on emotion and optimal human functioning has within the last decade joined Isen’s pioneering research as central themes in psychological work.

For colleagues, Alice was a constant source of energy, activity, and stimulation. She was an active participant in departmental deliberations and decisions. She contributed generously to research seminars, colloquia, and classes. Her mind and thought were razor-sharp, and her ability to cut
through to the core of a colleague’s or visitor’s thinking was well-known and appreciated. She worked tirelessly with students, whether they were doctoral students under her supervision or undergraduates spending a semester gaining experience in a lab. It was not a surprise how devoted they often were to her.

Her wit was also enviable. Many of her colleagues and students acquired an ever-changing series of clever nicknames. National politics was a lifelong passion, exceeded perhaps only by her devotion to her hometown Philadelphia Eagles, a team she supported through good years and bad. Despite the fact that she had traveled the world, she was mindful of her origins and the richness of the journey she had taken throughout her life.

David Dunning, Chairperson; Vithala R. Rao, J. Edward Russo
Francis Marion R. Isenberg, better known as “Ike”, died at age 86 after several years of poor health in Pennsylvania at the Masonic Home in Elizabethtown, where he and his family had moved seven years before. He was born in Pennsylvania when Halley’s Comet was observed in 1910, and always felt that he came in with the comet and might go out with it like Mark Twain, and was therefore very worried about its reappearance during May 1986.

Dr. Isenberg was Professor of Vegetable Crops at Cornell for 23 years specializing in postharvest physiology, and was involved in extension, research, and teaching in the area of handling and storage of vegetables. He will always be remembered for his innovative part, in cooperation with other Cornell workers, in extending the process of Controlled Atmosphere Storage (CA), which had already been successful in prolonging the storage period with apples, to the cabbage industry in New York State. The nation’s first cabbage CA storage was built on a commercial farm in New York State and has been very successful. He was also instrumental in developing the commercial use of maleic hydrazide (MH), a chemical sprout inhibitor, to extend the storage life of onions. When applied in the field just before maturity, MH prevents sprouting and increases the storage longevity of onions placed in storage. He introduced the paper carton packing box for lettuce and the method of vacuum cooling harvested lettuce. As well as such practical research, he was well known for his basic research particularly in early plant hormone research, and was one of the first to try an early version of the now sophisticated high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). As an active member of the international postharvest community of the International Society for Horticultural Science, he organized the Third International Symposium on Vegetable Storage that was held
at Cornell, and was well known and respected by the International Postharvest Working Group.

Ike had a very active and fertile mind, and after retirement in 1975 he continued to work with growers as a consultant on problems of cabbage storage. The New York State Vegetable Growers Association honored him in recognition of his outstanding service to the vegetable industry, and the Oswego Vegetable Association also cited him for his many contributions. He later carved out a special niche for himself as a special consultant in legal disputes, planning experiments to solve problems between growers and shippers when produce arrived in an unacceptable condition.

Ike grew up in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and was full of stories of that town when he was a boy. He attended Penn State Nautical School and served as the Junior Captain for one year, graduating in the class of 1932. He was in the Merchant Marine from 1932-34. During the Depression, only three of thirty ships “fitted out,” so he therefore went into business selling office equipment. Because of his nautical training and experience, in World War II, he served the United States as a Navy Reserve Officer, volunteering for active duty in 1941. He served four and a half years in the navy, mainly as captain of a minesweeper in the Pacific, around Australia, and in the Indian Ocean, and as commanding officer of a small fleet of mine sweepers in the South West Pacific and Indian Oceans. He served the United States Navy, the British Navy, and the Australian Navy. At the end of the war he returned to school on the GI Bill, going back to Penn State University for Graduate School. Originally intending to become a diesel engineer, he was sidetracked by a charming Professor of Horticulture (his words), and obtained a Master’s degree in Soil Chemistry followed by a Ph.D. degree in Horticulture with Biochemistry and Physiology as minors in 1953.

He was an active member of the Ithaca Rotary Club and also served terms as president and treasurer, and he attended Rotary meetings in Stratford, England, when he was on sabbatical at the Vegetable Research Station at Wellesbourne. He was also a Mason, and a long time member and officer of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca.
He is survived by his wife of nearly 58 years, Arlee; and by his daughter, Nancy.

James R. Hicks, William C. Kelly, Henry M. Munger, Pamela M. Ludford
Neal Frederick Jensen, Professor of Plant Breeding, Emeritus, died on November 24, 2003 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Neal obtained his Ph.D. degree at Cornell in Plant Breeding in 1943. He returned to the department as a faculty member in 1946 and until his retirement in 1978, he was responsible for the breeding of small grain varieties, primarily wheat and oats. The products of his research were significant to northeast farmers and his ideas and skills in breeding small grains were recognized by his peers nationally and internationally and were evident in the graduate students who obtained their degrees under his guidance.

Neal was born in Hazen, North Dakota on October 4, 1915, one of eight children. His family lived on a ranch in the Red Butte area where he attended grade school. He went to high school in Hazen. Following his graduation from North Dakota Agricultural College in 1939 with a B.S. degree in Agronomy, he came to Cornell for his graduate studies with Dr. H.H. Love. He was awarded his Ph.D. degree in 1943, after he had entered the U.S. Navy as an Ensign in October 1942. After serving three and one half years on active duty, mostly in the Pacific, he continued in the Reserves and retired in 1963 with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. Neal rejoined the Department of Plant Breeding in 1946 as an Assistant Professor. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1948 and to Professor in 1951. He retired and was granted Emeritus status in 1978.

In his 33 years of tenure on the faculty, Neal distinguished himself by the 22 varieties of wheat, oats, and barley he developed, the 20 graduate students who obtained their degrees with him, and the extensive writing he did on specifics of cereal breeding and the broad areas of plant breeding methodology. For his contributions, in 1978 he was selected for one of the first Liberty Hyde Bailey professorships in the college. In addition, he was the first recipient
of the DeKalb Crop Science Distinguished Career Awards awarded by the Crop Science Society of America.

Neal Jensen was an original thinker who was widely known among scientists for his innovative breeding methods. Probably his best-known contribution was the concept of intravarietal diversification, which led to multiline varieties. Multiline varieties were found to be effective in reducing losses due to foliar pathogens, buffering against environmental extremes and increasing grain yield. Other significant contributions include various breeding methods and techniques, extension education, and graduate teaching.

New York farmers and consumers also benefited from Neal’s research. His breeding programs produced a steady flow of superior cereal grain varieties for farmers in New York and surrounding regions. New York farmers liked Neal’s varieties. For nearly two decades, they planted them on over 95% of their wheat and barley acreage and 70% of their oat acreage. Such wide acceptance of a breeders’ developments is rare. His wheat variety, Yorkstar, was the leading variety in New York, Michigan and Eastern Canada for nearly a decade. Neal’s varieties were noted for high yields and strong disease resistance. They returned millions of dollars to New York farmers and to the state’s agricultural economy.

In addition to his dedication to small grains breeding, Neal had a lifelong interest in baseball, which was common with several other members of the department at that time. He also applied his plant breeding skills to the creation of new peony varieties. He developed a strong interest in Civil War history, spending much time searching for artifacts in farm fields adjacent to important Civil War battlefields. After his retirement, Neal and his wife, Mary, moved to Arizona where he took on many new interests including painting and searching for gold. His penchant for writing led him to write a textbook of plant breeding methods and a memoir of his experiences during World War II. In 1984, the Jensens moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico.
At the close of the war in 1946, Neal married Mary Willard Webb of Nashville, Tennessee. They had four children: Barbara, Lawrence, Margaret, and Thomas. Mary taught fourth grade at Belle Sherman School for many years. She died just five months before Neal.

_Ronnie Coffman, Mark Sorrells, Robert Plaisted_
Vernon Jensen
July 10, 1907 - September 27, 1998

His students knew Vernon (“Pete”) Jensen as a teacher-writer, but there was much more. He was also a staunch family man, father of four (Vernon Jr., Karen, Linda and Margo), active in his church, a dedicated floriculturalist and an active athlete well into his sixties. The Fall Creek Drive residence which he and his wife, Esther, called “home” was a welcoming location for many students, especially when Linda and Margo, the Jensen’s ice-skating twins, were at Ithaca High School and, later, at Cornell. Whether it was black-eyed susans, fritillarium imperialis, meadow rue or wood hyacinth, floriculture was a consuming hobby. The child of Danish immigrants who came to the Great Salt Lake Basin as Mormon converts, Pete was active in the Ithaca Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and a long-time teacher in its Adult Gospel Doctrine class. A varsity baseball player as an undergraduate at Brigham Young University, he starred in faculty-student softball games.

Pete received his Bachelor’s degree in American History in 1932. He learned through personal experience about unemployment during the Great Depression when the only paid work available was as a substitute teacher in his hometown Salt Lake City public schools. Pete and Esther, who had married when he was still in college, decided that he would enter the Master’s degree program at the University of California at Berkeley; that seemed to be all they could manage. Pete excelled there with the assistance of Professor Charles Gulick whom Pete fondly remembered as a “wonderful mentor.” When Pete told Gulick he could not continue his studies because he had a wife and child to support, Gulick arranged to have the university provide the financial support Pete needed. Pete often recalled: “that’s when I was launched in pursuit of a Ph.D.” Pete also remembered his fellow graduate students as an exceptionally
“illustrious crowd” that included Clark Kerr, John Dunlop, Lloyd Fisher, Sam Kagel, George Hildebrand, and Arthur Ross.

While working on his dissertation, Pete accepted a one-year appointment to teach economic history and labor problems at the University of Colorado. The one-year assignment lasted nine years from 1937-46. During these years, Pete received his Ph.D. degree in 1939, and became a consultant to the National Defense Mediation Board in 1941. During the war, he served as a public panel member, mediator and arbitrator for the National War Labor Board (NWLB) and Wage Stabilization Director of the NWLB’s Ninth Region.

While working for the NWLB, Pete learned about a newly established School of Industrial and Labor Relations from Phillips Bradley, a touring member of New York State’s Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions (the “Ives Committee”). This committee, chaired by the Leader of the New York State Assembly, Irving M. Ives—who became the School’s first Dean in 1945—played a key role in the creation of a state-supported School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University. At Bradley’s urging, Pete applied for a professorship and joined the School’s faculty in 1946. As Pete was fond of saying, “The future of the School was subjected to five days of discussion.”


In 1973, the same year that the Cornell University Trustees elected Pete, Professor Emeritus, Cornell University Press published his Strife on the Waterfront: The Port of New York Since 1945. One reviewer’s comments provide insight into not only the importance of that book but also into Pete’s approach to scholarship:

“Strife on the Waterfront is a first-rate account of labor-management-government relations; it is not a narrow study in labor economics...The author is concerned with humanistic and institutional as well as economic and political facets of the industry.”

Pete became Associate Dean in July 1965 at a time when the faculty again was seriously disputing the ILR School’s future direction. He maintained steadfastly that neither unionism nor collective bargaining should be written off because collective bargaining is a basic democratic institution based on the rights of individual workers in a democratic society. He wrote:

“It was my belief from the beginning that it was intended by the framers of the School, and as it was embodied in the legislation creating the School, that collective bargaining was to be the heart and soul of the School.”

We who were colleagues are honored to prepare these all too brief comments about one of the ILR School’s most distinguished professors. We remember him as a towering volleyball player who loved to needle the graduate students on the other side of the net when he would spike the ball. We also remember him as the Dean who told one of us that the faculty had recommended tenure (and with that wry grin on his face, added that the faculty was not infallible) and another of us when newly arrived and frustrated and disillusioned about the inability to find suitable housing, “to keep in
mind that sooner or later everyone who moved to Ithaca finds a place to live. We haven’t lost a faculty member yet because he couldn’t find a place to live.” He was the Dean who raised hell with a colleague who had the audacity to paint his own office something other than institutional green (one of the very best confrontations in ILR School history) followed, wonderfully, some months later by a wastepaper basket fire in that same office (replete with trucks and sirens) caused by cigar ashes flicked by that same colleague who had to suffer the wrath of Pete once again.

In an era of too many entrepreneur-academics, Pete’s selfless dedication to the School, his love of teaching and scholarship, and his genuine concern for his colleagues’ welfare stand out as the standard of what a distinguished professor and administrator should be.
Charlotte Ann Jirousek
August 20, 1938 – February 12, 2014

Charlotte Ann Jirousek, Associate Professor and Curator in the Department of Fiber Science & Apparel Design in the College of Human Ecology, died suddenly and tragically at the age of 75. Jirousek, who was born in Faribault, Minnesota, earned a B.A. in sociology from Hamline University (1960). She served in the Peace Corps in Turkey, and her lifelong passionate love of that country inspired much of her research and writing. She entered the University of Minnesota as a mature student and completed an M.A. in applied design (1982) and a Ph.D. in design, housing and apparel (1988) after working as a social worker, fiber artist, and becoming a leading member of the Minneapolis weaving and crafts community, as well as raising two daughters. She was an assistant professor and curator at the University of Alabama (1988-92) before joining the Cornell faculty in 1992. Her academic focus was the history of dress and textile technologies; the influence of Islamic dress and textiles on the evolution of European fashion; and the history of Ottoman textiles and trade. She was also the curator of the Cornell Costume and Textile Collection, which has more than 9,000 items of apparel dating back to the 18th century, as well as a substantial collection of
ethnographic textiles and costume. She curated some 30 exhibitions over the years, ranging from “Textiles of the Andes and Color!” to “Street Fashion and Youth Culture.” As curator of the Cornell Costume and Textile Collection, her expertise in textiles and art history, and her dedication to making the collection easily available to faculty and students, revealed the contents archived there as a treasure appreciated by students, by scholars from around the world, and by the public.

Charlotte was hired to enhance the department curriculum in visual literacy in dress and fashion. She taught courses in design foundations and the cultural and the historical aspects of textile and apparel design. She developed an open-access, comprehensive, interactive textbook to support her course, Art, Design and Visual Thinking, which introduced basic design concepts and the idea of visual language. She defined visual literacy for apparel designers as including “knowledge of dress and textiles from all times and places, but also including a basic understanding of how other design media and the fine arts contribute to the creative innovation of fashion designers.” Her Ph.D. research established that “even the most visually sensitive students needed—and wanted—depth and breadth in their knowledge of visual culture.”

Charlotte’s graduate course, Aesthetics and Meaning in World Dress, was a culmination of her approach to teaching. She adopted an interdisciplinary approach in this course which she explained as examining the “aesthetic and social/psychological relationships between body and clothing in the context of various cultures, including both the Euro-American context of fashion, and the dress/fashion of the rest of the world.” Students worked with garments in the costume collection and the course culminated in a gallery exhibition consisting of a collection of mini-exhibits that, with two or three artifacts each, demonstrated concepts chosen and researched by the students, all organized around a central theme.

Charlotte had a profound effect on students, mentoring many of them individually. As one former student stated, “Charlotte Jirousek changed my life, several times over, and always in positive ways.
By believing in me, by criticizing me, by supporting me, by encouraging me, and most of all, by teaching me: how to think, how to act, how to make, how to write, how to be. I am a better person thanks to her, and I am sure there are hundreds more who would say the same.”

Charlotte made many other contributions to education. She published Cornell’s first electronic book which she also had hoped to publish as a textbook. She was the first curator of a textiles and apparel collection to make a catalogue of all items available online. She organized and started the New York City study trip for FSAD students; she was a co-coordinator and originator of the India field trip for FSAD students; and shortly before her death she was part of a Cornell student/faculty service learning field trip to Ecuador to support income-generation projects among indigenous populations. She served as the Director of Graduate Studies and most recently as Director of Undergraduate Studies. In this latter role, as a member of the college Educational Policy Committee, she was a leader in significant curriculum changes in the college.

Her research centered on the historic interaction of East and West as expressed in textiles and dress, and on the disappearing textile traditions of Turkey due to industrialization. Charlotte defined her research as the study of the cultural context of dress and textiles. She wrote many articles and book chapters, but the culmination of her research was the book she had just finished in which she “re-examines the history of dress and fashion in the broader frame of reference of western relationships with the rest of the world, particularly the Mediterranean world, from the Crusades through the twentieth century.” Her intent was “to provide a coherent image of the ongoing relationship between West and Near East in the visual culture of dress, focusing primarily on the Ottoman era.” Her work was instrumental in recognizing the profound and largely unacknowledged interactions between the Ottoman Empire and western dress. Most recently, Charlotte had started a five-year term as editor of the highly regarded journal DRESS, the Journal of the Costume Society of America.
Professor Charlotte Jirousek was an internationally admired scholar and curator. She was a person who held her beliefs strongly and expressed them with clarity and conviction, but who also considered opposing points of view carefully, and would often return to a conversation with a new perspective acknowledging areas of intersection with those opposing points of view. Charlotte had a special relationship with students, bringing the sense of discovery and excitement of her research travels into the classroom, inspiring them, supporting their ideas, helping them enhance their designs with a depth of understanding, and assisting their development as professionals. She modelled strength, honesty and approachability for all of us. She cared deeply about design education, and the Department of Fiber Science & Apparel Design. She is greatly missed by many.

David B. Lipsky, Duncan MacIntyre, James A. Gross
Barclay Jones, Professor of City and Regional Planning at Cornell University since 1961, played a key international role in the intellectual development of urban economics, city planning, regional science, and historic preservation. He trained scores of young people who have gone on to become academics, professionals, and heads of academic departments and research organizations throughout the world.

After he served in the U.S. Army in World War II, where he received the Purple Heart, he earned Bachelor's degrees in both Art and Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania; a Master's degree in Regional Planning in 1955; and a Ph.D. degree in Economics from the University of North Carolina in 1961. He married Ann Tompkins in 1957. They had two children, Barclay Gibbs Jones, 3rd, and Louise Jones. Barclay first joined the planning faculty at the University of California at Berkeley and in 1961 moved to the Department of City and Regional Planning at Cornell. Ann died in 1994.

Barclay contributed immeasurably to the growth of the graduate programs in City and Regional Planning, Regional Science, and Historic Preservation Planning at Cornell. When he arrived at Cornell, the department was very small with only two full time and two part time faculty members. He played a major role in the subsequent development of the department and its expansion from primarily a professional planning program to one with parallel emphases on research and scholarship. He placed great importance on synergy among professional education, research, and academic scholarship, the three components of the department's programs.

Barclay supported the building of many scholarly and academic institutions. He was a major force not only in the building of the graduate program in planning at Cornell but also at the University of
Puerto Rico. With Professor Stephen Jacobs he built and maintained the historic preservation program and established connections with Chinese, Russian, and East European researchers. He actively lobbied for scholarly research in architecture, and he served as the lone social scientist in an earthquake research group, dominated by engineers and geologists. Throughout his career for over 30 years, he generated the bulk of graduate planning research fellowships at Cornell. An endowment in the City and Regional Planning programs at Cornell University was established to support teaching and quantitative research methods in Professor Jones' name by former student, Thomas W. Jones, former President and Chief Operating Officer to TIAA-CREF.

Barclay was a member of the American Institute of Architects, the American Institute of Certified Planners, Phi Kappa Phi, the American Economic Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Society of Architectural Historians. He served as president of the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association from 1966-69, president of the North East Regional Science Association in both 1975-76 and 1987-88, and president of the Regional Science Association in 1983. He was the chairman of the City of Ithaca Landmarks Preservation Commission from 1984-91 and was president of Historic Ithaca and the Tompkins County Landmarks Commission, a local nonprofit organization concerned with historic preservation. He was named a Fellow of the U.S. International Council on Monuments and Sites in 1986 and received the National Parks Service's 1988 Public Service Award from the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Barclay was an active researcher, scholar, teacher, and consultant, in addition to his many achievements in teaching, program building and development, and community service. His research encompassed important issues in regional science, city and regional planning, and historic preservation planning, and he published over 50 papers in these fields, many of them co-authored with his students. In 1990, he was named Distinguished Planning Educator by the American Collegiate Schools of Planning. His consulting activities, which extend back more than 30 years, ranged from small
towns in upstate New York to national governments around the world. His most recent assignments were with the United Nations and the World Bank. He was also an active member of the executive and research committees of the National Center for Earthquake Engineering Research at the State University of New York in Buffalo.

Barclay Jones will be remembered not only for his scholarly and professional accomplishments, but also, perhaps particularly for the great emphasis he placed on his relationships with his students. He dedicated his career to supervising and guiding his graduate students in planning at Cornell University. He gave special attention to Ph.D. candidates in planning and was responsible for supervising more doctoral candidates in the department than any other single faculty member. Nearly twenty department chairpersons in planning at universities throughout the United States were products of the Cornell program, and Barclay served on the committees of most of them. It has been estimated that he served as a chairperson for more than one-third of all the students who received doctoral degrees in planning and regional science from Cornell in addition to his work with professional planning students and undergraduates.

Barclay's enthusiasm for planning, its history and its constant evolution were infectious. Among Cornell students his sessions with his doctoral candidates and his advisees were legendary: 10 p.m. for the early appointment and 1:00 a.m. for the late appointment. It was in these leisurely but intellectually challenging sessions that the mentor-student relationship was most obvious and students were encouraged to develop their own philosophies of planning. One of his former doctoral students has been quoted as saying, "All of his students felt like me, that they were getting 90 percent of Barclay's attention." His philosophy of education is perhaps best summed-up in his own words:

"If you do it right, your students will go on to do things you could never do, write things you could never write, conduct research you could never carry out, solve problems beyond your capacity, and surpass
you in numerous ways. What you must do as an educator is create a learning opportunity for younger people that will make you obsolete."

_Pierre Clavel, John Forester, Sidney Saltzman, K.C. Parsons_
The Department of Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology lost a dear friend and trusted colleague with the passing of Edward David Jones at the age of 94 on May 13, 2014 in St. Paul, MN with his family at his side.

Ed was born on May 8, 1920 in Fish Creek, WI to second-generation Welsh parents. He graduated from Sparta High School and was a member of the 1937 Sparta High School basketball team that advanced to the WI State Championship Finals. Thus began a lifelong love of sports. After working for two years, Ed enrolled in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin in Madison until the start of World War II.

He enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps and was assigned to fly B-17 bombers as a pilot in the Eighth Air Force. He flew 33 missions. He attained the rank of 1st Lieutenant and was awarded the European Theatre Ribbon with 3 Bronze Stars, Air Medal with 3 Oakleaf Clusters and the Distinguished Flying Cross. After the war, he returned to the University of Wisconsin to complete his
undergraduate education. As a sophomore at UW, Ed lettered in both baseball and basketball. He played the position of forward on the 1941-42 Wisconsin Badgers NCAA Basketball Championship team. Prior to his death, he was the sole surviving member of the Badger's only NCAA National Basketball Championship team. On February 6, 2013, Ed was named 1941 National Champion Honorary Captain at the 75th Anniversary celebration during March Madness at the Kohl Center in Madison.

Ed obtained both his M.S. (Agronomy) and Ph.D. (Plant Pathology) at UW, and in 1958 he joined the Cornell University faculty as an assistant professor with responsibilities for potatoes and cereals. He was instrumental in the development of the Uihlein Farm of Cornell University located at Lake Placid, NY. While at Cornell, he pioneered the development of disease-free foundation potato seed stocks by tissue culture. He dedicated more than 30 years to research and development protocols that have been widely replicated. He became the first Henry and Mildred Uihlein Professor of Plant Pathology, an endowed chair at Cornell University in 1987. He chronicled the history of the Uihlein Farm with a book published in 2001. A career-long member of the Potato Association of America (PAA), Ed chaired the Potato Certification Committee that developed the initial standards for the first National Seed Potato Grade. He served as president of the PAA in 1983-84 and was named an Honorary Life Member in 1986.

During his life in New York, he was active in youth baseball, coaching numerous championship teams. He also acted as manager for several youth ice hockey travel teams. His positive influence served as a role model for many young athletes. Ed served as an officie hockey official at the 1980 Winter Olympic Games in Lake Placid and witnessed first-hand the Miracle on Ice.

Ed is survived by his wife of 66 years, Mrs. Barbara Jones; two daughters: Kathleen (Bill Smullen) and Jaclyn Jones; sons, E. Douglas (Tracy) Jones, Dr. David (Julie) Jones; thirteen grandchildren, two great-grandsons; sister-in-law, Sandra (John) Stanicek; nieces and nephews, and great nieces and nephews. He
was predeceased by his only sibling, Catherine Jones. Ed remained committed to church activities all his life. Because of his support of Welsh sacred music, he was named an Honorary Life Trustee of the Welsh Gymanfa Ganu (Hymn Festival) Association of Wisconsin.

*Thomas A. Zitter; Keith L. Perry; William E. Fry*
Robert B. Jones, Professor Emeritus of Linguistics and Asian Studies, passed away November 23, 2007 in the Lakeside Nursing home, Ithaca. RB, as he was known to all, was born January 31, 1920, in Dallas, Texas. He began undergraduate study in music, studying organ under Dora Poteet Barclay at Southern Methodist University. RB became an accomplished organist, and played organ regularly until shortly before his death. His studies were interrupted in 1941, when war broke out. RB joined the U.S. Army, where he was chosen for language training in Japanese. It was this training that stimulated his interest in linguistics. Following Army service, RB resumed his studies at the University of California, Berkeley, where he graduated in 1947. He continued on for post-graduate studies at Berkeley and completed his Ph.D. degree in Linguistics in 1958 under the renowned specialist in Thai and Amerindian linguistics, Mary Haas. His Ph.D. dissertation was a descriptive and historical study of the major languages in the Karen language family (Sgaw, Pho, and Pa’o), spoken in Burma and Thailand. RB revised and expanded the dissertation after a year of fieldwork in Burma funded by the Ford Foundation in 1957-58. The resulting study was published in the University of California linguistic series as Karen Linguistic Studies. This monograph is among the most thoroughgoing studies of any Tibeto-Burman language and is still the most authoritative single-volume study of the Karen family. In addition to extensive texts, and an in-depth analysis of the phonology, morphology, and syntax of Sgaw, it contains phonological sketches of Pho, Pa’o, and Palaychi and a reconstruction and glossary of Proto-Karen based on a comparison of the phonology of those four dialects.
After leaving Berkeley, RB taught briefly at Georgetown University and in the Foreign Service Institute of the State Department. In 1955, he joined the faculty of the then Division of Modern Languages of Cornell University and was given charge of all the language programs dealing with mainland Southeast Asia as well as Japanese. At the same time, he took part in the development of the Field of Linguistics and in the Southeast Asian Studies program. He taught courses and mentored students in both of these areas. RB taught Vietnamese, Thai, Burmese, as well as Japanese and linguistics courses. This unusually heavy teaching load was reduced somewhat after the first couple of years, when a Japanese teacher was hired, and then again in 1970, when the Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics was authorized to hire a professor of Vietnamese studies. RB remained in charge of Burmese and Thai and continued teaching linguistics and area studies courses until his retirement in 1986. He served as Graduate Field Representative in Linguistics for several years prior to his retirement.

Developing Asian language programs during RB’s early days at Cornell meant creating pedagogical materials, for little was available for use in the classroom for Asian languages. RB created and published materials for learning beginning Vietnamese and advanced Thai and for the Burmese and Japanese writing systems. His primary academic interest was historical linguistics, and his teaching covered all of the major language groups in mainland Southeast Asia. He published a seminal article on the historical phonology of the Tai languages, and as noted above, Karen Linguistic Studies, the published version of his Ph.D. dissertation, is a keystone of modern Tibeto-Burman historical linguistics. RB was highly respected by colleagues in his areas of expertise, and he was invited to serve as a consultant to the National Science Foundation, the Defense Language Institute, the Ford Foundation, the Library of Congress, the Encyclopedia Britannica, the Department of Health Education and Welfare, and the Center for Applied Linguistics. An extensive collection of RB’s unpublished papers on Southeast Asian linguistics and other topics are catalogued in the Cornell University Library Rare Manuscript Collection. A partial bibliography of RB’s writings on Tibeto-Burman follows at the end of this memorial. An
important manuscript on Old Burmese was incomplete at the time of RB’s death.

RB’s social life revolved around music and the church. Upon arriving in Ithaca in 1955, RB joined the choir of St John’s Episcopal Church, where he met the choir director and organist, A. Richard Strauss, who became his life-long companion. Several years thereafter, RB and Richard bought a house together on Glenside Road, where Richard established an organ-building business and built a succession of organs for RB, as well as a harpsichord. RB played both instruments regularly. There they entertained their wide circle of friends with music and RB’s gourmet cooking. RB was also an avid gardener and established an exquisite garden, ringed with rhododendrons, in the woodsy setting of Glenside. Inside the house, RB had established a solarium filled with orchids and other gorgeous blooming plants, where his several cats (he once had as many as five) loved to nap.

RB’s faithful companion, A. Richard Strauss, cared for him in the last months of his life.

R.B. Jones’s publications on Tibeto-Burman


John U. Wolff, Chairperson; Richard L. Leed, John B. Whitman
Eleanor Jorden passed away peacefully in her sleep on February 18, 2009. She was living in the home of her daughter, Telly, and her son-in-law. Her son, Temple, lived in the vicinity and had been able to see her often.

We will always remember her as a great colleague, as a brilliant, charismatic, inspiring teacher and, above all, as a warm, witty and caring human being and friend. She first came to Cornell in 1969 as a Visiting Scholar after retiring from the Foreign Service Institute Language School, where she had held the position of Dean of the School of Asian Languages. In 1971, she was granted tenure at Cornell and the following year founded the FALCON Program. She had already become the primary force in the teaching of Japanese, having published the two-volume text, *Beginning Japanese*. For many, many decades, year after year, *Beginning Japanese* topped the best-seller list of Yale University Press and it remains in print today. During her time at Cornell, she published *Reading Japanese*, a revolutionary and highly acclaimed textbook, still in print. Toward the end of her 18 years at Cornell, she began her mammoth work, *Japanese: the Spoken Language*, which came out in three volumes. After leaving Cornell in 1988, she assumed a position with the National Foreign Language Center in Washington, DC, where she published, with Richard Lambert, the comprehensive and important study, *Japanese Language Instruction in the United States: Resources, Practice, and Investment Strategy*.

Only a small sampling of the awards she has received in her lengthy and productive career include: The Order of the Precious Crown, granted by His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan in 1985; The Japan Foundation Award in 1985; The Papalia Award for Excellence in Teacher Education, from the American Council on the Teaching of
Foreign Languages in 1993. She also received four honorary doctorates and served as President of the Association for Asian Studies once and President of the Association of Teachers of Japanese twice.

Robert Joseph Sukle, Chairperson
George McT. Kahin, Aaron L. Binenkorb Professor of International Studies, Emeritus, died at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester on January 29, 2000, a few days after his 82nd birthday. More than any single other scholar, he helped create the new “field” of Southeast Asian Studies, and built Cornell University’s Southeast Asia Program into the preeminent institution of its kind, not merely in the United States, but in the international arena. He was also the most consistent, outspoken, and scholarly critic of American policy in Asia over the whole period of the Cold War.

George was born in Baltimore on January 25, 1918, but grew up in Seattle. He graduated from Harvard University in 1940 with a major in history. When, in the wake of Pearl Harbor, Japanese-Americans on the West Coast were interned in an atmosphere of racist hysteria, many unscrupulous “Caucasian” Americans took the opportunity to refuse to repay their debts to these innocent fellow-citizens. Characteristically, George joined the American Friends in the thankless task of collecting these debts for the internees. Then, and later, he did not want to be ashamed of his country, which he hoped would live up to its highest ideals. From 1942-45, he served with the U.S. Army, and was trained to be parachuted behind enemy lines in the Japanese-occupied Netherlands Indies. He was sent to Europe instead, but his engagement with Asia had begun.

After obtaining an M.A. degree at Stanford University in 1946, he moved to The Johns Hopkins University to prepare himself for Doctoral fieldwork on the nationalist revolution in Indonesia against returning Dutch colonial rule. He arrived in mid-1948, and quickly aroused the hostility of the Dutch by his candid sympathy for the independence movement, and his warm relations with the movement’s leaders. On his return to America, he worked hard with important members of the Congress to shift Washington’s support
from its NATO ally, The Netherlands, to anti-colonial Indonesia. In 1951, he completed his dissertation, which was immediately published as *Nationalism and Revolution*, and remains a classic half a century later. In 1951, he joined Cornell’s Department of Government where he taught for 37 years until his retirement in 1988.

George’s strong advocacy of Indonesia, and of a general change in American Asian policy in a more progressive direction won him powerful enemies in McCarthy’s Washington, and for some years he was deprived of his passport. But he found a principled supporter in Cornell President Deane Malott, and enlightened backers at the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, for building, together with the late Professor Lauriston Sharp, an historically new Southeast Asia Program. Their success was such that students came from all over the world to study in the Program, and many of these went back home eventually to play important roles as scholars, civil servants, administrators, and public intellectuals. The “Cornell model” was soon widely imitated at other universities in the United States and overseas. In 1954, George also founded the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project which he directed for thirty-four years, and which published foundational work on contemporary Indonesia by both Indonesian and non-Indonesian scholars.

George’s abiding concern was to make Americans more aware of and more sympathetic to the newly independent peoples of Asia. Accordingly, working with colleagues and his own advanced students, he produced sophisticated textbooks on the governments and politics of the region, which became the standard works for undergraduate and graduate students all over the country.

Long a critic of Cold War policies backing, openly and clandestinely, rightwing military dictatorships in Asia, he was among the first leading American scholars to oppose the Vietnam War. At the famous national teach-in of May 1965, he, along with Professor Mary Wright of Yale University, and Professor Hans Morgenthau of the University of Chicago, represented the opposition to the war with great effectiveness. In 1967, he published, in
collaboration with John W. Lewis, *The United States in Vietnam*, the first scholarly critique of American policy. Almost twenty years later, he published the magisterial, *Intervention: How America Became Involved in Vietnam*, which was based on thousands of declassified documents as well as countless interviews with participants in the War from every political group. His teaching paralleled his scholarship. Generations of Cornellians remember fondly his great course on America in Asia. Among them must be Richard Rusk, son of Lyndon Johnson’s Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, whom George treated with the greatest courtesy even as he criticized the father’s policies. For this course above all, George was eventually honored with a coveted Clark Teaching Award. Yet, unlike many scholars with strong political convictions, George never imposed his views on his graduate students, who included 1960s radicals, as well as junior government officials from the State Department and the Department of Defense. Provided they worked hard, and maintained strict scholarly standards of research, they were encouraged to write as they wished. During the Cornell crisis of 1969, he spoke out strongly for academic freedom, especially for those whose pro-war views he detested. He was endlessly supportive of his students, especially of their initiatives. The internationally respected journal, *Indonesia*, now in its 34th year of publication, though initiated by graduate students, would never have gotten off the ground without George’s disinterested support.

Eventually, many honors came George’s way. He was elected president of the Association of Asian Studies (1973-74), was made an Honorary Fellow of London’s School of Oriental and African Studies, and became a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. But he wore these honors with characteristic modesty. There was nothing he disliked more than arrogance, and it was natural that one of his heroes was Senator William Fulbright, author of the compelling book, *The Arrogance of Power*.

It was a matter of abiding sadness to him that after 1965 the Indonesia he loved fell into the hands of a brutal military dictatorship, which lasted until 1998. For some years, he was blacklisted by this regime and barred from entry to the country. Yet
the abiding affection Indonesians felt for him as their champion during the struggle for independence forced even this regime to award him a medal for his historic role in building ties between Americans and Indonesians. George was initially reluctant to accept the medal, but in the interests of his students from both countries, and with hopes for the longer term, he eventually changed his mind. George’s countless admirers and friends are all happy that he lived long enough to see the dictator fall, and democracy returned to the country where his concern with Asia had begun.

In 1992, four years after his retirement, Cornell University inaugurated the George McT. Kahin Center for Advanced Research on Southeast Asia, situated at 640 Stewart Avenue, in what was once the mansion of Ithaca’s prominent Treman family. George’s wry words on the occasion will be fondly remembered by all that attended the event. He noted that according to Parkinson’s Law, the grander the building, the less serious the work done inside it. He urged all the students to make sure that in this instance at least Parkinson be proven wrong. Retirement did not slow George down too much. At the age of 77, in collaboration with Audrey Kahin, his wife of (then) 28 years, he published Subversion as Foreign Policy, a trenchant analysis of the CIA’s clandestine role in the 1958-61 rebellion against the central government in Indonesia.

That George lived so long and so productively, in spite of illnesses that would have crippled most of us, must be attributed not only to his own spiritual vigor, but to the devoted care and intellectual companionship of Audrey, a leading historian of Indonesia in her own right. To her above all, as well as to Brian and Sharon, his children from his first marriage, all of us here at Cornell who were among George’s countless friends and students, express our deepest sympathy. They have lost a husband and a father who was a gentleman in the true sense, but who was also in the wider world a great man. We shall not see his like again.

_Benedict Anderson, Walter LaFeber, Peter Katzenstein_
Alfred Edward Kahn was born in Paterson, New Jersey on October 17, 1917, the son of Jacob and Bertha Kahn. His father, a Russian immigrant, worked in a silk mill. Fred graduated from NYU (AB, summa cum laude) at 18 and received his doctorate in Economics from Yale in 1942. He settled in Washington where he worked at the Brookings Institution, the U.S Department of Justice (anti-trust division), and the War Production Board. He also served as an economist on the Commission for Palestine Surveys. He completed his basic training (Army) but was discharged for poor vision.

Fred taught for two years (1945-47) at Ripon College (Wisconsin) where he wrote the first of his eight books entitled “Great Britain in the World Economy”. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1947, was promoted to Associate Professor (1950), to Professor in 1955, and received his endowed chair, the Robert Julius Thorne Professor of Political Economy in 1967.

Fred served as the chairman of the Department of Economics (1958-63), as a member of the Cornell Board of Trustees (1964-69) and as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences (1967-74). During this
period, he wrote his two volume treatise “The Economics of Regulation” (Wiley, 1971; MIT Press 1988), a classic work in his field.

In 1974, he returned to public service by accepting an appointment as Chair of the N.Y. Public Service Commission which regulated gas, electric, water and telephone services. At that time, consumers paid the same rate per kilowatt hour for electricity, no matter the time of day, or in what season they used it. That rate structure encourages waste, he explained; electricity is much more expensive to produce and distribute at some times than at others because peak demand is met with expensive auxiliary generators. If rates during peak demand periods reflected those higher costs, Fred argued, consumers would face powerful incentives to reduce that demand by being more conservative or shifting their demands to off-peak periods, saving everyone a lot of money. Fred’s theory became common practice throughout the world and, sure enough, in every instance where seasonal and time-of-day rate differentials have been put into effect, electric utilities and their customers have enjoyed enormous cost savings.

Fred also moved to discontinue the telephone companies’ wasteful practice of providing free directory assistance for customers. Directory assistance operators and the equipment they used were costing the companies-and hence ratepayers-a lot of money, even though in most cases they were merely providing numbers that consumers could have easily looked up themselves. Even so, Fred’s proposal to institute a 10-cent charge for each directory-assistance call generated a firestorm of protest. The commission heard solemn testimony that the change would disrupt vital communication networks. Ever the pragmatist, Fred amended his proposal by adding a 30-cent credit on every subscriber’s monthly bill, paid for out of the savings made possible by the reduced volume of directory assistance calls. Opposition to the measure vanished immediately. Today, a return to providing that service without charge would seem unthinkable.
In 1977, President Jimmy Carter appointed Fred to the chairmanship of the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB). He quickly eliminated restrictions on fares, allowed airlines to select routes of their own choosing, increased service by encouraging the entry of new low-cost carriers (e.g. Jet Blue, Midway and Southwest) that frequently operated out of airports that previously had extremely limited service, all of which significantly lowered fares (20% is frequently cited!). The following year, Congress passed and the President signed the “Airline Deregulation Act of 1978” which completed the deregulation of domestic airlines and even phased out the CAB. It also set the precedent for deregulation of the trucking industry.

Fred was quickly reassigned to the chairmanship of the newly created Council on Wage and Price Stability. The “father of airline deregulation” metamorphosed into the “inflation czar.”

Unfortunately, the position did not couple power with responsibility (which continued to reside with the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System). The Council appealed to enterprises and unions to enact “voluntary” wage and price controls but to little avail, and “stagflation” entered the lexicon.

Fred had an extraordinary facility with words and language and spoke in whole paragraphs without an “ah” or “you know.” Fred once was being cross-examined by a very polite attorney in a regulatory proceeding. At one point the attorney asked him to provide a one-sentence answer to the question that was to follow. The question was asked and Fred proceeded to expound at length, then paused to point out that his sentence had just reached a semicolon, and proceeded to complete the thought. It was just like one of many long sentences in his classic two volume *Economics of Regulation: Principles and Institutions*, a treatise that anticipated issues that were addressed by regulators decades after its publication, and contained an enormous number of ideas (often found in extensive footnotes, so placed so as not to detract from the main theme found in the body of the text).
His candor and wit had earned him plaudits in Albany and at the CAB but rankled the Treasury officialdom, especially his use of the term “deep, deep recession” to refer to the likely consequences of the failure of firms and unions to co-operate in controlling wages and prices. He promised to desist and then subjected his critics to press ridicule by replacing “recession” with fruit as quoted in *Time*: “We’re in danger of having the worst banana in forty-five years” to indicate his view of the likely course that the economy would follow. He later changed to “kumquat” after banana companies objected. His return to Cornell in 1980 raised spirits in both venues.

Fred left footprints across the regulated tundra – airlines, electricity, ground transportation, natural gas and telecommunications. His principles were applicable across the spectrum. Shortly after becoming Chairman of the CAB he said: “I really don’t know one plane from the other. To me, they’re all marginal costs with wings.”

In the interval (1974-80) Fred had metamorphosed from a celebrated academic to a public figure commanding a world-wide audience. He was in demand as a public speaker, as an expert witness in all regulatory matters, and the recipient of numerous awards and citations among them: the Alumni Achievement Award of New York University and the Wilbur Cross Medal for Outstanding Achievement from Yale University.

He joined the consulting group, National Economic Research Associates, which included several of his former students as principals and provided expert testimony on matters related to regulatory policy, particularly relating to the airline and telecommunications industries. The collapse of major carriers during the “banana” of 2000-2003 was sometimes attributed, particularly by their management, to the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978, but no subsequent attempt to regulate the industry has “gotten off the ground.” Airlines may be crowded, and the service less satisfying, but the prices have put air travel in the reach of more and more people. Fred was rightfully proud to note that the real price of air travel has fallen since deregulation while travel has become safer.
Those who worked with him became not only better economists and consultants, but better persons.

Fred loved music. He coupled that love with his sense of humor while singing (baritone) and dancing in numerous Gilbert and Sullivan operettas with the Cornell Savoyards. A seminar room in the Department of Music honors him.

Fred was always just Fred, working in his Ithaca office until just weeks before his death, traveling to speak when his schedule permitted (once lying on a table during his speech to relieve the pain in his back), dictating editorials and responses to virtually everyone who corresponded with him and greeting guests at his office in his stocking feet.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Simmons Kahn, his three children (Joel, Rachel, and Hannah), a nephew (Peter) for whom he served as legal guardian and a nation (and world) better off for his presence.

Tom E. Davis, Chairperson; Robert H. Frank, Jerome E. Hass
Peter Kahn was an accomplished artist and a deeply learned man. His vivifying and exemplary presence had such an impact on students, colleagues, and friends, and was expressed in such a dazzling variety of activities, that his life is not readily captured by focusing simply on his academic career or his artistic production. What gets lost is his warmth, his contagious enthusiasm, his generosity, and his almost infinite capacity for friendship. During almost forty years of association with Cornell, he combined with light but disciplined skill, such elaborate forms of cultural creation as painting, graphic production, typography, and theatre design, with the arts of daily life: conversation, gardening, cooking and mushroom collecting. He altered the visual landscape around him through his abundant and freely-given posters, so effectively announcing forthcoming cultural events that they were often collected as soon as they were put up, and very few of his contemporaries will be able to imagine the Finger Lakes region without seeing it through Peter’s paintings, woodcuts and drawings.

Peter was born in Leipzig, Germany in 1921. He immigrated to New York in 1937 where he rejoined his father, Emil Kahn, the former conductor of the Stuttgart Philharmonic Orchestra. During World War II, Peter served in the U.S. Army as a tank mechanic and also as a court interpreter at the Nuremberg pre-trials. After the war, in 1945, Peter returned to New York where he participated in the emergence of Abstract Expressionist painting, a movement that made New York the creative center of the international art world at that time. He was a student of the master teacher and artist, Hans Hoffman, whose impact and influence were enormous on what came to be called “action” painting. At the same time, Peter completed a Master’s degree in Philosophy at New York University in 1951.
After two years of teaching art at Louisiana State University, Peter was appointed in 1954 to the chairmanship of the Art Department at what is now Hampton University. He was an active participant in the nascent civil rights movement during this period before accepting a position at Cornell in the Fine Arts Department of the College of Architecture in 1957.

Peter remained at Cornell until his death, except for a brief stint at the University of Victoria in Canada from 1968-69, a move undertaken in part as a protest against the Vietnam War. On his return, Peter was offered a position in the Art History Department of the College of Arts and Sciences. The appointment was both unusual and imaginative. Although not strictly an art historian either by training or inclination, he was encouraged to give students direct, experiential acquaintance with the traditional materials and methods of the artists, and to offer courses on the development of letter forms and the history of the book. At the same time, and in recognition of his wide learning, Peter was given free rein to form alliances across academic disciplines. The result was a series of interdisciplinary courses in music, mathematics, the theatre, sociology, European history and French and German literature, and in the Rare Books Department of the University Libraries.

Peter’s commitment to teaching was simply an overflow of his ebullient and generous nature. It didn’t matter if the setting was a university classroom, a group of aspiring local artists meeting in his barn after work, or a study tour abroad offered under the auspices of the Cornell Alumni University (CAU). From 1978 until his death (with no break following his “retirement” in 1984), he offered thirteen CAU courses. These covered, in addition to study tours in Europe, such varied subjects as drawing, rare books, the “Art of Seeing” and “Learning from the Modern Masters”. It is no exaggeration to say that Peter played an indispensable role in making CAU a major part of the Cornell experience for many alumni.

Peter chaired the Advanced Placement in Art Program of the Educational Testing Service in Princeton from 1970-74. He was a visiting artist and teacher at the University of Virginia, London
Royal College of Art, Cal Tech, Purdue, New York University, and Hobart. He also directed the Cornell Program in Hamburg during 1985-86.

His activities were not limited to academic projects, however far-flung. From involvement in Amnesty International, whose logo is a variant on Peter's original design and of which he was a founding member and generous supporter of the Ithaca chapter, to such civic activities as the Trumansburg Fire Department, Library Board and Board of Zoning Appeals. As one of his co-workers says, "he was everywhere." He inspired the poster for an exhibition of "Edible Art" that raised funds for the Tompkins County Arts Council. He was a supporter of the Upstate Crafts Fair, active in the local movement for Historic Preservation, and in the creation of the "Summer Ithaca" guide to promote Ithaca's rich resources of crafts and cultural events. The Ithaca Festival which grew out of the latter initiative honored him in 1997 by adopting a Peter Kahn watercolor of the local landscape as their emblem and disseminating it in thousands of reproductions on T-shirts, badges, and mugs.

Peter's energy and inventiveness seemed to spill over into every domain, but he was especially devoted to the theater. He was interested in every aspect of staging and performance (including musical performance) and was often the first person who came to mind when a group contemplated “putting on a show.”

Peter was not an actor or a director but he was an ideal collaborator who contributed to every facet of the undertaking from program design to costumes, stage setting and all forms of interpretation. Here, his many talents fully came into play. Thanks to his education and general culture, he understood different styles and traditions and could unerringly find the right note. He was also a good reader of texts and could link what he saw on the page to what would eventually be seen on a stage. His practical sense blended well with his painterly eye so that his sets not only worked technically (Peter was a real craftsman) but were wonderfully evocative and handsome, as were his costumes. Yet, Peter was frugal and disciplined. He shunned the ornate and the bombastic. Thus his
esthetic sense worked hand in hand with an ethical sensitivity that required honest labor and simplicity.

To all this, Peter added enthusiasm and inventiveness so that his very presence during rehearsals and, later, performances was a joy for actors and directors alike. All of these activities brought out the very best in him and blended the depth of the serious artist with the playfulness of the Renaissance man.

Peter and his wife of fifty years, Ruth Stiles Gannett Kahn, author of the Children’s classic, My Father’s Dragon, were noted for the warmth of their hospitality. Friends, students and visitors found welcome and sparkling conversation in the large yellow Victorian farm-house on the edge of Trumansburg, with its print-ship, studio-barn, orchard and carefully tended flower gardens.

It was in Trumansburg in 1977, when Peter was 55 years old, that he became a volunteer firefighter. For twenty years, he responded to fires, directed traffic at emergencies, cooked omelets and pancakes at fund raisers. He was on duty at the scene of an accident on a cold February night when he had a fatal heart attack. He died as he lived, always at the center of things and giving generously of his energy and his gifts.

Peter's work has been shown widely in this country, most recently in 1997 at the Museum of American Art in New Britain, Connecticut in an exhibition, "All in the Family". This title follows from the fact that the exhibition includes work by Peter; his brother, Wolf; his sister-in-law, Emily Mason; her mother, Alice Trumbull Mason; their daughter, Cecily Kahn and her husband, David Kapp.

Peter is survived by his wife, Ruth; their seven daughters: Charlotte Kahn, Margaret Kahn Crone, Sarah Manfredi, Hannah Kahn, Louise Kahn, Catherine Kahn, and Elizabeth Ratzlaff; and also by his brothers, Wolf and Hans Alfred; his sister, Eva Ekvall; and eight grandchildren.

Alain Seznec, Esther Dotson, Stanley O’Connor
A central, strikingly revealing, characteristic of Michael Kammen's half-century-long scholarly career was the rapid growth of his national and international distinction, complete with the winning of a half-dozen of the nation's leading historical prizes and the presidency of the Organization of American Historians (1995-1996), while he simultaneously deepened his commitment to and affection for Cornell. Four months before his death, for example, he was invited to teach an intensive seminar in Buenos Aires about his interpretations of U.S. history to an elite group of young Argentinians. Then, on his return to Cornell, Michael temporarily left retirement to accept the History Department's invitation to teach and administer its Honors Seminar, which he had earlier done with distinction. He taught the seminar until mid-November 2013, when rapidly failing health forced him to resign. The exceptionally wide ranging scholarship delivered in numerous lectures and seminars abroad as well as in the United States, and the remarkable successes as a teacher and administrator at Cornell were two halves of his academic life, with Cornell (especially its students) enjoying much the larger half.
Born in Rochester, New York, Michael was raised in Washington, DC. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa from The George Washington University in 1958. In 1964 Michael received his Ph.D. from Harvard University where he studied under Bernard Bailyn, a distinguished scholar of early American history. The next year he began his career at Cornell, a career marked in 1973 by his appointment to the Newton C. Farr Chair.

Michael's *vita* lists 27 books. It is a list that begins traditionally then evolves to studies analyzing subjects and approaches that throw strikingly new perspectives on American development. *A Rope of Sand: The Colonial Agents, British Politics, and the American Revolution* (1968), based on his Harvard dissertation, and *Empire and Interest: The American Colonies and the Politics of Mercantilism* (1970), became important contributions to an intense debate over the reasons for the controls the British Empire unsuccessfully attempted to impose on its rebellious New World settlers. But his interests and the range of his research quickly grew to be too large for even the British Empire. In 1971, an innovative text, *The Contrapuntal Civilization: Essays toward a New Understanding of the American Experience*, marked a major turn.

He began using his work in American colonial history to unlock fresh, telling perspectives on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In 1973, *People of Paradox: An Inquiry Concerning the Origins of American Civilization* (1972) won the Pulitzer Prize for history – and began its translation into thirty-three languages – for its analysis of the revealing paradoxes in American culture caused in significant part by their European origins being reshaped over several centuries in the New World's context. *A Machine That Would Go of Itself: The Constitution in American Culture* (1986) presented a unique approach to a much-studied subject by relating not the usual story of the making and political evolution of the Constitution, but how Americans over the following 200 years translated their own views, interpretations, and sometimes blatant biases about the document's clauses to create different contexts and meanings for the original, supposedly venerated Constitution. Michael provided not only this
unique approach to understanding the Constitution's history, but offered major, indeed fundamental, challenges to his contemporaries in U.S. Courts and elsewhere who insisted on interpreting the document with their doctrine of “original intent.”

The volume won the Frances Parkman Prize and the Henry Adams Prize, while becoming a foundation stone for the growing field of aptly named “memory studies.” Michael's contribution to defining the new field climaxed with Mystic Chords of Memory: The Transformation of Tradition in American Culture (1991), a book in which he began to apply works on American memory to the evolution of American art, a subject he had long enjoyably studied – not least through the original pieces his spouse, Carol, and he collected on their auto trips across the country. Michael next won the Popular Culture Association's Award for best biography of the year with The Lively Arts: Gilbert Seldes and the Transformation of Cultural Criticism in the United States (1996), a study that used Seldes to demonstrate how distinguished criticism not only helped transform certain arts in America, but could become a constructive center of debate that created wider interest in and perspectives on those arts.

Out of these studies exploring and defining the telling effects of Americans' memories (and also out of the Kammens' research on their auto trips) came the intriguing and highly readable Digging up the Dead (2010), in which Michael explored how the particular, and often peculiar, ideas and memories of some Americans led them to exhume famous compatriots (Jesse James, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and Frank Lloyd Wright, among others) and rebury them in places these authorities considered more appropriate.

In Michael's hands, memory could therefore exert considerable power on its subjects as well as revealing original, sometimes startling, insights into American character. In 1976, he was part of the year-long National Public Radio series that marked the Bicentennial by delineating the history of all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Michael was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1979. During 1980-1981, he
became the first person to hold the new visiting professorship in American history at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes in Paris. In 2009, the American Historical Association honored his extraordinary career with its Award for Scholarly Distinction.

But these impressive accomplishments seemed secondary to his commitment to the Cornell campus, its undergraduates, and his Ph.D. candidates, a number of whom became distinguished scholars in a variety of historical fields. As History Department chair in the mid-1970s, he found funding to initiate seminars that explored historical subjects not taught in the usual undergraduate classes, while emphasizing research in primary documents and sophomore level writing instruction. Out of these seminars emerged original faculty-authored books, prizewinning undergraduate essays, and a precedent for other departments. As director of Cornell's Society for the Humanities, he had the difficult task of replacing the leadership of the founding generation, but successfully continued turning the society into a national center for interdisciplinary humanities scholarship.

Michael's devotion to Cornell was uniquely exhibited when he published What is the Good of History? (1973), a superbly edited collection of Carl Becker's letters. Becker, an iconic Cornell historian who died in 1945, had provided a widely accepted motto for Cornell (“freedom and responsibility”), while challenging and redefining basic tenets of the historical profession. He had done so with an unmatched writing style that provided attractive camouflage for his trenchant observations, including the phrase that Michael used for his collection's title. Michael told one of his graduate students that even after completing his Ph.D. at Cornell, both he, the doctoral candidate, and his mentor would still be continuing their search for an answer to Becker's question.

In 1991, Michael seemed to confirm this opinion when he wrote, “What people believe to be true about their past is usually more important . . . than truth itself.” That obviously did not mean, however, that historians should give up the Sisyphean labor of making the record more accurate while noting where personal biases
had distorted it. Michael made landmark contributions to exploring, and explaining, that record by investigating some three hundred years of American origins and cultural evolution in his books. He also did so by providing historical perspectives on contemporary issues in his many articles and book reviews written for public media, including *The New York Times Book Review* and the *Los Angeles Review of Books*.

All of this came from a gregarious person who enthusiastically (and sometimes engagingly critically) enjoyed theater, music, and sports as well as history and art, and with Carol did so in Ithaca as well as far outside that community. Michael explored those interests with a bottomless curiosity and an obvious passion that helped lead to an ever widening circle of friends, while setting a rarefied intellectual standard for the many students in his classes and the readers of his books and articles. David Blight, president of the Society of American Historians, recalled that “Most of all, he was simply a prince of the profession who supported younger scholars of all kinds. . . . He was a beautiful, decent man of deep humanity.”

His accomplishments at Cornell and far beyond the campus were remarkable, but two close, long-time friends testified that “his devotion to his family trumped everything else.” His spouse, Carol Kammen, an internationally recognized scholar of local history whose publications include significant histories of Cornell and Ithaca, survives, as do their older son, Daniel, the Class of 1935 Distinguished Professor of Energy at the University of California-Berkeley; their younger son, Douglas, Assistant Professor of Southeast Asian Studies at the National University of Singapore; Michael’s sister, Edith; and three grandchildren.

Michael's ashes are buried close to the graves of Moses Coit Tyler and Carl Becker. Their careers shaped much of Cornell's 150-year history, just as their work became distinguished parts of that era's historical scholarship.

*Walter LaFeber, Chair; Richard Polenberg; Joel Silbey*
Jacob (Jack) Kaufman passed away on March 9, 2005 at the age of 90.

Professor Kaufman had a long association with Cornell’s ILR School, starting in 1950 when he was a member of the University of Buffalo faculty and taught part-time as an Adjunct faculty member for the ILR Extension program in Western New York, specializing in Railroad Labor Relations. In 1955, he served as a full-time Visiting Lecturer on and off campus. After joining the faculty of Penn State University as Professor and Director of the Institute for Research on Human Resources, he was appointed Professor and Director of Cornell ILR’s Metropolitan Extension office in 1977. His research, teaching and publications dealt with issues in labor economics, labor relations in the railroad industry, and manpower training. From 1981 until his retirement, Professor Kaufman was the Associate Director of the Division of Extension. Upon his retirement in January 1985, he was named Professor Emeritus.

His son, Richard Kaufman of New Paltz, New York, survives him.

Lois Gray
William H. Kaven
September 25, 1922 – December 27, 2008

William H. Kaven, Professor Emeritus of Economics and Marketing in the School of Hotel Administration, died on December 27, 2008, at Cayuga Medical Center in Ithaca. Bill was born in Canton, Ohio, where his father ran a successful wholesale distributing business supplying hotels, restaurants, industrial caterers, and food and drug stores. The years in which he observed the family business, then managed and owned it, colored Bill’s entire career teaching management.

He attended the local Canton public schools, earned his Bachelor’s degree from Ohio State University in 1946, his Master’s in Business Administration from Kent State University in 1962, and a doctorate from Cornell in business and public administration in 1965. While a graduate student at Cornell, Bill lectured part-time at Ithaca College (1963-65) before taking faculty positions at the University of Virginia (1965-68) and Sir George Williams University (now Concordia University) in Montreal (1968-70). He returned to Cornell in 1970 as an Associate Professor and was promoted to professor with tenure in 1980. Initially, Bill taught undergraduate economics courses but he quickly grew into the head of the School’s marketing department. One former student, who later was involved in the School’s alliances in the Caribbean, remembers Bill “as a tall, distinguished gentleman, smoking cigars in his office” conversing in an intense, but fatherly, manner.

In 1944, Bill married Frederica Kraft and they briefly lived in Monroe, Louisiana, while Bill underwent military training in the Army Air Corps. He served as an aerial navigator in the Second World War flying support missions behind enemy lines, dropping supplies and personnel and evacuating the wounded (particularly in
Yugoslavia); another duty was to fly such generals as Dwight Eisenhower to their official meetings. After peace was declared in Europe, Bill was stationed in Belem, at the mouth of the Amazon River, and flew relay legs transporting troops and officers to Asia, where the war continued. Frederica and other wives joined their husbands for several months in Belem.

After the war, Bill completed his Bachelor’s degree at Ohio State. The Kavens then moved to Canton where he worked again for the family distributing business, buying it in 1952 and greatly expanding it. He was active in Canton business and community organizations, serving on many boards, charity and civic, including six years on the Canton City Planning Commission. Their three children—Robert, Mary, and Luke—were born in Canton. The very evening after attending a presentation by an Ohio State professor, Bill announced to Frederica that he wanted to take up an academic career. Acting on that decision immediately, he commuted an hour each way to his master’s classes at Kent State University while continuing to work full-time to manage his business. M.B.A. degree in hand, the family moved to Ithaca where Bill undertook his doctoral studies in Business and Public Administration at the Johnson Graduate School of Management.

After earning his doctorate, Bill first taught organizational theory and behavior, marketing, and economics at the McIntire School at the University of Virginia, then moved to Sir George Williams University in Montreal for two years. In Canada, both Kavens were sympathetic to the anti-war movement and provided substantial assistance to conscientious objectors. Still, they felt too removed from American culture and sought a position back in the States. Thus Bill joined the Hotel School faculty in 1970 and the couple moved into a lovely historic home on Wyckoff Road, which they furnished with the antiques for which they shared a passion. Throughout many decades of attending auctions and house sales, they amassed an exceptional collection of distinctive Americana. At their Wyckoff home and the house overlooking Cayuga Lake to which they subsequently moved, they entertained colleagues and friends from Ithaca and around the world with wonderful food,
warm humor, and lively dinner conversation ranging over every conceivable topic.

Bill introduced the first required marketing course for hotel undergraduates and established among students a strong specialty interest in international marketing. During his first sabbatical, in 1977, he and Frederica traveled throughout Europe and South America during which Bill taught and conducted research at schools in The Hague, Helsinki, and Rio de Janeiro. In fact, his career at the Hotel School was marked by a number of international responsibilities and initiatives. After former dean Robert Beck appointed him Director of International Programs at the School, Bill established and helped oversee hospitality curricula in Aruba, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela. Some of these programs that Bill helped seed are still flourishing today.

Students whose lives he enriched recall Bill as an arresting figure. Dr. Bonnie Farber Canziani, Director of the Hospitality Program at UNC, Greensboro describes Bill as the single most influential person in her career. While an undergraduate Spanish major, Bonnie took several business elective courses in the Hotel School and remembers that while she was reading hallway flyers about teaching in Mexico and Brazil, a tall man came by and asked if she was interested. After she admitted that she was not a hotelie, Bill “hurremphed” and invited her downstairs for coffee. Next thing Bonnie realized, she was taking three masters courses her senior year and applying for the M.P.S. program. She then taught in Venezuela and Puerto Rico on behalf of the international alliances. Bonnie says,

“Without that chance meeting, I would probably never have had the opportunities I have had, including coming back to Cornell for the doctorate. All thanks to Bill Kaven.”

Daniel Sternfels, whom Bill recruited to be the first director of the program in the Dominican Republic, also remembers Bill fondly. He reports that when fluctuations in the exchange rate seriously affected the D. R. Hotel School’s operating budget, Bill first backed the young Cornell team’s compensation 100%, then negotiated a
reduction in Cornell’s fees. Dan recalls Bill, as do so many other students, as “a true friend and gentleman.” Another student, Italian Roberto Wirth, who has a serious hearing impairment, remembers how Bill went out of his way to provide individual tutoring which helped stimulate his understanding of marketing. Later Bill developed a case study around the Hassler Hotel in Rome, which Roberto manages, and twice invited Roberto to guest lecture in his courses. Roberto, who for thirty years maintained a strong personal relationship with his mentor, says,

“I owe him a lot because his patience in sharing his knowledge allowed me to base my business on his principles and his overall generosity contributed to make me what I am today.”

Bill was heavily engaged in executive education programs around the world, especially in Japan and India, many for the Hotel Sales Management Association (HSMA) but others for national hotel associations, government tourism agencies, and international hotel or restaurant companies. Similarly, his consulting was largely in international marketing involving trade associations but dealing more broadly with tourism development for such clients as the Puerto Rico Tourism Development Corporation and the Indian Institute for Tourism and Development. In the 1970s, he was appointed to the advisory board of the Brazilian Cultural Foundation in New York.

His professional interests were reflected in his scholarship as well. Bill authored one book, Managing the Major Sale, published by the American Management Association, and numerous case studies, book chapters, and articles about international hospitality marketing and the management of distribution channels, many for the Cornell Hotel & Restaurant Administration Quarterly.

Bill served the University in a number of assignments, as a member of the University Senate and the Faculty Council of Representatives, the University Unions Board of Governors, and as chair of the Campus Store Advisory Board for eight years. At the Hotel School, in addition to so ably leading the international initiatives for many years, Bill served on the Scholarship Committee, Graduate
Admissions Committee, and countless search and tenure committees. When Bill retired in June 1993, he was appointed Professor Emeritus.

Bill Kaven is survived by his wife, Frederica; three children—Rob, Mary, and Luke; grandsons Daniel and Trevor; two great-grandchildren; and numerous nieces and nephews. He touched the lives of countless students at Cornell and elsewhere including participants in professional seminars in all corners of the world. His colleagues and friends miss him greatly.

Richard H. Penner, Chairperson; A. Neal Geller, Leo Renaghan
Elizabeth B. Keller
December 28, 1917 - December 20, 1997

Dr. Elizabeth B. Keller, a member of the Cornell University faculty for 23 years, died of leukemia on December 20, 1997 at the age of 79. She was a valued friend and colleague to many of us in the Section of Biochemistry, Molecular, and Cell Biology and to others on this campus. Like some other biochemists of her generation, she had an unending love of her discipline that led her to continue her research and teaching up until a week of her death.

Dr. Keller (born Elizabeth Waterbury Beach) was the youngest of three daughters of Frederick P. Beach and Ruth W. Beach, Congregational missionaries in China. Her childhood in Fujian Province, China, had a major impact upon her character and outlook on life. She attended Oberlin College for two years and received a B.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1940. Her Ph.D. work, carried out under the direction of Dr. Vincent duVigneaud at the Cornell Medical College in New York City, was on the formation and transfer of methyl groups in metabolism and involved some of the early uses of radioisotopes to trace metabolic pathways. From 1949-60 at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, she studied the process by which cells make proteins, a subject that was central to biochemistry and the newly emerging field of molecular biology at that time. Among her major accomplishments of that period were working out methods for concentrating all of the protein factors necessary for performing protein synthesis in a test tube, showing that GTP was required for protein synthesis in addition to ATP, and finding that large particles (now called ribosomes) are necessary for protein synthesis.
Recruited to Cornell by Dr. Robert Holley, Dr. Keller became a member of the faculty in 1965. She contributed to the work that culminated in the determination of the nucleotide sequence of a transfer RNA from yeast, work for which Holley received the Nobel Prize. Dr. Holley shared the prize money with his close colleagues, including Dr. Keller. A feature of transfer RNAs that is mentioned in every biochemistry textbook, its ability to fold into a cloverleaf structure, was the brainchild of Dr. Keller. The focus of some of her later work centered on signals required for initiation of transcription of genes in multicellular organisms, using as an example a muscle-specific gene from the fruit fly. In addition, she chose to study a family of genes and their protein gene products, the Ras family, that are known to be altered in a large percentage of some cancers. She worked on where these proteins are localized within cells, and investigated changes in the properties of cells caused by different members of the Ras family.

In reviewing Dr. Keller’s scientific work, one can find a continuous thread that runs through it, all related to the expression of genes. She was a major participant in three landmark areas of biochemistry, starting with her work reporting the chemical synthesis of methionine labeled with carbon 14 that was the starting point for tracing the flow of methyl groups in metabolism. The Nobel prize awarded to Vincent duVigneaud was based in part upon this work. Having a labeled amino acid in hand, it was natural to extend her studies to how amino acids made their way into proteins, a problem that she tackled in collaboration with Dr. Paul C. Zamecnik at the Huntington Laboratories at Harvard and the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Her papers during that period of the 1950s are classics, essentially laying out the major outlines of protein synthesis. The protein synthesis trail led inevitably to RNA, and her admiration for Robert Holley’s work led her to Cornell in Ithaca and her important contribution to the structure of tRNA. The last-mentioned contribution stemmed in part from her love of and need to visualize molecules with models, usually simple models that she constructed from paper and paper clips, or pieces
of wire. Some of her models were used by colleagues for decades in teaching undergraduate students.

Dr. Keller’s work was funded continuously by the National Institutes of Health from the time of her appointment at Cornell University until her retirement. She trained nine Ph.D. students, two of whom work in industry and the others having faculty positions in various parts of the world. In addition, her laboratory provided training to nine postdoctoral students. Dr. Keller was a mentor to many undergraduate students. At the time of her death, four undergraduate students were working on independent research projects with her, and three of them continued their projects and wrote honors theses. Dr. Keller maintained an active correspondence with many of her students, including undergraduate students who worked with her.

Dr. Keller was instrumental in designing and teaching laboratory exercises that served well a generation of undergraduate and graduate students. She was not comfortable in front of large audiences, but overcame that shyness when asked to present lectures in cell biology, something she did for the last 10 years. Her lectures were characterized by meticulous preparation.

Dr. Keller’s style was to work behind the scenes to insure an environment where all could work effectively. She was the person who made sure that common equipment worked, that the distilled water was of high purity, and that the library had the best collection of books. Inspection of the library in the Biotechnology Building, now the Elizabeth B. Keller Reading Room, offers a glimpse of her personality. The choice of books and journals reflects Dr. Keller’s tendency to focus on the essentials, and the orderly atmosphere mirrors her uncluttered mind.

_Bik Tye, David B. Wilson, Joseph M. Calvo_
On February 3, 1999, the AAP College lost one of its most important members, Burnham Kelly, who gave the college its current shape and form. As Dean from 1960-71, Kelly guided the college into a new era of growth and change. He caused it to have greater recognition and prestige among the recognized leading schools teaching architecture, art and city and regional planning. His impact was felt across the college in the undergraduate and graduate teaching areas where he expanded the college's professional offerings to embrace urban design, historic preservation, and regional science. He re-established the dormant Landscape Architecture Program, and initiated a Masters and Doctoral program in Architectural and Urban History. He also helped build the excellent Ph.D. degree program in Regional Planning. During his term as Dean, the college gave the signal to the world about its new approach by restructuring itself into three departments and several new graduate fields. This was reflected in a change of name from the College of Architecture to the College of Architecture, Art and Planning.

The scope of change did not stop there. Kelly was a visionary builder in other areas as well. He started a New York City program for architects and planners, which gave AAP students an opportunity to study in an environment much different from Ithaca. In New York, they could experience the urban environment first-hand, and see the work of top architects, planners and artists. While there, students could meet with many of the leaders in their fields, an opportunity not readily available in Ithaca. In addition, Burnham embraced community service as an important responsibility of the college, and an integral part of the education of design and planning professionals. Indeed, with his urging and support, the college became the leader in service among the endowed schools at Cornell. The breadth and depth of these changes, in retrospect, is remarkable.
The deans who followed him from the 1970s on built on the foundation he established.

Burnham Kelly was born in 1912 in Evanston, Illinois. He attended Williams College, graduating in 1933. He went on to study law at Harvard, graduating in 1936, and practiced law briefly in Rhode Island before returning to study city planning at MIT. He received the Master of City Planning degree from MIT in 1941, and eventually returned there to join the faculty of its Planning Department after a stint in the service during World War II. During the war years, 1941-45, Kelly worked with the National Defense Research Council and the Office of Scientific Research and Development in Washington, D.C. He also served overseas during this period, primarily in France, on war-related research. In 1946, he was awarded the Army-Navy Certificate of Appreciation for his work for the government.

Kelly taught and did research at MIT from 1945-60. His teaching dealt primarily with land use law and housing. In those years, Burnham's strong interests were focused on research on industrialized housing. While there, he served as the head of MIT's Bemis Foundation that was concerned with the U.S. housing industry. His record of accomplishments at MIT brought him to the attention of the Cornell faculty and administrators as they searched for a new dean for what was then called the Architecture College. He was selected for the deanship in 1960. At Cornell, Kelly pursued his interests in land use law and housing. After leaving the deanship in 1971, he returned to the classroom to offer those subjects in the Department of City and Regional Planning. He continued to teach well after he retired from the faculty, until 1987. CRP students considered Burnham an excellent teacher who taught a rigorous course that was critically important to their preparation as planning professionals.

In his long career, Burnham was widely recognized for his abilities and accomplishments; for these, he garnered many awards. Among the most important to him was the recognition by his alma mater, Williams College, which awarded him the honorary degree of
Doctor of Humane Letters in 1963. In addition, Kelly was appointed by President Kennedy to the National Fine Arts Commission, serving from 1963-67. This committee influenced all federal architecture and art in the nation's capital. Following this, New York's Governor Rockefeller appointed him to the New York State Council on Architecture where he served with distinction from 1968-72. He also served as a trustee for the institute for Architecture and Urban Studies in New York City from 1968-1974, and was a director of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston during his MIT days. Dean Kelly also published many articles and authored or edited two books emanating from his housing research with the Bemis Foundation: Prefabrication of Houses and Design in 1951, and Production of Houses in 1959.

Those who knew Burnham and who served with him at the AAP College when he was Dean remember him as always willing to listen and entertain new ideas. In a sense, he was a futurist, although he would be too modest to allow that term to be applied to him. He was easy to approach, thoughtful and supportive of the faculty's initiatives, but always looking to further ideas brought to him that would put the college at the cutting edge of the professions. His colleagues then and now think of him as a builder of programs at the college, especially those in the City and Regional Planning Department. He gave CRP the guidance, backing and encouragement it needed, at a critical time in its development, to make it the world-class department it is today.

His closest colleagues and friends knew him to be a warm and devoted father. He adored his wife, Jean, who shared many years of life with him until her death a few years previously. Burnham was a man who fully enjoyed life, especially being outdoors in nature. He loved skiing, both downhill and cross-country, enjoyed camping and canoeing, and most other outdoor sports. In his retirement years, he continued to be physically active, expanding his interests to include square dancing, worldwide travel and the study of art. In retrospect, those who knew him well remember a man who led a full and productive life, leaving behind important contributions to his family, his university and to the community.
In later years, when he shared his life experiences, he seemed somewhat surprised that people thought he had done so much in his lifetime. He was truly modest, believing that he was not really deserving of any credit; he claimed that he was just doing his job. He believed that he was exceptionally lucky throughout his life, lucky with his wife and family, with the people who worked with him, and with the places he worked. His colleagues and friends felt fortunate, also, that he lived and worked with them in Ithaca at Cornell.

_Pierre Clavel, John W. Reps, Stuart W. Stein_
William Cary (Bill) Kelly, Professor Emeritus in the Department of Fruit and Vegetable Science at Cornell University, died at his daughter’s home in California after a brief struggle with lung cancer. Bill Kelly was born in Memphis, Tennessee. He received his B.S. degree in 1940 from the University of Tennessee, his M.S. degree in 1941 from Ohio State University, and his Ph.D. degree in Vegetable Crops at Cornell University in 1945.

Bill married Judith Neil, December 27, 1942. They had four children—David, Karen, Steven, and Nancy—and seven grandchildren. Judy Kelly died in 1990 after a very protracted illness.

Bill’s first position after the Ph.D. degree was as Horticulturist at the U.S. Plant Soil and Nutrition Laboratory in Ithaca. In 1948, he was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Vegetable Crops, where he conducted research and extension work in mineral nutrition and vegetable crop physiology. Although gifted in both research and extension, it was teaching and advising students that became Professor Kelly’s real passion. He taught “Vegetable Crop Physiology” and “Research Methods in Vegetable Crops” for 30 years, and “Organic Gardening” for 11 years. In all of these courses, Bill took a personal approach to his students. For example, he typically knew the name, major subject, and interests of each of the 80 or so students enrolled in his two-hour course in organic gardening.

Bill Kelly pioneered new teaching methods. In his class in organic gardening, he did not lecture; students who previously had participated in the course made short presentations, followed by lively class discussions under Bill’s supervision. In teaching vegetable physiology, he relied heavily upon classic research papers to make his points, and in so doing helped his students learn how to
interpret and appreciate research. Students were organized into teams, and the members of each team worked cooperatively to “dig into” the research literature and develop answers to assigned problems. The product of these exercises provided the focus for a discussion period that Bill held weekly with each team. Students were expected to defend their conclusions based upon experimental data from the research articles. “Look at the data, not the abstract,” was the constant reminder. Examinations were not written, but were given orally to the teams as an extension of the weekly discussion periods. In this way, Professor Kelly gave students experience in critical thinking, assimilation of information, and oral defense of one’s position.

Bill Kelly’s teaching assistants were encouraged to experiment, and he often adapted their ideas into the framework of his courses. Because of their association with Bill, graduate students wanted to teach and wanted to learn to be better teachers. In recognition of his innovative teaching, Dr. Kelly received the Distinguished Graduate Teaching M.A. Blake Award from the American Society of Horticultural Science, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Edgerton Teaching Career Award, and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Professor of Merit Award.

Because of the personable traits evident in Bill’s teaching style, he was much sought after as an advisor. Professor Kelly advised both graduate and undergraduate students, and over the years became a leading mentor for the department. He was known and loved for his warmth, independent thought, keen insight, honest criticism, and straightforward suggestions. He had a way of being supportive yet making people think for themselves. During the turbulent Vietnam era, when many professors were viewed with suspicion, Bill found ways to break through the barriers. His friendly counsel and non-judgmental attitude helped scores of undergraduate and graduate students survive those years. No count is available of the total number of undergraduate students for whom Bill served as advisor; but by the time of his retirement, he was advising 25-30 undergraduates per year, most from outside his department. Dr. Kelly’s graduate advising was equally remarkable. He directed
Bill Kelly was also appreciated for his technical abilities and common sense insights. He was a master of experimental design and analysis, and his ability with statistics served not only his own graduate students, but also many other graduate students inside and outside of the department. Faculty members frequently consulted with Bill, too. His memory for detail was remarkable; he never ceased to surprise with his ability to recall names of former students, authors of relevant papers, or obscure published material that might be helpful to the person who was asking him for advice.

Dr. Kelly’s sabbatical leaves took him to the Philippines, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates. With H.C. Thompson, he co-authored the fifth edition of Vegetable Crops, the most influential college text on commercial vegetables. For more than 20 years, this classic publication was by far the leading college text on the subject.

Dr. Kelly was a member of the American Society of Horticultural Science, American Society of Plant Physiologists, American Association for Advancement of Science, Empire State Soil Fertility Association, International Society for Horticultural Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Alpha Zeta. In addition to his teaching awards, he was a Fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science.

Bill Kelly became Professor Emeritus in 1983 but continued his contributions to the department. In his retirement years, he found many ways to keep his mind sharp. He took courses in crafts, especially at the Farmers’ Museum in Cooperstown, and collected antique tools. He enjoyed educational travel experiences, which he often combined with visits to his family. He continued to attend scientific meetings, where he was always a center of attention from former students; and when at home he hardly ever missed a departmental seminar. On Monday nights, Bill carried on his lifelong love of bowling with other members of his department in the
Ag Bowling League. Bill Kelly was one who helped shape the former Department of Vegetable Crops, and he will be remembered with affection by his former students and colleagues from around the world.

Robert D. Sweet, Leonard D. Topoleski, Elmer E. Ewing
Kenneth Adrian Raine Kennedy, professor emeritus of physical anthropology in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology died on April 23, 2014 in Ithaca after fifty years on the Cornell faculty. Professor Kennedy was an internationally known figure in the paleoanthropology and prehistory of South Asia who also made significant contributions to skeletal biology, forensic anthropology and the history of evolution and biological anthropology.

Professor Kennedy was born in Oakland, California in 1930. He entered the University of California at Berkeley in 1949 where he received bachelor’s (1953) and master’s degrees in anthropology (1954). In 1958, after a hiatus to discharge his military service obligation, he returned to Berkeley for a Ph.D. which he received in 1962. During his time at Berkeley which he remembered as “the golden age of paleoanthropology,” he was able to work with many of
the now legendary figures in twentieth century anthropology including Robert Lowie, John Heiser, Sherwood Washburn and others. It was at Berkeley as well that he established a life-long relationship with Theodore D. McCown, mentor, collaborator and friend with whom he co-edited *Climbing Man’s Family Tree: A Collection of Major Writings on Human Phylogeny* (1972).

Professor Kennedy’s Ph.D. dissertation research focused on fossil skeletal remains from Sri Lanka held by the British Museum. This work, undertaken in London, would seem at first glance to have been a somewhat solitary enterprise that might have foreshadowed an armchair career. It was actually the gateway to his energetic orchestration for decades to come of an ever widening set of collegial and mentoring relationships throughout the world and further to *in situ* field experiences in Sri Lanka, India and Pakistan.

As his student Angela Lieverse (Ph.D. 2005) wrote in connection with a special *festschrift* symposium held in his honor at the meetings of the American Anthropological Association in 2008, “the scope of Kennedy’s work has been nothing short of astonishing, ranging geographically from Sri Lanka in the southeast to Pakistan in the northwest and spanning extensive temporal periods from the Miocene (the anthropoid apes of the Siwalik hills) through the middle Holocene (Harappa, the Indus Valley Civilization).” A prolific publication record which included 200 articles and book chapters, 21 books and monographs and scores of books reviews cemented his place on the center stage of his field. He would become publicly remembered as “the father of human paleontology in South Asia” by his colleagues in India who held a special condolence meeting at Deccan College, Pune shortly after he died. Of his many works, he was best known for *God-Apes and Fossil Men: Paleoanthropology of South Asia* (2000) Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press. This work, which surveys the prehistoric cultures of the South Asian region from multiple disciplinary perspectives, won the 2002 W.W. Howells Prize from the Biological Anthropology Section of the American Anthropological Association.
As a medical forensic expert, certified as a Diplomat of the American Board of Forensic Anthropologists, Professor Kennedy contributed significantly to the study and identification of skeletal remains throughout New York State. Perhaps the most famous of his on-campus applications of forensic science was his study of the skeletal remains of an Egyptian mummy that had been donated to Cornell in the 1880s, unwrapped and then exhibited on campus for many years, and eventually defleshed in the 1960s leaving the disarticulated bones (still held in the Anthropology Collections). The inscription on the sarcophagus identified this individual as a court scribe named Penpi, from the Third Intermediate period (c. 828-665 BCE). The exercise identified possible disease issues from the skeletal remains, and suggested a more Mediterranean genetic heritage on the basis of statistical assessment of measurements.

After completing his dissertation at Berkeley, Kenneth spent two years on a National Science Foundation fellowship at Deccan College, Pune with which he maintained a close association over the next fifty years. He was appointed as an assistant professor at Cornell in 1964. With brief interruptions for academic research leaves that took him to other institutions, especially to museum collections and to collaborative fieldwork sites in South Asia, he remained at Cornell for the rest of his professional career. His spring 2005 election to emeritus professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Anthropology, and Asian Studies was celebrated with tributes from students and colleagues who came from far and wide to attend a memorable reception at the Cornell Andrew Dickson White House.

Professor Kennedy’s outstanding experience as a student at Berkeley may well have shaped the unique and generous teaching and mentoring style that he brought to Cornell. His close colleague, Professor Michael Little of Binghamton University has called him a “warm and generous mentor who was committed to teaching, education and maintaining high standards for student’s work, work that he set by his own example.” Over the years, he taught a range of general and specialized courses in biological anthropology at both the graduate and undergraduate levels to thousands of students.
Students who enrolled in his graduate seminars often recall the hospitality extended to them by Kenneth and his wife Margaret. Many evening sessions were held at his house in Ellis Hollow where students would sit around his office fireplace sipping cider or sherry as they discussed the topic of the week. Then the evening would conclude with coffee and sweets – with cake baked specially by Mrs. Kennedy, as students were sent on their way.

Professor Kennedy supervised eleven doctoral dissertations in biological anthropology while at Cornell covering a wide range of topics, time periods and locales. These graduate students who eventually went on to establish careers of their own were given a sense of their place in the intellectual stream. They shared an ethos, imbued by Professor Kennedy, of a certain academic world view. It included a penchant for collaborative and multidisciplinary work, and an appreciation of the history of the field and a respect for the work of those scholars who had preceded them.

A review of Professor Kennedy’s professional life would not be complete without mention of his contributions to forensic anthropology which was often a subject of fascination to a general or popular audience. By examining a skeleton post-mortem, it was said that he could assess the physical stresses and perhaps even the occupation or habits of the person in life (in his case, violin playing). He served as an expert witness and analyst for law enforcement on forensic cases throughout the northeastern United States in the later stages of his career. In 1987, he was awarded the T. Dale Stewart Award by the American Academy of Forensic Scientists. This particular dimension of his work formed the basis of numerous, popular summer courses that he offered at Cornell’s Adult University to audiences of non-specialists between 1982 and 2000.

Professor Kennedy was married for 44 years to his second wife Margaret Carrick Fairlie Kennedy. In addition to her reputation as a baker of cakes, she was an accomplished filmmaker as well as a composer who shared his life-long love of music and his research interests in South Asia. She predeceased him by five months.
Bonnie Graham MacDougall; Jere D. Haas; Frederic W. Gleach
W. Keith Kennedy, Professor emeritus and Provost emeritus, spent most of his professional life as a researcher, teacher, and administrator at Cornell University. He followed a very productive teaching and research career with an exceptional administrative career at Cornell. He died on February 18, 2011 at the age of 92 in Ithaca, NY. He is survived by two adult sons and their families.

Keith Kennedy was born January 4, 1919 in Vancouver, Washington, and was raised on a diversified farm in western Washington. In 1940, after receiving a B.S. degree from the State College of Washington. He received the scholarship trophy for the top freshman in the College of Agriculture and graduated with highest honors. He began graduate work at Cornell in 1940, and obtained an M.S. degree in Agriculture in 1941. He began work toward a Ph.D. degree, but then entered the U.S. Army in 1942 as 2nd Lieutenant in the infantry. He rose from Platoon leader to Company Commander to Battalion Commander during his tenure. He obtained the rank of Major in 1945 and was released from the service in February, 1946, with two commendations and an
efficiency rating of excellent. Returning to Cornell, Keith received his Ph.D. in agronomy in 1947, with minors in animal nutrition and plant breeding. His Doctoral thesis was a study of the effect of different pasture management practices on the yield, botanical composition and chemical composition of pasture herbage. In August, 1947 Keith joined the faculty of Washington State College. He turned down a Cornell job offer that included a salary ($4,500/year) significantly lower than his Washington State salary, but Dr. Richard Bradfield persisted and Keith was hired by Cornell as an Associate Professor of Agronomy in 1948. He was promoted to full professor in 1949.

During his early research years, Keith focused on methods of preservation of hay, silage and grain, and on increasing production of pasture and forage crops through improved management. He was a leader in the development of cooperative forage research by the Departments of Agronomy, Animal Science, and Plant Breeding, and was a life-long advocate of the interdisciplinary, problem-solving approach to research. He worked in New Zealand as a Guggenheim Fellow and Fulbright Research Scholar in the 1950s, and achieved international recognition for his research in forage crop production, preservation, and use.

Keith moved into administration in 1959, and remained in various Cornell administration positions for 35 years. He became the Associate Director of Research for the College of Agriculture and the Associate Director of Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station in 1959. Three months later he was named Director of Research and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. In July 1965 he was appointed Associate Dean of the NYS College of Agriculture and in 1967 he was named vice-provost of the university. In 1972 he began a six-year term as Dean of the newly named College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. In 1978 he was named University Provost, and remained at that position until his retirement in 1984.

Keith Kennedy’s contributions to Cornell University and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences are immeasurable. In retirement
Keith continued to serve the university as acting dean of admissions and financial aid. He was a vice-president of the Atlantic Philanthropic Service Company, Inc., in Ithaca, and was active on behalf of numerous non-profit agencies in the Ithaca area. He received Cornell’s Frank H.T. Rhodes award for Exemplary Alumni Service in 2010. He also received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Cayuga Medical Center at Ithaca, and the Agda Osborne Award from Family and Children’s Service of Ithaca.

Kennedy Hall was dedicated in 1990, a tribute to W. Keith Kennedy, as one of the great builders of Cornell and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Keith stated his philosophy of administration clearly.

An administrative organization can do one of two things. It can make a lot of rules and regulations or it can provide facilities and funds to aid individuals. We try to avoid the rules and provide the help.

These words reflected Keith’s attitude and leadership skills. His administrative talents lead both the university and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences through several decades of unprecedented growth. His vision and dedication helped create the multifaceted intellectual environment that today makes Cornell one of the world’s great teaching and research universities. Keith Kennedy’s unfailing honesty and integrity won him the admiration and respect of all who knew him.

Jerry Cherney, Chairperson; Ralph Obendorf, Gary Fick
George Kent joined Cornell’s Department of Plant Pathology in 1945 as a full Professor. At that time, he was already known as a leading teacher in his field, and was co-author with I.E. Melhus of *Elements of Plant Pathology*, which was arguably the major American textbook then available for that subject. He was specifically recruited to teach the basic courses in plant pathology, because the department intended to maintain the instructional excellence for which it was widely known. Five years later, George became Head of the department, and he served in that role until 1970. For three years in the early 1960s, he served concurrently as Head of Cornell’s Department of Botany. He was also the first Coordinator of Planning and Development in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences from 1970 until his retirement in 1975 as Professor Emeritus. After retirement, he served the College’s dean by working on special projects.

George undertook a number of outside assignments. From late 1952 to early 1954, he was Visiting Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture in Los Baños. He returned to Los Baños several times for short periods of work at the International Rice Research Institute. He also served as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, as well as the Department of the Army at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

Although born in New Hampshire, George grew up in college communities in Kansas and New Mexico. Academic orientation came early to him because of his father’s career in academia and presidency of New Mexico A&M (now New Mexico State University). George studied there for three years, then earned his B.A. degree at Oxford University in England as a Rhodes Scholar in
1933. He obtained his Ph.D. degree at Iowa State College in Ames, Iowa in 1936 and joined the faculty there in 1937, teaching plant pathology and conducting research on diseases of corn and of orchard, nursery, and forage crops until he was called to Cornell.

George was an independent thinker with a strong work ethic and an unwavering sense of fairness. He strongly encouraged faculty interaction, turning bi-weekly faculty meetings into discussions of departmental programs and policies based on shared decision-making. At those meetings, he required a verbal report from each faculty member usually once a year on teaching, extension and research successes and failures, followed by a question and answer session with those in the audience. Graduate students were invited to listen to those parts of the faculty meetings. He wore the leadership mantle comfortably, remaining always in charge but never overbearing. Under his guidance, research emphasis in the department changed from the treatment of plant diseases to the search for causes and prevention, while teaching and extension activities were highly respected and supported fully. Graduate and undergraduate instruction and training in international agriculture were added to the departmental program under Kent, providing new opportunities for both domestic and international students.

Kent’s teaching was memorable for his framework of concepts and linkage of concepts to facts and for his ability to reveal the pedagogy underlying his classroom work. Excellent as the instructor of a class, he also delighted in informal interactions with students, during which his displays of logic and insistence on critical questions created models that students later tried to emulate. Those who knew of his 1939 textbook were surprised that, during his Cornell years, Kent eschewed teaching “by the book.” He and his faculty did, however, produce and duplicate a series of reviews of important plant diseases, which served as instructional references. Many who were taught by George Kent went on to significant teaching careers of their own.

George was a Fellow of the American Phytopathological Society and a member of the Botanical Society of America, the American
George “Shorty” Kent was a devoted family man. In 1938, he married Ruth Olson. They began married life in Ames, Iowa, where their three children were born. When Ruth, the love and joy of his life, became ill in later life, he took care of her. During her residence in nursing facilities, he visited her daily until her death in 1997. George is survived by a daughter, Ann (Allan) Witztum of Beer Sheva, Israel; two sons, Captain George A. (Mary Louise Hoffman) Kent, U.S.N. (Retired) of Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Captain Thomas R. (Carol Anne Ford) Kent, U.S.N. (Retired) of Norfolk, Virginia; one granddaughter, six grandsons, eleven great-grandchildren, and his sister.

We, colleagues who have known him and been influenced by him, treasure our memories of this kind, thoughtful, ever-encouraging leader, a philosopher and a realist who faced the world with wonder and humor, and whose work and personnel choices enhanced the position of Cornell’s Department of Plant Pathology as one of the most respected in the nation.

Richard P. Korf, Chairperson; James W. Lorbeer, Wayne A. Sinclair
Eldon "Bud" Kenworthy, formerly of Ithaca, New York, died on March 14, 1998 at Saint Mary Medical Center in Walla Walla, Washington of injuries sustained after he was accidentally struck by an automobile. Bud had resided in Walla Walla with his wife, Cynthia Witman, since 1992. An internationally recognized expert in Latin American politics, Professor Kenworthy went to Whitman College as the Arnold Distinguished Visiting Professor in 1991, and joined the faculty of the politics department the following year.

From 1996-92, Bud was a member of the faculty of Cornell University, where he taught Latin American politics and served as director of undergraduate studies in the Government Department. In 1970, he received Cornell's Clark Award for Excellence in Teaching. An inspiring and devoted teacher, he is remembered by his colleagues for his insistence that teaching and advising undergraduates be a priority even at a university known for its research and graduate programs.

Bud Kenworthy was born in Pasadena, California. He received his Bachelor's degree from Oberlin College in 1956 and his Doctorate in Political Science in 1970 from Yale University. Author of six books, including America Americas: Myth in the Making of U.S. Policy toward Latin America, he both studied and deeply loved the area and its people. He and Cynthia were involved with a number of Ithacans in reforestation and other environmental projects in Costa Rica.

Bud Kenworthy's close relationship with students became critically important during the period of unrest that troubled many universities in the late 1960s. In 1969, at Cornell University, he addressed a gathering of 4,000 students whose leaders were urging violent tactics. Known to students as a
young and sympathetic professor, Kenworthy cautioned them to be "rational radicals." His influence prevailed.

Bud will be remembered for many reasons. Those who knew him well might still hear his warm rich voice and recall his enthusiasm for the good life of gardens and homesteading and community. Bud was also a lover of wild places, and frequently backpacked in the high country. He died surrounded by friends.

He is survived by his wife, Cynthia Witman; his brother and sister, Dudley Kenworthy and Janet Walls; his daughter, Lauren Kenworthy; and his grandsons Byron Kenworthy Schaeffer and Jesse Schaeffer Kenworthy. His younger daughter, Shannon, died in 1973.

Peter Katzenstein, Isaac Kramnick
Anwar A. Khan

October 16, 1934 - June 28, 1997

Dr. Anwar A. Khan, a world-renowned scientist in the fields of Seed Physiology, Biochemistry, and Molecular Biology, died suddenly on Saturday, June 28, 1997 at Geneva General Hospital. He suffered a heart attack at his home on White Springs Road in Geneva. Funeral services were held on June 30, 1997 at the Islamic Center in Rochester, New York. A Memorial Recognition attended by many of his colleagues, friends and family was held on July 8, 1997 in Jordan Hall at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York. His wife, Tamken, and two children, Karim and Zeba, survive Dr. Khan.

Professor Khan was born in Monghyr, Pakistan. He received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Karachi, Pakistan, in Chemistry, Biology, and Physiology in 1956 and 1957, respectively. He was awarded his Doctorate degree from the Department of Biology at the University of Chicago in 1963. He was a postdoctoral fellow in the Department of Biochemistry at Michigan State University from 1963-65. Dr. Khan was appointed Assistant Professor at Cornell University on the Geneva Campus in 1965. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1971 and to Professor in 1980.

Dr. Khan was one of the most highly respected scientists in his field. His work on dormancy and germination of seeds, on hormone physiology, on stress physiology, and physiological and chemical seed treatments was known throughout the world. He was looked to by his peers for advice from throughout the world. He spent his life learning everything he could about the dormancy period of seeds and also how they germinated. He was concerned about seed quality and being sure that when seeds germinated they would establish themselves as well as possible under varying soil and climatic conditions.
conditions. Professor Khan collaborated on various aspects of seed physiology and seed treatments with many colleagues at Cornell and elsewhere. He was a great collaborator to all, always a delight to work with, always pleasant and very generous with his time and efforts. He will be sorely missed by many of his colleagues in the scientific community as well as by his wonderful family and numerous friends.

A prolific writer, Professor Khan had more than 170 refereed scientific journal articles to his credit. He also was editor of three books in the areas of seed physiology and biology that were published in 1977, 1982, and 1992. Additionally, he was awarded a U.S. Patent in 1994 that covered some of his more critical work on inducing dormancy in non-dormant seeds.

Besides his work at the Geneva Station, Khan spent sabbatical leaves at the International Rice Research Institute, Los Banos, Philippines (1985-86); the Agricultural University, Wageningen, Holland (1978); the University of Liege, Belgium (1971); the University of Ghent, Belgium (1971-72); and the University of Clermont-Ferrand, France (1972).

Because his research had application on a worldwide basis, Dr. Khan was a frequent invited speaker to international symposia, special workshops, research projects reviews, and other involvements and consultancies. Most recently he was an invited speaker at the 1995 Annual Meeting of the Korean Society of Horticultural Science. He presented results of his research at symposia in such countries as Brazil, Honduras, Denmark, Saudi Arabia, China, India, Karachi, Pakistan, Turkey, Poland, Russia, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, as well as at many different meetings in the United States.

Khan received many research grants from throughout the world to help support his research. Major grants included those from the United States Agency for International Development, the American Seed Research Foundation, the Herman Frasch Foundation, the New York Seed Association, the National Science Foundation, the New York Beet Research Association, the New York Snap Bean Research
Association, the New York Sweet Corn Research Association, and many others.

Khan was a member of the American Society of Plant Physiologists, American Society of Horticultural Sciences, American Society of Crop Science, American Society of Agronomy, Weed Science Society of America, International Plant Growth Substance Association, and Sigma Xi.

George Abawi, Gary Harman, Hugh Price
Paul Kintner, Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering, was born in Decatur, Illinois, and he died at age 64 of pancreatic cancer at his home in Ithaca, New York while still very active in his studies of space physics and space weather.

Paul received a B.S. degree in Physics from the University of Rochester in 1968 and a Ph.D. degree in Physics from the University of Minnesota in 1974. He then became a Research Associate (1974-76) in the Space Physics group at the University of Iowa, which was led by James Van Allen, namesake of the Van Allen radiation belts.

In 1976 Paul came to Cornell as a Research Associate in the School of Electrical Engineering (now Electrical and Computer Engineering). He became an Assistant Professor in 1981, an Associate Professor in 1985, and a full Professor in 1991. He was a Fellow of the American Physical Society, and he served as a Jefferson Science Fellow at the U.S. Department of State during the 2009-2010 academic year until his cancer was diagnosed. He founded the Cornell GPS (Global Positioning System) lab in 1998.
At the time of his death, Paul had been a Cornell researcher for 34 years and a Faculty member for 29 years. Along the way, he served the University, College of Engineering, and his School in a wide range of capacities, notably three years as Associate Director of the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering.

He was a devoted family man and an avid runner and outdoorsman. At conferences and on research trips he would often go running with colleagues or graduate students. He made time to be a regular spectator at his children's athletic events. He loved to go camping, hiking, fishing, canoeing, and sailing with his family.

Paul is survived by his wife, Constance Bart Kintner, and their four children: Douglas T.S. Kintner of Oakland, CA; Paul M.S. Kintner, a senior at the University of Rochester; Robert Bart, studying law in Portland, Oregon; Rebecca Bart of Berkeley, California; son-in-law Kater Murch and grandson West Bart Murch, also of Berkeley, California. Also surviving are his father, Dr. Paul M. Kintner, Sr. and mother Vivian Kintner of Hendersonville, North Carolina; brothers Douglas Kintner of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, and Christopher Kintner of Delmar, California, sister Victoria Kintner Griswold of Indianapolis, Indiana, and several aunts, uncles, nieces and nephews, many of whom he was able to visit in his final months. He was predeceased by his first wife, Janet Rae Smith-Kintner.

Paul was a pioneer in studies of Earth’s space environment and of space weather. His discoveries from in-situ rocket measurements about plasma waves in space, wave-particle interactions, nonlinear structures, irregularities, and radio wave propagation in random media revealed how ionospheric heavy ions are injected upward from altitudes of a few hundred kilometers into the magnetosphere well above one thousand kilometers. His GPS work, beginning in the mid-1990s, characterized the sometimes catastrophic effects of scintillations produced in the ionosphere on satellite navigation systems, e.g., the Global Positioning System (GPS).

Paul developed the technique of multiple-sensor electric field and plasma wave measurements on sounding rockets and satellites, and
he used these sensors (together the multiple sensors are sometimes called a plasma wave interferometer) to characterize plasma waves by their wavelengths and wave vectors and to identify new solitary structures in space plasmas and describe their characteristics. This interferometer was particularly useful in investigating transverse ion acceleration in the polar ionosphere. In a decisive sounding rocket experiment (called Sounding of the Cleft Ion Fountain Energization Region, or SCIFER) in 1995 at 1400 kilometers over Svalbard, Norway, Paul showed that the principal source of this acceleration (the source of mass in the magnetosphere) is short-wavelength broadband waves. He is also credited with discovering lower hybrid solitary structures and describing them as rotating modes in magnetic field-aligned density cavities that produce transverse ion acceleration. He extended the approach to higher frequencies and was the first to measure the speed and shape of electron solitary holes -- Bernstein-Greene-Kruskal (BGK) modes. The SCIFER rocket launch created some international media excitement when a Russian military radar detected the rocket heading their way! They had been properly warned about the launch, but the message apparently did not reach all those who needed to know. Fortunately war did not break out!

In 1996 the U.S. Office of Naval Research (ONR) asked Paul to investigate the effects of ionospheric irregularities on GPS signals received on the ground. ONR was concerned that scintillations might compromise GPS receiver performance, particularly at low latitudes, and they came to Paul because of his reputation for building novel instrumentation and conducting incisive experiments. He soon found that no GPS receivers existed that could measure scintillation, so he designed his own, specifically for measurements that both characterized the scintillation and investigated its effects on GPS performance.

In 1994 he single-handedly developed a popular program at Cornell with an upper-class-undergraduate/graduate course dealing with GPS physics and receiver technology. He also conducted a series of experiments in Brazil in cooperation with the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE). These observations showed that
scintillation of GPS signals was often intense enough near the magnetic equator and in the auroral zone to interrupt GPS signal tracking. These studies also determined the properties of scintillation fades.

A recent significant space weather contribution from Paul’s group was the confirmation that solar flare radio bursts of sufficient magnitude could completely black out GPS receivers, saturating them so that they could not receive transmissions from the GPS satellite constellation. GPS reception was continuously disrupted for many minutes across much of the western hemisphere during two solar flare events in the declining phase of the last solar cycle. In total Paul was the author or co-author of about 200 publications in scientific journals, and he supervised 9 Ph.D. theses.

Paul provided leadership for the ionospheric physics community in a variety of venues. During 2001-2002 he chaired NASA’s Geospace Mission Definition Team, which set the priorities for NASA’s investigation of space weather in geospace. He convened the AGU Chapman Conference on Mid-latitude Ionospheric Dynamics and Disturbances in 2007. During his recent Jefferson Fellowship at the State Department, he took responsibility both for space weather issues in the European Union-United States dialog on space situational awareness and for an agenda item of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, namely the long-term sustainability of outer space.

Paul was doing a heroic job of trying to educate the U.S. government, and other governments as well, about space weather and the challenges that are likely to become serious issues during the coming solar maximum. Can pilots really land planes flying “blind” during bad weather using GPS? Can they do this always? A badly timed scintillation event might be catastrophic if not anticipated. What about power line grids and strong magnetic storms that can destroy huge transformers? During the recent long period of low solar activity, these concerns receded from public view, but space weather disruptions are likely to be of much more significance in the not-too-distant future.
A common thread in Paul’s career was to see a need and try to fill it. He took on numerous service jobs at Cornell that offered few rewards. He was a good citizen. For example, he supervised the responses of the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering to ABET accreditation reviews, after first educating himself about ABET and serving on review panels for other schools. When GPS appeared on the scene, he thought that students ought to be able to learn about it, so again he educated himself and then generated a series of courses and a graduate research program. When he had strong opinions about NASA’s research directions, he worked to influence them. When he thought that the U.S. State Department needed input from scientists, he set about providing it via the Jefferson Fellowship. Finally, even as his health was failing rapidly, he put in long hours making sure that funding and supervision for all his graduate students and his engineer were in place. He was a concerned citizen-engineer-scientist-educator on many levels. He died too young. He is sorely missed.

Donald Farley, Chairperson; Michael Kelley, Mark Psiaki, Charles Seyler
Alexander Kira, Professor Emeritus of Architecture, died from cancer, on October 4, 2005, at a nursing facility in Ithaca, New York. Born in Estonia, his parents immigrated to the United States when Alexander was two years old. He was raised in New York City and began a long association with the College of Architecture, Art and Planning, beginning as a student in the Department of Architecture. He graduated with a Bachelor’s degree in Architecture in 1953 and a Master’s degree in City and Regional Planning in 1957.

He was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Architecture in 1957, promoted to Associate Professor in 1962, and promoted to full Professor in 1968. He was Secretary of the Faculty for Architecture in 1975; Associate Dean of the College of Architecture, Art and Planning from 1976-78; Associate Dean for Administration and Student Records from 1978-80, and served the Department as Chair’s Associate for many years in charge of undergraduate admissions, student awards, enrollment, and thesis. He was named Professor Emeritus in July 1996.

As a design critic for almost forty years, Professor Kira taught various levels of design. To freshman students, Alex Kira was an intimidating persona. In the upper year studio, he was one of the first faculty members in the Department of Architecture to focus on interior architecture in his design studios. In a period prior to the utilization of computer-generated images, his students were required to develop large mechanically constructed color interior perspectives identifying all the materials proposed in their designs. At the time, presentations of this type were unique in the department. His juries were conducted to simulate professional presentations and students were required to be appropriately dressed for these reviews.
Professor Kira was attracted to the Miesian discipline of design (Architect Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe). This influence was evident in his teaching and in the two houses he designed for himself in Cayuga Heights. Those of us who had occasion to visit his homes recall that he and his wife, Marian, were always extremely gracious hosts and proud to show off the many special features of these houses. Storage compartments, in every area of the houses, were designed to accommodate specific items such as wine glasses, placemats, or socks. The interiors were always comfortable, clean, properly arranged and camera ready. One could also easily recognize Alex Kira’s car in the Sibley parking lot. Porsche, Thunderbird or Mercedes, his car was always washed and polished.

Professor Kira was best known for his book, The Bathroom, first published in 1966. The book, a graphic study of the ergonomics of bathroom fixtures and how they should be redesigned, appeared in an expanded second edition in 1976. The book, translated into numerous foreign languages, was considered quite groundbreaking and controversial when first published. It stimulated an article about Professor Kira in Time Magazine. He was often invited to lecture abroad on the topic of his book, especially in Japan. Professor Richard Penner, School of Hotel Administration, a former student of Alex Kira, prepared some of the illustrations of the second edition. He recalls how his drawings were scrutinized, with a “reducing glass”—the opposite of a magnifying glass—to make sure the lines would read when the illustrations were reduced in the printed version. Penner considers this experience with Kira as the most formative part of his education at Cornell.

Years later, Professor Penner invited Alex Kira to give a guest lecture on “Luxury.” Kira, always well tailored and imposing, would be able to define this term to his hotel management undergraduates. Essentially, Kira’s definition was that luxury equaled choice. Luxury meant a choice of finishes, a choice of room locations, and a choice of dining options. Penner invited Professor Kira to lunch in the old Statler Main Dining Room. The waitress offered a soup and sandwich special. What is it? Tuna salad on rye or something like that. Kira requested tuna on whole wheat, but she
replied that it didn’t come that way. Alex Kira, raised his eyebrows
in the way all remembered, lowered his chin, and gave his typical
“humph,”—Luxury!

Professor Kira is survived by his wife, Marian M. Kira, Cornell B.S.
degree Human Ecology ‘38, M.S degree Human Ecology ‘60. He
will long be remembered by his colleagues in the Department of
Architecture and his many friends at Cornell. He will be missed by
generations of students, many of who only gained an appreciation of
his teaching philosophy later in their careers as architects.

Mario L. Schack
Robert W. Kirk was born on May 20, 1922. A native of Stamford, Connecticut, he came to Cornell in 1943 intent on becoming a large animal veterinarian. He attended the New York State Veterinary College (now the College of Veterinary Medicine) during World War II when the classes were accelerated to compress the normally four-year DVM curriculum into approximately three years.

Following graduation in 1946, Dr. Kirk worked in a mixed animal practice in Brattleboro, Vermont before moving to New York City where he spent two years at the hospital for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He then returned to Connecticut, where he was again in general practice before joining the Air Force Veterinary Corps as a first lieutenant. During his service, he inspected packing houses, cattle and dairies in Maine and attained the rank of captain.

Upon the retirement of Professor Hadley Stevenson ’20, Dr. Kirk was recruited in 1952 to join surgeon Dr. Ellis Leonard ’34 in ushering in a new age of pet health care at Cornell. It was also the era when vaccines against scourges like canine distemper were being
developed by Dr. James Baker and his colleagues at the new viral disease laboratory.

Dr. Kirk was both professor and practitioner. He insisted on the highest quality of medicine but always with a view to practicality and service. He also strengthened the ties between veterinary research and clinical practice. The quintessential professional, his white coat and bow tie were his sartorial trademark. He was promoted to professor in 1957.

Dr. Kirk was a prolific speaker not only in North America but throughout the world. When he retired in 1985, he was one of the most decorated and widely-known small animal veterinarians in the world. Among his many accomplishments was his famous book, *Current Veterinary Therapy*, which he edited by himself through its first ten editions. This series of books has sold more than a quarter of a million copies and has been translated into many languages. He also co-authored "Small Animal Dermatology", "Handbook of Veterinary Procedures and Emergency Treatment," and "First Aid for Pets."

Dr. Kirk was a superb teacher of both veterinary students and postgraduate trainees (interns and residents) and they populated some of the most important university hospitals and private practices in the country. He also served on numerous Ph.D. and MS committees. His various administrative positions at Cornell included head of the Teaching Hospital, director of Small Animal Medicine and Surgery, and department chair.

Dr. Kirk was a founder, past president, and diplomat of the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (ACVIM), a founding diplomat and past president of the American College of Veterinary Dermatology (ACVD), and an honorary diplomat and past president of the American Board of Veterinary Practitioners. Dr. Kirk served on the AVMA Council on Education from 1972-1983 and was a member of the board of directors of The Seeing Eye Foundation for 21 years. During his time with the foundation, he helped establish two dog facilities and a veterinary hospital.
Among his many career honors, Dr. Kirk was the recipient of the American Animal Hospital Association's Veterinarian of the Year Award (1964), the AVMA Gaines Award (1966) and the Mark L. Morris Sr. Lifetime Achievement Award. He was named New York State Veterinary Medical Society’s Veterinarian of the Year in 1971. He was the 1984 recipient of the AAHA Northeast Service Award and was honored that same year by the American Academy of Veterinary Dermatology for contributions to that field.

The ACVIM established and honored him as the first recipient of the Robert W. Kirk Distinguished Service Award in 1988. In 1991, Dr. Kirk received an ACVD Award for Excellence. The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons conferred the status of honorary associate on him in 1993. The Seeing Eye dedicated the Robert W. Kirk Canine Health Library in 1997 in honor of his work. Kirk was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Gamma Chi Epsilon Phi Zeta, and Alpha Psi.

In retirement, Dr. Kirk was appointed by the governor to a six-year term on the New York State Life Care Communities Council, overseeing and regulating retirement communities in the state.

Dr. Kirk was preceded in death by his wife of 57 years, Helen Margaret Grandish Kirk. Mrs. Kirk handled many publication production tasks amounting to thousands of hours for the eleven editions of Current Veterinary Therapy, and all editions of his numerous other books. They traveled together to meetings all over the United States, as well as Europe, Asia, Africa and South America. Dr. Kirk is survived by three daughters: Kathryn J., Barbara A. and Janet M.

*Donald F. Smith, Chairperson; Ronald R. Riis, Danny W. Scott*
Gordon M. Kirkwood was a Professor of Classics at Cornell for nearly 40 years and a renowned scholar of Greek literature. Born May 7, 1916, in Toronto, he was the son of George L.M. and Gertrude Marlatt Kirkwood. After growing up in Peterborough, Ontario, he entered Trinity College, University of Toronto, where he earned his B.A. degree in Classics in 1938. That fall, he enrolled at Cornell for graduate study, where he met Patricia Frueh, also a graduate student in Classics, who was to become his wife of 66 years. After receiving their M.A. degrees from Cornell in 1939, both went to Johns Hopkins University to complete their education. They were married in 1940 and in 1942 were awarded their Ph.D. degrees in Classics.

Mr. Kirkwood enlisted in the Canadian Navy in 1942, and was posted in Ottawa where he served as an intelligence officer during World War II. In 1945, he moved to Washington, DC, where he worked in intelligence for the British Foreign Office until the end of the war.

He returned to academia in 1945, taking a position as a Latin master at Lower Canada College in Montreal. The next year, he joined the Classics Department at Cornell as an Instructor and remained there for the next 38 years. He became a full Professor in 1959 and in 1973 was named the Frederic J. Whiton Professor of Classics.

Among his scholarly publications was A Study of Sophoclean Drama, which was selected for the 1959 Goodwin Award of Merit given by the American Philological Association to the year’s outstanding contribution to classical scholarship. He was also author of Early Greek Monody (1974) and editor of Poetry and Poetics, Studies in Honor of James Hutton (1975) and Selections
from Pindar (1981). On a lighter note, he wrote a popular Short Guide to Classical Mythology (1960), which remains in print to this day. He also wrote numerous articles and reviews and was co-editor of Cornell Studies in Classical Philology.

Although he was well known for his scholarship, Mr. Kirkwood believed strongly that educating students was a professor’s most important job. Not surprisingly, then, he was a dedicated and popular teacher of Greek and Latin language and literature. In 1978, he won Cornell’s Clark Award for Distinguished Teaching.

From 1963-72, he was Chairman of the Classics Department. During his tenure, he substantially expanded and strengthened the department. He also helped establish the Prescott W. Townsend Fund, which brings scholars to campus to lecture and supports predoctoral fellowships and travel grants for classics graduate students.

Among the awards he received were fellowships from the Ford Foundation, the Guggenheim Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. He was elected President of the American Philological Association for 1981.

After he retired in 1984 as Professor Emeritus, friends and colleagues compiled a volume of essays in his honor entitled “Language and the Tragic Hero.” During his retirement, he remained involved in his field and wrote The Classics at Cornell, a history of the department, published in 1999.

At a memorial gathering on April 14, 2007, many friends and colleagues testified to the importance of Gordon’s influence at key times in their lives and others wrote of his outstanding teaching and scholarship and of the famous hospitality of the Kirkwood family. Jeffrey Rusten, Acting Chair of Classics, said:

“In addition to being a world-renowned scholar of Greek literature and an influential teacher, as department chair Gordon was the first to conceive of
classics as embracing archeology, historical linguistics, and contemporary approaches to literature. Our department today is unthinkable without his vision.”

Cornell alumna Isabel McGinty, now a lawyer, wrote that the elementary Greek class he taught was

“a course that changed the course of my life. I loved the material. It captivated me and sparked my interest in taking more and more Classics courses. But it was Professor Kirkwood himself who made the class such a pleasure to attend, and made the study of the Greek language so exquisite an experience.”

Former colleague Ralph Johnson, now Professor Emeritus in the Department of Classics at the University of Chicago, wrote:

“of my many warm memories of Ithaca and Cornell among the brightest are those of Gordon and Patricia. Their welcoming of newcomers was overwhelming in its kindness and generosity, and throughout the years their company was delightful and unfailingly affectionate. I’ve known many chairmen in my day, some of them good, some a bit less so, but none in my mind matches Gordon for what seems now a unique clustering of chairmanly virtues: fair-minded, firm, compassionate, witty, a paragon of unostentatious civility and a perfect master when it came to fashioning equitable compromises. Rarest of rare birds.”

Andrew Ford, a Cornell undergraduate and now Professor of Classics at Princeton, wrote that

“I vividly see him with the sunlight glinting off his glasses and with that big smile, but I recall few specific dicta. I think this is because so much of what
he said became part of my mental furniture; a lot of what I know and respond to in Greek poetry came to light while Gordon was teaching.”

It would not be an exaggeration to say that many who knew Gordon Kirkwood regarded him with a warm affection akin to love.

Mr. Kirkwood was active as a volunteer in the area of mental health. He was a member of the Tompkins Country Mental Health Services Board and was on the original board of directors of HOMES, Inc. He also served on the board of Challenge Industries.

He is survived by his wife, Patricia; his sons, Michael, of Ithaca, and David and his wife, Annie, of New York; his sister-in-law, Margaret Frueh Rogers, of Fairfax, Virginia; and several nieces and nephews.

_Pietro Pucci, Chair; Kevin Clinton, John Coleman_
When A. Thomas Kirsch died, we all lost a valued scholar, colleague, and friend. An anthropologist, a Southeast Asia specialist, a student of religion, and an experienced academic administrator, he was an ideal colleague and is sorely missed. Born in Syracuse, he was educated at the Christian Brothers Academy, Syracuse, and Syracuse University. After serving in the U.S. Army during the Korean War, he entered Harvard University and obtained his Doctorate in Anthropology, studying Phu Thai religious syncretism in Northeastern Thailand. He remained at Harvard as an Instructor until 1966 when he moved to Princeton University. In 1970, he joined Cornell's Department of Anthropology and Southeast Asia Program. In 1984, he married Yohko Tsuji, a fellow anthropologist. They were a happy couple. Yohko won the admiration and gratitude of all for the encouragement she gave Tom in continuing to lead a full life after his surgery in 1992. During his Cornell career, Tom served as the Department of Anthropology's Chair for nine-and-a-half years and was Acting Chair of the Department of Asian Studies.

Tom Kirsch's graduate training in the 1960s coincided with a very special period in the history of social anthropology in the United States. He studied in the Social Relations Department at Harvard, the forerunner of all interdisciplinary programs that sought to integrate anthropology, social and clinical psychology, and sociology. All of his subsequent teaching and writing bears the strong stamp of Talcott Parsons and the particular understanding of the concept of evolution that Parsonian theory entailed. One of the enduring criticisms of Parsons's work has been that it remained unattached to empirical data, and it was one of Tom's most enduring achievements that he linked the two in such profitable ways. His research focused primarily on religious syncretism and changes in
religion and society in Northeast Thailand. He returned to Harvard to write his dissertation. In the roughly 25 years between the time he took his Ph.D. degree in 1967 and was stricken by cancer, he was able to return to Thailand for four more periods of research.

With James L. Peacock, he co-authored, The Human Direction: An Evolutionary Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology, published in 1970. His subsequent publications deal almost exclusively with religion and their style of argument is both clear and remarkably trenchant. Tom's steady stream of reviews are models of what an academic book reviewer ought to aim to do, but perhaps his most impressive contributions to scholarship on Theravada Buddhism and syncretism were delivered in the form of (uncollected) lectures, panel papers, workshop contributions, and seminar presentations. At the time of his death, when many anthropologists were engaged in renouncing empirical research in favor of disembodied theory, Tom never wavered from his commitment to the project of fostering their interaction.

Kirsch's influence as a Southeast Asian specialist was the result of the disciplinary approach he brought to his studies of mainland Southeast Asia and especially of Thailand. Trained as a cultural anthropologist, he was always concerned with the dynamic relation of culture and society, maintained a special focus on religion and worldview, and possessed a keen sense of the influence of history. An awareness of the role of human agency and motivation informed his work.

Early in his career, he came to see culture as a system of values, concepts, and ideas that shaped and controlled individual action and the structure of society. When, in 1962, he began fieldwork in northeastern Thailand, he discovered a Buddhist country with ample cultural resources to engage his particular interests. Continually exploring the ramifications of the Buddhist concept of merit, over the years Kirsch undertook important studies of, for example, Thai gender roles, Thai economic activities, Buddhist monastic reform, and the persisting relationship of animism and brahmanism with Theravada Buddhism. However, he was more than a fieldworker.
He also wrote on early Thai and Khmer history and mobilized his anthropological expertise to challenge conventional historical wisdom on such topics as the significance of kinship systems or the rise and fall of political systems. In the context of Khmer history, he argued that more attention should be paid to the achievement of social integration through, among other things, polygamy or the varying relationship between the cosmological claims of divine kingship and of the Buddhist monkhood. His Southeast Asian interests were even more extensive, and by many he is best known for his classic study in 1973 of religion and society in upland Southeast Asia, where his focus was on religion and worldview rather than on the political explanations preferred by others. In this study, Kirsch avoided seeing rituals and feasting simply as part of the traditional cultures of "tribal" groups and, instead, saw them as being dynamically connected with the negotiation and contestation of social arrangements and rank. In the field of Thai studies, his influence was considerable. Some might say that it was profound. His judgment was invariably sought.

Kirsch's work in the anthropology of Thai village life also situated his work within the field of Religious Studies. Because of his extensive fieldwork in rural Thailand, he became a leading ethnographer of Thai Buddhist village life. During the years he worked and conducted research in Thailand, the central structures of Thai village life shifted dramatically. His ethnographies, therefore, made not only important theoretical contributions, but also became some of the last anthropological descriptions of Thai village religious life when the forest monk tradition was a vibrant modality of religious expression. The attention to religious institutions and structures in his scholarship was also passed on to his many doctoral students.

At Cornell, he played a central role in the establishment of the academic study of religion as a field of study in the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1989, he was one of several scholars in the college asked to serve on a Religious Studies steering committee charged with creating an academic program for the study of religion at Cornell. With his active participation and often-direct intellectual
leadership, Religious Studies was approved as a major in 1991, and the Religious Studies Program adopted a curriculum with core offerings the same year. He served on the steering committee for the program until his death. During that time, he chaired the curriculum committee, advised many Religious Studies majors, and served on numerous Honors committees.

No memory of Tom would be complete that failed to emphasize his delight in teaching and his success as a teacher. He was one of the most deceptively memorable teachers we have known. No orator, Tom quietly and patiently went through materials, questions, and issues with no attempt to entrance the listener with high-sounding terminology or performative aplomb. Yet, as the students engaged him in discussion, they inevitably found a stronger "push back" than they expected, a mind that insisted on clarity and logic and rejected puffery. Perhaps the detail that most captures this sheer intellectual intensity is what happened to his classes after his throat operation in 1992 left him with an electric monotone voice. For most academics, this would have signaled the end of lecturing and seminar leading. For Tom, it seemed to clear away the remaining underbrush, leaving the pure ideas only.

After his surgery, if anything, his classes were more intensely exciting to students. We all remember walking by his office during this period, hearing the monotone and seeing the students on the edge of their chairs, in the kind of rapt attention we always seek but rarely attain. Those of us who supervised students with him most remember his delight in them. What struck us most was Tom's pure pleasure in students' creativity, accomplishments, and intelligence. No professorial jealousies there, no need to hold the ground as their intellectual superior, just sheer joy. His students responded by outdoing themselves and by struggling to meet a standard that they alone set, thinking somehow they were trying to meet his expectations when he was simply enjoying the process of watching them grow as young colleagues. The symposium in his honor, organized by the Anthropology Department in February 1999, enabled them to express their gratitude clearly.
As a colleague, Tom embodied the virtues of judiciousness and patience; he was always ready to discuss issues with students and colleagues alike and enjoyed nothing more than trading critiques of newly published work and reviewing yet again for the uninformed an anthropological classic that, more often than not, he had just re-read or found a reference to.

There was little he had not read, and he was the most generous of colleagues in his willingness to share his opinions and debate them with anyone who valued academic exchange. He will also be remembered by his colleagues as always being ready to take on responsibilities even when he was already shouldering more than enough. He set a tone for the rest of us that we will have to struggle to maintain.

Jane Marie Law, Robert J. Smith, Oliver W. Wolters, Davydd J. Greenwood
James Stephen Knapp

October 15, 1908 - January 12, 1998

Professor Emeritus James S. Knapp died at his home in Ithaca at age 89. He was a retired faculty member of the Department of Communication in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

A native Ithacan and the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John P. Knapp, he attended Immaculate Conception School, Ithaca High School, and Cornell University. After graduating from Cornell in 1931, he worked as a reporter and news editor of the Adirondack Daily Enterprise in Saranac Lake, New York. He returned to Cornell in 1934 as Assistant Editor in the College of Agriculture’s Office of Publication. A short time later, he was appointed an Instructor in the Extension Service, and later became a full Professor in the Department of Extension Teaching and Information.

His accomplishments included 29 years as head of the Press Division in the college. During World War II (1942-44), he was Assistant and then Acting Director of Public Information for Cornell University.

He was an excellent writer, editor, and teacher. He taught news writing at the undergraduate level for 17 years, and contributed articles to many daily and weekly newspapers and farm publications. For several years, he maintained a close association with the New York Press Association, which, in 1960, presented him with their Community Service Award. He served the National Editorial Association as a judge of both weekly and daily newspapers and presented awards to those he rated as excellent in presentation and interpretation of agricultural and community information.

For 30 years, he issued a “Service Sheet” with items of journalistic interest gleaned from 125 New York State newspapers provided by
publishers, and for many years prepared a publication, *Extension Echoes*, circulated weekly to the extension staff in the College of Agriculture. He and his small staff prepared news and feature articles for 85 daily and 350 weekly newspapers in the State, and for a selected list of national and regional publications. All of this was accomplished with the underlying principle that the basic information was centered in the results of research and academic work by the college with only a small fraction allocated to publicity or promotion. Evidence of the soundness of this approach was that the “products” produced by the press service under Professor Knapp’s leadership won a majority of the awards of excellence in national competition with other land-grant universities.

At a special affair commemorating 25 years of service, his colleagues presented him with a citation that read in part:

> “Your knowledge of the newspaper and magazine fields in New York State, your excellent working relationships with editors, your willingness to try out new ideas and make them work, and your reputation as a newsman and not a publicity man are the major reasons why we have a press service second to none.”

Professor Knapp was a Life Member and Director of the American Agricultural College Editors Association, the New York Society of Newspaper Editors, and the Public Relations Council of the State University of New York. He also was Honorary President of the Tompkins County Horticultural Society. He was a member of the Cornell Club of Ithaca, the Kiwanis, and Elks Clubs.

During his membership in Sigma Delta Chi, a national professional journalism fraternity, Jim helped stage the famous “Delicate Brown” dinner that attracted hundreds of leading citizens. In his youth he was a golfer and horseshoe pitcher, and during most of his lifetime maintained an active interest in Cornell athletics.
He is survived by two nephews, John P. Knapp III, of Fair Haven, New Jersey and Alan Bubier, of Annapolis, Maryland; and a niece, Mrs. George P. Wood, of Mountain Lakes, New Jersey.

Robert J. Ames, William B. Ward, Elmer S. Phillips
Milton R. Konvitz was born in 1908 in Safed, Palestine, then under Ottoman administration. He died at the age of 95 in September 2003, in Oakhurst, New Jersey, after a brief illness. Mary, his wife, and his son Josef, and two grandsons survive him.

During the years of his active tenure at Cornell from 1946 until 1973, Professor Konvitz was one of the true giants of the university community in general and the ILR and Law Schools in particular. He was also instrumental in the establishment and building of the Department of Near Eastern Studies and the Program of Jewish Studies in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Milton Konvitz epitomized an era in which a liberal education stood at the heart of a great university and was central to the life of the mind. No single individual, save Konvitz himself, could possibly capture in words the extraordinary breadth of his learning, wide-ranging commitments, and accomplishments. He was deeply schooled in philosophy, literature, and in the broad field of classical and modern Judaica. In particular, Professor Konvitz held the Hebrew Bible in high esteem as the foundational text of Jewish civilization. He was also drawn to reflect on the ways in which the Hebrew Bible seemed to speak, in his view, to the urgent legal and moral questions of the day. Professor Konvitz was thus a classical 20th century liberal thinker: he was and remained an optimist’s optimist even though his life very nearly overlapped with a century awash in crimes against humanity.

Professor Konvitz joined the ILR Faculty as one of its earliest members in 1945 and began teaching the following year. He offered a course on Labor Law and also proposed a course on Civil Rights, then a subject of rising concern in America and accordingly, a new subject in American universities. At the time of his appointment to
ILR, Konvitz was Assistant General Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and had taught courses on Civil Rights both at the NYU Law School and at the New School for Social Research.

Industrial Relations was in its infancy as an academic field when the ILR School was founded. Most labor-related courses typically were consigned to Economics departments in research universities. As such, the design of a curriculum for a four-year program in the field was necessarily innovative. Among the early and less successful curricular experiments was an ethics class taught in the Philosophy Department with the support of ILR. Konvitz, who had earned his Ph.D. degree at Cornell from that very department and a lifelong student of philosophy, was subsequently called upon to consider designing a course more attuned to the needs of ILR undergraduates.

His solution, which, as he described it, neatly avoided trespassing on any other department’s turf, was a two-semester sequence, “The Development of American Ideals.” In the first semester, Professor Konvitz led students through the intellectual and philosophical foundations of American ideals and institutions through studying pertinent Greek, Roman and European intellectual antecedents, selected essays of Emerson and significant passages from the Hebrew Bible. The focus of his second semester was a study of American legal history relating to the Bill of Rights and the Civil War Amendments with particular focus on Supreme Court opinions and decisions that affected how these documents were applied in contemporary American society.

Milton Konvitz applied all of the breadth of his immense classical, Judaic, and legal learning and his singularly philosophical sensibility to this celebrated course. American Ideals became one of the most popular courses at Cornell during the years it was taught by Professor Konvitz. Through it, Dr. Konvitz was able to touch 8,000 undergraduates from colleges throughout the campus among whose ranks numbered a future Supreme Court Justice, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and future chairs of the Cornell Board of Trustees. Many of these students remember the two semesters they spent with Dr. Konvitz as the crowning intellectual experience of their Cornell
education. At virtually every Cornell Reunion, a generation of students can be heard discussing their experiences in this course and their enduring respect for a beloved, inspiring, and masterful professor.

Preparing for and teaching American Ideals was also to have a profound effect on Professor Konvitz himself.

“Former students,” he wrote, “have been kind enough to give me credit for the American Ideals course, but I give them and the course credit for the books that flowed out of it: Civil Rights in Immigration (1953), Fundamental Liberties of a Free People (1957, with a second edition with a newly written introduction published the year of his death, 2003), A Century of Civil Rights (1961), First Amendment Freedoms (1963) Expanding Liberties (1966), Religious Liberty and Conscience (1968) and The Bill of Rights Reader (1960, in its 5th Ed.). In 1973, also two books on Emerson and a book on American pragmatists.”

Beyond his writings on the Bill of Rights, which have been cited in Supreme Court decisions and which have distinguished him as among the most significant scholars on the subject, Professor Konvitz was a prodigious writer of wide-ranging interests. In all he published nine books, edited eleven, contributed chapters to seventy volumes and wrote well over two hundred articles for or letters to publications as diverse as the New York Times and Commentary. Serving on the editorial board of 15 scholarly journals, Dr. Konvitz was particularly proud of his work as the Founding Editor of the Industrial and Labor Relations Review and as the Co-Founder of Judaism, Midstream, and the Journal of Law and Religion. He was awarded seven honorary degrees from various universities and was the recipient of many distinguished fellowships and awards.

Perhaps Dr. Konvitz’s most substantive, pragmatic contribution as a legal scholar was his efforts of nearly three decades as the Director
of Cornell’s Liberian Codification Project. On behalf of the Republic of Liberia, Konvitz and his research staff compiled that nation’s legal code. The laws documented and codified in the project are still in force in that Republic today, despite its periodic political upheavals. Konvitz also edited the opinions of Liberia’s Supreme Court. For these efforts, he received the Grand Band of the Order of the Star of Africa, Liberia’s highest civil award as well as an honorary degree from the University of Liberia.

Professor Konvitz’s lifelong commitment to study the intellectual history of the ideal of individual rights and the notion of human dignity bespoke of his engagement with the universally human and the particularly Jewish. He thus ranks alongside American Jewish thinkers such as Mordecai Kaplan and Abraham Joshua Heschel. Like them, the progressive outlook informing Konvitz’s thought derives from a vision of social justice articulated by the classical prophets of ancient Israel. Konvitz’s intellectual and personal commitment is exemplified in Judaism and Human Rights (1972), Judaism and the American Idea (1978), and Torah and Constitution: Essays in American Jewish Thought (1998).

Professor Konvitz was a masterful teacher and model educator. For Professor Konvitz, living the life of the mind at Cornell was a special privilege, even a sacred calling that represented a unique opportunity to be seized and relished as much as learning itself. So he endeavored to inspire his students and challenge them regarding the significance of ideas and ideals in life before sending them on quests of their own. That is why Professor Konvitz, twinkle in his eye, savored every letter, phone call, clipping, article or book he received from a former student.

In recent years, to visit Milton and Mary at their home was to witness firsthand a rare and affectionate partnership between two uncommonly fine people who shared so very many years together. Milton would be comfortably ensconced in the inner sanctum of his steibel, as Mary would call his library, reading or typing on what was surely the last, barely functioning electric typewriter in the western hemisphere, till a visitor would appear. Mary would
summon Milton and the two of them, together as always, were the most eager and gracious hosts.


The Cornell and Ithaca community along with members of the Konvitz family came together to pay tribute to Milton R. Konvitz’s life and work in a memorial service held on October 23, 2003.

Richard Strassberg, Ross Brann
John Kramer, age 84, died of pulmonary fibrosis at Oak Hill Manor on July 26, 2012. He and his identical twin brother James were born in Elgin, Illinois on March 13, 1928, the sons of R. H. and Anna B. Kramer. John and James were educated in the Elgin public schools, where they played high school football, participated in the Junior Walton league and the Fox Valley Rabbit Club.

John earned a B.S. degree in biology from Beloit College (1950) where he joined TKE fraternity. He earned an M.S. Degree in entomology from the University of Missouri (1952) and a Ph.D. in entomology from the University of Illinois (1958). John was a veteran of the Korean Conflict. He served as a U.S. Army Medical Entomologist (1952-1954) in Korea, where he obtained the rank of first lieutenant and won the Bronze Star Medal and Korean Service Medal with two battle stars.

John was an Assistant Professor of Entomology at North Carolina State University (1958-59) and an Associate Entomologist at the Illinois Natural History Survey (1959-1965). He joined the Entomology faculty at Cornell in 1965, was advanced to Professor in
1970 and retired in 1990. He served as major advisor for 14 doctoral students in entomology and several of these have gone on to work as university professors or government scientists in the field of insect pathology. One of the things that his students cherish most about Dr. Kramer was his continual encouragement and his keen interest in their families. His students also have many fond memories of accompanying Dr. Kramer on collecting trips to the woods and streams surrounding Cornell. They would go out and examine tree leaves for flies or snow pools for mosquito larvae and adult insects infected with various insect pathogens. From these trips Dr. Kramer found and described a new species, a fascinating fungus, *Erynia* (now *Furia*) *ithacensis*. To the best of our knowledge, this is the only species of fungus named after Ithaca.

Dr. Kramer was internationally recognized for his research on characterizing fungi that cause fatal infections in pestiferous flies and mosquitoes and he demonstrated their potential usefulness in control practices. Dr. Kramer also made significant contributions to studies of insect pathogenic microsporidia, being one of the first to elucidate the complex microsporidian infection process. With colleagues in Brazil he characterized a protozoan new to science associated with the causative agent of Chagas' disease. Over his career as an insect pathologist, Dr. Kramer authored about 100 publications based on his research. Dr. Kramer participated in international conferences in Montreal, London, Paris, Prague and Washington D. C. and was a visiting scientist at the University of Alaska. He served on the Study Section for Tropical Medicine and Pathology at NIH and as a traveling consultant for WHO. His professional memberships included the Society for Invertebrate Pathology and New York Entomological Society. He was listed in "Who's Who in America."

John was a long time hobby fancier and breeder of Abyssinian cavies, English spot and Netherland dwarf rabbits. He authored several articles on the color coat markings found in rabbits. John participated extensively in the show scene both as an exhibitor and judge in NYS grand championship shows, at county fairs in NYS and PA and at 4-H division fairs.
John was preceded in death by his parents and his brothers Robert, Franklin and James. He is survived by a daughter Katherine J. Kramer of Santa Rosa, CA and several nieces and nephews and a very special friend, Carol J. Hardy, and her son and daughter.

Arthur A. Muka, Chairperson; Ann E. Hajek, Donald Rutz
Professor John W. Kronik died on January 22, 2006, in Los Angeles, California. He was a Professor Emeritus of Spanish Literature in the Department of Romance Studies at Cornell and an internationally renowned Hispanist scholar and teacher.

John Kronik was born in Vienna, Austria, on May 18, 1931; his family emigrated to the U.S. in 1939. He completed his undergraduate studies at Queens College, New York, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and received the B.A. degree in Spanish summa cum laude in 1952. He received both his M.A. (1953) and his Ph.D. (1960) degrees in Spanish from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, specializing in 19th and 20th century Spanish Literature. He was the author of a book on Spanish theater, La Farsa (1927-1936) y el teatro español de preeguerra (1971) and co-author of Creación de una realidad ficticia: las novelas de Torquemada (1997). He was also co-editor of Intertextual Pursuits: literary mediations in modern Spanish narrative (1998) and co-editor of Textos y contextos de Galdos: actas del simposio centenario de Fortunata y Jacinta (1994). In his more than 70 articles and book chapters and more than 40 reviews, Kronik ranged across nineteenth and twentieth century Spanish literature and, in recent years, wrote on Latin-American narrative and theater as well. He presented invited lectures in more than 60 colleges and universities, as well as papers at countless conferences and professional meetings.

Kronik received numerous academic honors and awards, including two Fulbright Fellowships (1960-61 and 1987-88), a Rockefeller Research Residency (1975), and an ACLS grant in 1983, and a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1983-84. He was president of the International Association of Galdosistas from 1981-85, and was the editor of Anales Galdosianos from 1985-90. John was a prolific and
meticulous editor and served on the editorial boards of 31 distinguished journals. Perhaps his most notable service as an editor of the journal began in 1986 when he was appointed by the board of the Modern Language Association to be the first editor of its principal journal, *PMLA*, after the position was separated from that of Executive Director; he was also the first Hispanist to hold that editorship and the first to exercise the editor’s duties from his home institution, editing *PMLA* at Cornell from 1986 through 1992. His efforts to transform *PMLA* led to a massive increase in submissions and turned the journal into an important forum for the discussion of current issues in field. He was honored with a Distinguished Retiring Editor Award from the Council of Editors of Learned Journals in 1992.

Kronik joined the faculty at Cornell in 1966. Prior to coming to Cornell, he was an Assistant Professor of Romance Languages at Hamilton College (1958-63), and an Assistant Professor of Spanish at the University of Illinois (1963-66). During his career, he was also a visiting professor at Colby College; Columbia University; Syracuse University; Bryn Mawr College Centro de Estudios Hispanicos (Madrid); Purdue University, Middlebury College, Brigham Young University, University of Colorado, University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Irvine; the University of California, Los Angeles; and the University of California, Riverside. At Cornell, where the posts he held included Director of Undergraduate Studies in Spanish and Director of Graduate Studies in Romance Studies, Kronik was a fabled teacher whom his students repeatedly identified as the most accomplished pedagogue they had ever encountered. During his career, he directed some 30 Ph.D. dissertations and on three occasions was appointed to teach Summer Seminars for College Teachers sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

After his retirement from the editorship of *PMLA*, John Kronik became the pre-eminent elder statesman in two distinct, yet interlocking spheres, Hispanism in the United States and the affairs of the Modern Language Association. In each of these arenas, he was a quiet, yet profoundly influential presence, recognized by all as
the consummate professional. His colleagues and students appreciated not only his wisdom and learning, but also his remarkable discretion and personal generosity. In 1995, his scholarly career was celebrated in a *festschrift* published by the Bucknell Review: *Self-Conscious Art: A Tribute to John W. Kronik*. Cornell students and faculty will continue to honor his memory, thanks to the annual John W. Kronik Lecture, endowed by Robin Koenig, one of his former undergraduate students, and her husband Scott Koenig.

*Debra Castillo, Philip Lewis*
James A. Krumhansl

August 2, 1919 - May 6, 2004

James A. Krumhansl, associated with the Department of Physics at Cornell for fifty years (graduate studies in 1940 to retirement in 1990), was a peripatetic theoretical physicist whose efforts benefited science, Cornell, and the physics community at large.

Krumhansl’s scientific research focused on theoretical condensed matter physics and materials science, but his research interests also spanned communication and information systems, applied mathematics, nonlinear science and molecular biological physics. During World War II, he worked on pulse communication systems and secrecy systems for the U.S. Navy, and at the Stromberg-Carlson Corporation on microwave systems. He received U.S. patents on pulse coding communications circuits.

He was particularly known for his Cornell work on phonons (quantized sound waves), solitons (particle-like wave excitations) and defects in materials. He was a Guggenheim fellow, a National Science Foundation senior postdoctoral fellow at the University of Oxford, a Fulbright fellow to Yugoslavia, a Royal Society visiting fellow at the University of Cambridge and a visiting fellow at Oxford University. His scientific influence went beyond the direct contributions of his papers and those of his students: he traveled extensively and proselytized on behalf of ideas and methods he identified as of central importance. Much of the excitement about solitons and martensitic transformations in the physics community grew out of his enthusiastic talks around the country.

Along with Robert L. Sproull, Krumhansl played a major role in launching the Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics at Cornell in 1959. During his tenure as the Director of that Laboratory from 1960-64, he was instrumental in bringing to Cornell many of the young theorists and experimentalists who led the department to a
central national role in the physics of condensed matter. Cornell Ph.D. students now populate many of the key laboratories and departments around the country, in no small part because of Krumhansl’s vision.

Krumhansl played significant roles in various national enterprises. He co-founded the Materials Research Council at the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency at the U.S. Department of Defense. From 1977-79, he was Assistant Director for Mathematics, Physical Sciences and Engineering at the National Science Foundation, where he led program development in microscience and computer systems. He was a consultant to the director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory. He served on the board of the American Institute of Physics and served terms as Editor-in-Chief of Physical Review Letters and the Journal of Applied Physics. He served as President of the American Physical Society in 1989.

Through all of these activities, Krumhansl's congenital optimism, enthusiasm and joie de vivre energized his students, research collaborators, colleagues and friends.

Jim's life was characterized by diversity of interest, exploration, and enthusiasm (some might say impulsive recklessness). We have heard tales of Jim riding down the Beebe Lake toboggan run on ice skates and down Buffalo Street Hill without brakes, playing the violin in string quartets, choosing the steepest ski slope to accelerate his learning curve (at the expense of a ripped Achilles tendon), aspiring (early on) to play professional baseball, practicing for six hours on the recorder in the back seat of a car on the drive from Ithaca to Ontario, and sailing the shores of Maine with little attention to the danger markings on the charts. For Jim, life was an adventure game, which needed to be played to the full.

Following his retirement from Cornell in 1990, Krumhansl moved to Amherst, Massachusetts and, ultimately, to a Kendal community in Hanover, New Hampshire. His daughter, Carol Krumhansl, is a Professor of Psychology at Cornell, specializing in cognitive
psychology. Two sons, James and Peter, a grandson, Robert, and a granddaughter, Kira, also survive him.

Doug Fitchen, Don Holcomb, Bob Silsbee, Jim Sethna
Norman Kretzmann, Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus at Cornell University, died on August 1, 1998, in Ithaca, New York. Although he had been under treatment since August 1991 for an incurable cancer, he remained philosophically active until a few weeks before his death.

Norman was born in Chicago on November 4, 1928, the son of Adalbert Raphael Kretzmann, a Lutheran pastor, and Josephine Heidelberg Kretzmann. He received his secondary education at Concordia in Bronxville, New York, his B.A. degree from Valparaiso University in 1949, and his Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1953. Before joining the Cornell faculty as an Associate Professor in 1966, he taught at Bryn Mawr College (1953-54), Ohio State University (1954-61), and the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana (1961-66). He was promoted to Professor at Cornell in 1968, and was appointed Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy in 1977. He retired from Cornell in 1995.

Norman's years at Cornell were full of service to the university, and to his college and department. He was Chair of the Sage School of Philosophy from 1970-75, Director of the Religious Studies Program from 1981-90, Acting Director of the Society for the Humanities in 1982, and Acting Director of the Field of Medieval Studies in 1987. His record of exemplary service to Cornell was matched by a record of exemplary service to the philosophical profession. The two were combined in his service to The Philosophical Review, of which he was Co-editor (1967-68), Managing Editor (1968-69, 1970-75), and Editor-in-chief (1985-87). He was Editor of the New Synthese Historical Library (1989-92).

He served the American Philosophical Association as a member of its Eastern Division Executive Committee (1981-84), as a member
of the Committee on Lectures, Publications and Research (1986-89), and as an advisor to the Eastern Division Program Committee (1985-88). In addition, he served on the Executive Committees of the Society for Medieval and Renaissance Philosophy and the Society for Christian Philosophers.

Norman's curriculum vita lists fourteen books, a pamphlet, sixty-nine articles, and twenty-one reviews. He wrote on a variety of topics. Several of his early papers were on ethics, including a provocative defense of Mill in "Desire as Proof of Desirability." His early articles include a long and influential "History of Semantics" for the Edwards (ed.) Encyclopedia of Philosophy, and influential papers on Locke's semantic theory and Plato on the correctness of names.

However, increasingly the focus of his work was on Medieval Philosophy and the Philosophy of Religion. Norman's work on Medieval Philosophy falls into two phases. The outlook of his first phase, up to the early 1980s, informs his editing of the landmark, Cambridge History of Later Medieval Philosophy. Norman wanted to show that Medieval philosophers were engaged in such central philosophical pursuits as logic, philosophy of language, and philosophy of science.

In emphasizing these features of Medieval Philosophy, Norman was trying to introduce the richness and variety of Medieval Philosophy into the mainstream of twentieth-century philosophical discussion. He thought it important to show that Medieval Philosophy was not confined to major figures like Aquinas, and that it was not confined to rational theology, metaphysics, and ethics. Thus, the Cambridge History deliberately emphasizes the philosophical significance of philosophers previously ignored, and gives special weight to the Medieval contribution to logic, philosophy of language, and the foundations of natural philosophy. This approach to Medieval Philosophy also resulted in a series of papers on semantics and natural philosophy, on the "Oxford Calculators", and in an edition and translation, published by Norman and Barbara Ensign Kretzmann, of the Sophismata of Richard Kilvington.
In the early 1980s, the focus of Norman's work in Medieval Philosophy began to shift. He began to concentrate on Aquinas, especially his philosophical theology, metaphysics and ethics. Having done what he could to show that Medieval philosophers were genuine philosophers who ought to interest their twentieth-century successors, he approached a central figure and his central concerns as one would approach a philosopher whose views deserve to be taken seriously and evaluated both critically and sympathetically. Norman's work displays a striking growth of sympathy with Aquinas and with his philosophical aspirations, but no diminution of the critical and argumentative spirit of all Norman's engagement with Medieval Philosophy. Aquinas' natural theology was the subject of his Wilde Lectures at Oxford University in 1994, which started him on a series of three books, each dealing with one of the three volumes of Aquinas' Contra Gentiles. The first of these, The Metaphysics of Theism, was published in 1997, and the second, The Metaphysics of Creation, is forthcoming. He was in the middle of writing the third, Metaphysics of Providence, at the time of his death.

One way in which Norman sought to overcome the neglect of Medieval Philosophy was through his own teaching. He was an enormously dedicated and effective teacher, and the leading scholars in Medieval Philosophy include several of his students. The excellence of his teaching was recognized in 1992 when he was the first recipient of the Northeast Association of Graduate Schools Award for Outstanding Graduate Teaching.

Norman's concern to disseminate knowledge and appreciation of Medieval Philosophy manifested itself in other ways. He was translator or joint translator of four volumes, and Principal Editor of the Yale Library of Medieval Philosophy. He was a founder and Chair of the Editorial Board of the journal, Medieval Philosophy and Theology. He was Advisor Editor of Faith and Philosophy 9 (1992) No. 4: Medieval Philosophical Theology and its Contemporary Extensions; and Advisor Editor of Revue Internationale de Philosophie 52 (1998) No. 2: Saint Thomas Aquinas. Most recently, he was Subject Editor for Medieval and Patristic Philosophy for the
Norman also made important contributions to the philosophy of religion. In an early article, "Omniscience and Immutability" (1966), he questioned the coherence of perfect-being theism. However, in later articles, most notably "Eternity" (1981) and "Absolute Simplicity" (1985) (both co-authored with Eleanore Stump), he developed and defended it.

Norman's excellence as a teacher and scholar was recognized in many ways. He was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1969, which he declined in order to take an NEH fellowship and a visiting Fellowship at Balliol College, Oxford. He was twice awarded NEH Research Fellowships (1969-70, and 1977-78). He held a faculty fellowship at the Cornell Society for the Humanities (1974). In addition, he held a Senior Fellowship at the National Humanities Center (1992-93).

Norman's intellect and learning, and his extraordinary wit and personal warmth, won him the respect and deep affection of colleagues and students alike. He counted himself, even after he knew he had a fatal illness, as a very lucky man. This was partly because he was able to make his living doing what he loved - for he did love the teaching and philosophical scholarship into which he poured his energy. He enjoyed playing and listening to music, reading novels and history, canoeing, and many other activities. In addition, he derived enormous pleasure and comfort from his family. He is survived by his wife of forty-one years, Barbara Ensign Kretzmann; his daughters, Anita Kretzmann, Maria Sañudo, and Julia Kretzmann; and his two grandchildren.

Carl Ginet, Scott MacDonald, Sydney Shoemaker
Professor Johann Peter Krusius died of cancer at age 58 on January 30, 2003 in Ithaca, New York. Peter graduated with honors in 1964 from the School of Reserve Officers, Finnish Defense Forces and entered the Helsinki University of Technology in Finland. He received the Diploma Engineer degree in Electrical Engineering in 1969 with distinction, the Licentiate of Technology degree in 1972, and the Ph.D. degree in 1975 (both in Electron Physics). Following receipt of his doctorate, he did research on semiconductor physics for two years at the University of Dortmund (West Germany) Institute of Physics, and from 1977-79 as a Docent of Technology at the Helsinki University of Technology Electron Physics Laboratory. Peter came to Cornell as a Fulbright Fellow in the School of Electrical Engineering and the National Submicron Facility in 1979, remained as a Research Associate, was appointed an Associate Professor in 1981, and was promoted to full Professor in 1987.

Upon his appointment to professorial rank, Peter began a remarkable career of productive research and publication, excellent instruction, and outstanding technical leadership in his fields of semiconductor electronics and microelectronics. In 1986, he was appointed Associate Director of the Joint Services Electronics Program (JSEP) at Cornell, a multi-university basic-research program supported by the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force. Also in that year, Peter served as Associate Director of a related activity, the Industrial Affiliates Program of the National Submicron Facility. During the early years of JSEP, principal attention had been given to high-speed microwave devices, but recent emphasis had shifted to optoelectronics. Following a sabbatical year at the IBM T.J. Watson Research Center in 1988-89, Peter became Director of JSEP and together with three EE faculty members started a new three-year research program on the fundamentals of speed limits of
optoelectronic devices. By that time, his research interests had begun to focus on ultra-high-density nanoelectronics, femtosecond carrier processes in semiconductor heterostructures, and integration and packaging of high-speed computers from individual circuits on a chip to full systems. In September 1990, Peter cooperated with Professor Che-Yu Li, of the Department of Materials Science and Engineering, to establish the Industry-Cornell University Alliance for Electronic Packaging. On a sabbatical leave during the spring 1995 term, Peter was a Visiting Professor at the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) in Stockholm, Sweden, where he offered a special course and conducted collaborative research at KTH with circuit and system designers on system integration and system packaging for digital computing and telecommunication applications. In 1997, he became Director of the Cornell University Electronic Packaging Program, following Professor Li’s tenure in that office, and established the Cornell Advanced Facility for Electronic Packaging.

Peter described electronic packaging research as being concerned with attempts to bridge the gap between the largest component and the smallest component in an electronic system. Since a typical circuit with an electronic chip is a highly complex array with hundreds, perhaps thousands, of interconnections from the outside world to the tiny elements within the chip, an effective electronic package requires design of novel connection procedures, development of new materials, and avoidance of electrical interactions between closely positioned elements. Peter predicted that future conduct of electron packaging research in the new state-of-the-art clean-room facilities planned for Duffield Hall would allow his research group to reach system-level device counts comparable to the number of neurons in the human brain.

From 1998–99, Peter served as Director of the Semiconductor Research Corporation (SRC) Interdisciplinary Program on Microscience and Technology at Cornell, and continued as Director of the Electronic Packaging Facility in a three-year program to construct a unique tool that could fabricate over 5000 connections to integrated circuit chips. In this period, Peter joined with Professor
Joseph M. Ballantyne in an effort to establish, as part of a consortium of seven universities, an ambitious national semiconductor research effort known as the Focus Center Research Program, with an ultimate goal to develop a new generation of more powerful computer chips by devising new methods to interconnect microchip components. While this program was won by another consortium, it forged useful interactions with other universities in future joint efforts.

Attention to electronic packaging concepts over the years led Peter and his colleagues to invent an important new flat-screen television and video technology. He established a research group that designed and developed techniques for joining color flat-panel television and video screens to make large active matrix liquid crystal displays made up of three panels tiled together into a single, seamless piece of glass. In 1996, he helped found Rainbow Display Inc. (RDI), a Cornell startup company created to build the displays. In 1999, RDI signed a joint development agreement with Philips Flat Display Systems, a unit of Royal Philips Electronics of the Netherlands, one of the world’s largest consumer electronics companies. Last year, the display technology won the Society for Information Display magazine’s Display of the Year Gold Award, their highest honor.

The major portion of Peter’s 23-year academic career at Cornell was devoted to teaching juniors, seniors, and graduate students in semiconductor electronics, microfabrication, and physical design of computer packaging. He supervised the thesis research of over 30 Ph.D. students in these areas and guided more than 100 Master of Engineering students through design projects related to his active research program. Initially, he taught courses EE 435-36, Semiconductor Electronics I and II, and later developed a new version of the junior-level course, EE 315, Electronic Circuit Design, that was offered for the first time in the 1995 Fall term. That course was notable for its imaginative projects that required the students to design, build, and test control circuitry in a three-week period. Peter made major contributions to the curriculum with the popular course EE/ECE 536, Microfabrication, taken by hundreds of students through the years, and EE/ECE 537, Physical Design of
High-Speed Computers. Recently he developed a 300-level version of the latter course (ECE 336) that is being offered for the first time this year, but was disappointed that his health prevented him from participating in the new course.

Peter brought to the classroom the same dedication, attention to detail, and thorough preparation that he applied to his research activities. He was greatly admired by his students who appreciated his highly organized course web page, clearly delivered lectures, and sometimes-unique approach to examinations. He was generous with his office hours and his consultation time with students and always made certain that all questions were answered, even if he remained overtime. He was a particularly conscientious class advisor, and always attended meetings of the ECE Faculty Committee to ensure his proper attention to academic actions that might relate to his advisees. Peter served on the ECE Curriculum and Standards Committee, and was a member of a committee to study the Master of Engineering Program in the College.

Peter was a prolific contributor to the literature in his field. He authored or coauthored over 250 publications in technical journals and over 150 conference presentations, wrote over 25 invention disclosures or patent applications, won a number of outstanding paper awards, and served as editor-in-chief of the IEEE Transactions on Components, Packaging, and Manufacturing Technology--Advanced Packaging. He was the author of a chapter entitled, “Fundamental Limits for Electronic Packaging,” in the textbook, Fundamentals of Electronic Packaging, by Donald P. Seraphin, Ronald Laskey, and Che-Yu Li, published by McGraw-Hill in 1987. Peter was a senior member of the IEEE and a member of the American Physical Society, the Materials Research Society, the Electrochemical Society, and the American Association of Science. Despite his busy schedule of teaching, research and business affairs, Peter was an avid skier and windsurfer and enjoyed Bach and other classical music, science fiction, gadgets, home repairs, and automobile maintenance.
Peter Krusius’s cheerful presence, keen research initiative, and technical expertise will be greatly missed. He will be long remembered as a devoted teacher and advisor, a dedicated scholar, a respected colleague, and a good friend.

Peter and Eeva Kuokkanen were married in 1969 in Helsinki, Finland. Following ten years in Helsinki, which included two years in Dortmund, Germany, they moved to Ithaca, New York where they spent the last 23 years of their 33 years of life together. Peter is survived by his wife, Eeva, of Ithaca, New York; his sons, Paul, of Boston, Massachusetts; Otto, of Boston, Massachusetts (both Cornell graduates); and Leo, a Cornell undergraduate student, of Ithaca, New York; and his extended family in Finland and Germany.

Joseph M. Ballantyne, Dieter Ast, Clifford R. Pollock
Dr. Robert C. Lamb, Emeritus Professor in Cornell University’s Department of Horticultural Sciences at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York, died at his home following a serious illness due to a breathing disorder.

Dr. Lamb was born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. He was awarded a B.S. degree from the University of Saskatchewan in 1941. After serving in Europe as a Captain in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps from 1941-45, he received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota in 1947 and 1954, respectively. He became a naturalized citizen of the U.S.A. in June 1952.

Bob joined the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1948. A description of his duties at the onset of his career reads: "Leader of projects to produce improved varieties of peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries, and pears for New York State conditions. He also directs the work of breeding new varieties of apples and pears resistant to fire blight, scab, and other destructive diseases. He will be expected to continue and expand this work in the future"— which he did with international award winning success.

In 1988, Bob received the Wilder Medal from the American Pomological Society for his fruit breeding research and in recognition of his two-term presidency of this professional society (1981 and 1982). The award recognized his work in variety development and highlighted the development of the scab resistant apple cultivars 'Liberty' and 'Freedom'; his introduction of two hardy peaches, 'Brighton' and 'Eden'; the nectarine varieties 'New Yorker'
and 'Morton'; the high quality pears 'Aurora' and 'Highland'; and the apricot varieties 'Farmingdale' and 'Alfred'.

Bob joined plant collection expeditions to Nepal and Romania seeking peach, apricot, and plum cultivars for use in breeding. He lectured at international fruit breeding conferences in Eastern Europe and was principal advisor to fruit breeding graduate students who are now leading their country’s apple breeding. The 'Liberty' apple that Dr. Lamb collaboratively developed with his Station pathologist colleagues has steadily progressed to a place of commercial merit, especially for orchardists seeking new options for reduced pesticide production.

Bob retired from Cornell University in 1988 but continued to devote considerable time to the Geneva Experiment Station activities. He kept office hours where he assisted with fruit breeding research such as fresh and processed fruit quality evaluations. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, a Geneva Experiment Station based fruit nursery for variety testing of new and noteworthy fruit introductions from the Geneva programs. He assisted in creating trials throughout New York orchards to evaluate the potential of advanced selections and new varieties to meet the commercial needs of New York growers.

Bob was a member of the Sigma Xi Scientific Society, the American Society for Horticultural Science, the Canadian Horticultural Society, and the American Pomological Society. In addition to his work at the Geneva Station, Dr. Lamb was active in community affairs. He was a member of the Seneca Lake Yacht Club, the Geneva Historical Society, and diligently served on the Troop Committee of Boy Scout Troop #4, sponsored by the Presbyterian Church in Geneva, where he was a Ruling Elder and headed many church committees.

Bob is survived by his wife, Barbara; three children: David S. Lamb, of Spokane, Washington, Elizabeth M. Lamb, of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and William A. Lamb, of Newark, New York; two
grandsons, Christopher Robert, of Spokane, and Robert John, of Newark; and his brother, Thomas W. Lamb, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Dr. Lamb's legacy of breeding disease resistant varieties of apples, cold hardy apricots and peaches, and delicious pears has benefited the New York fruit industry and consumers. This year a national review of Cornell’s plant breeding program acknowledged Dr. Lamb’s research and the contributions he has made to breeding pears that are resistant to the pear psylla, a pest of pear orchards in New York and world-wide. He left a wealth of germplasm in his breeding collections, many of which have the potential to be released as improved cultivars. He pursued challenging long term research such as examining resistance in apple to powdery mildew and fire blight. This work required close cooperation with plant pathologists and the patience and persistence to use wild species in strategies that required several generations of breeding and rigorous selection for multigenic traits.

Bob Lamb's legacy extends far beyond his professional career. He was dedicated to his research, and had an enthusiasm that was contagious to students, visiting scientists and to his colleagues. His kindness was one attribute that benefited all that interacted with him. Students and faculty were made to feel like family within a short time of visiting the Lamb household, and Bob and Barbara were considered "local" grandparents by several children of the Geneva Experiment Station faculty. His positive attitude and good humor never wavered, even in illness. Bob's hearty laugh, warm smile, and the twinkle in his eye will long be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to know him.

Robert Andersen, Michael Dickson, Susan Brown
Professor Emeritus William Wilson Lambert was born in Amherst, Nova Scotia on May 10, 1919. He grew up in Taunton, Massachusetts, earned a Bachelor’s degree from Brown University, an M.S. degree from the University of Nebraska in 1943, and, in 1950, his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University. Between the M.S. and the Ph.D. degrees, he pursued human engineering problems as a civilian research specialist of the United States Navy. His doctoral studies ‘home’ at Harvard was the Department of Social Relations, which surely contributed to his extraordinary breadth of interests and accomplishments.

In 1951, Dr. William W. Lambert accepted a professorial appointment in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University, and remained there, albeit with many leaves, for the next 54 years. He simultaneously held appointments in the departments of Anthropology, Psychology, and Sociology and was often involved in both interdepartmental activities and cross-cultural studies. One interdepartmental outcome was an undergraduate major in Social Relations, which for about 20 years allowed students to combine input from the three departments, and to produce a unified undergraduate thesis. He also found time for administrative activities, serving at different times as Acting Chair of Sociology and Anthropology, and of Psychology, and, for almost six years as the Dean of the Graduate School.

Professor Lambert’s teaching spanned many of the major areas of his three departments. There were seminars in anthropology, aggression, cross-cultural topics, and stress. Other courses included biological bases of social behavior, culture and personality, both developmental and educational psychology, individual differences, learning, perception, personality, social psychology, and statistics.
Graduate student mentoring was important to Professor Lambert. He served as the Special Committee chair for sixteen graduate students who earned the Ph.D., and as a minor committee member for another seventeen. His doctoral students went on to distinguished careers, generally at academic institutions. In order to provide support for graduate students during their training, and to help fund research facilities, Professor Lambert actively sought and participated in training grants from both NIH and NSF. The William W. Lambert Laboratory of Social Psychology, located in Uris Hall that houses two of his departments, Psychology and Sociology, was named in his honor.

His publications began in the early 1950s as the outcomes of laboratory experiments (e.g., “Reinforcement and extinction as factors in size estimation” in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology*), but by the late 1950s and thereafter, had acquired cross-cultural and social foci, with an interest in emotional aspects of human behavior frequently evident. As an example, in 1958, “A restatement and test of Schlosberg’s theory of emotion with two kinds of subjects from Greece” appeared in the *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*. Many textbooks, book chapters, journal articles, and edited volumes followed over the next 35 years. Especially well known are the 1973 textbook, *Social Psychology*, jointly authored with his brother, Wallace E. Lambert; guides to the Human Relations Area Files that appeared in 1978; the 1979 *Handbook of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, co-edited with former student Harry Triandis; a series of cross-cultural chapters with former student Allen L. Tan, beginning in 1979, on aggression in children; the six-cultures-project derived 1964 *Mothers of Six Cultures*, authored jointly with Leigh Minturn; and the 1968 *Handbook of Personality Theory and Research*, co-edited with Edgar F. Borgatta. There was an ongoing series of stress-related studies on children, based in Sweden, for which a multiple-authored one, appearing in *Child Development* in 1994, may have been Professor Lambert’s last publication.
During leaves from Cornell, Professor Lambert had appointments at many institutions, including that of a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto, California; a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Oslo, Norway; a NIMH Fellow at the University of Stockholm, Sweden; a Rockefeller Professor at the University of the Philippines; and a Guggenheim Fellow and a Fulbright Lecturer at the London School of Economics and the University of Padua, Italy.

He served the international scientific community as President of the Society for Cross-Cultural Research, and as an editorial board member or editor of the journals Behavioral Medicine, Sociological Forum, Sociometry, The Journal of Human Stress, and the International Journal of Intercultural Relations. At a national level, he served on NSF and NIGMS review panels.

Beyond all these formal activities and appointments, William W. Lambert had many close friendships at Cornell and elsewhere, a warm family life, and an enjoyment of the arts, and of tennis. Professor Emeritus William W. Lambert died on February 26, 2005 in Arlington, Virginia.

*Donald P. Hayes, Robin M. Williams, Jr., Bruce P. Halpern*
Michael Charles Latham died in Boston Massachusetts on April 1, 2011. He was born in Kilosa, Tanganyika where his father was a physician in the British Colonial Service. He grew up in Tanzania and later studied medicine at Trinity College, Dublin, where he earned a degree in 1952. He worked in hospitals in the United Kingdom as well as in the United States before returning to Tanzania to practice medicine. His postgraduate study was in tropical public health, in which he earned a diploma from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in 1958, followed by a Master of Public Health degree from Harvard University in 1964.

From 1955 to 1964 Michael occupied several positions in the Tanzania medical services and became director of the nutrition unit of the Ministry of Health. In recognition of his outstanding service, in 1965, Michael was awarded the Order of the British Empire (OBE) by Queen Elizabeth II for his work on developing the nutrition unit. The award also recognized his leadership in establishing the International School, an integrated primary school in Dar es Salaam.
After 4 years teaching nutrition at Harvard and carrying out research in Latin America, Michael was appointed Professor of International Nutrition in the Graduate School of Nutrition at Cornell in 1968. He directed the program in International Nutrition at Cornell for the next 25 years. Under his auspice, the program grew in breadth, depth and influence to include a large body of faculty and graduate students and an impressive broad range of research and related programs in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. It quickly enjoyed worldwide recognition as an outstanding program. He taught and carried out research throughout the world until his retirement in 2004.

Over the course of his academic career Michael mentored more than two hundred graduate students and served as the committee chair for 115. Today his students are found in important positions worldwide in universities, UN agencies, in governments and other organizations, where they have become today’s leaders in the field. His scholarship includes over 450 publications and several books, including "Human Nutrition in Tropical Africa" and "Human Nutrition in the Developing World" as well as a wonderful personal account co-authored with his mother titled “Kilimanjaro Tales: The Saga of a Medical Family in Africa”.

His research, teaching and public service focused on breastfeeding, infant and child health; parasitic infections and their relationship to health; micronutrient deficiencies, especially iron deficiency anemia and vitamin A deficiency; and nutrition and human rights. He was an active defender of the right of children to have proper nutrition and care and was an avid promoter of food-based approaches to nutrition.

Michael played an important role in drawing international attention to the serious problems that “bottle feeding,” was creating for infants around the world. He also drew attention to the role of aggressive promotion of infant formula in poor countries as early as 1963 when he was working in Tanzania. In his thought provoking speeches Latham used to say, "the first food crisis" is a child’s deprivation of his or her mother’s breast milk. He led a more than decade-long
battle against corporations marketing infant formula, which ultimately led to the adoption of an international code for marketing breast milk substitutes by the World health Organization in 1981. He then co-founded the World Alliance for Breast Feeding Action in 1991 to promote breastfeeding and protect this right for infants and their mothers.

With his wife Lani Stephenson, their students and colleagues at Cornell and Cambridge universities, he carried our research on the impact of parasitic infections including ascariasis, schistosomiasis, and hookworm, on child growth, anemia, physical fitness and labor productivity. As early as 1968, Latham was pointing out the importance of distinguishing between acute and chronic malnutrition, and the need to consider height as well as weight of children to determine their nutritional status and, most importantly, that solving these different malnutrition problems called for different approaches.

After his retirement, he continued to speak at world forums and write important commentaries. He spoke eloquently about the dangers of relying exclusively on costly magic bullets such as the promotion of ready-to-use therapeutic foods and the blanket distribution of Vitamin A capsules to prevent malnutrition. He made the case for better allocation of scarce resources toward more sustainable and affordable food-based approaches, blanket immunization against measles and the reduction of the burden of parasitic infections to solve child malnutrition in developing countries.

In 2005 he was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Public Health Association (APHA) for "demonstrated sustained commitment to the promotion and development of primary health care and creativity in expanding concepts pertinent to the practice of public health with an international focus". The chair of the awards committee wrote to Latham: "The committee was impressed by your tireless work on international nutrition, particularly on the promotion of breastfeeding". The United Nation’s Special Committee on Nutrition (UN/SCN) gave him the
Award of Merit in 2008 "in recognition of outstanding lifelong contributions and service to nutrition.” He was bestowed with the title of “Living Legend” at the International Congress of Nutrition in 2009, in Bangkok, for his role as "respected leader in nutrition whose significant contribution is recognized at national, regional and international levels".

Michael Latham will be remembered for his scholarly work, his intellectual honesty, critical thinking, and for his advocacy for the causes of the most vulnerable poor, whom he supported with his beliefs and convictions even in the face of controversies. He was a caring mentor to his students and inspired and actively supported a community of young African nutritionists, many of them his students. Michael frequently went to visit the most deprived communities, especially on the African continent, to keep in touch with his students and with the problems of the poor and vulnerable.

For many of his former students and colleagues, his passing was like a sudden untethering. He was the voice of conscience for the nutrition community encouraging nutritionists to keep in touch with the human faces of malnutrition as they conduct research and apply nutrition science to solving problems amidst today’s plenty. He forcefully articulated the concerns of the poor and vulnerable, especially that of poor children in developing countries and their mothers.

He is survived by his life partner Lani Stephenson, his son Miles and son Mark with wife Theresa and thousands of friends and collaborators whom he inspired around the world.

His legacy is defined by his approach: using honest and caring science to address the nutrition issues of the underprivileged. The causes he passionately believed in will carry on through all those he worked with and influenced and his spirit lives on in the many lives he has touched.

Malden Nesheim, Chairperson; Gretel Pelto, Suzanne Gervais
As a soil scientist, Douglas J. Lathwell served his university, citizens of New York State, and the world at large. He taught and advised Cornell undergraduates from many countries and served on committees that guided the research and instruction of graduate students here and abroad. He developed educational materials for farmers and other agricultural professionals to help them manage soil fertility and to understand better the role of laboratory- and field-based analytical tests of their soils in making scientifically sound land use judgments that were economically feasible and environmentally compatible. His entire career was marked by a consistent sensitivity to the balance between economic well being of farmers and consumers while minimizing the environmental impact of farming on environmental quality.

A product of a small rural school in Benzie County, Michigan, he was a rural schoolteacher for one year before enrolling in the Michigan State College of Agriculture in the fall of 1942. In preparation for anticipated training as a meteorologist with the U.S. Army Air Force, he was sent to Brown University for a year (1943-44), but when the Army discontinued the program, he was sent to join the garrison of the Panama Canal Zone. Honorably discharged with the rank of Sergeant in 1946, he resumed his studies at Michigan State College, graduating with honors and a Bachelor’s degree in Soil Science in 1947. In 1950, he received a Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University and immediately began his professional career as Assistant Professor in the Department of Agronomy at Cornell.

Beginning in 1950, Professor Lathwell managed all aspects of soil testing at Cornell and after ten years of his leadership, utilization of the laboratory increased from 10,000 to 50,000 samples per year. During his tenure, the laboratory was upgraded routinely to take
advantage of developing analytical technology. He and Professor Peech published a research and extension bulletin describing interpretation of soil tests that at the time was “cutting edge” and has become a classic reference in soil fertility and nutrient management programs.

Professor Lathwell began to devote a substantial part of his time to agricultural production systems in developing countries in 1956 with a sabbatical leave in Honduras advising universities and government agencies on their development of a soil-testing program. In the period 1970-72, Cornell University, North Carolina State University, the University of Hawaii and other academic institutions conducted a collaborative program for managing soils in the tropics. Doug participated in the early stages of this program and spent a sabbatical leave in Puerto Rico in 1970 developing prototype field experiments that became the template for similar field-based soil fertility research in Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Ghana. Between 1976 and 1989, he assumed the leadership in coordinating the Cornell portion of this program. He developed and maintained this interdisciplinary, multi-institutional international research program at Cornell for several years and in the process, the group trained over 20 Ph.D. students. Publications he authored and edited during this time summarized the work on lime, phosphorus fertilizers, soil compaction, and beneficial uses of green manures, most notably in Puerto Rico, Ghana and Brazil.

Professor Lathwell was elected as Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, Soil Science Society of America, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1964, he was a Fulbright Scholar to the Netherlands. He served as a member or chair of the Fellowship Committee of the Graduate School and also served as Director of Graduate Studies in the Graduate Field of Agronomy, CALS Education Policy Committee, and CALS Admissions Policy Committee.

Beginning in 1952 and continuing until his retirement in 1989, he taught introductory courses in soil science at least one semester per year. He was advisor to over 200 undergraduate students and served
as major and minor adviser on over 100 M.S. and Ph.D. graduate student committees.

Professor Lathwell was an active participant in discussions, both speaking and listening, covering all manner of topics. He was a gentle man at all times. But he did not always agree. His most caustic expletive was “horse feathers.” When he used that term you knew that the discussion had gone off track and that it was time to re-evaluate what had just been said. Colleagues, students, and friends often sought his wise counsel.

He always cared deeply for the affairs of the department, his professional home for over 40 years, and was pointed with his sage advice when asked to comment on the thornier issues facing departmental administrators. Though seldom did he feel it was his place to volunteer his views on such issues, he commanded such great respect by department leaders that his advice was sought and gladly accepted whenever it was offered. Most enjoyable were the times he would recount to us during morning coffee breaks those stories of his latest retirement adventures with his family.

Doug was a valued colleague, a close friend to many over the years, and a dedicated environmental professional. He contributed significantly to advancing our profession of soil science, promoting environmentally sound agronomic practices, and sustaining food production systems in many regions of the world. He touched deeply many lives in such positive ways that he will forever have our respect and admiration and will never be forgotten.

_Stephen D. DeGloria, Robert D. Miller David R. Bouldin_
Peggy Lawler was born and raised in New Orleans, the daughter of Mark R. and Katharine Lawler. She studied dance as a girl while attending the Country Day School. After receiving a B.A. degree in English in 1950 from Texas Women's University, she went on to a career in dance, teaching at the Putney School in Vermont for the next two years. From 1947-54, she spent her summers studying and teaching dance at the Perry-Mansfield School of the Theater in Steamboat Springs, Colorado. There she met Harriette Ann Gray, with whose dance company she toured the United States from 1951-55. After teaching in her own studio in Redondo Beach, California for two years, she taught dance at San José State University from 1958-64, where she became an Assistant Professor after earning her M.A. degree in Dance in 1961.

Peggy Lawler was the head of the Dance Program at Cornell University from 1965 to her retirement in 1988 as Professor Emeritus. During that time, she succeeded in turning dance from an extracurricular activity into a recognized field of study, moving dance into the Department of Theatre Arts, and creating the dance major. Her vision inspired many students to pursue a life of dance, and to live all aspects of their life with commitment and spirit. She was a founding member, choreographer, dancer, and teacher with the Ithaca Dancemakers from 1972-82. After her retirement, she taught dance at Deep Springs College for two semesters.

In 1981, she made a barnstorming tour of the United States with her "Solo Cycle" of dances, often performing in small towns for people who would otherwise not have seen dance. Her choreography was characterized by musicality, elegant craftsmanship, subtlety, and humor. Some of her larger works include two productions of Stravinsky's, *Renard*, performed with live orchestra and vocalists.
and choreography of Karel Husa's, Trojan Women, for a cast of eighteen women and children with the composer conducting.

A lover of music, for many years she hosted weekly gatherings of friends for singing. Most recently she sang with the Ithaca Community Chorus and Chamber Singers. She shared many wonderful evenings of recorder playing with a small group and took pleasure in playing piano. In recent years, she dedicated herself to writing, producing short autobiographical pieces, and a journal of her 1981 dance tour.

She was an avid traveler, frequently taking off on cross country trips to the Western mountain ranges, where she renewed her spirit with wilderness hikes. She also liked to spend time at the cabin she and a few friends hand-built in the coastal Maine town of her father's origin. She traveled in Europe, South Asia, Mexico, Canada, and Great Britain, always with great curiosity and an extraordinary talent for engaging with the people and life of any place she visited. Her generosity, love of nature, and artistry were gifts to the entire Ithaca community.

She is survived by her mother, Katharine Lawler; her brother, Robert Lawler and wife Penny, of Port Angeles, Washington, and their children, Betsy, Jenny, and Kenneth; as well as many devoted friends.

Don Fredericksen, Lamar Herrin, Joyce Morgenroth
Irving Lazar Ph.D. died peacefully on May 1, 2012. Born to Charles and Sylvia Lazarowitz on February 20, 1926 in NYC. He is survived by his wife of 30 years, Dr. Jules M. Marquart who earned her Ph.D. from Cornell; children, Kathryn, Jim, Richard; 3 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren, and 2 sisters. A veteran of WWII, Dr. Lazar obtained his B.S. at City College of New York, and M.A. and Ph.D. in psychology from Columbia University, and completed an internship at the Menninger Clinic. His distinguished professional career focused on improving the lives of children and families, in the United States and abroad, through teaching, research, and program and policy development. In the 1950s-60s, Dr. Lazar served as the associate commissioner of mental health in Nevada; a reserve officer in the U.S. Public Health Service in Washington, DC; founder and executive director of the Peterson-Guedel Family Therapy Center in L.A.; and executive director of the Neumeyer Foundation in L.A. He also served as a consultant to the US Office of Economic Opportunity on the development and evaluation of Head Start and community action agencies as part of President Johnson's War on Poverty. In the 1970s and the 1980s Dr. Lazar directed a national evaluation of Headstart, publishing the results in a
widely recognized book "As the Twig is Bent" which was able to verify the extent of Headstart's benefits for underprivileged children. He was the Associate Director of the Appalachian Regional Commission in Washington from 1970-72. From 1972-1991, he returned to academic life as a professor and chair of the Department of Human Service Studies at Cornell University, during which time he also served as the Coordinator of the Sloan Program in Health Administration after it moved from the Business School to Human Ecology.

Professor Lazar retired as Professor Emeritus in 1991. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Award from the Division of Early Childhood of the Council on Exceptional Children in 1984. In Nashville, he was a resident scholar at the Kennedy Center for Research in Human Development, and served on numerous community boards. In the mid-1990s, Dr. Lazar served on the external faculty of the Santa Fe Institute, where he applied complexity theory to the infant as a complex, adaptive system.

Dr. Lazar may be best known for founding and directing the Consortium for Longitudinal Studies in the 1970s, a group of 11 academic researchers who collaborated in conducting long-term follow-up of their participants from preschool into adolescence and pooling their data in a prototype of meta-analysis. Through Dr. Lazar's widespread dissemination of findings to Congress and in over 40 states, study results were used to help save Head Start funding and to increase early childhood program funding in states. Professor Lazar did considerable international consulting and speaking, especially in New Zealand, Europe, Canada, Japan, Thailand, Hong Kong, and India. He and Dr. Marquart worked with Dr. Joan Bergstrom of Wheelock College, on a United Nations Development Program project in Singapore from 1988-91 to develop policy, training and evaluation of its national child care system. He was also a research fellow in the Population Institute at the East West Center in Hawaii.

*Andrea Parrot, Chairperson; Bettie Lee Yerka*
J. Paul Leagans

September 11, 1910 – February 5, 2001

J. Paul Leagans, Professor Emeritus in Cornell’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, died February 5, 2001, at the age of 90. He was internationally recognized for his pioneering work in the third and fourth dimensions of the evolving Land Grant educational philosophy, namely extension and international work. He is said to have coined the term “Extension Education” and is considered by many as the father of this field of specialization.

Born in Cana, North Carolina, on September 11, 1910, Paul was the son of Granville and Camilla Collette Leagans. He received a B.S. degree in Agricultural Education from North Carolina State University in 1934. In his early career, he held positions as high school teacher of agriculture, county cooperative extension agent and, on the State Extension Staff in Raleigh, North Carolina, as a program leader and training specialist.

Paul pursued graduate work at North Carolina State University in Economics and Farm Management while serving as a Senior Agriculturalist in the Division of Research and Training with the USDA Federal Extension Service. As a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, he studied at the University of Chicago, with his dissertation research being done in Raleigh, North Carolina. He received his Ph.D. degree in Adult Education in 1949 from the University of Chicago.

At Cornell University, Dr. Leagans was appointed Professor and Coordinator of Graduate Programs in Education and Continuing Education in the Department of Rural Education, New York State College of Agriculture and was a faculty member in the Cornell Graduate School. He initiated a graduate level program in extension and adult education that became a model for universities across the United States and throughout the world. Aided by a $500,000 grant
from the Ford Foundation in 1955, graduate degree programs were developed in this area of specialization. The establishment of graduate study in extension education not only enhanced domestic cooperative extension programs but also attracted foreign students and donor agencies that supported his work in the international arena.

Professor Leagans was a respected teacher and advisor. His reputation drew numbers of American and foreign students to Cornell to study under his tutelage. Many returned to positions of prestige and responsibility in their home countries and institutions. Paul and his wife often opened their home to these students, providing not only education but also heart-warming American-style hospitality.

Professor Leagans also served as consultant and lecturer at institutions that were developing similar graduate programs in this area of specialization. On special leave from Cornell in 1958-60, Paul served as a Ford Foundation Consultant to the Government of India on Extension Education systems. He returned often to India and consulted in several South American and African countries as well. He also provided leadership in the establishment of graduate programs in extension and international education at U.S.A. Land Grant Universities. Research contracts with agencies such as the Office of Naval Research, U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations provided valuable stimuli and resources to consolidate further graduate study in this emerging field.

In collaboration with colleagues and graduate students, a number of research papers and Ph.D, Ed.D. and M.S. theses were published. He authored several books and many articles. Notably, he was senior author of Behavioral Change in Agriculture, published by Cornell University Press. Throughout his career, Professor Leagans was active in community work, including Rotary, Boy Scouts of America, and YMCA.

In May 1977, the Cornell Board of Trustees awarded Paul the title of Professor of Extension Education Emeritus. After his retirement,
the family relocated to Mocksville, North Carolina. Paul continued teaching and consulting at North Carolina State University, where he served as a Visiting Professor (1977-87) in the Department of Adult and Community College Education. To encourage continuing graduate study and research in this field of study, Paul and his wife endowed the Agricultural and Extension Education Fellowship at North Carolina State University.

J. Paul Leagans died at his home in Mocksville, North Carolina. He is survived by his wife of 67 years, Mary Louise Lakey Leagans; and by two sons, John and William. His daughter, Linda, predeceased him.

_Harold Cashman, Edwin Oyer, Helen Wardeberg_
Thomas W. Leavitt
January 8, 1930 – October 14, 2010

Thomas Whittlesey Leavitt, Professor Emeritus and founding director of the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art for 23 years died at the age of 80 on October 14, 2010 in Sanderson, Massachusetts.

Thomas Leavitt was born in Boston, Massachusetts on January 8, 1930, into a distinguished New England family that included the sculptor Bela Pratt. He received his B.A. in American Literature in 1951 from Middlebury College, a master’s degree in 1952 from Boston University in art history of the 19th and 20th centuries, and a Ph.D. in 1958 from Harvard University in the history of American painting and sculpture.

In 1968 he came to Cornell after serving as director of Museums in Pasadena and Santa Barbara, California. As director of Cornell’s A.D. White Museum of Art before the Johnson was built, he organized a pioneering show on Earth art, installed across campus in February 1969.
Leavitt was the founding director of the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art for 18 years, a professor emeritus of the history of art and a recognized leader in the museum field. Leavitt organized more than 100 exhibitions and wrote numerous articles and catalog essays, ranging from the American portraiture and the arts of New Guinea to Albert Bierstadt, Piet Mondrian and Cornell exhibitions of work by George Kolbe, Georgia Loring Brown and Agnes Denes.

Working with I.M. Pei, John Sullivan and Pei’s architectural firm, Leavitt helped supervise the design and construction of the Bauhaus-inspired Johnson Museum building. He served as the museum’s director from its inception in 1973 until his retirement in 1991. Tom was the first director appointed to lead the Museum Program of the National Endowment for the Arts and he also served as president of the Association of Art Museum Directors and the chair of the American Association of Museums. Leavitt received the American Association of Museums’ Distinguished Service to Museums Award in 1997, the field’s most prestigious honor.

Tom also held leadership, board and advisory positions in numerous arts organizations, including the American Art Alliance, American Federation of the Arts, Rhode Island Historical Society, National Air and Space Museum, National Museum Committee for Art Against AIDS and the New York State Council on the Arts.

Franklin W. Robinson, current Director of the Herbert F. Johnson Museum writes,

*Tom was a superb director, and what he did here has been the solid foundation for everything since then. He was also a man of kindness and civility, and it was a privilege to know him, and to be his successor in this great museum.*

Following Leavitt’s retirement, he served as interim director of the Rhode Island School of Design’s Museum of Art (1992-93) and director of the Newport Art Museum and the Museum of Our National Heritage. Leavitt was an avid sailor for more than 35 years,
with interests in wooden boats and racing. He is survived by his wife, Michele, five children and five grandchildren.

Dean of Faculty Office (Information gathered from Ithaca Journal Obituary and Cornell Chronicle)
Charles Alexander Lee was born in Brooklyn, New York, on August 28, 1922. After graduating with the B.E.E. degree in Communications from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in June 1943 and spending three years in military service, Charles entered graduate study at Columbia University and obtained his Ph.D. degree in Physics under Nobel Laureate I.I. Rabi in 1953. He remained at Columbia for a year of postdoctoral work on molecular-beam analysis of the rotational and hyperfine structures of potassium chloride, and then joined the technical staff of Bell Laboratories where he collaborated and obtained patents with another Nobel Laureate, William Shockley, the inventor of the transistor. Charles came to Cornell as an Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering in 1967, attained full professorial rank in 1972, and retired as Emeritus Professor in July 1991.

During his 13 years with Bell Labs, Professor Lee made two extraordinary contributions that have shaped the technology we use and study today. At the time of this groundbreaking work, the fields of integrated circuits and optoelectronics were non-existent. His pioneering work helped to initiate both fields and continues to guide developments in these important areas 40 years later.

Specifically, Charles developed and demonstrated the first diffused-based transistor in 1955 by introducing the concept of planar semiconductor processing which was a critical step for the invention of the integrated circuit by Jack Kilby a few years later, for which Kilby was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2000. In his 1956 paper, “A High Frequency Diffused Base Germanium Transistor,” Bell System Technical Journal, pp. 23-34, Charles emphasized that the diffusion process gave precise control over the transistor feature
size in the vertical direction, and opened the way to development of transistors of unprecedented speed. The 500 MHz cut-off frequency of his germanium device would still be state-of-the-art for a transistor with the 1.5-micron minimum feature size used in his experiments. A particular feature of this diffused-base design was the graded doping of the base. Such a gradient produces an internal electric field in the base that accelerates carriers, thereby enhancing the speed. This design is used today by IBM in its fastest silicon-germanium bipolar transistors.

Charles and his collaborators also carried out pioneering work on avalanche breakdown in semiconductors. Avalanche breakdown is used to make microwave oscillators and photodiodes with built-in amplification via avalanche gain. The silicon avalanche diode remains the detector of choice for photon counting today where low-noise avalanche gain is critical. The results of their 1964 keystone publication, “Ionization Rates for Holes and Electrons in Silicon,” Physical Review, Vol. 134, A761, remain the gold standard against which almost all newer results have been evaluated for 30 years.

The major portion of Charles' 24-year academic career at Cornell was given principally to teaching junior, senior, and graduate courses in solid-state electronics and semiconductor devices and physics, and to directing the thesis research of his graduate students. His participation in the founding of the National Research and Resource Facility for Submicron Structures (now the Cornell Nanofabrication Facility), in particular in establishing the ion-implantation capability in the early facility, represents one of his prime contributions to the EE School.

In addition to teaching in his areas of specialty, Charles also taught broader undergraduate laboratory courses, served as a class advisor, and was a member of the EE Graduate Committee, the EE Policy Committee, the Engineering College Admissions Advisory Committee, and the Program Committee of the Submicron Facility. From 1976-79, he was a participant in a program to enhance graduate studies at Howard University in Washington, D.C. and at North Carolina A. & T. State University. His research at Cornell
was supported extensively by federal and corporate agencies, and he was a frequent consultant to industrial laboratories. He was a Life Senior Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and a member of the American Physical Society. Charles was elected to the engineering honorary societies Tau Beta Pi, and Eta Kappa Nu, and the scientific research society Sigma Xi, and was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Following his retirement, he continued to do research and contribute to the literature in his fields of interest.

Charles is remembered for his infinite patience, calm demeanor, and good humor. He was always willing and able to share his knowledge of the latest theories and techniques (as well as the latest chess moves) with his colleagues, both within the school and from other departments, and, of course, with his many graduate and undergraduate students. He mentored younger faculty and prodded graduate students gently. He encouraged his students to question authority, and showed them that scientific research is a game to be enjoyed rather than a life and death struggle to the top. His teaching has helped them to wind up on the right side of most questions, if not always the winning one. Many could say they truly loved him for his friendly presence, wise counsel, technical expertise, and especially for the twinkle in his eye.

Charles and Lillian Rezek were married on May 31, 1953, in New York City, New York. Following 14 years in New Providence, New Jersey, while Charles was with Bell Laboratories, the last 34 years of their 48 years of life together were spent in Ithaca, New York. Charles is survived by his wife, Lillian, of Ithaca, New York; his son, Kevin, of Gaithersburg, Maryland; and his daughter, Susanne, of Albany, New York. He was predeceased by his elder brother, John Alfred Lee.

Charles will be long remembered as a dedicated and creative scholar, a devoted teacher and advisor, a highly respected colleague, an intellectual companion, and a good friend.

_Simpson Linke, Chung L. Tang, G. Conrad Dalman_
Frank Andrew Lee
August 14, 1901 – September 25, 1999

Professor Emeritus Frank Lee was born in Seattle, Washington, on August 14, 1901, the only child of Frank and Amelia Staengel Lee. He died on September 25, 1999, at the age of 98, in Waterloo, New York.

He received his B.S. degree in 1923, and M.S. degree in 1926 from the University of Washington, where he also received the Ph.D. degree. For a brief time, he worked as a chemist for the State of Washington, and then he joined Duquesne University as an Assistant Professor of Pharmacology, attaining the rank of Associate Professor. An increasing interest in food chemistry led him to Leland Stanford University as a Research Associate in the Food Research Institute. Prior to his joining Cornell University, he was a chemist at Hunt Brothers Packing Company in San Francisco. In 1936, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Division of Chemistry at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. This division merged with Bacteriology to become the Department of Food Science and Technology, and it was from this department that Frank retired in 1967.

He was a member of the American Chemical Society, and was very active in the Institute of Food Technologists, especially the Western New York Section where he was a founding member, and served as Secretary, Treasurer, Chairman, and Councilor over a period of years. Lee was on the editorial boards of the Institute’s two major publications, Food Technology and the Journal of Food Research. Additionally, he was a member of Phi Lambda Upsilon and Sigma Xi. Professor Lee traveled extensively in Europe, presenting lectures at international symposia on food and biological chemistry.
As Professor of Chemistry, Lee conducted research on the blanching and freezing of fruits and vegetables when that industry was in its infancy. In addition to his work on vitamin retention and changes, he was best known for his studies on the oxidation of lipids in vegetables and in explaining the role of oxidation and changes in the deterioration of frozen fruits and vegetables, particularly peas, snap beans, soybeans and carrots. His work on lipids extended to studies on red meats and poultry. Professor Lee had more than 65 peer-reviewed scientific articles published during his career plus numerous review articles and bulletins. He wrote the textbook, Basic Food Chemistry. A second edition was published in 1983.

Throughout his career, he carried out a good deal of laboratory work himself. He had little regard for time of day. New night watchmen were always alerted about the food chemistry professor who would often work in his laboratory at all hours of the night.

He was a hunter and a fisherman. The Adirondacks was his favorite area for hunting, since during his hunting years, there were relatively few deer in the Finger Lakes region. He often got small hunting parties together to try their luck in the mountains. A passion for fishing was satisfied by taking advantage of Geneva’s location on Seneca Lake. His hunting was complemented by an interest in conservation, shown by his long-term support of the Sierra Club.

Another of Frank’s interests was in cooking, specializing in pastries. He claimed it was the artistic side of food chemistry. One particular pastry that he liked to make was Kaiser Zahne Torte, a very nice Viennese type cake with lots of whipped cream and fruit. He had a good sweet tooth.

A long interest in antiques resulted in a fine collection that eventually made up about half the furnishings of his apartment. He was particularly proud of a Chippendale sofa he had acquired in Pennsylvania. A love of books led to the creation of a private library containing many items relating to ancient Egypt.
Frank made a lot of trips after he retired. The most extensive of those were to Egypt, Iran, China, Russia and Germany. Many people at the Experiment Station were treated to a gourmet dinner made by Frank, followed by slides of his travels.

He was a real bookworm. If he was not in his office or laboratory, the place to look for him was a back table in the library surrounded by books and journals. Aiding him in his insistence on keeping current with the literature was his fluency in reading French and German. Later in his career, he taught himself Russian. Frank would become quite upset when journals were canceled, as during periods of budget cuts, particularly since the first to go were often German or French chemical journals of special interest to workers in food science.

After he retired, he spent a good part of his time in the Experiment Station Library. It became his main contact with his colleagues and friends. It was a place where he felt comfortable, where he could see people without having to make prior arrangements. His regard for the library was reflected in his generous bequest to the Experiment Station Library for the express purpose of bolstering the journal collection. The library has since been named the Frank A. Lee Library.

While Frank Lee was a very private person, he was a familiar, friendly, and well-regarded fixture at the Experiment Station and in Geneva. He has left a legacy of classic good manners and generosity that will keep him in our minds for many years to come.

Don Splittstoesser, Keith Steinkraus, Jerome Van Buren
Lee C. Lee, Professor Emerita of Human Development in the College of Human Ecology at Cornell University, died unexpectedly on Sunday, April 30, 2006. She retired in 2004 after a 35-year career at Cornell. Following a two-year stay in San Francisco, Lee had returned to Ithaca and had been putting the finishing touches on her retirement home on the shores of Cayuga Lake at the time of her death.

Lee was born in Suzhou, China and received her early education in Hong Kong. In 1954, then a teacher at the American School in Taipei, Taiwan, Lee came to the United States as a self-supporting undergraduate student at Mount Union College in Ohio. She had few financial resources other than the promise of a four-year scholarship but excelled in her academic work and received a B.A. degree in Psychology and Mathematics in 1957, followed by a Master’s degree in Clinical Psychology at Ohio University in 1959. Lee worked as a research psychologist at the Fels Research Institute in Yellow Springs, Ohio prior to completing a Ph.D. degree in Developmental Psychology at Ohio State University in 1968.

That same year, Lee joined the Cornell faculty as an Assistant Professor. It is believed that she was the first woman professor of Asian ancestry appointed at Cornell. Her teaching areas included experimental child psychology, research methods, personality and social development, Asian-American identity, and cross-cultural issues in development. She was a strong proponent of the importance of cultural and ethnic factors shaping the development of young children. Professor Lee was known as a demanding teacher who set high standards of scholarship for her students, while always being available to them as supportive mentor and guide. One of her
greatest satisfactions in retirement was to hear from former students expressing their appreciation for what they had learned under her rigorous guidance.

Professor Lee was a pioneer in the development of Asian American studies as a field of inquiry. She had become increasingly concerned about Asian American students’ lack of knowledge about their history in the United States, as well as Americans’ unfamiliarity with Asian Americans and their culture. This led to her developing such courses as the Psychosocial History of the Chinese in America, History of Asians in America, and Asian American Identity and Personality. In addition, with characteristic initiative, Lee became actively involved as a key leader in the development of the Asian American Studies Program at Cornell, and served as its founding Director from 1987-92. This was recognized as the first such program among East Coast universities, and it served as a model for similar programs launched by other universities. From 1986-90, Lee organized a series of Cornell Symposia dealing with issues of Asian American higher education, films, and identity formation, bringing together colleagues from various universities having common interests in this area of scholarship. Another of Lee’s contributions to this field of inquiry was her editing the first Handbook of Asian American Psychology (with Nolan Zanee, 1997), which has been described as a landmark publication in its field. She was a frequently invited university and conference speaker on issues of multicultural education and aspects of Asian American scholarship.

Lee had broad academic interests and maintained collegial associations with faculty from a variety of units across the University, including the East Asia Program, Asian Studies, Psychology, and the Johnson Museum of Art. She served on many college and university boards and committees during her long tenure at Cornell.

In the early 1980s, when the doors re-opened allowing behavioral scholarship in the People’s Republic of China following the Cultural Revolution, Professor Lee obtained a research fellowship from the National Academy of Sciences to study the development of prosocial
behavior in children in Beijing and Shanghai. Lee was one of the first American psychologists to do research in China in this new era, also collaborating with Chinese colleagues from Tongji Medical University in Wuhan, in a seven-site study of the socialization of Chinese children. Several significant publications emerged from this research, including *Political Socialization and Parental Values in the People’s Republic of China* (1991, with G.Q. Zhan), and *Day Care in the People’s Republic of China* (1992).

From 1992-94, Lee returned to Hong Kong as a Fulbright scholar and became the founding director of the Hong Kong-American Center, based at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. The Center’s goal was promoting the understanding of American society and culture in the Hong Kong community, as well as the understanding of Hong Kong in the United States. This university still benefits today from the fruits of the Center, as do the many scholars who have served on its faculty.

Among Lee’s many honors was an appointment as a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University (1982-83), and election as president of the Society for the Study of Ethnic Minorities, in the American Psychology Association (1991). Since 2004, Lee served as a Board Member of the Asian Pacific American Legal Center in southern California, providing legal services, education and civil rights support for the Asian Pacific American community. She was an active member of both the American Psychological Association and the Society for Research in Child Development. In the latter group, as a member of the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Issues, Lee played a key role in guiding the work of this committee in its formative years, so that its recommendations led to significant changes enacted by the Society’s Governing Council. She was a pioneer in bringing together in constructive ways priorities regarding issues of ethnic diversity and child development scholarship.

Lee was also an accomplished photographer, with particular interests in candid and informal portraits of children and adults in a variety of settings. She documented the lives of ordinary people in
China during a 7000-mile trip in 1982, and she portrayed similar scenes in New York City as well. Exhibitions of her work have been held at the Everson Museum in Syracuse, the Hartell Gallery at Cornell, as well as Stanford, Elmira, and the Asian Arts Institute in New York City.

Professor Lee served in a faculty-in-residence role at Cornell’s International Living Center, and for a good many years she was a faculty fellow affiliated with student residential units at Cornell. Beyond purely academic matters, Lee took a strong personal interest in the well being of students, and she was known for her empathy in recognizing and helping those in need of particular assistance and support.

Lee often expressed her gratitude for the kindness of the many people who helped her throughout her years as a student, and during her academic career. She used her personal and financial resources to support many causes dear to her heart, e.g., donations of Asian art to the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, support of the Museum’s educational programming for school children, and an endowment for Gannett Health Services intended to help students meet emergency health care costs. Having served on the Board of University Health Services, Lee had become acutely aware of the need for safety nets to help students meet unexpected medical expenses. To help meet this need, in 2004 she created Professor Lee Lee’s Fund in Gratitude for the Joy of Students. In setting up this fund, Lee indicated that she wanted to “roll back” to students some of the comfort and happiness teaching brought to her over the years. Regarding her commitment to helping those in need, Lee was quoted as saying, “All my life, a lot of strangers have been good to me. This is like payback.”

Lee will be remembered for her energy and enthusiasm, which inspired successions of Cornell students to excel beyond their self-expectations. Her colleagues and friends will also remember her as a forceful and caring advocate for causes of fairness and equity, student well being, and children’s welfare.
Professor Lee is survived by her brother, Harry King, who came from Taiwan to attend her memorial service at Cornell, and by several half-sisters, including Susie Chow of Foster City, California, and Carmen Chang of Palo Alto, California.

*Steven J. Ceci, John Doris, Henry N. Ricciuti*
Richard Leaman Leed

January 31, 1929 – December 5, 2011

Richard Leaman (Dick) Leed was above all a passionate language teacher. He was born and grew up in Lititz, in southeast Pennsylvania, and could trace his ancestry to Mennonites and other early German-speaking settlers. After undergraduate studies at Oberlin with time out as a school French teacher, he came to Cornell in 1954 to study Slavic linguistics. While still a graduate student he was asked to teach in the Division of Modern Languages, and continued teaching until his retirement in 1994. His doctoral thesis (1958) dealt with the history of Czech, but almost all of his teaching both before and after its defense was in Russian.

A memoiristic section of Dick's website accurately states: "The major field of activity in my academic career was Slavic linguistics, particularly Russian, and particularly Russian language pedagogy." He also was interested in the history of the Slavic languages and developed courses in that area. His title was Professor of Linguistics, but he cultivated the science of linguistics specifically for its ability to further language teaching. Nearly all of his publications were textbooks or reference materials, two genres
requiring at least as much research as strictly theoretical books and articles.

Not all readers will recall the context in which the Division of Modern Languages (later Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics) arose. During World War II the U.S. Government suddenly needed to train soldiers and civilians in many languages never previously taught in North American institutions. It, quite sensibly, enlisted practitioners of the then young science of linguistics. In what later became known as the Army Method, a linguist would work with a speaker of an Asian or European language in a classroom of students. The speaker would lead the learners in many hours of 'drill' while the linguist would analyze the language and provide explanations in careful, understandable doses. The skills attained were sufficiently striking that some of the pioneers thought of introducing the Army Method at Cornell. The Arabic linguist J. Milton Cowan established the DML in 1946, hiring wartime linguist colleagues and, more and more, Cornell's own linguistics Ph.D.s like Leed, experienced in one or more of the dozens of languages to be taught.

These early faculty members had also made notable contributions to theoretical linguistics, but Leed ruefully observed the center of gravity shift from language teaching in the direction of pure theory, even during his own chairmanship of the Department in the 1970s. This he saw as an unintended consequence of the rise of the Chomskyan approach to linguistics; though Chomsky's earliest co-workers had known and analyzed many languages, some later adherents seized on Chomsky's apparent claim that languages were so similar deep down that one could find out everything just by working on English. (Leed countered this in his own way, as cited by John Bowers below.)

Another tenet Dick stood by was that all change is bad. Nevertheless, in the 1970s, he changed the direction of Russian language teaching at Cornell, putting it on the path of modernization and flexibility that it has followed ever since. Through all administrative reorganizations it has continued to equip students with solid skills that they have put to unexpected uses. Among the
instructors of all other languages taught at Cornell, he was likewise seen as the source of wisdom and support.

Leed was an early user of computers for what we would now call desktop publishing. Several of his textbooks were self-typeset on an early 1980s Terak for which he created Russian-alphabet fonts.

Dick was one of the Russian-English translators at the American National Exhibition in Moscow in 1959 (site of the Nixon-Khrushchev debate). Thereafter he did not seek research stays in the Soviet Union, a choice that freed him from a dilemma felt by some fellow Slavists. He could give his unvarnished opinion of the Soviet system without concern that the authorities might deny him a visa.

In retirement Dick continued a favorite pastime, writing letters to newspaper editors giving his frank and often contrarian views on burning questions of the day. He turned from Russian to early English language studies. Working out the rules for dividing Shakespeare's lines into metrical feet, he applied these rules to 'scan' all the plays. He developed a consistent spelling system for Chaucer's language, reflecting the pronunciation more faithfully than the poet's own, and demonstrated it on six of the Canterbury Tales. His web site http://www.shakespearescanned.com/ has his scanned texts of Shakespeare, his respelled texts of Chaucer with audio files of his own reading, his many argumentative letters to newspapers, his unofficial history of language teaching at Cornell, his thoughts on reinterpreting parts of the Bible, and his family history. Shortly before his death he instructed his son Andy to keep the site in existence as long as there was interest in it. And indeed, not only do general readers find the site, but the Linguistics Data Consortium of the University of Pennsylvania has shown interest in the corpus of verse data.

A humorous autobiography and a brief C.V. are on the Russian program's site http://russian.cornell.edu/index.cfm?MainFrameURL=russian.web/people/rll.cfm.

Dick was known for his appreciation of many periods and genres of music, but most of all Bach and earlier composers. In the 1970s he
would gather colleagues at his home to sing and play on various instruments even such demanding cantatas as *O Ewigkeit, du Donnerwort*. In keeping with his love of music, the memorial scholarship established in his name in Jefferson County, Iowa, supports Fairfield High School graduates wishing to study either languages or music.

He is survived by two sons and a daughter, their respective spouses, and several grandchildren.

Professor John Bowers, one of Leed's successors as department chair, when notifying colleagues of Leed's death summed up his life and works in a few sentences: "Dick will be remembered by those who knew him as a man of strong opinions who delighted in a good-tempered joust with anyone willing to take him on. He was a skeptic and a traditionalist who delighted in puncturing the verities of liberals but was also one of the most genuinely kind and caring individuals I have known. Dick was a scholar of Russian and founded the excellent Russian language program which continues to this day. In place of the universalist creed of Chomskyans, Dick substituted his own dictum: 'All languages are more or less like Russian.' Dick was devoted to music, especially the music of J.S. Bach, and to the sheep which he and his wife Gerry raised for many years on their farm on Garrett Road." Much beloved by many, he is sorely missed.

*Wayles Browne, Chairperson; Slava Paperno, John Wolff*
Professor Louis Leibovitz, 77, died Saturday, August 22, 1998, in Falmouth, Massachusetts.

He was born on May 29, 1921, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he lived until he finished high school. He attended Pennsylvania State University from 1939-42 and then spent the next four years in the U.S. Army. From 1946-50, he was a student in the Veterinary College at the University of Pennsylvania and received his V.M.D. degree in 1950. He was a Doctoral candidate at Rutgers University but withdrew prior to receiving the Ph.D. degree due to the death of his major professor, Frederick Beaudette.

In 1963, after several years in private practice, and ten years as a Professor of Poultry Pathology and Director of the Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory at the Delaware Valley College in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, Lou began an association with Cornell University that placed him in three different locations. The first years were spent in Eastport, L.I., where he was a Field Veterinarian at the Cornell University Duck Research Laboratory. During his stay in that laboratory, Dr. Leibovitz made many contributions to avian parasitology and various diseases of ducks. His foremost contribution in this area was the first diagnosis of duck plague (duck virus enteritis) in North America coupled with extensive studies on the biology of this disease in domestic and wild waterfowl. He also described a new coccidial species in ducks.

In 1973, he was appointed Associate Professor in the College of Veterinary Medicine and moved his family to Ithaca. He was promoted to Professor in 1982. His major activity during his stay in Ithaca was the development and implementation of a comprehensive
program of teaching, research and service in the area of aquatic animal medicine. Lou established a fish diagnostic laboratory and quietly carved a niche for his work and a clientele for his services, which were supported by the New York State Sea Grant Institute. The multimillion-dollar shellfish industry was having serious problems with disease and welcomed his help with clam and oyster propagation. He guided the graduate studies of several students who went on to serve the fish and shellfish industries. The tropical fish industry also used his services.

In 1981, after eight years in Ithaca, he undertook a "temporary" assignment in Woods Hole, Massachusetts. It came about as a result of a cooperative program between Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania with support from the National Institutes of Health and the agreement of Professor Calnek who "loaned" Dr. Leibovitz to the program for one year to get it started. The intent was to establish an aquatic animal diagnostic laboratory that could monitor the health of marine animals used by scientists conducting research at the Marine Biology Laboratory. Another goal was to develop disease-free and genetically defined stocks of marine animals for research purposes. This entirely new initiative was so successful that it was considered important for him to remain there and he thus continued his career as Director of the Marine Animal Health Laboratory until his retirement in 1989. During this period, he remained a member of the Cornell faculty.

Dr. Leibovitz took a sabbatic leave in France during the 1980-81 academic year, while serving as a Research Consultant to the French Government Shellfishing Agency. During the same year, he served as a Consultant to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1985, he was honored by receiving the 1985 Centennial Award of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and the 1985 Special Achievement Award from the Alumni Association of the same institution. He was an editorial board member for three scientific journals and belonged to seven professional associations. Over his career, he published nearly fifty scientific papers.
Lou was a scientist with insatiable curiosity and contagious enthusiasm for whatever he undertook. As problems presented themselves, he often opened totally new areas of research. He even became interested in starfish diseases, much to the dismay of the scallop and clam hatcheries that saw little need for studying the diseases of a major predator. In a community as diverse and knowledgeable as Woods Hole, many national and international disease problems were presented for solution. Some of these were: shell deformity in hard clams; a new disease of captive squid; a new disease of Pacific oysters; diseases of the horseshoe crab; and diseases of elasmobranchs. The best tribute to the success of his program is the fact that upon his retirement, it was deemed essential by both the Marine Biology Laboratory and the National Institutes of Health, who funded his work, that the project be continued.

Each year in May, when veterinary students arrived for the summer Aquavet Program, Lou would beam with excitement anticipating his interaction with them in the laboratory and classroom. His classes were infused with puzzling real problems requiring real solutions. Lou gave freely of his time while managing an increasing diagnostic load in a busy laboratory. His greeting of visitors was genuine and his enthusiasm for the work at the lab continued until the day he retired.

Work was all consuming for him, but he still found time for some woodcarving. He had considerable artistic talent and he used it effectively in preparing his own drawings of parasites and other objects for his publications.

When he retired on December 31, 1988, he was promoted to Professor Emeritus of Aquatic Animal Medicine in recognition of his many and varied accomplishments and contributions to the mission of Cornell University.

Lou was married to his loving wife, Anne, for 46 years. She predeceased him by less than three weeks. They are survived by two sons: Daniel Leibovitz, of Hilliard, Ohio, and Henry Leibovitz, of North Kingston, Rhode Island. Both Lou and Anne always became
part of the community in which they lived and Woods Hole was no exception. Visitors to their home were always welcome and they enjoyed hearing about the success of others.

Howard E. Evans, Julius Fabricant, Bruce W. Calnek
Dr. Edgar R. Lemon, 87, passed away on March 30, 2009. Born in Buffalo, New York, he was the son of Dr. A. Bert and Greta Lemon, and had one brother, Jim. Voted “Most Likely to Succeed” by his high school, he brightened many a life with the eternal twinkle in his eye. He earned his Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees at Cornell University, and his Ph.D. degree at Michigan State University.

Dr. Lemon became a world-renowned scientist in the field of Agronomy. His profession was as a Cornell research professor, and he liked to introduce himself as an Environmental Physicist. In retirement, he created a Constructed Wetlands experiment in Niagara-on-the-Lake that expanded into raising the environmental consciousness of the community.

He married Donna Deline, of Port Colborne, Ontario, in 1944. They had three sons, Wilfred, Bruce, and Bob; and three grandchildren, Strawberry, Aubrie, and Loris. Edgar and Donna had celebrated their 64th anniversary in July 2008.

“Dad/Grandpa taught us all the Lemon values of integrity, love of the earth and sailing.”

Office of the Dean of Faculty
Samuel Leeson Leonard

November 26, 1905 – November 11, 2007

Samuel Leeson Leonard, zoologist, passed away on November 11, 2007 at the age of 101. His research had a major impact on our understanding of reproductive endocrinology and contributed to the development of in vitro fertilization and hormonally based contraception. Dr. Leonard was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey and graduated from Rutgers University. He earned his doctorate in Zoology from the University of Wisconsin in 1931. He joined the Cornell Faculty in 1941 as an Associate Professor after teaching at Union College and Rutgers. In 1949, he was promoted to full Professor and retired in the 1970s. After his retirement, he was a regular visitor to campus as an Emeritus faculty member.

As a doctoral student at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Leonard made the pioneering discovery that the pituitary gland produces two distinct hormones rather than a single hormone as had been previously thought. The new hormones were named follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), and luteinizing hormone (LH). These hormones function to stimulate ovaries and testes to produce sex hormones such as estrogen, progesterone, and testosterone, and thus are important for fertility. Dr. Leonard’s discovery ultimately led to the use of FSH and/or LH to increase egg production in cattle, and later as an important element of infertility treatments in people.

In the 1930s, Dr. Leonard carried out a series of experiments to investigate the function of estrogen in rats and rabbits, discovering that applications of estrogen could prevent ovulation. This early finding laid the groundwork for use of hormone treatments as effective contraceptives.

Dr. Leonard’s work also provided important insight into the role of hormones in behavior. In 1939, he showed that although female canaries normally do not sing, they could be induced to sing if
treated with the male sex hormone, testosterone, while they matured. This discovery highlighted the direct role that hormones could have in promoting secondary sexual characteristics.

Dr. Leonard took to heart the teaching and mentoring of graduate students and of the ~9000 undergraduates to whom he lectured in zoology. Throughout his long life, he remained in contact with his former mentees, staying current with their work and taking great pride in their accomplishments.

Dr. Leonard was predeceased by his wife, Olive, and by their son David Leonard. He is survived by his daughter, Patricia Hoard, by four grandchildren, and by one great-grandchild.

Kenneth Kemphues, Chairperson; Ross MacIntyre, Mariana Wolfner
Charles S. Levy died unexpectedly at the Cayuga Medical Center in Ithaca on November 5, 1998, following heart surgery. He was born on August 15, 1931, in New York City.

Charles was Valedictorian of his class at Hamilton College, from which he received the A.B. degree with high honors in English and Classics in 1953. As an undergraduate, he excelled in mathematics as well as the humanities, and following scientific study at M.I.T., served as meteorologist in the U.S. Air Force. He studied at Oxford University as a Fulbright Fellow from 1957-59 and then at Cornell, where he earned the Ph.D. degree in English in 1962. He was Assistant Professor of English at the University of Minnesota from 1962-67, when he returned to Cornell as Associate Professor. He became Professor of English in 1975. Having been inducted into Phi Beta Kappa in 1952, he later served as member and chair of that organization's selection committee. He also held a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies. He was a member of the Modern Language Association, the American Philological Association, and the Renaissance Society of America. An active member of the American Association of University Professors throughout his career, he served a term as chairman of its Cornell chapter.

Professor Levy was recognized as a leading authority on the life and times of Sir Philip Sidney, Elizabethan England's premier courtier and man of letters, whose correspondence he was editing for the Oxford University Press at the time of his death. The project involved the transcription, translation, and annotation of hundreds of printed and manuscript letters, both from and to Sidney, scattered in dozens of repositories in Europe and North America. Few scholars of our time possessed the prodigious philological learning required
for such a vast and complex undertaking. The Oxford University Press has agreed to sustain the project under the direction of Professor Victor Skrektowicz, former Fellow of Cornell's Society for the Humanities, who has been granted custody of Professor Levy's papers by his widow.

Professor Levy was among the most dedicated members of Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences and Department of English, serving on numerous committees over the years, where his sure command of parliamentary procedure was frequently put to good use, and as Director of Graduate Studies in English from 1968-71. From 1968-70, he participated in the Hampton-Cornell Cooperative teaching program.

At Cornell, he taught Shakespeare and other major literary figures of the English Renaissance to students at all levels, from freshmen to Ph.D. candidates, as well as advanced courses in the English sonnet tradition and in expository writing. He was known as a demanding but highly organized, scrupulously fair, and utterly conscientious teacher. While he never courted popularity, he inspired strong loyalty from more discerning students. As Brandon Bigelow ('94) put it in his letter to the editor of The Cornell Daily Sun, both as classroom teacher and academic advisor, Professor Levy was

"a mentor and a friend. Beneath the formal demeanor lay the heart of a man deeply committed to his students. His advice was always thoughtful and well received, and extended far beyond my undergraduate years at Cornell...I was not the only one; he maintained contact with many of his advisees, and all of us benefited from his continued interest and help."

As a scholar, Professor Levy was not only demanding but exacting. For him, "close enough" was never good enough: his motto was "let's get it right." A tireless advocate for academic causes in which he believed, he was also, when necessary, a tenacious as well as an eloquent disputant, especially in defense of traditional humanistic values.
Charles is survived by his wife of 42 years, Andrée Grandjean Levy, who was instrumental in developing his deep and abiding love of France, the French people, and French culture. Other survivors include his two daughters, Marian Wilson and Claudia Manganello; his sister, Ann Lathrop; his stepmother, Dr. Ernestine Friedl Harmel; and his four grandchildren, Blake and Sean Wilson, Isabella and Cecilia Manganello.

Donald D. Eddy, Carol V. Kaske, Barry B. Adams
Bertha (Betty) Ann Lewis

October 21, 1927 – April 17, 2008

Bertha (Betty) Ann Lewis, M.S., Ph.D., died at the Truman Senior Living Center in Truman, Minnesota on Thursday, April 17, 2008 at the age of 80.

Betty was a native of Minnesota; born in Watonwan County and raised in rural Lewisville. Following graduation from Truman High School, she matriculated at the University of Minnesota where she earned a Bachelor’s degree in Chemistry in 1949, a Master’s of Science degree in Chemistry in 1954 and a Doctorate of Philosophy degree in Chemistry in 1957. Following the conferral of her Ph.D. degree, she continued to develop her academic career at the University of Minnesota as a teacher and research scientist, and developed what became a life-long interest in food carbohydrates. During this time, she also instructed a course in mortuary science at the College of St. Catherine’s.

Betty was recruited to Cornell University, Ithaca, New York in 1967 as an Associate Professor in the Department of Textiles and Clothing/Design & Environmental Analysis. On February 01, 1970, she was jointly appointed as Associate Professor of Human Nutrition and Food. She was granted tenure in 1973 and the following year appointed Associate Dean for Research and Graduate Education in the College of Human Ecology and as Assistant Director of the Cornell University Agriculture Experiment Station. Her official appointment was transferred to the Division of Nutritional Sciences on July 11, 1980 until her retirement on July 16, 2006.

Betty was a highly active faculty member and distinguished scholar who contributed to the teaching, research and extension missions of the University. The undergraduate students best knew Betty for her
Betty’s research and teaching activities focused on food biochemistry and the chemistry of food components, with applications to health, nutrition and food preparation and processing. In 2002, she was named to ISI’s list of Highly Cited scientists in the Agricultural Sciences, an honor accorded to less than 0.5% of publishing researchers. She was among the first scientists to do research on dietary fiber and one of the few women scientists nationally working in the field of polymer chemistry. Betty was an inventive and innovative scientist with interests in both original research and advancing the development of new methodologies. Her research program generated over 50 peer-reviewed publications. Her 1991 publication entitled “Methods for dietary fiber, neutral fiber and nonstarch polysaccharides in relation to animal nutrition” has received over 3,300 citations since its publication, with 483 citations in 2008. Her research findings led to a better understanding of the role of complex carbohydrates to the quality of food as well as their physiological roles in health and disease. Later in her career, she developed an interest in food photochemicals including antioxidants and the relationship between their biological and health-promoting function and their chemical structure. Throughout her career, she served on several committees of the American Chemical Society, was national president of Sigma Delta Epsilon-graduate Women in Science and was an active member of the Institute of Food Science and Technology.
Betty loved the outdoors and traveled to national parks, was an avid bird watcher, and established and hiked the trails of the Finger Lakes region.

She moved back to Minnesota in 2006 following her retirement from Cornell University to be with her extended family. Her modest manner, well-developed sense of humor, and wise counsel are missed by her many friends in Ithaca.

Patrick Stover, Chairperson; Patsy Brannon, Thomas Brenna
Dr. Robert Lewis was born in Flushing, NY and attended Grant high school in Portland, OR. His professional training was at Washington State University where he graduated Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1961. Bob had married Sandra Jane Shurleff in 1958 and they relocated to the Boston area where the first 15 years of Bob’s professional career were spent. He attended the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital as a resident in anatomic pathology under the legendary TC Jones. Bob duly obtained board certification from the American College of Veterinary Pathologists; soon followed a long and productive career of laboratory research in comparative medicine in the rich biomedical environment of central New England, focusing on spontaneous autoimmune disorders in domestic animals.

Bob joined the Pathology departments at Angell and Tufts-New England Medical Center - his belief in one medicine was alive and well. Human disorders such as lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren’s syndrome and other related conditions were thought not to afflict animals but through careful investigation Dr. Lewis showed for the first time that such maladies did occur in
animals also (particularly dogs). These disorders were documented and the potential role of viruses in lupus was uncovered, work of great excitement and potential. Important collaborations were established with Dr. Robert Schwarz, Dr. Fred Quimby and others.

A new challenge presented itself and in 1975, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis moved from Boston to Ithaca, NY and Cornell University where Bob had accepted the position of chair of the Department of Pathology at the College of Veterinary Medicine. He considerably expanded the department, bringing in veterinary pathologists with expertise in a variety of areas that have gone on to become leaders in their fields and formalized residency training and graduate studies such that veterinary pathology at Cornell came to take a pre-eminent position nationally and internationally, a standing it retains to this day.

Over the following 25 years, Bob taught in the professional DVM curriculum, shared service in surgical pathology and necropsy with the other pathologists, contributed to graduate courses, mentored Ph.D. students and managed the department in a style that was uniquely his own. He particularly enjoyed his role as a teacher, advising veterinary students and residents. The theme of his early investigative endeavors – autoimmune diseases - continued with work on spontaneous renal and skin conditions (glomerulonephritis and pemphigus). His laboratory was a rich environment in which many residents, Ph.D. students, and visiting scientists cut their teeth in laboratory methodology. He coauthored a handbook of Veterinary Clinical Immunology which well reflected the range of his interests, reaching from basic immunology to clinical medicine. He worked hard and played hard, invariably to be found at Cape Cod over the summer with Sandy and their children Jon and Karin. Fishing from the “Mongrel,” accompanied by friends old and new and professional colleagues was the favored occupation and while during the academic year many social events were enjoyed at the Lewis home on Sunny Slope Road.

Dr. Lewis stepped down as chair after a decade but remained as a member of the department until retirement in 2000. Bob and Sandy relocated to Kentucky with Karin and her husband until Sandy’s
untimely death. Bob spent the last years at the family home at Barnstable Village on the cape, dying in August 2011 after a long illness.

*Donald Schlafer, Chairperson; Barry Cooper, Brian Summers*
Allyn Bryson Ley, MD, Director of the Cornell University Health Services and Cornell University Professor, 1971-87, died in Ithaca on September 29, 2006, after suffering complications following a fall.

In the words of the present Director, Janet Corson-Rikert, MD.

“our university health services has been built on the shoulders of visionaries and heroes. Dr. Ley has been one of the most important of those heroes.”

He was recruited from his distinguished tenure at Cornell Medical College in New York City to restructure and modernize the health services on the Ithaca campus. The list of his noteworthy achievements includes the innovative introduction of nurse practitioners as clinicians; the provision, despite significant controversy, of reproductive and other sexual health care services for students; the institution of a broad volunteer program creating opportunities for students and the broader Cornell community; the transition from the large Sage Infirmary complex to a small overnight unit at Gannett; the development, in cooperation with a local pharmacist, of the first college health service drug formulary; expansion of services in counseling and psychotherapy, radiology, occupational medicine, sports medicine, physical therapy and travel medicine; and the expansion of the medical laboratory at Gannett, which, on his retirement was named in his honor.

Dr. Ley used his research talents here in Ithaca, cooperating, for example, with Sloan Kettering, in studying the insidious spread of the scourge that became known as AIDS.
These many accomplishments reflect the fact that he was a national leader in expanding college health services to meet the increasingly complex medical and mental health care needs of students. He was able to do so much because of his extraordinary imagination both about the goals for his institution and the people who could work toward those goals. He was a beloved mentor and example to his staff who continue to honor his commitment to the provision of high quality and relevant health services in the Cornell community. And he did all these things while continuing to offer his particular expertise in caring for individual patients with extraordinary attention to the complex details of their lives.

Part of Allyn Ley’s vision was the conviction that Cornell could significantly cooperate with the Ithaca community in the delivery of effective health care not only to students but also to the local population. Those ideas evolved in a unique town-gown collaboration enabling the growth and increasing the vitality of Planned Parenthood of Tompkins County. When Dr. Ley arrived in Ithaca in 1971, student agitation had led the university to ask Ithaca’s fledgling Planned Parenthood to operate a contraceptive clinic for students and townspeople in Sage House on East State Street. At Dr. Ley’s invitation, the clinic and the agency’s offices were moved to the third floor of the underused Sage Infirmary and, strengthened by considerable in-kind support from Cornell, Planned Parenthood was able to expand its services. For ten years, until Dr. Ley was able to consolidate the University Health Services in an enlarged Gannett Health Center on the main campus, this unique partnership provided high quality reproductive health care to large numbers of women and men from Cornell and the larger Ithaca community.

Allyn Ley was born on December 5, 1918 in Springfield, Massachusetts, the fourth son of Leo L. Ley and Lovira Tait. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1939 and received his medical degree from Columbia Physicians & Surgeons in 1942. He served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy from 1943-46. For 17 months during World War II, he was the sole medical officer on the USS Haynesworth, a destroyer stationed in the South Pacific. During his
service, his ship was nearly capsized by Typhoon Cobra and also attacked by a kamikaze fighter.

After the war, Allyn did his residency at New York Hospital/Cornell Medical College and went on to Harvard Medical School where he did a two-year research fellowship in hematology at the Thorndike Institute. He returned to Cornell Medical College as a faculty member and researcher at Memorial Hospital/Sloan Kettering Institute and served as Director of Hematology and the Blood Bank. His most significant accomplishment as a hematologist was the discovery of an immunologic reaction to penicillin. This was widely recognized as a seminal discovery that led to better understanding of many drug reactions. Allyn refocused his later career at the Medical College on developing new methods of health care delivery, and in 1963, he was appointed Director of Ambulatory Services at New York Hospital and continued to teach as a Professor of Medicine until he came to Ithaca.

In retirement, Allyn stayed active in the community, overseeing the Allyn B. Ley Clinical Laboratory, driving for Gadabout and serving on local boards such as Challenge Industries and Kendal at Ithaca. He was also an active member of the City Club, Ithaca Yacht Club, Ithaca Bridge Club, First Congregational Church and Forest Home Chapel.

Allyn loved to travel, frequently traveling around the country and abroad. In 1969, he, accompanied by his wife, Barbara, spent a year in Tunisia as the Chief of Staff of the SS Hope, a floating hospital that provided medical education and care in developing countries. He also spent six weeks in 1985 providing medical care in a remote refugee camp on the Thai-Cambodian border, a dangerous but deeply rewarding endeavor.

Throughout his long life, Allyn was guided by a strong sense of fairness, generosity, kindness and the importance of family and community. He was an extremely devoted husband, father, mentor and friend who offered unwavering love and support to untold numbers of students, staff and colleagues, to his large circle of
friends and adoring family. A jovial and charismatic person, he often said he was born with “happy genes” and was grateful for what a lucky and rewarding life he had lived. He is survived by his brother, Gordon; his second wife, Barbara Goble Ley; his six children, Bryson, David, Christopher, Douglas, Bradford and Marcie; and his six grandchildren, Colin, Duncan, Casey, Jenny, Max and Desmond. His first wife, Sidney Barr Ley, and his two brothers, Robert and Douglas, predeceased him.

Rosalind Kenworthy, Chair; Kate Potteiger, Nianne VanFleet
Richard L. Liboff, Cornell professor emeritus of electrical and computer engineering for almost 35 years, died March 9 in New York City. He was 82.

Richard was born Dec. 30, 1931, in Brooklyn, New York, and educated at Brooklyn College (Bachelor of Arts, 1953). He earned his Ph.D. in physics at New York University in 1961, and began his academic career teaching physics there while working as a research associate at the Courant Institute of Mathematics. In 1964 the College of Engineering was beginning to hire promising young faculty in an effort to build up the research program, and Richard was identified for his expertise in applied mathematics and plasma physics. He was hired by the School of Electrical Engineering to help build a new curriculum and research agenda. The first few years of graduate students in plasma physics at Cornell all learned the basic theoretical intricacies of the field from this very gifted teacher.
Richard specialized in applied mathematics as applied to plasma physics, kinetic theory, electrodynamics and quantum mechanics. He co-chaired the first International Symposium on Kinetic Equations here in 1969. He was the principal investigator on federal grants in theoretical plasma physics, a member of the American Physical Society and of Sigma Xi, the science fraternity. He was promoted to professor of electrical engineering and of applied and engineering physics in 1970.

He taught many courses in electrical engineering, including electromagnetics, plasma physics, kinetic theory, and quantum mechanics. He loved interacting with the students, both in and out of the classroom. One of his trademarks was to close the door to the classroom forcefully as he entered, signifying the beginning of class. One day the students removed the pins from the door, and as he slammed it, the door went flying and hit the floor with a loud bang! That cured him of his grand entrances. The graduate student equivalent of this flourish occurred often because Richard was always in the middle of a calculation if he was in his office with the door closed. Graduate students who knocked on the door learned quickly to “read” the tone-of-voice of the loud “come-in” in order to decide to ask to talk with him right then or the next day. Make the wrong choice and you could be in the middle of a complicated applied math problem with Richard for 2 hours instead of getting the one-word answer you needed to a simple question.

He also enjoyed playing chess. His office was near the front entrance of Phillips Hall, so he saw lots of people come and go. When he saw a new face he would enthusiastically ask “Do you play chess?!” Few people who entered Phillips Hall while Richard was active escaped this invitation. If he were a worthy opponent, that person could depend upon an invitation to his home for a meal and a few more games.

He always enjoyed continuous learning, regardless of the subject. With the arrival of students from abroad each year he would become acquainted and then ask them to teach him a phrase in their native tongue. He could say, “Do you speak…(fill in the blank)?” in over a dozen languages. He also loved to engage new faculty in
conversation and learn what they were doing; his curiosity had no bounds.

We all knew him as a loveable character. He was constantly trying to master new subjects or new math, and when he ran into a problem he would seek help from one of his colleagues. His trademark technique with fellow faculty members was to burst into someone’s office, go straight to the blackboard and start outlining the mathematics of the problem. As he started to explain it, usually to a completely bewildered faculty member who had been otherwise engaged until his door flew open, Richard would suddenly discover the insight he was missing, exclaim “Ah, that’s the answer. You are a genius!” and then run back to his office. This whole process took perhaps 30 seconds, and it happened so often that many of us just sat back and watched the whole event passively, knowing that we would soon be praised and his problem would be resolved. He was one of those people who recognized that teaching is a great way to learn. His effort to explain the problem usually sharpened his reasoning to the point where the answer became clear. It is a method of learning that many of us emulate today.

Richard’s curiosity, and his desire to learn new things and then teach them to others made him extremely effective at writing textbooks. Among our faculty, Richard still holds two records, one for the most textbooks written, and the second for the most textbooks sold. The first of his five texts was Introduction to the Theory of Kinetic Equations (1969). He also wrote a text on electromagnetism, and two on kinetic theory. But by far his most important contribution was the certified best-seller Introductory Quantum Mechanics. This book, to date, has sold over 100,000 copies and been translated into at least 5 languages. It is likely that hundreds of thousands of students around the world have learned quantum mechanics from this textbook, which makes it one of the most influential quantum mechanics texts in the last 40 years. This book even made an appearance 10 minutes into the “Spider-Man 2” movie, where the nerdy star stumbles while rushing out of a classroom at Columbia and drops it so that the cover can be seen.

Having grown up in New York City, Richard was fascinated by the outdoors, and one of the first things he did upon moving to Ithaca
was to buy a house with a yard. He proceeded to plant a lot of trees, which was charming when they were small, but over the years his yard became an incredibly dense forest! He was always upbeat, and he and his wife Myra hosted many delightful faculty dinners at their house. He also hosted dinners with his graduate students - especially the ones that played chess. He portrayed an innocence about the small town life in Ithaca, but in fact he was totally at home here. He enjoyed horseback riding, which he did frequently in the Finger Lakes region. He was a classic Ivy League professor, appearing occasionally absent-minded as he focused on his scholarship, especially when seen walking to his car at the end of a winter day wrapped in a scarf, heavy overcoat and warm hat, but always keenly aware of what he was doing. He loved learning new things, especially new physics, and he loved writing books. His best scholarship is still at work, teaching thousands of young minds the beauty of quantum mechanics. His legacy will live for a long time.

David Hammer and Clifford Pollock
Simpson Linke
August 10, 1917 – December 27, 2013

On December 27, 2013, Professor Emeritus Simpson (Sam) Linke of Cornell University’s School of Electrical and Computer Engineering passed away in Ithaca at age 96.

Simpson (Sam) was born in Jellico, Tennessee on August 10, 1917. Intrigued by a chemistry set as a youngster, he chose chemical engineering as his career objective, when he entered the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. But after struggling through freshman chemistry in spite of great effort, and having worked as an electrician helper in the university’s Engineering Cooperative Program, he transferred study to electrical engineering and received the B.S.E.E. degree in 1941. He then spent four years during World War II in the U.S. Army Signal Corps as a Radar and Communications Officer, stationed in California and in Korea. In 1946, upon completion of his military service with the rank of captain, Sam enrolled in the School of Electrical Engineering at Cornell in the M.E.E. program. While a graduate student, he also served as an Instructor for service courses such as machine theory
and electrical circuits. After receiving his degree in June 1949, he spent the summer at Brookhaven National Laboratory, where he worked on advanced linear induction motors. That same year, Sam was appointed an Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1953 and Full Professor in 1963. He earned the rank of Professor Emeritus in 1986 at his retirement after a long and distinguished Cornell career.

Sam devoted his career to the study and teaching of energy systems, but he also had a remarkably calm and thoughtful demeanor that, when combined with his jovial sense of humor, made him a trusted leader of programs. With the Office of Naval Research in the 1950s, he studied dielectric breakdown phenomena in high vacuum. About this same time, Sam became the Supervisor of the Cornell AC Power Network Calculator Facility, from which many contributions to the power industry in terms of electricity network loss-reduction and stability improvements were made. Sam spent his 1971-72 sabbatical in Washington, D. C. at the NSF (RANN Directorate). As Program Manager for Electronic Power Transmission and Control projects, he was responsible for funding some of the first electric-energy research sponsored by the U.S. government. In August 1973, he organized and chaired the Cornell International Symposium on the Hydrogen Economy. In the mid-1970s, Sam chaired the Cornell Workshop on the Major Issues of a National Energy Research and Development Program and published the summary report.

Sam was, in fact, a strong promoter of sustainable energy principles even before the field was given the now familiar name. Sam worked in many aspects of energy from high-energy relativistic electron beams at the Laboratory of Plasma Studies (for which he served as Assistant Director and Acting Director from 1968 until 1975) to enhancing efficiency, stability, and safety of electric power transmission and distribution systems with the goal to improving design and operation of the electric power grid. In the early to mid-1970s, Sam pioneered in researching and promoting the ideas of Wind Power plus both Hydrogen and Superconducting Magnetic energy storage. From 1975 up to his retirement, he was principal investigator on an NSF research program on Fast Control of HVDC
Transmission Links for Power System Stability Augmentation. He also consulted with Brookhaven National Laboratory on transmission-line issues relating to site selection of large power station facilities. Other consulting and sabbatical experiences included Philadelphia Electric Co., Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the New Mexico Public Service Commission, and Entek Research, Inc. His sponsored research included contracts from NSF, General Electric, ONR, AEC, and the Department of Energy.

Sam was a major contributor to the evolution of power systems research and educational programs at Cornell. In the 1940s, the program consisted mostly of studying ac and dc machinery, motors and generators. In the early 1950s, Sam began to introduce the study of ac power networks and energy systems into the curriculum. He offered some of the first courses in power transmission lines and networks, including the still vexing topic of transient stability. His work with the Cornell Power Network Calculator allowed him to introduce these modern concepts into the education of power system engineers from Cornell. The work of the Network Calculator research team, including several new and dynamic faculty members specializing in power networks, introduced concepts of load-flow and transient-stability control. The Network Calculator was upgraded to a full computer-supported simulation system within the Kettering Power Systems Laboratory that allowed students to perform the same calculations and observations as would be seen on the job in an actual power system. In fact, the power systems of many countries in the world continue to benefit from work of engineers who were trained at Cornell by Professor Linke and the other new energy faculty of the 1960s and beyond.

Sam also notably served the engineering profession through his professional service activities throughout his long career. These included membership in professional honorary societies, such as: Life Senior Member of IEEE since 1983; Eta Kappa Nu; Society of Sigma Xi (President of CU Chapter, 1979-80), member of CIGRE from 1964-1988, and in 1988, he was elected as Attwood Associate of the U.S. National Committee.
Sam was well known as a meticulous and precise writer and he utilized this skill in many ways over his career. He often served to produce the proceedings of symposia and various technical reports. In his retirement, he served as the coordinator of a number of accreditation reviews for the School by the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology. His precision in data collection and his manner of condensing and summarizing information so that it could easily be understood by others were phenomenal. He served for years as the faculty advisor (and uncredited editor) of the Cornell Engineer magazine. Sam was also the founding editor of ECE’s alumni publication Connections, overseeing its publication from 1992 to 2005.

Of special note was his involvement with the Centennial of the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering celebration and his histories of the School, updated and published several times over his career. The Centennial’s Herculean effort involved coordinating six seminars around the nation and producing six volumes on the “Future Directions in Electrical Engineering,” in which faculty researchers looked into their crystal balls and predicted the future in the various major areas of research of that era. Sam also took on the responsibility of having a 6-inch tall hologram made of an historic piece of communications equipment owned by the School of ECE and the College of Engineering: Samuel F. B. Morse’s original telegraph receiver. This is the instrument that received and delivered Morse’s famous message, “What hath God wrought!,” sent on May 24, 1844 from Washington, D. C. to Baltimore, and that opened this pioneering transmission line. Sam had to come up with a way to create the hologram without shipping the actual key out to Boston for the holographic process. The actual receiver was far too valuable a piece of communications history to chance any damage, loss, or theft. He came up with a way to make a visibly (almost) exact copy of the original and hence the hologram was made safely yet accurately.

No discussion of Sam’s life and career would be complete without a comment on his love of teaching and his selfless giving of his time and advice as a mentor and coach to many students over the years.
Sam was the ultimate in generating well-prepared and delivered lectures. He was gifted in being able to foresee potential areas of difficulty with new material and provide means to assure mastery of concepts. Sam served for decades as a devoted and knowledgeable faculty advisor to generations of Cornell undergraduates and Master of Engineering students. He sponsored many research and design projects for students who took his courses and wanted to pursue the material toward novel practical applications. For years after his retirement, Sam was one of the most sought-after professors during alumni reunion events. It seemed that many former students had a story about some way that Professor Linke had personally helped them over a tough period in their studies or gave them some excellent career advice that they believed helped them become successful beyond school in the real world.

One formal tribute that Sam received was from a former student, Mark Adamiak, who received the 2008 GE Edison Award for his work in developing GE products to ensure stable power grids around the world. That award included a component to support power systems education allocated at the winner’s discretion. Mark chose to donate half of his grant to Cornell to create a collection of premier lectures, the Sam Linke Lectures on Power Energy, to honor his special mentor, Professor Sam Linke.

In 1999, Sam joined CRVIS, and volunteered together with fellow Emeritus Professor Charles Wharton, who had developed an idea that students in elementary school are capable of understanding and appreciating science if simple and illustrative experiments could be brought down to the proper level. For several years, they happily spent time in a local elementary school teaching about the basics of science, math, and engineering by demonstrating the principles of science and engineering. Talking about this experience, Sam related that it was actually more challenging than presenting a high-level lecture on an advanced technical notion. In college, students are expected to take the time to do extra readings and study to understand their lectures each day. However, with the youngsters in elementary school, you need to get the point across simply, and with a sense of excitement, or you will lose the class’s attention. A
wonderful experience for both students and teachers, it took two special faculty members working together to excel in communicating detailed ideas to younger students.

Sam is survived by his loving and devoted family, his wife of 67 years, Esther, and daughters Martha and Laura.

Sam Linke was the epitome of everything outstanding one would hope to find in a faculty member. He was a talented and creative researcher, an innovative and tireless teacher, and a supportive and encouraging mentor to students, staff, and fellow faculty members alike. His good humor, respectful manner with others, and his love for students and their love for him are deeply missed.

Clifford Pollock and John Belina
Raphael Littauer, Professor Emeritus of Physics, died peacefully on October 19, 2009. Born in Leipzig Germany in 1925, he was fortunate to be able to leave Germany in the summer of 1939, shortly before the outbreak of World War II. He spent the war years in England, where he received his doctorate in physics from Cambridge University. He came to Cornell to join the electron accelerator program of the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies in 1950.

In 1955, after a short intermediate stay working on particle accelerators at the General Electric Research Laboratory in Schenectady, he returned to Cornell as Research Associate Professor of Physics.

Shortly after returning to Cornell, Raphael became the reigning expert on the electronics aspects of accelerator technology. Not only did he manage accelerator operations and continually upgrade the control system, he also devised the electronic circuits needed to support experiments being done with the accelerator. As one example of his ingenuity, he invented what was known as the “kick-sorter,” a pin-ball type apparatus that measured the distribution of energies of charged particles passing through a particle detector.
Economy and efficiency were his watchwords in the devising of complete electronic systems, as well as in the many ingenious circuits that he designed. When LNS accelerator operations moved to the new Wilson Laboratory in 1967, to give more room for a new synchrotron, these principles led him to create the first distributed control system for an accelerator – similar versions of which are now common practice around the world. Another product of his vision was the introduction of special orbits for counter-circulating beams, a technique that permitted more intense beams. This invention has been subsequently adopted around the world.

For his many achievements in accelerator physics, Raphael was awarded the Wilson Prize of the American Physical Society in 1995.

A key aspect of his electronics “guruship” was teaching the art of electronics to successive generations of students. He had a unique way of presenting the concepts of circuit design, and wrote extensive notes on the subject, utilizing his particular notations scheme to promote efficient interpretation of circuit diagrams. These notes ultimately appeared in the form of a widely used book, *Pulse Electronics*, published by McGraw Hill in 1965.

Research and faculty colleagues, as well as students, quickly became aware of Raphael’s extraordinary intellectual firepower. He was quick, deep and incisive. One always needed to run to catch up. After becoming used to these characteristics, those exposed to them learned to appreciate the experience as a formative part of their lives.

Raphael became Professor of Physics in 1965. From this base, in addition to his research achievements, he formed a parallel career as a never-ending source of ideas, apparatus and textual materials to improve the quality of physics teaching at Cornell. A notable example of application of his mastery of electronics was his invention in 1971 of an electronics-based student response system. In a large lecture group, the system made it possible to gauge student understanding of the subject matter of the moment. Descendants of that pedagogical development, now known as student-response
“clickers,” are used at colleges and universities around the country. In keeping with his instincts to get the job done immediately, Raphael engaged his children as helpers in the wiring and installation of the original system in a Rockefeller Hall lecture room.

New laboratory experiments, probing lecture notes, incisive ways to facilitate physics learning poured out in a steady stream during his years of teaching at Cornell. During the last few years, he brought his talents to bear on the introductory physics course taken by many students majoring in biological sciences and other non-physics, non-engineering disciplines. His mastery of computer applications and inventiveness in generating on-line instructional materials formed important learning tools.

While Raphael was a brilliant scientist and teacher, he was also an accomplished musician who played piano, cello and recorder. He enjoyed photography, done in the course of extensive world travels and “birding” trips with his wife, Alexandra. He spoke three languages fluently, and was conversant in two others. He enjoyed sports such as squash, tennis, snow and water skiing.

He also had a strong social conscience. Outraged by the U. S. involvement in the Vietnam War, he was the lead author and editor of “The Air War in Indochina,” a quantitative study of the effects of bombing in Southeast Asia. He was especially disappointed that he was not mentioned in President Nixon’s list of enemies.

In the midst of his diverse personal activities, Raphael also served as chair of the Department of Physics at Cornell in the late 1970’s.

All who knew Raphael mourn the loss of his warmth, his wit, his keen intelligence and the never-ending expression of new ideas.

*Donald Holcomb, Chairperson; Ahren Sadoff, Maury Tigner*
Frank Long's research made fundamental, unique contributions to a surprising variety of important scientific subjects by applying his extensive background and deep intuition in physical chemistry to organic reactions, in combination with his creative instrumentation skills and keen awareness of new experimental techniques. These emerging research areas included basic reaction mechanisms of organic molecules in solution and unimolecular dissociation of gaseous ions. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1962. However, these broad interests also led him into leadership positions in academe, government, industry, and public affairs, especially his advocacy of international arms reductions. He served on the President's Science Advisory Committee for Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. Probably his most publicized appointment was the one that he did not receive as Director of the U.S. National Science Foundation when President Nixon learned at the last minute of Long's criticisms of the antiballistic missile system.

Professor Long, born in Great Falls, Montana, received B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Montana in 1931 and 1932. He did graduate work in physical chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley. After receiving his Ph.D. degree in Chemistry in 1935, he was an Instructor there, and at the University of Chicago, becoming an Instructor in the Chemistry Department at Cornell in 1937. He served as a research supervisor for the Explosive Research Laboratory of the National Defense Research Committee from 1942-45. He returned to Cornell as an Associate Professor and was promoted to full Professor in 1946. When Peter J.W. Debye stepped down as Department Chair in 1950, Long took over and served a record ten years. He was Faculty Trustee, 1956-57, and he served as Vice President of Research and Advanced Studies at Cornell, 1963-69. In 1969, he began a four-year tenure as Director of the new Cornell academic program, Science, Technology and Society,
designed to study the impact of science and technology on the problems facing U.S. society. Between 1969-79, he was Henry R. Luce Professor of Science and Society, and between 1976-79, he was Director of the Peace Studies Program. He was a member of the corporate Board of Directors for the Carrier Corporation, United Technologies Corporation, and the Exxon Corporation, for which he was also a member of the Executive Committee. In 1985, he "retired" to serve as Adjunct Professor of Chemistry and Social Sciences at the University of California, Irvine, continuing to be active on national and international committees.

Frank Long was one of the pioneers who showed organic chemists that they had to think carefully about such physical chemistry concepts as nonideality, activity coefficients, and ion pairing if they were interested in the mechanisms of aqueous reactions. These concepts formed the foundation of the worldwide interest in mechanisms of solvolysis reactions that began in the late 1940s and continued for nearly three decades. Because many aqueous organic reactions occur in media of high acidity, it soon became clear to mechanistic chemists that a supplement to the pH scale of dilute solutions would be necessary. When Louis Hammett proposed the $H_0$ acidity function to accomplish this end, Frank immediately saw the power of the approach, and put it to good use in his studies of the hydrolyses of lactones, esters, and acetals. He extended the concept to mixed and nonaqueous solvents, and proposed alternative acidity functions for use under specialized conditions.

Many of the mechanistic descriptions that we teach our undergraduates can be traced back to Frank Long's work. Long and his coworkers used the then little-known technique of nonradioactive isotopic labeling to tackle these problems. Early isotope labeling studies relied on the use of radioactive tracers, with chemical degradation of reaction products being used to locate the labels. Avoiding the problems of radioactive labeling, Long was an early user of mass spectrometric techniques with stable isotopes to get the same information faster by degradation of the labeled molecule within the instrument.
Long also studied the change in kinetics that could accompany the introduction of such stable isotopes either into the molecule of interest or the solvent in which it was undergoing reaction. His work on H$_2$O/D$_2$O solvent isotope effects showed the way to generations of researchers studying the mechanisms of biologically relevant aqueous reactions. The important "proton inventory" techniques that have elucidated some essential enzymatic mechanisms can trace a good part of their ancestry to Long's work.

Mass spectrometry was previously used largely for the determination of accurate atomic weights and for quantitative analysis of hydrocarbons. Characterizing the products of Long's organic reactions involved vaporizing these into the mass spectrometer to form gaseous organic ions; Long was one of the early pioneers studying the unimolecular decompositions of these ions, particularly for lactones, alcohols, and esters. In a first for spectrometry, he and Friedman used this chemistry in 1953 to help define the molecular structure of ketene dimer, a highly publicized controversy of the time. His pioneering physical chemistry studies of these ions included appearance potentials, heats of formation, and the statistical theory of their dissociation. Notable was his classical example of the nonergodic dissociation of ionized fluoroethylene that occurs before the input energy can be statistically randomized.

Frank Long's interests in arms control and other public issues began early, focused by his World War II research for which he was awarded the U.S. Medal of Merit. In 1949-52, he was member and Chairman, Advisory Committee for Chemistry, Office of Naval Research; and Trustee of Associate Universities that oversaw Brookhaven National Laboratory. In 1953-59, he was Consultant, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Department of the Army, Aberdeen, Maryland. In 1956-60, he was a member, Science Advisory Board, Department of the Air Force. In 1957-60, he was a member, Ballistic Missiles Advisory Committee, Office of the Secretary of Defense; and in 1959-63, Chairman, Chemistry Advisory Committee, Air Force Office of Scientific Research.
He was a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee under Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. When the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was formed in 1962, he was its first Assistant Director for science and technology. As a member of the U.S. group that went with Averell Harriman to the Soviet Union in 1963, he took a leading role in the effort of the U.S., the UK, and the Soviet Union to negotiate a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. Intense negotiations over an extended period resulted in agreements on almost everything except the number of on-site inspections; the Soviets insisted on three per year versus the U.S. demand of seven. The historical compromise, the Limited Test Ban Treaty, prohibited testing in the atmosphere, the oceans, and in space, but permitted underground testing. He was a Director of the Arms Control Association, 1971-77, and Co-Chair of the U.S. Pugwash Steering Committee, 1974-79. The 1995 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the Pugwash Conferences. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Albert Einstein Peace Prize Foundation and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fund for Peace.

His aggressiveness in arms control efforts is best illustrated in his opposition to the antiballistic missile project, as delineated in a 1968 publication stating that the ABM missile development would create "strong pressure toward acceleration of the arms race." In 1969, he was nominated by a board of scientists to be Director of the National Science Foundation. He went to Washington, D.C. one morning, presumably to receive the appointment from President Nixon in the White House Rose Garden that afternoon. However, upon arrival, he was told that the ceremony was cancelled. International publicity of the event produced an immediate outcry from a variety of concerned citizens as well as scientists. Later the White House relented but Long declined the President's offer.

Long also played a major role in science and technology transfer to underdeveloped nations, including India, South Korea, Latin America, Malaysia, and Indonesia, in part as a member of the National Academy of Sciences Board on Science and Technology for International Development. He was U.S. Co-Chairman for the
Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture; a member of the U.S. Overview Committee for Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Initiative of the U.S. National Research Council started in 1983 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Ronald Reagan; a member of the Council on Foreign Relations of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1964-89; and Co-Chairman, 1972-76, of the Joint U.S.-Korea Advisory Committee for Science. In 1975, he received the Order of Civil Merit and Dongbaeg Medal from the President of the Republic of Korea for contributions toward the development of science and technology in Korea.

Only a few prizes are available to scientists for outstanding public service. Two of the most prestigious are the Charles Lathrop Parson Award from the American Chemical Society that Long received in 1985, and the Philip Haug Abelson Prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that he received in 1990. His wife, Marion Thomas Long, died in 1992. He is survived by a son, Franklin, a chemist, of Claremont, California; a daughter, Elizabeth, a Professor of Sociology at Rice University; a brother, George, of Portland, Oregon; and a grandson.

*Barry K. Carpenter, Jerrold Meinwald, Fred W. McLafferty*
Karla Longrée was born in the Rhineland area of Germany and received college training there leading to the degree of Doctor of Agriculture. She served as a research associate in the Biological Reichsinstitute at Berlin-Dahiem before immigrating to the United States in 1933. She received a Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1938 and became a United States citizen in 1939.

Beginning in 1941, Dr. Longrée taught in the area of food science at the Hampton Institute in Hampton, Virginia. She returned to Cornell in 1950 as a research professor in the Department of Institution Management (New York State College of Human Ecology). Her research efforts were directed at the microbial quality of food prepared in quantity and she studied conditions under which potentially hazardous menu items might lead to food poisoning outbreaks. She devised methods that would assure microbiological safety of food items prepared under conditions of large quantity food service and developed quick cooling devices which cut the time required to cool cooked foods to a point where they could be refrigerated. She also discovered that high acid ingredients such as citrus juice and salad dressing inhibited bacterial growth and on this basis developed procedures for quantity cooking that minimized the dangers of food poisoning.

Results of Dr. Longrée's research were published in professional journals such as The Journal of the American Dietetic Association, The Journal of Food Protection, Food Technology and others. She also was a consultant in the development of a film on food sanitation.

She developed and taught courses in food sanitation and served as a major professor for many graduate students who were preparing to
work in that area. These students have filled leadership roles in this
country and abroad.

She is the author of two books, one a college text entitled Quantity
Food Sanitation; now in its fifth edition in collaboration with Gertrude Armbruster. This book provides basic information for the
understanding of the factors which contribute to foodborne illnesses
and shows ways to reduce or eliminate this threat by suggesting
appropriate methods of storage, preparation, heating and hot-
holding, cooling and cold-holding of foods with emphasis on
institutional applications. Pertinent literature is cited and discussed.
Emphasis is given to time-temperature control, an area that was the
focus in much of Dr. Longrée’s research. Sanitary Techniques in
Food Service, a second book was written in cooperation with Professor G. Blaker of Colorado State University and is written for
the vocational level of teaching.

Dr. Longrée had many interests and was a talented craftsman using
silver and enameling techniques to design jewelry. She also enjoyed
the outdoors, hiking and gardening. She had a great love for music,
in particular the classics. After retirement, she traveled widely
including Europe and Central America.

In 1986, Dr. Longrée moved to the Highland Farms Retirement
Community in Black Mountain, North Carolina, where she
continued to reside.

Raymond Fox, Bernice Hopkins, Gertrude Armbruster
Robert T. Lorenzen

February 16, 1917 – December 4, 2011

Robert (Bob) Theodore Lorenzen was born on February 16, 1917 in New Leipzig, North Dakota, on a homestead located on the flat, windswept prairie, to pioneer settlers Theodore and Hattie Marek Lorenzen. He was reared on their expanding family crop and livestock farm, assisted his father in all aspects of the operation, and graduated from New Leipzig High School in 1935.

In 1936, he joined the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) as a crew leader in construction and maintenance, where he served until 1939 when he entered college and received a B.S. in Agricultural Engineering from North Dakota State College (now North Dakota State University), Fargo in 1943. From 1943 to 1946, he served in the US Army as a First Lieutenant in the European Theater in World War II and was awarded two Purple Hearts and cluster for combat wounds he received in 1944, as well as the Presidential Unit Citation and the French Fourragere.

Following his discharge, he was an engineer for the University of Wisconsin’s research farms from 1946 to 1954, where he was responsible for the planning, design, drafting and construction
supervision of administrative and service buildings for the University Branch Experiment Stations, as well as engineering and maintenance of existing structures. Bob was efficient and supremely organized, and succeeded in earning a BS in Civil Engineering from the University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1954, and an MS in Agricultural Engineering from the University of California, Davis in 1957, where he was a research and teaching assistant. He was an Assistant Professor at Colorado State University from 1956 to 1959, and then joined the faculty of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell University as an Assistant Professor. He was appointed Associate Professor in 1965, Professor in 1982, and then Professor Emeritus upon his retirement in 1982. He was a registered professional engineer in the State of New York, and served on the faculty for twenty-three years.

Bob’s primary professional interests arose from his early vocational experience in farming and construction. He was especially interested in farmstead production and storage systems, with emphasis on structural integrity, labor efficiency and energy conservation. He participated in the design and construction supervision of farm-type research and demonstration facilities, and consulted on a wide variety of agricultural and other structural designs and problems, including many as an investigator and expert witness. He also held a US Patent for a mechanical egg counter for cage laying systems.

Bob was active in teaching, research and extension. His principal courses related to farmstead production systems and their environments, and agricultural structures design with an emphasis on utilization of wood as the structural material. He was a meticulous, supremely organized recorder – one look at his lecture or research notes was convincing evidence, and he carried that trait into the classroom and onto the blackboard! His extension interests were wide ranging, including projects such as truss design for suspended cage layer systems, thermal characteristics of log walls, and prevention of collapse of farm buildings and storage structures from natural forces. Similarly, his research interests lay in moisture control and thermal insulation in agricultural buildings, safe design
of agricultural production facilities, and fastener systems for use in wood structural members. He loved working with wood! He “got the word out” beyond the classroom by authoring print and radio articles for the Cooperative Extension County News Service, and wrote dozens of articles for the department’s publication, the Ag Engineer’s Notebook, that was disseminated to a broad extension audience, and authored some forty research publications and reports. He also was a recipient of a Blue Ribbon Award for Publications from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE).

His interests and achievements were also recognized via membership in Alpha Zeta, Chi Epsilon, Scabbard and Blade, Blue Key, and Sigma Xi. He maintained professional contact with his peers through membership and direct participation in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (now ASABE; a Life Member), National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM; now ASTM International), Society of Wood Science and Technology (SWST), Forest Products Research Society (FPRS), and the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST).

Bob certainly wasn’t all work and no play; he had interests in poetry, photography, inventing, travelling, flying small planes, and, especially, dancing – ballroom, square and line dancing. In 1954, he married Mary Kathleen Junkman, a teacher, who became his loving wife and dance partner for thirty-eight years, until her death in 1992 from complications due to diabetes. They especially loved square dances and would travel far and wide from their home near the Cornell campus in Varna, New York to attend them. And it was the love of dancing that brought Bob his next love, Margaret Thacher Brownell, a widow whom he had later met at square dances.

Margaret was a retired nurse and author of children’s books, both aspects of her skills that would add important meaning to Bob’s life following their marriage in 1993, and operated a bed and breakfast in Dryden, New York. Their relationship blossomed, and joyfully peaked when they visited their family origins in 1996 – England for
Margaret, and Germany for Bob. Eventually, Bob developed dementia and Margaret’s skill as a nurse was needed daily to watch over him. In 2007 Margaret published a book about his life, titled *A Life to Remember*, a loving tribute to her dancing partner of eighteen years.

Bob was a past member of the St. Luke Lutheran Church and was a current member of The First Presbyterian Church of Dryden at the time of his death. He is survived by his beloved wife, Margaret; stepchildren Kathlene (David) Gross, Gary (Judith) Brownell and William Brownell; eight step-grandchildren, four step-great grandchildren, and several nieces and nephews.

To know Bob was to know a friendly, quiet man. He had a broad smile for everyone, accented by his sparkling eyes. Borrowing one of his favorite exclamations, “Yep!”, he was a great friend to love and remember.

*Ronald B. Furry, Chairperson; Everett D. Markwardt, Norman R. Scott*
Carl C. Lowe, 80, Professor Emeritus, widely known breeder of forage crops, and long-time member of Cornell’s Department of Plant Breeding, died suddenly on November 29, 1999. Lowe specialized in breeding forage grasses and legumes. He participated in the development of popular varieties of alfalfa, timothy and birdsfoot trefoil. He also developed refined applications of statistics in experimental design and in plant breeding research.

For 28 years, Lowe taught a popular course in experimental methods for graduate students in the Plant Sciences. He served as advisor for numerous undergraduates and for 14 graduate students. Dr. Lowe’s office door was always open to students. Many of his advisees have gone on to distinguished careers of their own.

Lowe worked with seed growers and seed industry leaders in developing programs to bring to farmers the benefits of varieties developed in Cornell plant breeding research. He served as secretary of the NY Seed Improvement Cooperative for 25 years. In this role, he encouraged the adoption of superior varieties by seed growers and farmers.

Lowe was born January 1, 1919, in West Salem, Ohio, the oldest son of Carl and Grace Keener Lowe. His father was an agronomist specializing in sugar beets. The Lowe family soon moved to Twin Falls, Idaho where Carl spent his youth. He attended the University of Idaho in 1938. The family relocated to Fort Collins, Colorado, where his father unexpectedly died. Carl left school and worked for the USDA Agricultural Adjustment Administration from 1940-42.
Carl entered the United States Army in 1942 and served in North Africa, France and Germany as a member of the 899th Tank Destroyer Battalion and the 9th Infantry Division. His unit landed at Utah Beach, Normandy, on D-Day, June 6, 1944, then fought its way across France, and was among the first to cross the Rhine in the invasion of Germany.

After release from active duty he attended Colorado A&M, earning his B.S. degree in 1948. He followed with graduate studies at Cornell, earning his M.S. degree in 1950 and his Ph.D. degree in 1952 in Plant Breeding, under the tutelage of Professors Royse P. Murphy and Walter T. Federer.

Lowe was appointed Assistant Professor of Plant Breeding, at Cornell University in 1952, Associate Professor in 1955, and Professor in 1964. He was named Professor Emeritus in 1983.

Lowe was a member of the American Society of Agronomy, the Crop Science Society of America, Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi. In recognition of his contributions to seed growers and to the seed industry, he was elected an honorary member of the New York State Seed Association.

Dr. Lowe was a pivotal leader in the initiation and development of the Northeast Regional Forage Improvement Project, which continues to coordinate leadership in forage crop breeding and improvement, originally in the Northeast and now nationally. Dr. Lowe also participated in the development and activities of the Northern New York Economic Development Project. He also served as a long-term Consultant to the New York State Fish and Wildlife Service on trout fish breeding and management.

Survivors include his wife and companion of 57 years, Cleo Crane Lowe; one daughter, Ellen Jane Potash, of Franklin, Tennessee; two sons, Donald Lowe, of Ithaca and Cass Lowe, of Seattle, Washington; and two granddaughters, Dru and Carey Potash. Three brothers, three sisters and several nieces and nephews also survive him.
Lowe was an avid outdoorsman, who loved to fish, hunt and garden. The morning sun often found Carl in his boat on Cayuga Lake, luring a lake trout to his line. He died in the woods, suddenly, of natural causes, while hunting deer.

Robert F. Lucey, Royse P. Murphy, William D. Pardee
Robert Francis Lucey

March 13, 1926 - May 7, 2004

In appointing Bob Lucey to a new faculty position in Agronomy, one specifically authorized by the New York State Legislature at the urging of the Farm Bureau and Grange, the College of Agriculture renewed its efforts to raise farm productivity in the six northernmost counties of the state. Four decades later, Bob was recognized throughout that region as the principal architect of the sweeping changes that followed his appointment.

From the outset, he sought the counsel of leaders of the farm community, campus experts in many disciplines, educators, and local institutions as he formulated and later developed a series of diagnostic experiments. The centerpiece of his fieldwork was the “crop-climate” installation. Both farmers and advisers in the North Country had long attributed their difficulties in producing crops to adverse climate. By establishing weather instruments alongside and in the soil beneath plots where various crops were grown under several management systems, Bob demonstrated that there were actually two underlying problems. Slow drainage of water from the topsoil in spring delayed field operations and growth; few of the crop varieties available commercially were adapted to the region’s cool, though reasonably long, growing season.

By employing both traditional and novel practices to drain away water early in the season, he raised the soil temperature and effectively moved the plants south. By buying a four-row planter never before seen in the area, along with other equipment, he accelerated the establishment of large acreages on the newly warmed land. By thus creating a market for adapted seeds, he spurred the introduction of new quick-maturing high-yielding varieties. And by never forgetting that these improvements in crop production were significant only if integrated into dairy and other enterprises, he ensured the practical application of his findings.
The personal demands of the tasks he set for himself were extraordinary. The field work and organizations that dominated his schedule were as much as six nonstop driving hours from Ithaca, and his innumerable trips were rarely nonstop because it was his custom to visit, learn from, and advise a legion of contacts en route. He established agronomic research stations at Canton (SUNY College), Chazy (W.H. Miner institute), and Willsboro (E.V. Baker Farm), and oversaw a major soil management study on a farm near La Fargeville. He formed cordial and supportive relations with educational and advisory bodies throughout the region, becoming over the years the most widely sought counselor for a variety of problems. His continual liaison with state legislators ensured sustained funding. The donation of the Baker Farm to the college, and the endowment of a Cornell faculty chair by Mr. Baker, testifies to Bob’s presence as well as his influence.

On the Cornell campus, recognition of his talents led to a gradual shift in his duties. He had already been an adviser to undergraduates and taught the introductory crop production course, but increasingly became a leader in organizing coordinated research and extension programs across the state. With the Northern New York Agricultural Development Program as a prototype, he contributed greatly to the founding of the statewide PRODAIRY Program. He became chairman of his department, and served in that capacity for eleven years, meanwhile cultivating professional contacts and serving nationally and overseas. He was, for several years, Secretary of the University Faculty.

The Massachusetts family from which Bob came was a source of strength, but for them his venture into higher education was a trailbreaker. He pressed on through Master’s and Doctorate degrees, encouraged and supported always by his beloved, Ernestine. The family of eight children they raised was notable for self-reliance, responsibility, and zest.

Bob’s unassuming demeanor, friendliness and sincerity, curiosity, patience and optimism were tirelessly directed toward making his part of the world a place that its inhabitants understood more clearly,
and used more rewardingly. For these qualities, he was honored during his career, and is remembered with respect and affection.

Robert A. Milligan, R. David Smith, Madison J. Wright
David C. Ludington was born on March 22, 1934 to Ralph Corbin and Gertrude Fenner Ludington in Holley, New York, and raised on a fruit farm. Dave, as he was affectionately called, received his BS (1956) and MS (1959) degrees in Agricultural Engineering from Cornell University, and joined the Department of Agricultural Engineering faculty as an Assistant Professor in 1959. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1964 and Professor in 1982. He received his Ph.D. (1968) in Agricultural and Sanitary Engineering from Purdue University with support of a National Science Foundation Science Faculty Fellowship. Dave was named Professor Emeritus of Biological and Environmental Engineering upon his retirement in 1995.

During his tenure, Dave performed with innovation, quiet leadership and notable effectiveness in all three functions of the department’s mission: teaching, research and extension. He was appointed Department Extension Leader in 1992 at a time when the Department’s Extension program was making a significant shift from specialist centered to program centered outreach. During his career, he served on the graduate committees of over three dozen
students. He enjoyed the close interaction between learning and personal development in a very wide range of technical studies. His investigations ranged from generation of electrical energy from rejected engine heat, to the handling, storage and processing of dairy and poultry wastes, to energy flows and applications of electrical energy in farming with emphasis on dairy systems. Conservation, efficiency and safe use of energy were his primary guiding principles. He authored or co-authored over 80 technical papers, articles and reports on these and related topics.

In 1989 Dave formed the Cornell Agricultural Energy Program (CAEP) to encourage the efficient use of electrical energy through innovative engineering design, conservation and load management. Electric power companies and other agencies were interested and willing sponsors of his work. He demonstrated effective energy use with its concomitant savings for milk harvesting and cooling, farm production system ventilation system selection and operation, stray voltage elimination, lighting control, water heating, and other on-farm applications. A representative set of operating dairy farms were closely monitored and utilized for demonstration purposes. In 1992, with F. Guo, R.A. Pellerin and D. J. Aneshansley, he received a patent for a Two-Level Vacuum System Controller with Adjustable Speed Drive that reduced, by more than 50%, the energy used by vacuum pumps for milking dairy cows. He later was involved in the commercialization of this equipment. This invention has been adopted both nationally and internationally, providing a significant reduction in energy demands, noise levels associated with vacuum pumps and cost for milking. In another energy saving effort, Dave was also Co-director of the Small Business Energy Efficiency Program from 1989 to 1992. Dave had notable success in obtaining substantial research project funding from a variety of sponsors, principally those that dealt with energy. Never one to remain idle, following retirement he formed the DLTech Inc. consulting firm to support operational and technological improvements for dairy farms. He was active in this business right up to his untimely death.
Dave was recognized by the students as one of the top ten members of the Engineering Faculty as an outstanding teacher, and also received the Cornell ASAE Student Branch Outstanding Faculty Award. Recognized as a compassionate and effective undergraduate advisor, Dave was much beloved by his advisees. During his teaching career, he taught thirteen courses, five of which he originated. He was an early leader in recognizing the importance of providing instruction in environmental problems and their remediation. He participated in thirteen College of Agriculture and Life Science and College of Engineering committees, and chaired the Department’s Committee on Undergraduate Teaching from 1975 -79, and again in 1984 -89. Dave was always willing to provide time and energy to department, college and university endeavors, and did a superlative job.

Dave was an active member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE), participated on several of its technical committees, and chaired the Program Committee of the ASAE North Atlantic Region’s Executive Board. In 1984, he received an Extension Educational Aids Blue Ribbon Award from ASAE. He was also a member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), and served as the ASAE ASHRAE Liaison Committee Chairman. He was elected to membership in Phi Kappa Phi Sigma Xi, and Alpha Epsilon, and was a member of the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE). In 1996, he received the National Food and Energy Council Distinguished Service Award.

Dave is survived by his beloved wife of 54 years, Aletta (Letty) Manchester Ludington (Cornell 1957), his son Paul (Teresa) Ludington, daughters Deborah (James) Stocker and Anne (Gene) Mage, eight grandchildren and one great grandchild. He was a devoted and active parishioner of the Bethel Grove Bible Church, holding many positions of responsibility as well as devoting time to the ministry of his church. Dave was an extraordinary and generous individual and will be sorely missed by all.

Ronald B. Furry, Chairperson; Daniel J. Aneshansley, Gerald E. Rehkugler
Walter R. Lynn, Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Cornell University, died on Monday June 6 at the age of 82. Since retiring from teaching in 1998, he maintained an active professional life, including serving as the University’s Ombudsman 1999-2011.

Walter will be best-remembered as the pioneer who in 1961 brought systems-techniques, aided by emerging computer capabilities, to Cornell for the framing and analysis of solutions for many civil engineering problems, particularly those dealing with water supply, water treatment and later on broader environmental and public health concerns. In 1972, as founder and head of the Cornell University Center for Environmental Quality Management (1966-76), he coined the phrase, “sustainability”, in assembling a multi-disciplinary research team of engineers, chemists, biologists, economists, lawyers and mathematicians to attempt to define and organize the way we think about society’s environmental problems in meaningful ways that recognize human aspirations and proclivities.
Walter served in the U.S. Army in Korea as a sergeant (1946-48). He earned his B.S. in Civil Engineering at the University of Miami in 1950 and began his professional career managing a sewage-treatment plant in Miami, Florida. While there he learned to water-ski, and he also managed surveying crews in the Everglades before moving to Chapel Hill to earn an M.S. in Sanitary Engineering at the University of North Carolina (1954). He returned to the University of Miami as an Assistant Professor, and while teaching there, he met and married Barbara Campbell. Subsequently, Professor Abe Charnes at Northwestern University ignited Walter’s enthusiasm for using systems tools in forging meaningful and longer-lasting engineering solutions, and Walter earned his Ph.D. under Professor Charnes at Northwestern in 1963.

Walter joined the Cornell faculty as an Associate Professor of Sanitary Engineering in 1961. Early on, he held a joint appointment at the Cornell University Medical College in New York City where he taught courses on systems methods to physicians and where he worked on modeling epidemiology to understand the interface between human biological and civil-engineered systems. After becoming a Full Professor in 1964, he served in many academic administrative positions, as Director of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering (1970-78), Director of the Center for the Environment (1996-97) and Director of the multi-disciplinary program on Science, Technology and Society (1980-88) where he contributed to its establishment as an academic department in the College of Arts and Sciences.

He was elected by the faculty as a trustee of Cornell University (1980-85), and he later served as the Dean of the Faculty (1988-93). He was elected Professor Emeritus in 1998. At one of his many retirement “fests”, Walter’s own academic legacy was highlighted by the large number of Ph.D. students who had been supervised by just two of his own former Ph.D. students, Professor Charles Revelle (deceased) at Johns Hopkins University and Professor D. “Pete” Loucks at Cornell who Walter recruited from Yale while both were sitting on a raft while visiting a camp in Vermont. One of Walter’s proudest accomplishments was helping to facilitate the
establishment of the Weiss Fellowships that are awarded annually for innovation and excellence in undergraduate teaching at Cornell.

Walter served on a large number of National Academy Panels and working groups, including one beginning in 1976 to study the regionalization of the Washington, DC water supply system, now successfully implemented. He was appointed Chairman of the New York State Water Resources Planning Council in 1985 following a series of droughts in 1964-66 and again in 1984. As water “czar”, Walter had the absolute authority to declare a drought-emergency in NYC, a tremendous responsibility that soon became opaque to subsequent Governors after the return of normal rainfall levels. This required Walter to remind each new Governor that he held this awesome responsibility, were they pleased to re-appoint him. They did.

He served as Chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction in 1990 and Chairman of the Board on Natural Disasters (1992-96) for the National Research Council. The irony of subsequent events and the loss of institutional memory in the following decade never failed to bemuse him. Internationally, Walter was a consultant to the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, beginning in 1969 on the interaction between the environment and human health.

For all his university, national and international service, he still found time to serve the local Ithaca community. Soon after moving to Ithaca in 1961 he chaired the City’s Urban Renewal Agency (1965-68) which led to the development of the Ithaca Commons. Beginning in 1998 he served locally as Commissioner of the Southern Cayuga Lake Inter-Municipal Water Commission that coordinated the use of the Bolton Point water supply facility with the needs of several local municipalities.

After retiring from teaching at Cornell he was elected a trustee of the Village of Cayuga Heights, NY (2000-02) and for three terms he served as the Village’s mayor (2002-08), where again he put theory into practice with a heady dose of levity and common sense. He also
served on the Board of Directors of both the Tompkins County Sciencecenter (1982-85) and of Planned Parenthood (1991-95).

Walter Lynn’s many honors include, Fellow and Life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and National Associate of the National Research Council of the National Academies; but to Walter, the highest reward was to be greeted cheerfully on the street while walking his dog Charlie (and then, Daisy) with a rousing “Hi-Walter”. He also enjoyed golfing, hiking, sailing, fishing, flying (airplanes), wood-carving, calling square dances and an occasional game of poker.

Valdimir (as mis-spelled on his birth certificate) Royal Lynn was born in New York City on October 1, 1928 to Norman Lynn (from Poland) and Gussie Gdalin (from Russia) who soon moved to Florida. Walter is survived by his wife Barbara Lynn of Ithaca, NY, their son, Michael Lynn of South Lake Tahoe, Nevada, an older brother, Robert Lynn of Miami, Florida, and a nephew, Jeffrey Lynn of Hollywood, Florida.
George Bernard Lyon

September 8, 1917 – December 13, 2010

Civil and Environmental Engineering Professor Emeritus George Lyon died in 2010 at the age of 93. Born in Hancock County, Illinois, George grew up in the state’s farm country. After graduating from the University of Illinois in 1940, George pursued a master’s degree in engineering at the State University of Iowa where he specialized in hydraulics and fluid mechanics. Upon completing his studies, he worked for the U.S. Engineer Department Hydraulics Laboratory in Iowa City where he participated in the design and construction of a physical model for the MacArthur Lock at Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan. Next he served in the Army Corps of Engineers from 1943 to 1946, as a surveyor for the construction of piers, docks, pipelines and other structures in the South Pacific. Upon the end of his military service, he gained his Professional Engineer license from the state of Illinois.

After World War II, Professor Lyon began his next career – teaching – as an instructor at the University of Minnesota. In 1947, he joined
the faculty of the School of Civil Engineering at Cornell as an assistant professor and in 1954 was promoted to associate professor. Early in his Cornell career he taught fluid mechanics, hydrology, hydraulics, surveying, marine navigation, and transportation. But by the mid-1950s, his teaching was exclusively in the areas of surveying and photogrammetry, and he regularly was part of the faculty supervising the annual five-week summer surveying course at “Camp Cornell” on the shore of Cayuta Lake until the final and 86th offering of this course in 1963. In the last dozen years of his time at Cornell until his retirement in 1984, he served as Assistant Director of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, assuming an important role in the coordination of academic advising, curriculum development, and academic standards and records. Professor Lyon’s dedication to students was recognized by his being named to the Class of 1979 Faculty Honors Program as “a professor who through … wisdom, counsel and friendship exemplified the ideals of higher education and of Cornell.”

During his 37 years at the university, George was also active as an engineering consultant, often in concert with faculty colleagues, participating in site selection studies for the capital of Brazil and taking part in reservoir, drainage, and flood-control studies. He also developed photogrammetric methods and for 23 years provided computations for the section on field astronomy of the Solar Ephemeris, a book of tables for surveyors. A consulting contribution to Cornell was his design of the water circulation system of the rowing tanks for the Cornell crew team’s practice facility in Teagle Hall.

In 1950, he married Betty Taylor, and they had three children. Betty passed away in 1980 after a long illness. In 1999, George moved from Ithaca to Michigan to live near his daughter Maud. He is survived by his sister, Ruth Linner, his children, Kathryn Lyon Graham, Maud Lyon, and Robert Lyon, a granddaughter, and a step-grandson.

James J. Bisogni, Chair; John F. Abel; Wilfried H. Brutsaert; James A. Liggett; William D. Philpot
Thomas Anthony Lyson, the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Development Sociology at Cornell University, died on December 28, 2006 of cancer. He was born in Oak Park, Illinois. His father died when he was eight years old. He and his mother later moved to West Virginia, where he attended high school. He earned his B.A. (1970) and M.S. (1972) degrees in Sociology from West Virginia University (WVU). As a graduate student research assistant at WVU, he traveled the back roads of Appalachia where he saw poverty and privation firsthand. When his major professor was recruited to Michigan State University, Lyson followed him there for his Ph.D. degree (1976). After working for a short time for the Michigan Department of Labor, he took a position in the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics at Clemson University, where he progressed through the ranks from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor. He came to Cornell in January 1987, and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1989, Professor in 1992, and Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor in February of 2000.

Professor Lyson’s career can be divided into four eras, each reflecting with different emphases his concerns about social justice, democracy, and economic opportunity. He began his sociological career with a primary focus on youth, undertaking studies that led to articles on education, migration, career planning and job opportunities among young people of rural backgrounds, as well as gender differences on these topics.

He then turned to a focus on the structure of economic opportunities, especially in rural areas. From this work came numerous journal articles on topics that include the impacts of industrial changes by gender and location, as well as a series of books that include the following titles:

When Professor Lyson joined the Cornell faculty, the changing structure of agriculture and its implications became his central interest. Building on his earlier studies of the public’s views on farming and of entry into farming, he turned his attention to topics like how technological changes and sectoral concentration affected both the dairy industry and agricultural sustainability. In addition to numerous journal articles from this work, he edited two related volumes, Rural Sociology and Development: Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Communities [with H. Schwarzweller, 1995] and Under the Blade: The Conversion of Agricultural Landscapes [with R. Olson, 1998].

Professor Lyson’s fourth era was characterized by the confluence of his interest in economic opportunities and sustainable agriculture. From this emerged his conception of civic agriculture. Here he brought together work from his two previous eras and incorporated the applied work in the Farming Alternatives Program (later renamed the Community, Food, and Agriculture Program). Under his directorship (beginning in the early 1990s), the program shifted its focus from agricultural entrepreneurship to “food and agriculture based community development,” i.e., the positive development impacts of independent farms and businesses run by people with an interest in and commitment to their communities. Under Lyson’s leadership, the program modeled the Cornell land grant mission, combining research, outreach, and teaching to creatively engage rural needs in an age of globalization. This era yielded co-authored articles with titles like “Local Capitalism, Civic Engagement, and Socioeconomic Well-Being” [1998] and “Civil Society and Agricultural Sustainability” [1998] as well as his last two books: Civic Agriculture: Reconnecting Farm, Food and Community [2004]
Another era would surely have emerged from Professor Lyson’s growing interest in the health implications of food systems and community organization. Papers presented at recent conferences included titles like “Agricultural Chemical Use, Low Birth Weight Babies and Infant Mortality: A Study of Agricultural Counties in the U.S.” and a session organized at the 2005 American Sociological Association meeting was titled: “Gentrification, Segregation, and Health: Community Processes for the 21st Century.”

Professionally, Professor Lyson was active in the American Sociological Association, the Rural Sociological Society, and the Agriculture, Food and Human Values Society. As editor of Rural Sociology from 1996-99, he guided the journal to reflect the increasing range of methodological orientations and topics investigated by the membership of the Rural Sociological Society.

Professor Lyson took his teaching and student mentoring very seriously. His graduate and undergraduate courses were very popular. In his courses and his advising, he challenged students to be “big thinkers.” He encouraged theoretical thinking and did this in a way that left students feeling inspired and motivated. He was highly supportive of his graduate students, including actively helping them to generate opportunities to follow their interests and passions, publish papers, and participate in professional meetings.

Though a private person, Professor Lyson’s active engagement in public life reflected his sociological interests and passions. He supported grassroots sustainable agriculture groups through generously giving his time and talents as an advisor and a speaker. His “go-for-it” attitude and irrepressible confidence inspired grassroots citizens to act together to realize their dreams and passions. Messages of condolences after his death commonly included comments to the effect that he had helped the writers to accomplish what they themselves wanted to do. In the small village of Freeville, New York, where he lived during his tenure at Cornell,
he served the village government in a variety of capacities, including as a member of the zoning board and as Mayor for two terms. He was a leader of a successful campaign to retain the village’s elementary school after the school district proposed closing it.

His widow, Loretta Carrillo, daughters, Mercedes and Helena, and numerous current and former graduate students survive Professor Lyson.

*Gilbert Gillespie, Chair; Charles Geisler, Philip McMichael, (with acknowledgements to William Falk)*
Cornell's sixth President was born on July 10, 1898 in Abilene, Kansas. He died on September 11, 1996 at his home in Ithaca, survived by a son and two daughters. His father was President of the Abilene Citizen's Bank, founded by his grandfather in 1885. Dwight and Milton Eisenhower, also from Abilene, were family friends.

Mr. Malott graduated from the University of Kansas in 1921, then attended the Harvard Business School. After receiving the M.B.A. degree in 1923, he stayed on as an Assistant Dean and Assistant Professor. In 1925, he married Eleanor Thrum, the daughter of a Hawaiian sugar refinery engineer, whom he had met in 1918 when his father sent him to Hawaii to recover from influenza. Mrs. Malott's death in 1994 ended a marriage they had enjoyed for 68 years.

Mr. Malott left Harvard in 1929 to become a vice president of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company and a personal assistant to James D. Dole, president and founder of the company.

He returned to Harvard in 1934, where he developed courses on agricultural and other western business problems which supplemented the Wall Street concentration characteristic of the school at that time. While becoming an expert on agricultural economic matters, he became friends with influential business leaders, an association that benefited the institutions he later led. His rapid rise to prominence among agricultural business people attracted the attention of the University of Kansas Board of Regents when they were seeking a new Chancellor in 1939. Mr. Malott returned to his home state and to his alma mater as its Chancellor at age 41.
Following 12 years as Chancellor of the University of Kansas, Malott served as Cornell's President for another 12 years, from 1951-63. For American universities, this was a period of reorientation into new areas of study and expansion of facilities following the disruption of World War II.

At Cornell, Hotel Administration, a Department in the College of Home Economics founded by Professor Howard Meek became the School of Hotel Administration early in the Malott era. Education courses in the College of Arts and Sciences, Agriculture and Home Economics were combined into the School of Education. The Engineering College completed its move, begun during the presidency of Edmund Ezra Day, from the north end of the campus to the south end under the combined leadership of Dean S.C. Hollister and President Malott. Construction of Phillips, Upson, Grumman, Carpenter and Hollister Halls provided new facilities for the college.

When the Veterinary College moved from the present site of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations to the east end of the upper campus, ILR moved from temporary buildings at the south end of the campus to the just-vacated location of the old Veterinary College. A new Ives Hall supplemented the ILR facilities.

Alice Statler Auditorium was added to Statler Hall. The School of Business and Public Administration moved from McGraw Hall into a new building, subsequently named for President Malott. The Gannett Clinic was added. The West Campus dormitory group and Donlon Hall expanded student housing. Looking to the future, Mr. Malott purchased the former Ithaca Country Club land, providing space for the later construction of the new North Campus dormitory complex, student union, and playing fields. He moved Cornell to the forefront in quality athletic facilities for women by supporting the construction of Helen Newman Hall.

During this period of major change at Cornell, the enrollment remained relatively stable at about 10,000 students.
The consolidation of the University Library system under the leadership of Stephen McCarthy and the construction of Olin Library were noteworthy Malott accomplishments, as was recataloging the Cornell library collection from the old Harris to the Library of Congress system. Among the academic initiatives of the Malott period, turning an inadequate and outmoded library system into one of the best may have been the most significant.

In this extraordinary reshaping of academic programs and expansion of facilities, Mr. Malott's business experience, his service as a director of major corporations and his membership on the Business Council served Cornell University well. His long-standing friendship with corporate leaders such as Ellis Phillips, Max Upson, Leroy Grumman, John and Spencer Olin, Alfred P. Sloan, Mrs. Ellis Statler, Walter Teagle, Frank Gannett, John Collyer, J. Carlton Ward and Herbert Johnson, many of whom were Cornell alumni, gave him ready access to the financial resources he required.

His relations with the Cornell faculty, traditionally difficult for any president, were sometimes strained and seldom easy. An unfortunate passage in his inaugural address contributed to the unease. When the New Yorker Magazine identified a statement he had used from a source unknown to him, as a nearly verbatim quote from a speech by the President of Sarah Lawrence College, he apologized to the faculty and offered his resignation to the Cornell Board of Trustees, who promptly refused it.

Further stress between the faculty and the President arose from the shared administrative responsibility for campus affairs. Malott believed that the faculty had not maintained order in student affairs in a way that conformed with his idea of a university. He arranged to have what had been faculty authority over student affairs transferred to the administration but the tension remained.

To know the faculty better and to understand faculty problems, he presided at most faculty meetings in every college, including the
Malott understood academic freedom and the importance of defending it on a university campus. During his presidency, Senator Joseph McCarthy and his political allies sought to rid the government and other American institutions of communists and communist-sympathizers. Faculty members from many universities were called before congressional committees to explain alleged leftist activities. President Malott stepped forward to counter the McCarthy attacks in a guest column in the *New York Herald Tribune* in 1953, under the heading, "Is Professor X Red?" At 1954 class reunions, he called the McCarthy era "a time of widespread hysteria and intolerance of thought, speech and action." Although he had little sympathy for the views expressed by many of those under investigation, he permitted avowed communists, banned on some campuses, to speak at Cornell. In taking this stand, the President set himself apart from most academic leaders and created tensions within his own Board of Trustees; but he remained a staunch defender of freedom of expression.

When Professors Philip Morrison of Physics and Marcus Singer of Zoology were called to testify before congressional committees, Morrison answered the committee's questions and received no sanction from it but Singer was cited for contempt for refusing to testify about his colleagues and friends. President Malott suspended Singer from his teaching duties, but with full salary, until the contempt charge was resolved. When Singer appealed his contempt citation and won his case, after more than three years of suspension from his teaching duties, he was returned to full faculty status.

Professor Morrison, among the first to visit Hiroshima after the use of the atomic bomb and deeply moved by the experience, continued to speak widely on peace issues, often taking stands considered radical by many. When he was recommended for promotion to full professor in 1955, President Malott did not approve the recommendation. He conducted his own investigation of Morrison's activities and when the recommendation was renewed a year later he
approved it and forwarded it to the Trustees, where it provoked a long debate. In the end, Morrison was promoted but a Trustee committee investigated his activities. When the committee filed its report, the President refused to read it, stating that he had satisfied himself, that his judgment about the candidate's credentials should be final and threatened to resign over the affair. Many years after Morrison left Cornell to accept an Institute Professorship at MIT, he wrote President Emeritus Malott:

"I have never made clear to you how much I admire and how often I comment on your fairness and integrity in the bad years of the McCarthy era...your adherence to the fundamentals of human rights and honesty in dispute...was an example of the right conduct for men of responsibility, in a time when too many of them sought the quick expedient."

President Malott sought effective ways to meet students and learn their concerns. He and Mrs. Malott accepted every opportunity possible to dine in dormitories and fraternity and sorority houses. He read the Scriptures at Sage Chapel services nearly every Sunday. He welcomed students in his office. He was disappointed when students threw eggs at his house to protest maintenance of parietal rules specifying curfew hours for women in university dormitories. He attributed this incident to his failure to communicate adequately with students.

After retiring from the Presidency, Mr. Malott traveled widely, including visits to both the north and south polar regions. He joined the International Executive Service Board as a management consultant on higher educational problems, with some assignments lasting several months. On these tasks, he traveled to Iran, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia and Jamaica as well as to other countries. Papers reporting travels with Mrs. Malott reflect clear observation and concise reporting. Growing Up In Abilene, Kansas, a small, handsomely published book, records his early years.
Malott was in great demand as a public speaker during and after his presidency. His notable physical presence and direct speaking style complemented a scholarly content based on wide ranging reading that encompassed social, political, economic and scientific matters. Listeners enjoyed the sense of humor in skillfully composed doggerel that was signed, "T. Tolans Enaed." He was up front about his attachment to conservative politics and the Republican Party. "Unless we make known our needs and desires," he declared, "We will have abdicated our position." Yet to the last day of a long life, he enjoyed ideas that challenged his opinions.

Mr. Malott remained a frequent presence at campus events. When Hunter Rawlings was inaugurated in October 1995 as the 10th President of Cornell, half of Cornell's Presidents were on the platform. None enjoyed it more than Mr. Malott.

Deane Waldo Malott's extensive business experience distinguished him from earlier and more recent Cornell presidents. Yet, while he elaborated upon the land grant university idea of service in the public interest by encouraging profit-making businesses to participate in university affairs, President Malott insisted that the university itself is not a business. He remained true to his vision of what a university should be, "a place where all points of view are freely expressed and courteously debated."

_Gould Colman, Frank H.T. Rhodes, Alain Seznec, Dale Corson_
At the time of his death, Russell Martin had been affiliated with Cornell University for 60 years as an undergraduate, graduate student, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor, and Professor Emeritus. He touched countless lives through his inspired teaching, advising, counseling, and community services, and achieved distinction in each.

Russ was born in West Henrietta, New York, on September 3, 1917, a son of the late Howard and Alice Dickinson Martin. After graduation from Monroe High School in Rochester, he entered the College of Agriculture at Cornell as a freshman in 1935 and received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1939 and a Master of Science degree in 1941. He then accepted a position in the Central School in Clyde, New York as a teacher of Vocational Agriculture and in 1943 joined the Grange League Federation (GLF), a large cooperative that became Agway. After five years in the agricultural marketing division there, he taught Vocational Agriculture for one year at the Central School in Waterloo, New York.

His teaching career at Cornell started on July 1, 1949, when he received a temporary three-month appointment as Acting Assistant Professor in the Department of Animal Husbandry and then Assistant Professor in the new Department of Extension Teaching and Information. (Later renamed the Department of Communication Arts and the Department of Communication.) In 1954, he was promoted to Associate Professor and in 1970 to Professor.

Upon “partial retirement” in 1983, he became Professor Emeritus. The term “partial retirement” was an appropriate designation because Russ never permanently retired, continuing to maintain contacts with the university on a less
formal volunteer basis. For example, he chaired the monthly meetings of the Department of Communication for ten years (1985-95). In a letter to his college dean, he wrote: “To close the door completely, I could never do.” That door remained open until the end of his life.

His teaching schedule included courses in Oral Communication, Parliamentary Procedure, and Effective Listening. He supervised the principal oral communication courses that adopted new innovations, such as video taping student speeches for review. Approximately 1500 students enrolled for these speech courses each academic year, involving eight to ten members of the teaching staff. They stressed a simple rule: have something to say, say it, then stop. His course in Parliamentary Procedure, which started as a one-credit course with only 15 students, gained quick student interest. It was changed to three credits and limited to 100 students in both fall and spring semesters.

For many years, Russ was elected and re-elected as Speaker and Parliamentarian for the Faculty Council of Representatives and its successor, the University Faculty Senate. Also, at the request of Cristen Gardner, Director of the Office of Assemblies, he served during most of the decade of the 1990s as Parliamentarian to help guide members of the Student Assembly through some of their more controversial meetings, many of which lasted until late at night. In her words:

“He will long be remembered for giving freely of his time, and what endeared him to all of us was his wisdom and patience and unparalleled knowledge of parliamentary procedures.”

When Professor Martin first introduced his new course, Effective Listening, in the 1982 spring semester, he had misgivings about student interest. But at enrollment time, he didn’t have to worry: 47 signed up. Before he retired, he was teaching more than 100 in four sections, and at one time this course had almost 200 in eight sections. Some students asked him if listening skills were so
important why did it take so long for such a course to be offered at Cornell? His reply:

“It was not by intent but by default. We’re just becoming aware of the importance of listening in the communication process. Research shows that almost 75 percent of a person’s day is spent communicating and 45 percent of that time is spent listening.”

During the early 1970s, he was asked by his department and Extension administration to be Coordinator of Communication for the statewide Cornell Cooperative Extension programs. He and his associates conducted workshops for new personnel to help them improve communication with their clientele.

Cornell athletics held a special interest for Russ, and for 47 years he was faculty advisor for the wrestling team. In the words of John Andrew (Andy) Noel, Cornell’s Director of Athletics and Physical Education and former head wrestling coach:

“Russ was the first individual to extend his hand in friendship and support when I arrived in August 1974 to become head wrestling coach. He served my athletes extremely well as faculty advisor, and assisted me immeasurably as a mentor, confident, and supporter. Furthermore, he helped many a young athlete navigate Cornell University and find his path to graduation and lifetime success in a myriad of careers. Russ was not only liked by them, he was well loved. His broad smile welcomed even the most shy students to his council.”

Before and during retirement, he was an active and dedicated volunteer for numerous organizations, including United Way of Tompkins County. His direct involvement with this agency resulted in a small group of community leaders founding the Livermore Society in 1983. Members of the Society make annual gifts ranging from $500 to $10,000. For years and up to the 2003 campaign, he
headed an effort to reach retired members of the Cornell community, consisting of approximately 2,000 former faculty, staff, and administrators. He and a few other volunteers signed letters and personal notes and followed up with telephone calls. This led to increased support among retirees.

Cornell University has had a long tradition in international activities on the campus and around the world. Professor Martin was a part of that tradition. On sabbatical leave in 1964, he served as a consultant for the U.S. Agency for International Development. In that position, he traveled extensively in Nigeria, and reported on the strengths and weaknesses of the communication process in the Extension Service of various regions in that West Africa nation.

On the Cornell campus, he participated in a 15-year Communication Planning and Strategy Program. It started in 1980 and attracted approximately 300 decision-making personnel from 60 countries. The purpose of this international program was to improve participants' abilities to use systematic communication support in development activities, especially those related to agriculture, health, nutrition, family planning, and adult education.

During his career, he received many significant awards, including: Professor of Merit Award in 1960 presented by graduating seniors in the College of Agriculture; Edgerton Career Teaching Award in 1982 in recognition of his outstanding teaching and counseling of students for at least 25 years; Distinguished Community Service Award in 1994 by the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club which included two citations: President of HOMES, Inc., a non-profit agency that provided housing for adults with disabilities and extensive volunteer roles as a 54-year member of the First Presbyterian Church. In July 1991, soon after Kennedy Hall was built on the Cornell campus, the Department of Communication named a conference room there in his honor. The plaque on the wall describes Russ with these words: Teacher, Counselor, Leader, Friend.

Russ was a past master of Hobasco Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons and a member of the City Club of Ithaca. Among his
professional affiliations were the New York State Speech Association and the American Institute of Parliamentarians.

His family was always an important part of his life. He was predeceased by his first wife of 37 years, Esther G. Martin, and a granddaughter, Melissa Peverly. He is survived by his wife of eight years, Margaret (Mig) Kramer Martin; son, Stephen Martin of New Orleans, Louisiana; daughter, Jeanne Prosser of Berthoud, Colorado; four stepchildren, Joseph Gallagher of Michigan, Patrick Gallagher of Syracuse, Maureen Gallagher of Trumansburg and Erin Fennell of Pittsford; a brother, Robert Martin of Rush, New York; 11 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

His family and a host of friends and professional colleagues feel that this talented, caring, kind, and gentle man left them much too soon. His passing creates a void not easily filled.

Royal D. Colle, Brian O. Earle, William B. Ward
Dr. John George Matthysse, 78, Cornell University Professor Emeritus, Department of Entomology, well known for his research in controlling insect and mite pests of livestock and of woody ornamentals and shade trees, died in Kirkland, Washington on November 8, 1996.

George grew up in New York City. Early in his life he showed a love for nature and science. He collected and studied plants and insects in the city and his family still has his journal recording his home chemistry experiments.

He entered the City College of New York, then transferred to Iowa State University where he earned a Bachelor’s degree in 1940. He then came to Cornell as a research assistant in the livestock insect project. His doctoral thesis was based on the biology and control of the four species of cattle lice infesting cattle in New York State. His research also included other livestock insect pests such as sheep ticks, cattle grubs and house and stable flies. He received his doctorate in 1943 and was appointed research instructor by Cornell. In 1945, he married Elizabeth Grau, his beloved "Libby", and accepted a position with Geigy Chemical Company where he set up and supervised their lab in Bayonne, New Jersey, then later moved to Baker Chemical Company in Phillipburg, New Jersey.

In 1947, a new project was established by Cornell's Department of Entomology to investigate and modernize the control of insect pests on woody ornamentals and shade trees. George returned to Cornell as an Assistant Professor in charge of this project and developed good control measures for many pests including very substantial contributions to the control of the insect vectors of Dutch Elm
Disease. Several of his graduate students received their advanced degrees during this time. He also was one of the founders of the New York State Arborists' Association bringing together and further educating practicing arborists in identification, life history and control of woody ornamental and shade tree pests.

The untimely death of George's revered major professor, Dr. Herbert H. Schwartd, left the leadership of the livestock insect project vacant and George moved back to the work in which he was the most interested, now called veterinary entomology. He remained in this position, being appointed to Associate Professor then full Professor, until his retirement in 1974. He directed many graduate students who are now located in prestigious universities and other institutions nationally and abroad.

George had a close personal relationship with his graduate students. They were frequently invited to his home where he was a most informal, at times unconventional, host. One of his many graduate students wrote the following statement:

"George Matthysse was an intellectual of the highest order in the age-old tradition of academics. He involved himself in many interests of science and the humanities. Yet, he always had time to patiently guide, instruct, and counsel in order to improve the abilities of those with whom he interacted. He made friends for life, and as a major professor he was instrumental in the training of some of the best qualified scientists who have taken their skills throughout the United States and abroad. He always stayed in contact with his former associates. He was unfailing in his concerned support of others, and I consider myself most fortunate to have been among his friends. I shall forever remember him for his warm mannerisms, exuberant laugh, boundless energy, keen wit, and critical perception."
Another former graduate student wrote that "All of us loved or hated him at one time or another in varying degrees." George could be a critical taskmaster.

Throughout his Cornell career, George served on numerous foreign assignments. In 1952, he took a leave of absence to go to Africa to the nation then called Northern Rhodesia, focusing on the control of ticks and tick-borne diseases of livestock. He traveled to many remote villages to set up and demonstrate methods and insecticides used to alleviate the tick and disease problem. He used materials at hand, for example digging a large hole and lining it with a waterproof tarpaulin to substitute for the usual sprayer tank which would have been difficult to transport in the small aircraft often needed to reach the more remote native villages. He and his associates built their sprayers with locally available pumps and small engines, or units which could be powered with Jeep power takeoffs.

On one trip to Africa, George became infected with schistosomiasis—"snail fever"—an often-fatal disease that troubled him for several years. Nevertheless, George and Libby fell in love with Africa and with their family returned several times, working not only on cattle ticks but other pests such as the tsetse fly which transmits "sleeping sickness" making large areas of Africa unfit for human usage.

George was appointed to the University of the Philippines, Los Banos, to advise their Entomology Department on research and teaching methods, and worked with the United Fruit Company in Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama to deal with insect problems on bananas. He was also a member of the USDA-AID (Agency for International Development) team and visited Africa on various projects during the sixties and early seventies.

Among his more than 80 published scientific journal articles, George wrote a book with Murray H. Colbo, *The Ixodid Ticks of Uganda*, published in 1987 by the Entomological Society of America. The book is of great use to tick specialists.
John George Matthysse was predeceased by his wife, Elizabeth; and their daughter, Kathryn (Katie).

He is survived by his son, Michael, and daughter-in-law, Margaret and their two children; and his son, John, daughter-in-law, Paula and their four children.

Dr. Matthysse made tremendous contributions to the study of life history and control of insect and mite pests of domestic animals and those of ornamentals and shade trees.

*James E. Dewey, Francis H. Fox, Richard F. Pendleton*
Howard W. Matott

July 13, 1914 - February 24, 2004

Howard W. Matott, 89, was born in Chazy, New York to William and Ethelyn Ashland Matott. He graduated from the Chazy Central Rural School, Plattsburgh State Teachers College, and Cornell University. He did graduate work at Colorado State University and Cornell University.

He married Mary Delaney on June 26, 1939.

Professor Matott was employed as a teacher at York Central School and then as a Cooperative Extension Agent in Chenango County. In 1958, he became an Assistant Professor and a Cooperative Extension Program Leader at Cornell University. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1966, and retired as Professor Emeritus in 1974.

Survivors include three daughters and two sons-in-law: Anna Hale of Theresa, New York; Sue and Kenneth Green of Georgia; and Mary and Les Niles of Ithaca; as well as six grandchildren, six great-grandchildren, and a brother, Glenn Matott of Fort Collins, Colorado. His wife, Mary, five brothers, five sisters, and a great-grandson predeceased him.

Office of the Dean of Faculty
E. (Edwin) Scott Maynes passed away at his home in Ithaca on Sunday, June 24, 2007 at the age of 84. He was the son of Edwin Maynes and Janet (Scott) Maynes of Meriden, Connecticut. He is survived by his wife, Blanche; his sister, Phyllis of Meriden, Connecticut; his three children: daughter, Lisa Maynes, son-in-law, Timothy Pointon, and grandson, Alexander Scott Maynes-Pointon all of Albuquerque; son, Philip Maynes of Los Angeles; and daughter, Christina Maynes of Singapore.

Born in Meriden, Connecticut in 1922, Scott was raised with interests in sports and people and developed a questioning mind. These remained essential elements throughout his life. He attended Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts in 1940. Entering the U.S. Army Air Force in January 1943, he served in the United Kingdom, France, and Spain as a cryptographer and was discharged in December 1945 with the rank of Sergeant. Returning to Springfield College after World War II, Scott exhausted the economics offerings of the College and was allowed to take economics courses at nearby Mt. Holyoke College, thereby becoming its first male student. He graduated from Springfield College with a B.S. degree in Social Sciences (high honors) in 1947. At Wesleyan University for his M.A. degree in Economics, he came under the influence of Colston Warne, one of the founders of Consumers Union, and from whom he derived a lifelong scholarly interest in consumers and the consumer interest, one of two interests that drove his entire scholarly career. After completing his M.A. degree in 1949, he pursued the Ph.D. degree in Economics at University of Michigan, graduating in 1956. During his Ph.D. studies, he worked and studied at the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, coming under the influence of George
Katona. Survey research became the second scholarly interest that strongly influenced his career.

His career spanned 18 years in Economics at the University of Minnesota and 17 years in Consumer Economics at Cornell, with visiting appointments at University of California, San Diego, and the University of Michigan and leaves with the Federal Trade Commission (Washington), National Council of Applied Economic Research (New Delhi, India), Instituto Torcuato Di Tella (Buenos Aires), National Consumer Council (London) and Stiftun Warentest (Berlin). Scott was recruited to join the Cornell faculty in 1975, at a time when the recently reorganized College of Human Ecology was moving to strengthen the basic disciplines underlying its main applied and policy concerns. Scott made a major contribution to this effort through his appointment in the newly named Department of Consumer Economics and Public Policy (now Policy Analysis and Management), subsequently serving as Department Chair.

He contributed importantly to the development of the consumer economics field here at Cornell, nationally and internationally. His research centered on consumer decision-making, survey research methodology, and consumer policy. He pioneered the “perfect information frontier” model of consumer choice in which quality is conceptually specified and measured. In India, he was instrumental in designing and conducting the Delhi Savings Survey (1958-59) and he importantly influenced the All-India Urban Savings Survey (1960-61), and the Rural Savings Survey (1962-63). In Argentina, he designed several consumer surveys. He was the organizer of the first International Conference on Research in the Consumer Interest in 1986 and edited its volume of proceedings. He was the author of Decision-Making for Consumers: An Introduction to Consumer Economics (MacMillan); 1976, as well as more than 70 other scholarly publications. True to the legacy of Colston Warne, he served on the Board of Consumers Union and was its Treasurer, 1972-75. He was active in the American Council on Consumer Interests (ACCI), the scholarly association for consumer economists and consumer affairs professionals and was named Mentor and elected Distinguished Fellow of ACCI. He was active in
international consumer affairs, participating in the worldwide consumer movement through contributions at several Congresses of Consumers International as well as consulting with both the British National Consumer Council and Germany's Stiftun Warentest. He became Professor Emeritus in 1992 but remained active in ACCI until very recently.

Scott led a fully engaged life and lived it passionately. A staunch member of the Unitarian Societies wherever he lived, he participated fully in them, frequently as discussion leader and on various committees. Scott loved people, was always interested in listening to what they did and thought, and brought to these interactions an intellectual *joie de vivre* that was as endearing as it was heartfelt. His sense of humor was irrepressible and came out in almost all of his conversations. He never met a baby that he didn’t love and his grandson, Alexander Scott Maynes-Pointon, was his treasure. Family, family vacations and travel were very important to him. His wife and children shared in these interests and were willing participants with him in his hiking, canoeing, cross-country skiing, sailing adventures and international travel. He wrestled in college and enjoyed attending Cornell wrestling matches with colleagues in the college. He was an avid biker throughout his life. In all seasons and in all weather, in Minnesota, Ithaca and elsewhere, he bicycled to and from the office. He met Blanche, his wife, as part of a bike-hostelling trip in 1951 on Nantucket. They married in 1953. Squash and tennis were passions that he played with a competitiveness that marked everything he did. He reveled in having canoed the length of the Connecticut River in 1950, parts of the Colorado River in 1997 in the shoes of John Wesley Powell, and the upper reaches of the Missouri River in 1999 following the trail of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. On Nantucket during many family vacations and elsewhere, he loved body surfing regardless of the water temperature. And in winter, he could frequently be found on Connecticut Hill cross-country skiing.

Scott will be greatly missed by his many colleagues, students, and friends at Cornell and elsewhere around the world.

*W. Keith Bryant, Chair; Henry Ricciuti, Jerome Ziegler*
Alan K. McAdams was an active Cornell University faculty member for fifty years, from 1960 until 2010. He joined the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, now the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate school of Management, as an Assistant Professor of Managerial Economics and Finance and was elected Professor Emeritus effective July 1, 2010.

Alan was born in Houston, Texas but spent most of his early years in Newton, Massachusetts with his three brothers as friends and competitors. He is survived by one of his brothers, Kenneth George McAdams. The high point of his adult life was his 57 year marriage to Ann Wheaton Svensson, who survives him. Together they devoted themselves to raising their four sons – Alan, Jr., Jeffrey, Lee, and Kendall - to follow their own passions and interests. Alan is also survived by a much loved granddaughter (Miranda) and grandson (Gideon).

Alan graduated from Yale College in 1952, where he excelled in economics and on the Yale University track team as a sprinter.
used his speed in his early years at Cornell in student-faculty football games. In later years, we all had more common sense (and fewer football injuries). After graduation from Yale, Alan immediately went on active duty in the U.S. Navy and spent four years as an officer on a destroyer, the USS Gatling. Most of his service was in the Mediterranean Sea, but his ship also saw duty in the Pacific region during the Korean War. Alan loved his experiences on the destroyer and told many good sea stories. After discharge from the Navy, he went to the Stanford University Graduate School of Business on the GI Bill, where he earned his MBA in 1958 and his Ph.D. in 1960.

Alan loved teaching, and he taught courses in such disparate areas as quantitative analysis for management, managerial economics, business-government relations, industrial policy and consulting. He stimulated his students to think deeply about complicated issues, and they respected him for that. James C. Morgan, long-time CEO of Applied Materials, frequently mentioned that it was in Alan’s elective economics course that he wrote a paper that developed the concepts he used to build Applied Materials. Mr. Morgan made a major gift to Cornell in 2003 in honor of Professor McAdams. In 1996 and 1998 Alan was awarded the Stephen and Margery Russell Distinguished Teaching Award, which is given by the five-year reunion class to the faculty member who most influenced them. Alan was the first person to receive this high honor twice.

Alan was an enthusiastic person who always had a cause about which he was passionate. His academic interests focused on industrial policy, anti-trust economics, and environmental issues. And for the past few decades, he worked tirelessly to expand fiber-optic service to Tompkins County and the world beyond. We all fondly remember animated discussions with him as he sought to persuade us of the importance of his causes. In these debates, Alan was an effective and determined, but friendly competitor. Retirement did not slow him down. It merely gave him more time to spend on his current interests. When he retired he said, “In retirement I follow my longtime strategy. I sit in my office and wait for the world and its challenges to walk in the door. And they still
do.” Computer networks, smart grids and cross-laminated timber consumed his intellectual energy in his later years.

Alan was also actively involved in government, at both the local and federal levels. From September 1, 1971 to August 31, 1972, he was Senior Staff Economist for the President’s Council of Economic Advisors. From 1972 to 1982, he was Chief Economist, Expert Witness, and Consultant for the Anti-Trust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, where he logged thousands of hours of service on the fabled IBM anti-trust case. He frequently testified before congressional committees. He briefed the chairs of both the Republican and Democratic Technology Caucuses (Ritter and Gephardt) multiple times. In addition to his government work, Alan was a passionate observer of the political scene, and he was a consistent supporter of the underdog.

He received fellowships from the Ford Foundation and Professional Achievement Awards from the IEEE-USA, which awarded him “Life Senior Member of the IEEE” status in 2011. Alan divided his professional energies among all levels of government, non-profit agencies, Cornell University administrative activities, while teaching a full load and publishing numerous monographs and articles.

Alan’s service to Cornell included many years on both the Faculty Council of Representatives (FCR) and the Faculty Senate. He served as chair of the Committee on the Professional and Economic Status of the Faculty and on the FCR Budget Committee and Financial Policies Committee. He was also a member of the Faculty Advisory Board on Information Technology. In addition to his teaching in Cornell’s Johnson School, Alan worked on projects with students from several schools and colleges across Cornell.

Alan was a proud member of the Cornell University community. He was inspired by Ezra Cornell’s motto – any person, any study - and what that implied for Cornell and for him.

L. Joseph Thomas, Chair; Harold Bierman, Jr.; Robert H. Frank
Dan E. McCall, noted scholar and Cornell professor emeritus passed away on Sunday, June 17, 2012 at the age of 72. Dan was born in Stockton, California, the son of Roy and Velma (Hooper) McCall on January 14, 1940. The McCalls moved twice during Dan’s boyhood; to Eugene, Oregon a few years after Dan’s birth and to Modesto, California in the summer of 1954. By the time he enrolled in Modesto High that fall, Dan had become something of a West Coast Wunderkind (and adorably looked the part) who competed in dozens of quiz shows and collected dozens of trophies as recitalist and public speaker (including in ’56 the National Speech Tournament Championship). One of his most devoted students and lifelong friends described the Dan he first met, lovingly and kiddingly, as “a whiz kid fraternity boy from California.”

When Dan McCall formally retired from teaching in 2005 he had served on the faculty as professor of English and American Studies for forty years. Thanks not only to his meticulous scholarship and his sensitivity as a practicing (and successful) novelist but not least to his marvelous performative skills, Dan excelled alike as a mentor to the Happy Few in graduate writing seminars and a spellbinding
lecturer to the 200-odd undergrads who flocked to his courses in the American novel.

Dan must have inherited a large part of his gift for mimicry from his father: a Professor of Speech in Stockton before he was chosen to head a junior college in Palm Desert, Roy McCall published a widely used textbook, *Fundamentals of Speech*, which appeared four years after Dan did and with which Dan grew up. And in a perhaps unacknowledged tribute to Father McCall, Dan persistently singled out as his favorite book by a Cornellian (well: two Cornelliains) Strunk and White’s 1918 classic *Elements of Style*—while Scott Elledge’s White biography took pride of place as Dan’s best loved book by a colleague in the Department.

From 1959 to 1962 Dan attended Stanford as an English major. Dan’s love for American literature almost certainly dates from his years at Stanford. Among his teachers the god of Dan’s idolatry was the saturnine and brumal poet-critic Yvor Winters, Dan’s Bible Winters’s daunting *In Defense of Reason*, a book from which Dan quoted pages on end in a flawless imitation of Winters’s sullen and uncompromising voice. By then Dan had already revealed himself to be a thoroughly gifted writer of fiction. A former teacher of his—he and Dan were to become long-time colleagues and friends at Cornell—recalls a writing workshop of his at Harvard which Dan attended in the summer of 1959:

> From the first, weeks before he read from his fiction, Dan stood out from among his mates as class pet, class mascot, a wonderfully friendly, funny counterfeit naïve Sunday child. During our two final class meetings he read hilarious half-hour extracts from a work in progress about a teenage public speaking contestant and quiz kid, i.e., about Dan, more or less. The audition had the class in stitches; the second one provoked an ovation—in my 50-odd years in the trade the only such Happening.
Dan graduated summa cum laude in 1962. He received his M.A. from Columbia the year following, his Ph.D. in 1966, the year he entered on his long career at Cornell. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1967, associate professor in 1972, professor in 1978.

In the summer of 1965, as Danforth Fellow at Columbia, Dan, together with his young wife, had been invited to teach English at Langston Hughes University, the only historically black college in Oklahoma. Dan’s interest in black literature was to be reflected in his first scholarly work and his first novel, both published in the spring of 1969: *The Example of Richard Wright*, a pioneering study of Wright which got itself on the Times list of ten best non-fiction books, and *The Man Says Yes*, a fictionalized account of the summer of Langston and Dan’s friendship with one of his eminent resident colleagues, the modernist poet and educator Melvin B. Tolson (the Henri Prudhomme of Dan’s book and its dedicatee). What needs to be remembered here (and after 35 years is all too easily forgotten) is the fact that Dan was the first to teach a course in black literature at Cornell.

If *The Man Says Yes* remains Dan’s most fugitive novel, his next, *Jack the Bear* (1974), remains his most popular: a funny, touching, beautifully “felt” narrative about (and by) an adolescent whiz in an Oakland-based dysfunctional family. The book has been translated into more than a dozen languages as well as into a middling-good film.

*Jack* was followed by half a dozen novels, a number of them reflecting Dan’s specialty as Americanist, notably *Beecher* (1979), a concisely exhaustive, minutely researched novel about the adultery trial of Henry Ward Beecher, the pillar of the American clergy; more recently, what is perhaps Dan’s finest novel, *Messenger Bird* (1993), which records the trials of a young surgeon on a Native American reservation. Between *Beecher* and *Messenger Bird* Dan produced a much loved novel, *Triphammer* (1990). The book contains one of the funniest scenes in the McCall repertoire, in which the two ill-matched lovers, a sergeant on the Ithaca police force and his young woman-professor friend, throw their disastrous
first joint dinner party. Dan happens to be a master at exploring professional specifics, whether he deals with physicians or lawyers or small-town policemen. One of Dan’s colleagues recalls a student of Dan’s, the daughter of a distinguished cardiologist and herself a topnotch fiction writer, leafing through *Messenger Bird* and wondering out loud, “How does he know all that?”

Though Dan had already published a number of highly crafted scholarly pieces in his apprentice years as Cornell instructor—notably studies of Hawthorne, Conrad, and Fitzgerald— the bulk of his book-length work appeared in the decade before his retirement: his lively 1997 edition of Henry James’s 1879 study *Hawthorne* (the only title in the “English Men of Letters” series to devote itself to an American writer and per Edmund Wilson one of the best books on Hawthorne). James on Hawthorne naturally enough provoked two years later a book on Hawthorne and James: *Citizens of Somewhere Else*—the title is taken from Hawthorne’s Preface to *The Scarlet Letter* and Dan uses it as a springboard to examine the exemplary American character of two writers who were or regarded themselves as quintessential expatriates. Dan’s last work, his 2002 Norton edition of *Melville’s Short Novels* with the famous Killer B’s (Billy, Benito, Bartleby) went into ten printings in its first two years. Somewhat earlier than any of these: Dan’s splendid, uncharacteristically austere study *The Silence of Barnaby* (1989), which Dan’s young Columbia colleague Andrew Delbanco, in a tribute Dan cherished above all others, called “the single most sensitive response to Melville’s genius [in the past twenty years].”

At Dan’s retirement party one of the speakers remarked that she had never known anybody so passionate about literature as Dan was. As has been suggested, Dan’s eye and ear for great prose and his elocutionary gifts combined to make him a marvelous teacher of the classic passages in the American novel, what Harold Bloom calls the “secularized epiphanies” in a given text: the final meeting of Isabel Archer and Casper Goodwood; the famous scene in which Strether discovers Chad Newsome’s relation with Madame de Vionnet; Huck’s mortifying self-reproaches. It can be seen from this that Dan’s pedagogy and his whole attitude to teaching were as
impeccably conservative as his politics up front were impeccably left of center. Dan himself had been brought up in the school of close reading associated with Cleanth Brooks and Robert Penn Warren, and even though he knew this method to be unfashionable, he stuck to it as the only method congenial and indeed available to him.

As a matter of fact, Dan hated—really hated—the humorlessness that he felt had come to infiltrate American universities—his university, the only one in which (visiting stints apart) he taught. In a long interview conducted at the time Citizens of Somewhere Else appeared, Dan aired his distaste for writer-teachers “whose political agenda controlled everything,” who ignored the most obtrusive “facts” of a given text in favor of far-out political proprieties and modish irrelevancies. Perhaps in an effort to compensate for the critical overkill to the left and the right of him Dan brought to his own texts an often conversational, chatty, even slangy vocabulary, with the result that Dan the novelist often peeks out of his impish homework. Put another way, Dan refused to recognize any difference between the craft of writing and the craft of teaching. “My voice on the page is my voice in the classroom.” Given his penchant for writerly self-indulgence, it’s not surprising that Dan fell into the other extreme of unloading a dozen uncritical interrupters and raw expletives and coy rhetorical questions on the typescripts of his academic texts—which his friendly colleagues had then to expunge. Nor is it surprising that the reviewer in Publisher’s Weekly lavished praise on Citizens of Somewhere Else precisely for providing the reader with “a salutary balance between traditional and innovative approaches to literature.” And the passage Dan underlined for the benefit of his friends: “McCall’s splendid new book . . . demonstrates a passion for literature, not politics.”

Among Dan’s last public performances at Cornell two or three may suggest a certain coherence in Dan’s universe. On the thirtieth anniversary of the Straight takeover, Dan turned up as one of two speakers by the Cornell faculty on a symposium, largely attended by undergraduates, about the 1969 student uprising. In addressing some embattled incidents which occurred during the feverish days
following the “siege,” Dan took the most nearly “incorrect” political line imaginable. And about a year before he left us Dan gave a hilarious talk on Mark Twain to an audience mostly of senior citizens at Kendal in Ithaca—specifically on Mark’s irreverence toward the Boston brahmins. A subject tailormade for Dan. Between the two performances a lecture to undergrads sponsored by the Cornell Libraries on the textual sins visited on Huck Finn and his maker by the partisans of an admittedly blinkered rectitude.

At the time of his death Dan left some eight or nine unfinished or near-finished books. These include a massive study of Hemingway and Fitzgerald, a reprise of the 1969 campus tumult, a book on Jokes, and a much-praised memoir, Boy on a Unicycle.

Dan is survived by his beloved son Steven and Steven’s wife Meg of San Luis Obispo, his nine-year-old grandson Evan and his seven-year-old granddaughter Ava, his nephews Michael and James McCall, as well as his former wife Dorothy Kaufmann and his longtime companion Betty Friedlander. A younger brother, David, pre-deceased Dan; a novel-fragment about him, Sing, David! survives the two brothers.

Edgar Rosenberg, Chairperson; Roger Gilbert, Lamar Herrin
John W. McConnell will always be remembered at Cornell as a Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations from 1946, just a year after the establishment of the School. He was a former Dean of the Graduate School (1955-59) and was Dean of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations (1959-63). He was highly regarded in both roles.

The first member of his family to receive a higher education, he received a Bachelor's degree from Dickinson College in 1929 and a Ph.D. degree in Sociology from Yale University in 1937. Years later, he received honorary degrees from his alma mater and from the University of Rhode Island.

In 1943, he published The Basic Teachings of the Great Economists, New York: Garden City Publications (reissued in 1947 and 1956). In the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, he was a member of the Department of Labor Economics and Income Security, a perfect combination for his broad ranging interests in the sociology and economics for America's social classes and their needs and interests.

From 1946 until his death, he lived in Trumansburg. There he and his wife, Harriet Barlow McConnell, raised their four daughters and one son in their formative years. Active as he was with his university duties, John always found time to spend with the children at home or away on camping trips.

When the Whytes came to Cornell in 1948 and the McConnells were away for a camping trip, they offered their home for a few days until the mover's truck arrived with their belongings. That was typical of the McConnell's generosity with friends and neighbors.
The McConnells were actively involved in the life of the village, especially in the Methodist Church. John was also a member of Rotary International in Trumansburg. John served on the Trumansburg Board of Education from 1958-61. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Tompkins Community Hospital from 1980-94.

In addition to his university duties, John was highly regarded as an arbitrator and much sought after by both parties in disputes for his probing questions and fair minded decisions.


In his many years at Cornell, John focused his research interests on the social and economic needs of our older citizens. He was an outstanding contributor to the academic literature on gerontology at an early stage when scholars were just beginning to give attention to this field. As co-author with John J. Corson, he published Economic Needs of Older People (1956) New York, Twentieth Century Fund.

John McConnell left Cornell in 1963 to become President of the University of New Hampshire, where he served until 1971. During his tenure, the state university added a School of Business and Economics and a School of Health Studies, and constructed a modern complex to house the New England Center for Continuing Education. The university carried on a 40-million-dollar expansion of its facilities to accommodate an 80 percent increase in student enrollment. McConnell Hall, which houses offices and classrooms of the School of Business, serves as a permanent tribute to his endeavors.

The McConnells returned to retire in their Trumansburg home. John continued to be active in scholarly work and in arbitration cases until his health began to fail.

Duncan M. MacIntyre, Lawrence K. Williams, William Foote Whyte
William John McCoy, Jr., better known as John McCoy, was born in Valeda, Kansas to William John McCoy, Sr. and Gretchen Kennedy McCoy. He grew up in Coffeyville, Kansas, which, as he sometimes reminded us, was most famous as the scene of a raid by the James brothers.

John graduated from Field Kinley Memorial High School in 1942 with top academic honors, having been elected Student Congress President. He went on to attend the University of Kansas, but in 1943 was called into the U.S. Army. After basic training, he qualified for the Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP) at the University of Chicago, where he entered the accelerated Chinese Program, and then joined the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) that was later to morph into the CIA. He earned his Parachutist’s badge and served actively as an OSS member in China working with the Nationalist troops, training them in the opposition to the Japanese invasion. In February 1946, he was honorably discharged as a Sergeant, with a bronze star, along with a good conduct medal, the victory medal, and several theater ribbons.

John resumed his academic life at the University of Chicago, where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1948 with a Master of Arts degree in Oriental Languages and Literature. He had intended to earn a Ph.D. degree at Harvard, but he had retained a connection with the military, serving as a Sergeant in the Marine Reserves. Thus, his Harvard experience was cut short by his being recalled to active duty during the Korean War, serving for a time in Washington. Then he had government assignments as a civilian with the Army in Tokyo and transferred to the Treasury Department for five years in the U.S Consulate-General in Hong Kong.

After that service, John entered the Cornell graduate program in
linguistics, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1966, with a Chinese historical linguistics dissertation entitled “Szeyap data for a first approximation of Proto-Cantonese.” He was hired as a Professor by the then Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics, of which he remained a member for 18 years, from 1966-84, conducting teaching and research primarily in Chinese, but also including other languages such as Japanese and Mongolian.

John was one of the founding members of the full-year intensive FALCON Asian language program, which still continues. He served as its first director and directed the intensive Chinese language program from 1972-84. He also played a central role in the organization and activities of Chinoperl (Conference on CHINese Oral and PERforming Literature). He was also active for many years in the National Association for Self Instructional Language Programs, participating in workshops and conferences and testing Chinese in numerous institutions around the country. As a member of the Cornell faculty, he traveled extensively in the People’s Republic of China with academic, professional and government delegations.

In 1984, John retired from Cornell and entered the business world, to serve for five years as President and General Manager of the Squibb (now Bristol-Myers Squibb) joint venture in China. Retiring from there, he served as Chief Representative for Sterling-Winthrop Drugs International, guiding their negotiations and tracking the progress of their joint venture in Shanghai. Then he served in the same capacity with Hafslund-Nycomed, a Norwegian pharmaceutical firm preparing for a start-up in Shanghai. He was co-president of the newly re-established American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, and also was consultant for several American companies seeking to initiate joint ventures in China, finally retiring in 1994.

John was a man of earthy good sense, a supportive and collaborative colleague, and a good friend to many. In dealing with any problem or initiating and implementing any project, he always had the general good rather than personal advancement in mind and had a
balanced perspective on any issue. He was quiet-spoken but articulate, possessed a wonderful sense of humor and irony, and liked to say absurd things with a straight face. This was one facet of his ability to moderate conflicts and confrontations in a calm and measured way, often with highly pertinent humor.

John was a genial host, and in particular hosted many memorable dinners that were distinguished by the culinary offerings of his wife Stella, a chef of professional quality in several cuisines and the author of several cookbooks on Chinese cooking in which she acknowledged his help and support. He was also a man of many interests, and capabilities, extending to his taking up new ones such as the flamenco guitar. He earned a pilot’s license first in gliders and then in powered aircraft.

To those of us that knew him and worked with him, he was a valued and cherished friend and colleague, and his contribution to Cornell lives on particularly in the continued success and appeal of the Chinese language program that he initiated and nourished.

His wife of 40 years, Stella Fessler McCoy; daughters, Molly and Katy McCoy; stepson, Freeman Fessler; and sister, Sue Eichorn, as well as nine grandchildren and a number of nieces, nephews and cousins survive John.

James W. Gair, Chair; Richard Leed, John Wolff
Robert E. McDowell, Jr.

June 27, 1921 – November 25, 2010

Robert E. (Bob) McDowell was born and grew up on his family’s farm in what was at that time a rural area near Charlotte, North Carolina. In later years he would tell stories of a slightly older youth, Billy Graham, from a neighboring farm, who would ride by his home on a mule with a strange old hat perched on his head. It was never clear just how well acquainted they were or to what extent they may have influenced each other, but each was destined in his own way to have an international impact. Following graduation from the local high school, Bob went on to North Carolina State College, where he earned the B.S. degree in animal science in 1942. His next four years were spent in the Marine Corps, where he rose to the rank of Captain. He commanded a Marine amphibious tank company on Guadalcanal, Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa and was awarded the Bronze star for valor. The unit he commanded received 5 presidential citations, two with gold leaf clusters. For a number of years after the war he continued his interest in military service by participating in the Marine Reserve, from which he retired in 1971 as a Colonel. His work in the reserve won him special recognition for meritorious service at least three times.

Following his active service during the war and brief stints as instructor in the Veterans Administration vocational agriculture
program in Charlotte, North Carolina and as a USDA agent in Columbia, South Carolina, McDowell was employed from 1947-49 as dairy husbandman at the USDA Dairy Cattle Research Branch in Beltsville, MD. He took advantage of the opportunity while there to earn the MS degree in animal physiology at the University of Maryland. Thereafter he went on to earn a Ph.D. degree (1955) in animal science at the same institution and to do postdoctoral work in environmental physiology at Johns Hopkins. His subsequent research at USDA (1959-66), where he served in the Dairy Cattle Research Branch as supervisory dairy husbandman and later as program director of genetic and adaptability investigations, was directed primarily at (a) the development and refinement of techniques to quantify certain physiological responses, including sweating, in cattle, (b) physiological conditions associated with the adaptation of cattle to hot climates including the interaction of nutrition, genetics, and physical conformation and (c) the influence of crossbreeding on efficiency of milk production and reproduction. His findings suggested that many earlier concepts of genetic, anatomical and physiological factors thought important in the adaptation of cattle to hot climates were either erroneous or relatively unimportant and that nutrition and management tools might be employed to advantage.

McDowell, after spending a leave at Cornell in 1966, was recruited in 1967 to fill a position in the Department of Animal Science with emphasis on teaching and research related to international problems in animal production under tropical conditions. Thus he became one of the first of a group of “international agriculture” professors hired in the 1960s by the College of Agriculture to enhance the global dimension of its teaching, research and outreach programs. For some 20 years thereafter he was a pioneering leader and advocate of international efforts in animal science, often reminding his sometimes doubting colleagues in the plant and social sciences of the importance and role of animals in world agriculture. He collaborated with others in developing and teaching a series of courses designed to expose students, both domestic and foreign, to the problems associated with the cultivation of plants and the breeding and management of animals under tropical conditions. He
was heavily involved in developing and sponsoring a multidisciplinary course (International Agriculture and Rural Development 602) which included a between-semester field trip to a tropical or subtropical area (usually Mexico or other Latin American country) to give students first-hand observation of and experience with such problems.

Bob’s research and outreach activities took him to many other countries, especially in Latin America and Africa, but also, on occasion, India, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Philippines and others. He enjoyed his interactions with students, faculty and visitors. His expertise and personality enabled him to develop many friendships and to forge productive research alliances and linkages both in the US and abroad. At one time he was involved in such cooperative efforts with some 15 institutions in 11 countries. Recognizing that he was not an expert in all relevant disciplines, he was a master at getting other faculty involved with his graduate students to tackle problems that required their expertise and guidance. Often he would arrange for students to collect their thesis data in their home or other appropriate country. Bob’s cooperative research and demonstration programs frequently involved evaluation of performance of indigenous breeds of cattle, buffalo, goats or sheep in comparison with European breeds or crossbreds under tropical conditions. In the context of such studies, modern dairy record keeping systems and other management tools were introduced in several countries and assistance was given in data analysis and interpretation. Other studies evaluated the constraints of traditional farming systems.

Throughout his career, Bob pursued his work with the fervor and self-discipline he had no doubt perfected as a Marine officer. His rigorous enforcement of discipline and attention to detail, including schedules during field trips, were not at the time always appreciated by sleepy students and occasionally resulted in humorous comments on their part. Their respect for Bob, who was truly a unique individual and who could easily roll with the punches, however, was strong and unwavering. He was always an early riser, usually at his desk in the morning before anyone else. Research papers and
committee reports were always promptly submitted. He was a good academic citizen, willingly taking his share of committee assignments and volunteer responsibilities.

McDowell was the author of a widely used book, “Improvement of Livestock in Warm Climates,” 11 chapters in books, and numerous refereed and technical papers, bulletins and other publications. He was the recipient of the USDA Superior Service award (1962), the American Society of Animal Science International Animal Agriculture award (1979), was elected a Fellow of the League for International Food Education (1984) and received the Puerto Rico Agriculture Service award (1986).

Bob held honorary/courtesy staff appointments in five or more universities in foreign countries where he was doing collaborative research and participated in numerous national and international committee assignments related to tropical agriculture. He was frequently called upon for special assignments or consultancies with organizations such as World Bank, FAO, US AID, Peace Corps, USDA and Rockefeller Foundation. From 1979-85 he served as chairman of the board of trustees of the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA).

Following his retirement from Cornell in 1986, as professor emeritus, Bob and his wife moved to Raleigh, North Carolina, where he became affiliated once more with his alma mater, North Carolina State University and, for a number of years, assisted with their international agriculture program. He was predeceased by his youngest daughter, Jane, in 1963 and by his wife, Dorothy Gill in 1991. He is survived by two daughters, Jean Burke of Tarrytown, NY and Ann Hickey of Asheville, NC, by his son, Robert G. McDowell of Portsmouth, NH and by a sister, Jane Bullock of Raleigh, NC.

J. Murray Elliot, Chairperson; Douglas E. Hogue, H. David Thurston
The School of Civil and Environmental Engineering lost one of its most distinguished faculty members when Professor Emeritus William “Bill” McGuire died at the age of 92. In 1994, he had been elected to the National Academy of Engineering and was also named a Distinguished Member (formerly known as Honorary Member) of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Professor McGuire was born in Staten Island, NY, the only child of Edward J. McGuire, a transit police officer, and Phoebe McGuire, nee Sellman. After receiving a B.S.C.E. degree from Bucknell University in 1942, he served in the Navy in the Pacific as an aircraft maintenance officer for dive bombers on the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Franklin. Those who came to know Bill later in his life realized that his intense experiences of three years in the wartime Navy remained strongly with him, and in 2008, he was finally moved to write his recollections of his Navy service.

The carrier Franklin was commissioned in early 1944 and joined the Third Fleet for successive operations in the Marianas (July and August), the Western Carolines (September) and Leyte Gulf (October) and suffered a kamikaze attack off Leyte Island on
October 30, 1944, damaging the flight deck and aft elevator. After repairs at Puget Sound Navy Yard and the addition of a replacement air group in Alameda, the Franklin joined the Fifth Fleet for operations just 50 miles off the coast of Japan. There a bomber strike on March 19, 1945, while Bill was on the carrier deck helping to launch aircraft, caused widespread fires and explosions from the armed and fueled planes on both the flight and hangar decks, resulting in 800 fatalities and 500 wounded. As for Bill’s role on that fateful morning, the citation of Lieutenant McGuire states, in part: "... In the face of continuing explosions and raging fires, he led a valiant group fighting the fires until forced by flames and smoke to go overboard." In his characteristically modest way, Bill refers to the citation in his recollections of service as "... perhaps exaggerated slightly in that [it] did not mention that we weren't successful."

While the carrier itself remained afloat and was towed clear of Japan, Bill and 480 other overboard survivors were picked up by the destroyer U.S.S. Hunt. All were returned to the ship at the naval base in Ulithi. The crippled carrier ultimately returned under restored power to Brooklyn Navy Yard as the war approached its end. In the course of less than a year of action, the Franklin had sustained the most casualties (a total of 924 deaths) and suffered the greatest damage of any US ship that survived the war.

After his discharge from active Navy duty in December 1945, Bill earned a M.C.E. degree in structural engineering at Cornell, while having his first opportunities to serve as an instructor responsible for undergraduate courses. Upon his graduation in 1947, he was engaged by Jackson & Moreland Engineers, Boston, as a structural designer of power plants and atomic energy projects. In 1949, he accepted George Winter’s invitation to join the structures faculty in CE at Cornell. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1952, to Professor in 1960, served as Director of the School in 1966-68, and was named Professor Emeritus after forty years of service in 1989. Among the most important of his committee activities in the College of Engineering was his service on the Policy Committee (1963-66 and 1975-78), including as Chair during the critical year 1965 when the College was transforming its undergraduate degree programs
from five years to four. In the same year, he chaired the Committee on the Reorganization of the School of Civil Engineering (prior to its change of name to CEE). Professor McGuire was (and remained) a strong advocate of the idea that engineers needed five years to complete their education, and thus he played a leadership role in creating the one-year design-oriented Master of Engineering degree. As a replacement of the fifth year for Cornell engineering students, this professional master’s degree program has been widely imitated at other institutions; and the civil engineering profession now explicitly endorses the five-year concept. Despite his accomplishments in these significant administrative roles that helped lead to his appointment as Director of the School in 1966, he decided to resign from that position after only two years, and he “escaped” to an extended leave of absence to spend two years (1968-70) as a visiting faculty member at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT, Bangkok). His time in Thailand and his personal and professional visits during that period to several other Asia-Pacific countries constituted another memorable life experience, leading to several long-lasting international friendships. Some of these were further enhanced by subsequent sabbatical leaves at the University of Canterbury, the University of Western Australia, the University of Tokyo, the University of Liege, and the Strathclyde University.

Professor McGuire’s professional interests were primarily in the area of steel structures, and his early research on such topics as connections, welding and fatigue culminated in his classic textbook, the monumental and influential Steel Structures (1968). This publication, as well as Bill’s teaching over the years, notably balanced the practical engineering of real-world problems with emphasis on the fundamental principles and theory that lie behind structural behavior and design. This balance also affected his choice of research problems, and it clearly reflected his experience as a designer that he had accumulated not only in consulting but also in summers and sabbatical leaves with engineering firms early in his academic career. Professor McGuire was one of the last engineering faculty members to not hold a Ph.D., but his experience served in lieu of that certification. However, in his first twenty-five years on
the Cornell faculty, he did not chair the Special Committee of a single Ph.D. student.

Starting in the 1970s, while his interests remained primarily related to steel structures, they took a significantly different turn and evolved to the progressive collapse of structures, nonlinear analysis and design, and nonlinear torsional-flexural behavior – all connected to innovations in the application of interactive computer graphics techniques to computational structural analysis and design. During this second phase of his academic career through the 70s and 80s, he supervised a number of Ph.D. and M.S. theses, and his students from that era have distinguished themselves by filling a number of faculty positions, deanships, and one presidency at leading institutions or by undertaking successful careers in structural design. In addition to authoring – or co-authoring with his students and colleagues – numerous papers, Professor McGuire was the senior author of two editions of the widely used textbook, *Matrix Structural Analysis* (1979 with R.H. Gallagher; and 2000 with R.H. Gallagher and R.D. Ziemian).

Professor McGuire advocated that better designs would always come from a better understanding of structural behavior. To this end, it was Bill's ambition, and that of his co-workers and Ph.D. students, to model the behavior of such structures under load as realistically and comprehensively as possible with computational models. Professor McGuire led a twenty-year effort that eventually resulted in a revised appendix to the Specification of the American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC) and an opportunity for engineers to use this approach. On the education front, Professor McGuire led efforts to make advanced nonlinear analysis accessible to students and professional engineers through interactive computer programs, including the MASTAN2 software (www.mastan2.com) widely used in structural engineering courses on analysis and design in connection with the second edition of *Matrix Structural Analysis*.

Professor McGuire’s teaching, mentoring, research, writing and consulting earned him wide respect from his students, faculty colleagues and those in the wider structural engineering profession.
Starting with the publication of Steel Structures in 1968, he came to be recognized as a visionary due to the forward-looking nature of his research pursuits that created approaches in anticipation of later developments of computational capabilities. He was invited as a keynote speaker at several national and international conferences and he delivered seminars at dozens of American and foreign universities. Professor McGuire was invited to serve on several national committees related to the specifications for design of steel structures, including the ASCE A7 Task Committee on General Provisions (1975-90), the American Iron and Steel Institute Subcommittee on Welding of Cold Formed Steel (1975-85) and the American Institute of Steel Construction Specification Committee (1985-91). He was twice a winner of the annual ASCE Norman Medal for co-authoring the paper that makes a definitive contribution to engineering (with G.P. Fisher in 1962; and with R.D. Ziemian and G.G. Deierlein in 1994). Among his other recognitions were the ASCE's Shortridge Hardesty Award in 1992, the AISC’s 1992 T.R. Higgins Lectureship and 2000 Geerhard Haaijer Award, and the Structural Stability Research Council’s 2005 LynnS. Beedle Award. Within Cornell, the undergraduate Chapter of Chi Epsilon selected him as Professor of the Year in 1979.

Professor McGuire's consulting as a licensed Professional Engineer included the design of special structures and the investigation of a number of structural failures, including such notables as the Hyatt Regency walkway collapse in Kansas City (for NBS/NIST) and the L’Ambiance Plaza collapse in Bridgeport, Connecticut (for OSHA). Bill was one of the very few engineers who were selected and served as independent reviewers of FEMA’s post 9/11 report entitled World Trade Center Building Performance Study: Data Collection, Preliminary Observations, and Recommendations. He had a longtime involvement on behalf of Cornell in the planning, design, upgrading, and maintenance of the large radio telescope structure of the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center, Arecibo, Puerto Rico; and more than once, he was intimately involved in its rescue from serious structural aging problems. In the early 1960s, he was also co-designer (with the retired Dean of the College of
Engineering, Solomon Cady Hollister) of the “new” Fall Creek Suspension Bridge on the Cornell campus.

His colleagues remember Bill as a true gentleman, an avid reader, especially of non-fiction, and a wonderful conversationalist who invoked history, travel, politics, and current news in addition to what he termed his “sea stories,” much of which had nothing to do with the Navy. In the decades before his death, for the Cornell CEE faculty, he was the sole source of tales of when the School inhabited Lincoln Hall before its move to Hollister Hall in 1959. For many alumni and colleagues, Professor McGuire has a significant place in their fond memories of Cornell.

While on active duty in the Navy, Bill courted Barbara Weld, the daughter of Doctor Stanley B. and S. Frances Weld of Hartford, CT, and they married on February 5, 1944 while he was on leave. During the remainder of the war, their time together was fragmented by Bill’s sea duty, but Barbara managed to catch up with him for short periods on shore in Virginia Beach, Seattle, San Francisco, New York and Jacksonville. Over their years at Cornell, Barbara and Bill were noted for their kind hospitality to colleagues, friends, visitors and students in their home in Ithaca. They traveled extensively throughout the world. The couple celebrated their 65th anniversary just months before she died in 2009. They are survived by two sons, Robert W. of Ithaca, NY and Thomas R. of Tucson, AZ; two granddaughters, Christina McGuire Adelman of West Baldwin, ME and Marketa McGuire Elsner of Lakewood, CO; and two great-grandsons, Cash Thomas Adelman and Elias Weld Elsner.

John F. Abel, Chairperson; Wilfried H. Brutsaert, Anthony R. Ingraffea, Ronald D. Ziemian, With input from Gregory G. Deierlein and Steven J. Fenves
Robert Demorest Miller served as Professor of Soil Physics in the Department of Agronomy (currently Crop and Soil Sciences) at Cornell University from 1952 to 1987. Born September 25, 1919, he died on April 11, 2011 in Ithaca at the age of 91. Bob married Beulah (“Buty”) Wilson Cooper in 1941. They had three daughters, Leslie, Anne, and Melanie, and shared a lifetime of happiness and good fortune.

Bob grew up in Columbia, Missouri, the son of Professor Merritt Finley Miller, an eminent soil scientist, and Grace Ernst Miller. Bob graduated from the University of Missouri with a B.S. in 1940, and an M.S. from the University of Nebraska in 1941. During World War II, Bob enlisted in an officer's training program, with initial training as a meteorologist in the Army Air Corps. He eventually became an air traffic and air defense controller, an assignment that sent him leapfrogging about the Pacific during 1944-45. He was often responsible for guiding dozens of planes over vast areas in the Pacific war theatre. On August 28, 1945, he was a member of a small advance party sent to Atsugi Air Base near Tokyo, to prepare
for the major American landings beginning the occupation of Japan. Shortly after landing, he raised the first American flag over Japan, on the radio mast of a C-47; it was "Z-2," two days before American combat troops began the actual armed occupation. The flag is now on display at the D-Day Museum in New Orleans. He wrote a fascinating book about his wartime experiences, titled Descent From Niitaka, 1941-1945: First Flag Over Japan, published by the Bullbrier Press.

Bob received his Ph.D. in soil physics from Cornell University in 1948. After completing an appointment at the University of California at Berkeley, he returned to Cornell in 1952 and remained until his retirement in 1987. From 1964 to 1965 he served as Assistant to the Provost at Cornell, at that time Dale Corson. From 1967-1971, he held the position of Dean of the Faculty, a period that included the 1969 Cornell crisis involving the student takeover of Willard Straight. He played a leading role in the peaceful resolution of the crisis, and remained a lifelong friend of then-President James T. Perkins. Since that time he had occasion over the years to correct and re-correct the record of those events, as new generations of historians occasionally saw it fit to modify them.

Bob Miller was one of a select group of early scientists in soil physics. He authored many important articles and contributed to several significant books in the field. He is most recognized for two major scientific contributions. Early in his career at Cornell, Bob and his brother Edward, who was a professor in Soil Science and Physics at the University of Wisconsin, wrote a paper on the concept of scaling as it applied to soil hydraulic properties. This model, often referred to as Miller-Miller similitude, was based on the assumption that soil and other porous media are geometrically similar and that variations can be simply represented by a scaling factor.

Most of Bob’s research career was dedicated to the freezing phenomena in soils, and he made seminal contributions concerning the movement of water in frozen soils, the role of the double layer, and associated frost heave phenomena. This research body has a wide range of applications in both agriculture and civil engineering.
in cold climate regions, including road design, pipeline installation, winter heaving of perennial crops, frozen soil tillage, etc. The importance of his research was recognized in Soviet Russia, and in 1973 he was invited to Siberia to attend the Second Permafrost Institute. In 1982, he was asked by the Soviet government to give a series of lectures at the University of Moscow. While he was there, Bob was given a personal tour of Lenin's office and apartment in the Kremlin, a significant honor that few Russians were permitted. Bob also was a consultant on the Alaskan oil pipeline through the Cold Regions Research & Engineering Lab.

Bob taught soil physics during his entire career at Cornell and advised eighteen graduate students. Several became well-known scientists at major national and international institutions. He was well known around campus due to his university-level service and his cross-disciplinary scholarship, working in basic science, engineering, and agriculture. He was well respected among his peers for the high quality of his contributions, his self-deprecating sense of humor, and his quiet and thoughtful manner.

Harold van Es, Chairperson; Jean-Yves Parlange, Wilfried Brutsaert
Dr. Robert R. Morrow passed away in Eden, Utah, on February 4, 2013. He spent his professional career of nearly 34 years at Cornell University, joining the faculty in October 1949 when he was appointed an assistant professor of forestry in what was then the Department of Conservation, renamed the Department of Natural Resources in 1970. Bob retired the end of May 1983, as a full professor, and then served as Professor Emeritus until his death.

Born in rural Vermont in 1920, he was the oldest of five siblings. He was raised near Hartford, NY, where he learned first-hand the basics of human dependence on the land through the hard work of farming during the Great Depression. An important part of the typical farm operation in that era was its woodlot and the products a woodlot yielded. His family’s and friends’ dependence on the bounty of a well-managed woodlot undoubtedly motivated him to learn how to manage woodlots to improve their productivity in a sustainable manner.

After completing high school, Bob entered Syracuse University with a Regents scholarship. He worked his way through college,
obtaining his B.A. in 1942 and then, at the onset of World War II, joined the U.S. Navy. He attended midshipmen’s school, ultimately serving as the firing officer on the USS Brooklyn, supporting the allied invasions of Sicily, Anzio, and southern France. Following the war, Bob returned to Syracuse where he married Betty Tracy and began post-graduate studies at the New York State College of Forestry, now College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry. Already a member of the Cornell faculty, he finished his Ph.D. in 1950, graduating in the College of Forestry’s first class of doctoral students.

Although Cornell University had discontinued its professional forestry program in 1937, Bob furthered the Department of Conservation’s commitment to teaching and conducting research about the management of New York’s non-industrial woodlots throughout his career – a legacy that continues today.

Known as a demanding but compassionate teacher, Bob instructed more than 1,000 students in good forestry practices, taking students armed with Biltmore sticks to field sites such as Cornell’s McGowen woodlot in Varna, NY and on-farm woodlots located nearby (e.g., Freeville, NY) and various managed areas of the Arnot Forest in Newfield, NY. In these places, out in nature, he taught and practiced care for the natural environment, leaving students with a life-long impression of how woodlots “worked,” metaphorically and practically for landowners. His courses provided the basis for forest stewardship practiced by Cornell graduates in their family–owned woodlots.

In the classroom, Bob was known for his command of facts and statistics, and his ability to do quick calculations in his head, without aid of calculators. He promoted the professional development and involvement of students, encouraging them to attend national and state-level meetings of the Society of American Foresters, for example. Many of these students went on to become forestry professionals, educators, researchers, and professors; some becoming deeply involved in the SAF, including holding elected office at various levels in this scientific and professional society.
Building on his Ph.D. research, Bob’s research program at Cornell focused on woodlot management and timber stand improvement, especially in support of the state’s fledgling maple syrup industry.

Over a 30-year period, he produced a series of extension publications based on his research that revolutionized sugar bush management (e.g. enhanced crown size) and the production of sugar maple sap (especially the innovative use of vacuum pumping). With extension colleagues in the department, particularly F.E. Winch, Jr. (Professor Emeritus, deceased), this work helped to shape the state’s maple industry into the thriving and important enterprise it is today. Bob also investigated hardwood tree planting, conifer plantation establishment and management, and the use of chemicals to eliminate unwanted vegetation, again producing numerous publications useful to the state’s forest landowners via Cornell Cooperative Extension’s outreach programs.

In addition to his research in support of the maple industry, Bob was widely recognized and appreciated for his work with forest landowners to develop the maple syrup industry in rural New York State. In 1986, he was inducted into the American Maple Museum Hall of Fame for these life-long contributions. Cornell’s Arnot Forest Sugar House at the university’s Arnot Research and Teaching Forest was named in his honor during retirement ceremonies in 1983.

In addition to his professional commitment to woodlot management, Bob had two additional passions during his time at Cornell—Syracuse University basketball and bridge. Lunch breaks in Fernow Hall often focused on these two subjects—with Bob singing the praises of the Syracuse “Orangemen” or playing bridge. Much to the chagrin of his colleagues who challenged either, Bob had instant recall of team and player statistics and he was a Grand Master bridge champion!

After 34 years at Cornell, Bob and Betty retired to Easley, S.C., where Bob directed his penchant for growing things to raising
spectacular azaleas and rhododendrons. He also enjoyed boating on local lakes and developed a hobby of hiking to local waterfalls. This mirrored his interests in natural beauty that originated in the hills of Upstate New York and remained with him throughout his career.

Bob and Betty encouraged opportunities for deserving students to engage in higher education by establishing scholarships at Syracuse University. Betty passed away in 1991. Bob is survived by a companion, four children, nine grandchildren, four great-grandchildren, a brother, and many grateful past students and colleagues.

Daniel J. Decker, Chairperson; James P. Lassoie, Gary R. Goff
Henry M. Munger, Professor Emeritus of Vegetable Crops and Plant Breeding died in Ithaca, New York at age 94. He was raised on the family farm near Byron, New York where he was educated in a one-room school, graduated from South Byron High School and entered Cornell University at the age of 16. He received the B.S. degree from Cornell in 1936, the M.S. degree from Ohio State University in 1937 and the Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1941.

Thanks to his intelligence, his keen powers of observation and deduction, his tireless engagement, his commitment to his students, and the pleasure he took in his work, he established himself as one of the world’s most eminent vegetable breeders. Through a career that spanned more than 60 years, almost all at Cornell University, he released more than 70 vegetable varieties and breeding lines in nine different vegetable crops. He was especially famed for his almost incredible success with the backcross breeding method, and for his work on disease resistance. But he also pioneered improved nutritional characteristics, appearance, flavor and yield. Henry was also a strong advocate for the potential of vegetables to enhance nutrition and health throughout the world and for improving the eating quality and consumer acceptance of vegetables. During his career, he advanced a number of key concepts in advocating for an
increased role for vegetables in the diets of the poor, especially in tropical environments.

An especially significant teaching experience was the long-standing partnership he shared with Royse Murphy teaching Methods of Plant Breeding. That partnership lasted decades and is memorialized now with the Munger - Murphy award, presented each year to an outstanding graduate student in the Department of Plant Breeding. Henry was also a mentor to 60 graduate students having advised 18 M.S. and 42 Ph.D. candidates. In recognition of his teaching, Henry received awards in 1983 and 1998 from the American Society for Horticultural Science. In addition to his contributions in teaching and research, Henry served as Head of the Department of Vegetable Crops from 1951 to 1966. His professional colleagues recognized him nationally by naming him editor of the Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science from 1950 to 1956 and of the Vegetable Improvement Newsletter from 1959 to 1982. He was elected President of the American Society for Horticultural Science from 1966 to 1967.

As a public plant breeder, Henry always facilitated interaction with breeders in the private sector. In recognition of his contributions to vegetable breeding and collaboration with the vegetable seed industry, Dr. Munger was awarded the World Seed Prize in Belgium in 1994. His colleagues estimate that 95% of slicing cucumbers in North America trace back to his work bringing improvements including disease and insect resistance, non-bitter flavor, uniform color, dwarf habit and female lines. To recognize his many accomplishments including mild onions and long-keeping tomatoes, Henry Munger was the first living person to receive the honor of being elected to the Hall of Fame of the American Society for Horticultural Science in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the science, profession, and industry of horticulture. In this honor, he joins other horticultural luminaries previously elected posthumously including Liberty Hyde Bailey, Luther Burbank, and Gregor Mendel.
With his keen eye for observation of plant type and flowering habit, Henry identified a petaloid male sterile Queen Anne’s Lace plant while vacationing on Cape Cod. Wild Queen Anne's Lace can be crossed with cultivated carrot, so he tagged the plant, returned to collect seed and made crosses to cultivated carrots. Through work with several of his graduate students Dr. Munger directed studies that have revolutionized carrot breeding. Carrots are now almost exclusively sold as F1 hybrids produced using this system because of the gains in crop quality and uniformity that allowed a new product, baby carrots. This development resulted in significant increases in total US consumption of carrots. As a consequence of Dr. Munger's work, we now see snack packs of baby carrots included in millions of school lunches instead of chips or less nutritious foods.

Internationally, Dr. Munger served in consultancies in Ecuador, Egypt and India. He was a Visiting Professor in the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines in 1969-70. He delivered the keynote address for the inauguration of the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center in Taiwan in 1973 and was a member of the first Plant Science Delegation to the People’s Republic of China in 1974. In 1975 he was a member of the FAO Mission to appraise vegetable research in the tropics.

In recent years, when Henry Munger really had begun to slow down, he was heard to say that he couldn't imagine a career more meaningful and satisfying than the career he had known. Henry was a devoted husband to his wife of 54 years, Norma, and a devoted father to his daughters Martha and Nancy. One of his former graduate students captured the feeling of those of us who knew Henry by his statement read at Henry’s memorial service, "We will miss Henry as a teacher, mentor, colleague, but most of all as a friend."

Edwin B. Oyer, Chairperson; Elmer E. Ewing, Royse P. Murphy, Robert L Plaisted, Robert D. Sweet
Royse P. Murphy
May 2, 1914 – December 31, 2012

Royse Peak Murphy, “Murph,” Professor Emeritus of Plant Breeding & Genetics died in Windsor, Vermont at age 98. Murph was raised on his family farm in Norton, Kansas, where he was educated in a one-room school, then graduated from Norton Community High School in 1932. He received the B.S. Degree from Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, in 1936, and earned his M.S. (1938) and Ph.D. (1941) degrees from the University of Minnesota. At Cornell, Murph was well known for his contributions to our faculty and administration, but he was also a recognized leader both nationally and internationally.

Murph’s leadership abilities were recognized early. By age 15, he was chosen by his high school for the State Contest Judging Team, 1929, to assess plant identifications, grain and animal entries. At college he was an Undergraduate Assistant, elected to the Alpha Zeta Honorary Society and Farm House Fraternity; his Baccalaureate in Agronomy was awarded with honors. At Minnesota, under the mentorship of notable maize geneticist H.K. Hayes, he obtained a Masters in Agronomy, and Doctorate in Plant Genetics and Plant Pathology. There he was a Graduate Assistant, soon appointed Instructor, and elected to the Honor Societies Gamma Sigma Delta and Sigma Xi. The day following graduation Murph married
Mildred Sneed, with whom he had three daughters, Janice, Jeanne and Lynne.

Upon graduation he was appointed Assistant Professor at Minnesota, then moved to Montana State University (Associate Professor, 1942-1946). During WW II Ensign Murphy enrolled in Radar School (1944) and was US Naval Reserve Lieutenant J.G. (Active Duty, 1944-1946). He served in the Pacific theater of operations aboard the USS Caswell. Following the war Murph was appointed Associate Professor in the Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell University (1946). He was soon promoted to Professor of Plant Breeding (1948) then assumed responsibility as Department Head (1953-1964). He served as Chair of the Committee on Plant Breeding & Genetics for the Agricultural Board of the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council (1955-1963), and conducted Forage Crops Research for The Rockefeller Foundation in La Platina, Chile (1961-1962), during his sabbatical year. In 1969, he served as a consultant at Kasetsart University in Thailand for two months. The following year in Ibadan, Nigeria, he served as a visiting scientist at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. He was honored as Dean of the Cornell University Faculty (1964-1967), elected a member of the University Board of Trustees (1967-1970), and speaker of the Faculty of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (1976) until he “retired” on June 30, 1979. After 33 years with Cornell, he became Emeritus Professor of Plant Breeding on July 1, 1979; then continued another 32 productive years of contributions to the study of forage crops and specifically to the breeding and genetics of alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.).

Murphy was one of the leading breeders of forage crops in the United States. By retirement in 1979, in collaboration with Carl C. Lowe and graduate students, he had developed, released or registered varieties of Saratoga bromegrass, Essex timothy grass, and seven alfalfa varieties: Cayuga, Saranac, Mark II, Iroquois, Multileaf, Saranac AR with resistance to anthracnose, and Honeoye. Saranac and Iroquois became significant in the expansion of alfalfa in Northeastern US agriculture. Following retirement, continued collaborations with Don Viands and Julie Hansen resulted in
Smooth bromegrass varieties York and Peak, and four additional alfalfa varieties Oneida, Mohawk, Reselect Saranac and Oneida VR.

Murph served on six college standing committees and many ad hoc committees. He was a dedicated teacher and mentored 21 doctoral and 12 masters’ students. Throughout his career, Murph taught courses in “Plant Breeding” and “Methods of Plant Breeding.” A supportive member of the Synapsis Club, the student/faculty organization established by the Plant Breeding Department at its inception in 1907, he took an active part in inviting alumni/alumnae to participate in their 50th, 75th and centenary anniversary celebrations. Ever avant-garde, Murph hired the first women Assistant Professor, Margaret Emmerling (1958), in the Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell. With Henry Munger he founded the Munger/Murphy Award (2002) given annually to outstanding graduate students in Plant Breeding and Genetics.

Murph chaired the committee for the “Symposium on Mutation and Plant Breeding,” sponsored by the Committee on Plant Breeding and Genetics of the Agricultural Board of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. He wrote the Foreword to the Symposium volume, which was published the following year (1961). It included research results presented at the four day Symposium, held at Cornell in November 1960. Murph published more than 40 scientific research papers; ten following retirement, plus one book. In 2007, at age 93 he gave his first power point presentation at the Centennial Celebration for the Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics, accompanied by the publication of Evolution of Plant Breeding at Cornell University: A Centennial History, 1907-2006 (with Lee B. Kass).

In recognition of his contributions to Northeast Agriculture he received the Science Award by the New York City Farmers Club (1970). Other honors, pre and post retirement, include his election as a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy (1955); American Association for the Advancement of Science (1958); and Crop Science Society of America (1985), serving as their President from 1961 to 1962. He received Honorary Membership in the New York
State Seed Association in the mid 1970’s and in the North American Alfalfa Improvement conference (1988). In 1991 he received the Research Award from the Certified Alfalfa Seed Council. Colleagues, friends and family honored Murph’s memory with a “Celebration of Life” in October 2013, held in Emerson/Bradfield Hall, the building which he played a major role in planning.

Murph was a presence at Love Lab and at Guterman Greenhouse complex, particularly post-retirement. He could be found pollinating alfalfa, checking on the bees, and rubbing out seed pods. As much as he loved talking about his past adventures, he was not nostalgic, rather embraced change and could see the big picture. He would tell his-stories (history), often starting with “It’s a curious thing, …” His recollections had as many branches as alfalfa has stems and the conversation always ended back at the origin or crown. Murph was ever present to provide encouragement to colleagues, students and staff. He was an avid reader, had a remarkably accurate memory, and was continuously willing to share his knowledge with others. His legacy lives on through his contributions to the Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics, the University and to the science he loved.

Lee B. Kass, Chairperson; Donald Viands, Robert Plaisted, Julie Hansen
John V. Murra died in his home on October 16, 2006, at the age of 90. Noted for his contributions in historical anthropology and particularly in Andean studies, his loss will be felt in a wide range of communities.

Born Isak Lipschitz in 1916 in Odessa, Ukraine, Murra then grew up in Bucharest, Romania. Expelled from his last year at the lycée for belonging to the Social Democratic youth, he eventually received his federal baccalauréat as a privately prepared student, and worked in paper factories in Romania and in Croatia. There he observed the political and ethnic divisions of Serbs, Croats, Gypsies, Bulgarians, Saxons, Greeks, etc. He also had several short stays in jail in 1933-34, once as the only “red” in a group of Iron Guardists, which he survived in part through his knowledge of soccer.

His uncle, a virtuoso musician in Chicago, arranged for Murra to enter the University of Chicago, which he had read about as becoming a radical institution under the presidency of Robert Maynard Hutchins. He arrived at the end of 1934, and soon gravitated to the social sciences, where he found particular interest in the worldwide and comparative scope of anthropology as taught by Fay-Cooper Cole, with a prominent historical dimension. Still using his birth name, Murra graduated in June 1936.

As he recalled later, “nothing in academic life compared with the urgencies of politics,” and that fall Murra joined the International Brigade and went to fight in the Spanish Civil War. That experience added nuance to his political stance:

“Few experiences will do as well as participating in a modern civil war to explore the realities of ‘democratic’ centralism or the strength of national and ethnic ties over class ascription.”
But despite some disillusionment, Murra remained committed to progressive action. He later maintained, “I did not graduate from the University of Chicago. I graduated from the Spanish Civil War.” After the war, he was interned for about six months in camps in France; he was divorced from his first wife during the war, dissolving his formal connection to the United States and leaving him something of a man without a country.

Unable to fight in WWII because of wounds received in Spain, he was finally able to return to Chicago in 1939. At Chicago, Murra, who began to use that name around this time, embraced the historically oriented anthropology of Fay-Cooper Cole, and also worked with Fred Eggan. He completed his Master’s degree in 1942. In 1941, he traveled to Ecuador with Donald Collier, where he ignited his passion for ethnography in conjunction with ethnohistory. This work led to published contributions in the Handbook of South American Indians. In 1942-43, Murra worked with John Dollard and Ruth Benedict interviewing Abraham Lincoln Brigade veterans, and in 1943, he began teaching at Chicago, filling in for Fred Eggan while he was in military service. Although never an Africanist, Murra felt that the contributions of the British social anthropologists working in Africa—which he had learned through Radcliffe-Brown at Chicago—were among the most significant works of the time, and he began teaching a course on “African ethnology” in 1944. He was a deep believer in comparative understanding, and kept up with African scholarship for the rest of his career. As a European who spoke many languages and had lived in many countries, Murra was impatient with what he called North American parochialism. He insisted that his students learn foreign languages.

In 1946, Murra was turned down for U.S. citizenship on the grounds that he had fought with the Spanish Republican Army, which cost him the SSRC grant that would have funded his dissertation research in Ecuador. Murra’s radical history continued to haunt him in the era of McCarthyism; he was eventually granted citizenship in 1950, after a lawsuit, but did not receive a passport until 1956. Denied the
possibility of travel to South America, he ultimately chose to write a
dissertation that did not involve fieldwork. He defended his
dissertation, “The Economic Organization of the Inca State,” in
1955. There Murra first proposed his model of “vertical
archipelagos,” a structure of exchange and access to the altitudinally
separated resource zones (pisos ecologicos) of the Andes that were
taken as fundamental to Andean civilizations. The Inca system
moved vast amounts of goods through ritual rather than simple trade,
and redistribution included products of remote ecological zones and
brides trained in the royal institutions. This model has been
corroborated in the Andes, where it remains one of the most
powerful analyses for the economic and political basis of Andean
state formation. In more general form, it was also applied in many
other parts of the world, and has been of particular influence in the
study of pastoralist societies and precapitalist states.

To support himself through this period, he taught at several
universities, including the University of Puerto Rico—during which
time he also served as the field director (1948-49) for The People of
Puerto Rico project led by Julian Steward—and Vassar College,
where administrators defended Murra from the government’s efforts
to have him deported. He spent two years in the late 1950s teaching
and doing archival research in Peru. He continued traveling,
researching and teaching in a series of limited appointments through
the early 1960s.

In 1968, John Murra joined the faculty at Cornell University, taking
the Andean position opened by the untimely death of Alan
Holmberg. Andean studies at Cornell had long been a major focus,
but with a different orientation than Murra’s historical interests; in
some ways he was “a square peg in a round hole” at Cornell. He
found some companionship among his colleagues, particularly with
Bernd Lambert and Bob Ascher, but was often on “the other side” in
local debates and developed something of a reputation for being
ornery. He always particularly liked teaching undergraduates, and
felt that he was able to do less of that at Cornell than he had during
his peripatetic years. The innovation at Cornell he was most proud
of was a course on the history of U.S. anthropology as an institution
and a craft rather than as a survey of ethnological theory. Not
known for his patience with anyone he saw as naïve, facile, or selfish, Murra nevertheless could be quite generous, and is remembered warmly by many former students and colleagues.

After his retirement from regular teaching in 1982, Murra continued research, and remained an active if increasingly occasional participant in the department even well into the 1990s. He was always active in the international professional societies, and worked continually to improve communications between Latin America and the English-speaking scholarly community. He served as President of the American Society for Ethnohistory (1970-71), the American Ethnological Society (1972-73), and the Institute for Andean Research (1977-83), and gave the Lewis Henry Morgan Lecture in 1969, “Reciprocity and Redistribution in Andean Civilizations.” Murra’s many stints in Latin American institutions, from the 1950s through his retirement years, reflect a deep commitment to building research and educational institutions and opportunities in the region, a pattern followed by many of the Latin American students whose studies Murra supervised at Cornell. Murra was a founding member of the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, the Asociación Peruana de Antropólogos, and the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Ecuador. In 1987, he was awarded the Great Cross of the Order of the Sun by the government of Peru. After Franco’s death, Murra was able to renew his passionate connections with Spain, returning several times for research, honorific teaching engagements, and helping fellow veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade revisit the land they had fought for.

John Murra published extensively, and his work touched on many disparate fields. His best known works are probably *The Economic Organization of the Inca State* (1956, 1980; published in Spanish in 1978, and in Italian in 1980); *Cloth and its Functions in the Inca State* (1962); *Current Research and Prospects in Andean Ethnohistory* (1970), and the series of articles from the late 1960s and early 1970s, explicating the model of vertical archipelagos, one of the contributions Murra is best known for today. The other would be his focus on historical perspectives within anthropology; Murra’s ethnohistory was a comparative and theoretical approach, but always empirically grounded in the local, and integrated archaeological,
archival, and ethnographic sources. Through close readings of chronicles, lawsuits, and other documents, Murra emphasized the recapture of voices as close as possible to the daily lives and ethnic identities of the colonial-Inca world. He was a strong optimist about the chances of recovering the past; Frank Salomon recalls Murra saying in seminar, “Don't say lost, say not yet found.”

John Murra was married and divorced twice, leaving no children. His papers are available to researchers at the National Anthropological Archives. John Murra’s legacy will be found in many fields, in many individuals, in the Andes, the United States, and elsewhere.

Jane Fajans, Chair; Frederic W. Gleach, John Henderson, Bernd Lambert
Ulric Neisser, the Susan Linn Sage Professor emeritus of Psychology, died at age 83 of complications from Parkinson’s disease. A member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he received honorary degrees worldwide – from the Università di Roma (La Sapienza), the Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca (Romania), Aarhus University (Denmark), the New School for Social Research, and Swarthmore College.

Neisser changed the course of psychology. He moved a generation of psychologists in the direction of a field named by his first book, *Cognitive Psychology* (1967). He then goaded that field as it settled into comfortable paradigmatic research with *Cognition and Reality* (1976), and later targeted the received wisdom about attention, memory, and intelligence in a distinguished array of edited volumes and provocative articles.
He was born Ulrich Gustav Neisser in Kiel, Germany, but his family realized that “Ulrich” was a bit overwhelming for a small child and he became “Der kleiner Dickie.” With the rise of Hitler, his father, an economist at a German research center, secured a position at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. The Neisser family came to America in 1933 and settled in Swarthmore. Ulrich became Ulric, but was known as Dick.

Dick became a freshman at Harvard in 1946 and spent the next two decades as a peripatetic, both intellectually and geographically. He dabbled in parapsychology, but once within psychology he quickly sided with the Gestaltists against the Behaviorists. He learned about psychology and language from his advisor, George Miller, but was never enamored of information theory. After finishing at Harvard, he went to Swarthmore to be near Wolfgang Köhler but worked instead under his assistant Hans Wallach and received his Masters degree in 1952. Dick realized that the future was not in Gestaltism, so he moved to MIT with Miller, but quickly moved back to Swarthmore for a one-year appointment as an instructor before returning to graduate school – but this time back at Harvard. After his Ph.D. in 1956 on a “neural quantum” theory of auditory thresholds, and another year as an instructor at Harvard, he took a faculty position in psychology at Brandeis University and felt deep sympathy for the idealistic humanism of its chair, Abraham Maslow. Nonetheless, it was Oliver Selfridge at MIT’s Lincoln Laboratories who most piqued his curiosity. Together they produced the pandemonium model of pattern recognition. In that model all neural feature detectors, called “demons,” shout at a volume commensurate to the degree a stimulus pattern fits with what each demon had responded to in the past. A decision demon then listens to the cacophony and has final sway. The model and its description appeared in *Scientific American* in 1962 and forms a lasting centerpiece of recognition models. Dick then moved to the University of Pennsylvania where he wrote *Cognitive Psychology*.

Dick came to Cornell as a full professor just as that book appeared. It is not possible to overestimate its impact. As Dick himself noted wryly in his autobiography that “Many psychologists found
themselves in a position like that of Molière's Monsieur Jourdain, who suddenly discovered that he had been speaking prose all his life!” Suddenly, it was as if cognitive psychology had always been there, but it was also a new term, uttered to impress at nearly every occasion.

Always a fan of the underdog and wary of the success his first book wrought, Dick then wrote his polemic *Cognition and Reality*, turning against the field he created. At Cornell, he had formed close ties with James and Eleanor Gibson, founders of the “ecological” approach to visual perception. Sketching out what the mind must face in the real world, Dick criticized the lack of “ecological validity” of research in the newly emerged mainstream of cognitive psychology. The main thesis of this book was the “perceptual cycle,” a then novel but now entrenched idea that places an active, information-seeking individual at the core of perception and cognition. Nonetheless, the field saw the book as an apostasy.

Somewhat perplexed by the reaction to this second book, Dick next focused his talents and energies on what then appeared to be idiosyncratic directions. Subjects in his experiments learned to simultaneously read and take dictation, and failed to notice a woman with an umbrella walking through a basketball game while counting passes among the players. He also investigated the slightly skewed contents of John Dean’s testimonies as pitted against the transcripts of the White House tapes, and the inaccuracies despite convictions of truthfulness in people’s “flashbulb” memories of the Challenger disaster and later a California earthquake. Current descendants of these ideas -- “change blindness,” the constructive nature of autobiographical memory, and the concept of the self -- are now mainstream research areas. In the middle of all of this he left Cornell in 1983 for Emory University where he became the Robert Wood Johnson Professor of Psychology.

His most recent scholarly interest was intelligence. In the 1980s he had edited a volume on school achievement in minority children and was always uncomfortable with the findings of IQ differences across ethnic groups. In the 1990s he spearheaded an American
Psychological Association Task Force on intelligence and its report became the most highly cited work in its field. His last book was an edited a volume on intelligence, *The Rising Curve: Long-term Gains in IQ and Related Measures* (1998), which helped popularize the work of James Flynn on the century-long, worldwide gains in measured intelligence.

Neisser retired from Emory in 1998 and returned to Ithaca and to Cornell to teach for five more years. Throughout his life, he made a marriage out of a firm belief in discovered truth and a lurking skepticism by means of a serial, passionate monogamy of ideas. He taught his many students an independence of mind and they have made their marks in widely flung research domains. And he loved his dogs, at least one of which could find its way from home, to Uris Hall, up an elevator or stairwell, and to his office. His partner Sandra Condry and his children -- Mark, Philip, Tobias, Juliet, and Joseph Neisser, and Jenneth Seidler -- survive him.

*James Cutting, Chairperson; Barbara Finlay, Carol Krumhansl*
Duncan MacIntyre was among the early faculty of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. His Cornell appointment in 1950 was a natural fit for a teacher and scholar whose interest in social welfare was deep. Duncan’s interest in that field could be seen as occupational inheritance. His father served for many years as Commissioner of Public Welfare in Madison County, New York. Duncan often liked to bemuse inquirers by replying that he was raised in the county poor house! His interest in public policy subsequently was reinforced both by academic study and field practice as a welfare worker. Following graduation from Colgate, he attended the University of Berlin in 1935-36. From 1936-39, he attended the University of Chicago in pursuit of his M.A. degree in Social Work Administration. Following service as a cryptographer in World War II, Duncan was employed in various New York communities as social worker, investigator, and veteran’s counselor. In 1947, he enrolled as a Ph.D. student at Cornell where he received his degree in Public Administration.

Duncan’s mark as an undergraduate teacher was indelible. His stern demeanor at the first meeting of his classes let students know that this was a no-nonsense course. There was substance as well as theater in his performance, of course. Before that meeting, Duncan learned as much as he could about the personal and social backgrounds of each class member. It was information he used for rapport, and often to stimulate their interest by relating subject matter to student’s personal experience.

Duncan’s interest in students often continued well after their graduation from Cornell and establishment in their careers. A number of letters received both before and after his retirement reflect
that interest. Some were from individuals uncertain about their ability to meet the academic standards but, under Duncan’s guidance and encouragement, succeeded to go on to rewarding jobs. Appreciation for that support is reflected in such phrases as treating students with “respect and dignity,” teaching “analytical thinking,” insisting on clarity of expression in their written work. A letter following his death, from a senior vice president for human resources of a major corporation, epitomizes the views of many such students.

“He was a fair, kind man who was a magnificent teacher, a task master who demanded no less than the best you had to give, a man of principle and integrity, whose moral compass never deviated from the correct course and a man who became my friend for almost 40 years.”

In 1998, he was honored by the establishment of the MacIntyre Honors Awards Fund to encourage and strengthen teaching in the ILR School.

Duncan’s research encompassed almost the entire field of social welfare, and always with a strong emphasis on public policy. His work on health insurance resulted in a number of well-regarded publications, including a monograph, Voluntary Health Insurance and Rate-Making, which received the ARIA Eleazar Wright prize. He served several times as consultant to various New York State and Federal legislative committees on welfare issues. He was also instrumental in the creation of the School’s resident professorial extension faculty (the Mouse in the Experiment, as he called it), reporting on his experience with the requirement in the ILR School’s early years that all faculty members devote a third of their time to its extension program.

Duncan was a brilliant man devoted not only to his field of study but to his interests in gardening, genealogy, the outdoors and, of course, his family. He regarded his success as a teacher as the most important contribution of his career.
His wife of 66 years, Margaret Ryan, and daughters Elizabeth and Rachel survive him.

*Robert L. Aronson, Chairperson; James A. Gross, David B. Lipsky*
Dr. Bill Mai was a Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor, Emeritus, in the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. He was born on a farm near Greenwood, Delaware and attended high school in Lewes, Delaware where he played soccer, basketball, and baseball. He obtained his B.S. degree in Agriculture from the University of Delaware in 1939 and started graduate studies in Plant Pathology at Cornell three months later, working with Dr. F.W. Blodgett on diseases of potatoes. While in graduate school at Cornell, Bill married Barbara Lee Morrell in 1941 and had three children: Virginia Austin, William Howard and Elizabeth Hardy. He received his Ph.D. degree with a major in Plant Pathology and minors in Plant Physiology, Plant Breeding and Entomology in 1945. After a brief time in the Navy, he was appointed an Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology at Cornell in 1946 to work on plant diseases caused by plant-parasitic nematodes, particularly the potato cyst nematode. He was promoted to Associate and full Professor in 1949 and 1952, respectively, and officially retired in 1984.

Dr. Mai was recognized as one of the pioneering leaders of Nematology in the United States. During his illustrious and long career at Cornell, he developed outstanding and productive research, teaching and outreach programs. When the potato pathogen known as the “golden nematode” was inadvertently introduced to Long Island in the mid-1900s, his classical research efforts on the biology and management of the potato-cyst nematode provided the needed basic and applied information upon which an effective quarantine program was carried out. The latter not only contributed to the continued viability of potato production on Long Island and throughout New York State, but also most effectively limited the spread of this devastating nematode to other production regions in the United States. His numerous research projects dealt with the
etiology and management of the replant disease complex of fruit trees, the ecology and damage of several plant-parasitic nematodes on vegetables, investigations of various interactions between nematodes, soilborne pathogens and general soil microflora, and the integrated management of plant-parasitic nematodes and root diseases of agronomic crops. He was a firm believer that research is not complete unless it is delivered to the appropriate audiences through publication and outreach activities. Bill always enjoyed his collaborations with extension educators and growers in formal and informal settings. He was truly a tireless worker with an enviable record of over 300 publications in academic journals and extension bulletins. In addition, he co-edited a two-volume treatise, Plant Parasitic Nematodes, in 1971; co-edited Nematology Laboratory Manual, in 1990; chaired a committee for the National Academy of Sciences that produced Control of Plant-Parasitic Nematodes, in 1968; and most importantly, co-authored a unique nematode taxonomy aid book, Pictorial Key to Genera of Plant-Parasitic Nematodes, in 1960 (revised in 1962, 1964, 1968, 1975 and 1996). The latter teaching and diagnostic aid has been translated into several languages and is used all over the world as a reference in Nematology teaching and research.

Bill Mai was an excellent teacher and mentor. His success was due to his ability to convey his enthusiasm for Plant Nematology, Plant Pathology and for scholarly research in general to hundreds of students in both formal courses and informal contacts. He developed and taught the first Nematology course at Cornell in 1955 and then taught Introductory Nematology (3 credits), Advanced Nematology (3 credits), and a Current Topic Course in Plant Nematology (1 credit) continuously until his retirement. He was always available to listen to a student discuss any problem, whether it pertained to research or a personal situation. Bill trained over 45 graduate students who went on to become leaders in research, teaching and industry both in the USA and in many foreign countries. He not only inspired and supported all the students who came to work and know him, but he also embraced them as his friends and as part of the extended Mai family while in Ithaca and beyond.
Bill Mai was always an active participant in departmental and university affairs. He was recognized campus-wide for his participation in the Faculty Council of Representatives for CALS, membership in the Campus Council, CALS Library Committee and others. He was a member of ten professional scientific societies and organizations and served on various editorial, administrative or subject matter committees, especially in the Society of Nematologists (SON) and the American Phytopathological Society (APS). He received numerous awards and honors as a measure of the high regard in which he was held by his colleagues including being named Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor, Elected President and later Lifetime Honorary Member of the Society of Nematologists, Fellow of the American Phytopathological Society (APS), Award of Merit from the NE-Division of APS, Venture in Research award from the IX International Congress of Plant Protection, and many others.

As a person, Bill was a true gentleman, generous, courteous and most helpful to all people. He was an exemplary ambassador for the scientific community and brought recognition and honors to the department, the college and Cornell. Bill loved and was proud of his family. His two daughters, Virginia and Elizabeth, and son, William, and their extended families survive him. His wife, Barbara, predeceased him in 2005.

Memorials can be sent to: Graduate School, c/o Sarah Hale (Associate Dean for Student Services), Emergency Loan Fund, Cornell University, 350 Caldwell Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-2602.

George S. Abawi, Chairperson; George W. Hudler, Richard P. Korf
Leonard R. Mattick, Professor Emeritus of Food Chemistry died at his home in Geneva, New York, February 24, 2009. He was born in Plains Township, Pennsylvania. His father was John Mattick and his mother, the former Briska Schweitzer. He attended local schools but left high school in his junior year to serve in the U.S. Navy as Electrician’s mate for almost three years. He served in the battles of Sicily, Salerno and Normandy during World War II. He finished the high school requirements using the U.S. Armed Forces Institute courses and was awarded the High School Diploma from Kingston High School in 1944. He was discharged from the Navy in 1946 and entered Pennsylvania State University where he received his B.S. degree in 1950 and M.S. degree in 1951. He went on to the University of Connecticut where he obtained his Ph.D. degree in Chemistry in 1954.

Len worked as a chemist with the USDA Eastern Utilization Research Branch, Dairy Products Section in Washington, D.C. for two years, then as a Post Doctoral Fellow at Pennsylvania State University for two years before joining the Department of Food Science and Technology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station campus of Cornell in 1957 as an Assistant Professor. He was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 1963, Professor in 1970, and became Emeritus Professor in 1986.

His research activities included the study of analytical methods for the quality control of food and food products, oxidation in mechanically harvested grapes, acids and pigments occurring in grapes and wines, and changes in the composition of wines during and after fermentation. During his career at the Experiment Station, he authored or co-authored more than 120 scientific articles and co-authored several books on instrumentation used in food laboratories.
Besides his work at the Experiment Station, Dr. Mattick was active in community affairs. He was a member of the Geneva School Board for five years, an assistant coach with the Little League Packers football team, a Scoutmaster, a member of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, the U.S. Power Squadron, and the Geneva Kiwanis Club. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Geneva where he served as an Elder. For many years, he was a member of the Seneca Yacht Club. Later in life, he became an avid golfer and joined the Seneca Lake Country Club. He followed sports events enthusiastically in the Penn State tradition. He loved to travel. He was a gourmet cook and maintained a separate kitchen in his home to allow him to indulge in this hobby without interfering with the regular kitchen routine. Len loved to help people, especially in understanding chemistry. He spent countless hours tutoring high school students in chemistry to help them prepare for college. His thoroughness in this endeavor was legendary. On one occasion, the principal of a local high school telephoned Len at his office to ask, “Is my son ready to come home now?” to which Len replied, “Not yet. There is one more point in chemistry he needs to grasp before I let him go.”

Len was an experienced and competent chemist and colleague. He had the unique ability to adapt modern instrumentation for the rapid and sensitive detection and analysis of toxicants and other trace compounds in foods and many other biological materials. He was a thoughtful and devoted researcher, who put in long hours to ensure the accuracy of his determinations. Importantly, he was very enthusiastic about his research. It was a joy to collaborate with him. He contributed much to the field of food science and the training of graduate students. He served as Director to the Graduate Field of Food Science at Cornell for some years.

Len had a special talent for understanding the electronics and mechanics of instruments and how to fix them if not working properly. Any time an instrument in any laboratory was malfunctioning, the first thing one did was ask Len to take a look at it. He would open it up with one of the screwdrivers he always carried with him, examine it, make some adjustments, and the
instrument functioned properly again. Faculty and students in other departments in Geneva and Ithaca used his expertise to keep their instruments operating. There were even occasions when he would be in another laboratory visiting a colleague, see an instrument on the bench and casually remark, “that instrument needs some adjustment to work effectively.” Then he would remove the screwdriver or small wrench he always carried in his pocket and make the necessary adjustment.

His talent for repairing and adjusting equipment was utilized by his church where the people learned that if any church equipment was malfunctioning, the practical solution was to “call Len” and Len would come and fix it. He was Scientific Advisor to the Buffalo District Laboratory of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for some years and was effective in bringing them up-to-speed on the newest methods of chemical analysis. After his retirement from Cornell, he developed a second career on the international scene as a consultant on matters relating to food chemistry. He accepted a position with Winrock International Institute of Agricultural Development and worked in Bangladesh for several years and in Kuwait, Syria, Pakistan, Western Samoa and Egypt on shorter assignments.

He was a founding member of the American Society for Enology and Viticulture, Eastern Section and played a major role in its operation for some years including Chairman. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, Sigma Xi, Phi Tau Sigma, Phi Lambda Upsilon, the Western New York Section of the Institute of Food Technologists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Society for Applied Spectroscopy.

He is survived by his wife of 54.6 years, Jean Leffingwell Mattick; three sons, John (Christine) Mattick, Robert (Julia) Mattick and James (Michelle) Mattick; two daughters, Susan (Neil) Gold and Barbara (David) Smith; eight grandchildren; Nichole, Jacqueline, Kelly, Lindsey, Victoria, James, Cynthia, Jonathon; and a sister, Johanna Connell. His older brother, Joseph Mattick, who was a
Professor of Dairy/Food Science at the University of Maryland, predeceased him by two years.

Malcolm Bourne, Chairperson; Yong Hang, Gilbert Stoewsand
Kenneth B. McEntee

March 30, 1921 – January 26, 2005

Professor Emeritus Ken McEntee grew up on a dairy farm in Oakfield, western New York. He received his DVM degree from the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University in 1944 and spent a year in private veterinary practice in Newport, Vermont before joining the Army Veterinary Corps, serving first on Long Island and then in the Philippines. After two years of active duty, Dr. McEntee continued to serve in the Army Reserves, retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1947, Dr. McEntee was invited to return to Cornell by Professor Peter Olafson to work on the pathogenesis of X-disease in cattle (hyperkeratosis) later shown to be caused by chlorinated naphthalenes. He credited Professor Olafson as being fundamental in his development as a pathologist. Dr. McEntee achieved international distinction as the founder of the subspecialty of veterinary reproductive pathology, being the first veterinary pathologist to devote his career to the study of diseases of the reproductive system. In doing so, he “brought order to a chaotic welter of breeding diseases known only by their clinical signs.” He earned a reputation for painstaking clinical examination coupled with detailed gross and microscopic examination, meticulous record keeping and unceasing deliberation. In collaboration with scientists of other disciplines, he undertook many experimental studies to elucidate the etiology of the naturally occurring diseases he observed. Starting with diseases of cattle because of their economic importance and his familiarity with them, Dr. McEntee’s comparative studies led him to comprehensive knowledge of the reproductive diseases of all the other domestic species. His work resulted in a collection of well-cataloged material from over 20,000 cases, which in 1979 he transformed into the International Registry of Reproductive Pathology, a resource that continues to be of great value to investigators. Dr. McEntee’s combination of diagnostic
acumen and expertise in pathology made him an effective teacher of veterinary students, graduate students and practicing veterinarians. His understated style and quiet wit were hallmarks of his lectures. Students remember him as a consummate gentleman. “He had wisdom to share and he did so freely, but only when asked,” said one.

Dr. McEntee was the Chair of the Department of Large Animal Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery and served as Associate Dean for Clinical Studies. At various times, he served as Visiting Professor in Australia, Sweden, Brazil and Taiwan. He won the Borden Award from the American Veterinary Medical Association for research on diseases of dairy cattle in 1971, and was awarded an honorary doctorate by the Royal Veterinary College in Stockholm, Sweden in 1975. Active in many professional associations and committees, he served as President of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists in 1966-67.

Dr. McEntee retired from Cornell as Emeritus Professor in 1980. Following retirement, he spent seven years at the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois, continuing his work on the International Registry of Reproductive Pathology. There he completed the major text and reference work, Reproductive Pathology of Domestic Mammals (Academic Press, 1990), which remains the definitive work of this discipline.

On August 6, 1952, Ken married Janet Fraser, the daughter of Professor Allan C. Fraser. They spent many summers at their cottage on the western shore of Cayuga Lake and enjoyed hosting friends on their houseboat. Ken was a Commander of the Coast Guard Power Squadron based in Ithaca. Ken was also an avid coin and stamp collector and he and Janet enjoyed foreign travel. Their son, Michael, earned the DVM degree at Cornell in 1980 and is currently Professor of Veterinary Pathology at the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tennessee. Their daughter, Margaret, received the DVM degree from Cornell in 1986, and is
currently an Associate Professor of Oncology in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell. Janet McEntee resides in Ithaca.

Howard E. Evans, Robert O. Gilbert, Bud C. Tennant, Donald H. Schlafer
William N. “Mac” McFarland, an Emeritus Professor in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology (formerly the Section of Ecology and Systematics) and an internationally recognized expert in the visual physiology and sensory ecology of fishes, died on August 31, 2004, in Mt. Vernon, Washington. He was eleven days shy of his 79th birthday.

After graduating from the California Maritime Academy and serving in the Merchant Marine and Navy during WWII, Mac matriculated at UCLA where he earned his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees. His early professional work, including his graduate work done as a consulting biologist for Marineland of the Pacific, involved mostly osmotic regulation and the development of methods for safely transporting and anaesthetizing marine species. He continued with these themes while a Staff Physiologist at the Institute for Marine Science of the University of Texas at Port Aransas and, starting in 1961, as an Assistant Professor at Cornell in the Department of Zoology.

He developed an interest in the visual system while a student at UCLA, but it was not until 1965 that he and a ‘buddy’ from grad school days, Fred Munz, published what was to become a long string of seminal papers on the visual pigments and visual ecology of fishes. By combining visual pigment and environmental light measurements they made predictions and speculations about the ecological significance of visual pigment spectral position that have stood the test of time. Together with his students, postdoctoral fellows and many collaborators, Mac continued to publish papers on this theme (as well as fish behavior and polarized light vision) until his death.

Mac was a consummate teacher and presenter. His lectures were always well prepared and delivered, but what really set him apart was the enthusiasm he injected into any discussion. Although he
was involved in a number of courses and seminars, he will certainly be remembered for his contributions to two courses, Comparative Physiology and The Vertebrates. The latter ultimately led to a multi-authored book, with Mac as an original co-author that has gone through several editions.

How Mac found the time we don't know, but he managed the usual committee and administrative work here as well as the kind of national and international responsibilities that come with excellence and respect in one’s chosen field. He became a Faculty in Residence on North Campus, and served as Chair of Ecology and Systematics twice, the last ending with his retirement in 1989. After retiring from Cornell, he moved to California where he became Director of the Wrigley Marine Science Center and an Adjunct Professor of Biology at USC. He served in this capacity for five years after which he moved with his family to San Juan Island and continued his studies on fish vision as an Adjunct Professor at the Friday Harbor Labs of the University of Washington. There he remained active, and was working on several manuscripts when he died.

He will be remembered for his wisdom and humor. If he taught those of us who worked with him anything, it was that having fun doing science is as important as doing the science itself. Gifts in his name can be made to the Graduate Student Research Fund in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology.

John Heiser, Simon Levin, Ellis Loew
Robert B. McGinnis, of 3 Strawberry Lane, died peacefully on a day spent with loved ones in the wonderful setting of Hospicare. The son of Dorothy Abercrombie McGinnis, Bob attended high school in Oakland, California and served in the United States Marine Corps in the Pacific theater of World War II. Upon his discharge, he deposited his sidearm in a canal, and later chose golf clubs and intellect as his weapons of sport and societal impact.

He entered San Francisco State University after the War and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree with Honors in Sociology and Psychology in 1950. He was awarded a Master's Degree in Sociology from Stanford University in 1951 and a Ph.D. degree in Sociology from Northwestern University in 1955.

Professor McGinnis served as an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Florida State University from 1953-55 and at the University of Wisconsin from 1955-57. At that time, he pursued academic specialties in statistics, research methodology, and family. He also served as the Director of the Sociology Research Laboratory at Florida State, and completed fellowships in mathematical and statistical applications at Stanford and Berkeley.

Promoted to Associate Professor at Wisconsin in 1957, he was an Editor of the American Sociological Review, published a book, Selected Studies in Marriage and the Family, and published numerous papers on family issues. He became a full Professor of Sociology at Cornell University in 1961. He and his son drove from Madison, Wisconsin to Ithaca in an Alfa Romeo Spyder at a time when small sports cars flashed their headlights at one another in passing. Bob took great pleasure in racing the Alfa at Watkins Glen in the early 1960s.

Professor McGinnis made significant and lasting contributions in
three areas of sociology. First, he was an early champion of the application of rigorous quantitative methods of sociology, working tirelessly to create a more useful, rigorous social science at Cornell and in the larger world. In 1961, the American Sociological Association approved a new Section on Methodology, as the result of efforts organized by him and colleague, Albert Reiss. His 1965 book, *Mathematical Foundations for Social Analysis*, broke new ground in providing mathematical language for modeling social behavior. His influence on the development of quantitative methodology is also reflected in his election to the founding editorial boards of *Sociological Methodology* in 1969 and *Sociological Methods and Research* in 1972.

He was a remarkable research innovator and entrepreneur. During the 1960s, he secured major grants for research training in social systems analysis, first from the Office of Civilian Defense and then (with Robin Williams) from the National Institute of Mental Health. This program exemplified his strong interest in graduate research training with substantive sociological content. By 1969-70, McGinnis was principal investigator in no fewer than six major research and training programs.

Second, Professor McGinnis, long interested in social mobility, developed what became known as the Cornell Mobility Model, a sophisticated stochastic model for the study of social mobility. This model found application in his research on the careers of scientists, his third important contribution. Beginning in the 1960s, he conducted a series of studies on the utilization, training, and mobility of scientists and engineers. This led to the establishment of the Research Program on Social Analyses of Science Systems in 1973, with funding from the National Science Foundation, and the National Institutes of Health. The program resulted in numerous influential publications, many of which challenged orthodox positions in the sociology of science, and trained a generation of quantitatively sophisticated graduate students. Though Professor McGinnis’ own beliefs were clear, his students were encouraged to strike out on their own. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Society for Social Studies of Science, and hosted its first
international meeting, held at Cornell in 1976.

Besides his intellectual contributions, Professor McGinnis was an institution builder. In his most recent and perhaps greatest legacy to Cornell, he founded and led the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research, now a thriving institution serving all Cornell social scientists.

Upon retirement, he relished spending winter months at his home among the sunny people and beaches of Anguilla in the West Indies, and warmer months in travel with his wife, and at golf with his son, Kevin, and close friends. Bob is survived by his wife, Mary, who retired as Coordinator of Cornell’s CIVITAS Program. He is also survived by his sons, Kevin, of Hallowell, Maine and Brian, of Stockton, California; and a daughter, Meaghan, of Campbell, California. He is also survived by stepchildren, Steven, of Cranston, Rhode Island and Kristina, of Chelsea, Vermont; a granddaughter, Sarah; a grandson, Samuel; and several step-grandchildren.

His many friends and colleagues sorely miss his presence and treasure his memory.

Steven B. Caldwell, Robin M. Williams, Jr., Donald P. Hayes
Paul R. McIsaac, born in Brooklyn, New York, died at his home in Ithaca, New York of pulmonary arrest at age 84. He had been a member of the EE/ECE faculty for 41 years.

After returning from two years in the US Navy, Paul received the B.E.E. degree from Cornell University in 1949 and the M.S.E. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Michigan in 1950 and 1954, respectively, all in electrical engineering. During the 1951 academic year, he was a Rotary Foundation Fellow at the University of Leeds, England. Following completion of his doctoral study Paul joined the Microwave Tube Division of the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Great Neck, New York as a Research Engineer. In collaboration with Professor Conrad Dalman, at the time a Senior Research Engineer at Sperry, Paul contributed to the development of state-of-the-art microwave tubes used in high-power radar systems. Conrad joined the EE/ECE faculty in July 1956 when the School began to emphasize graduate-level research. Citing Paul’s impressive five-year research record at Sperry, Conrad suggested that Paul would be an excellent faculty addition to the Microwave Tube Research Group. The Faculty viewed Conrad’s recommendations favorably and many members recalled Paul’s outstanding performance as an undergraduate. With general faculty approval, Paul was appointed as an Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering in 1959. He was promoted to full Professor in 1965, and became Professor Emeritus on July 1, 2000.

Paul’s career at Cornell was devoted to teaching, research, and service to the EE School, the College of Engineering, and the University. He helped to develop the junior-year-level courses, EE 303 and EE 304, Electromagnetic Fields and Waves I and II that he taught numerous times during regular academic terms. In addition,
he taught the first of these courses to engineering cooperative students during 30 summer sessions. On a regular basis, he also taught the sophomore-year-level course, EE 210, Introduction to Circuits. He taught a graduate course, EE 583, Electrodynamics, with the goal of giving first-year graduate students a thorough understanding of the fundamentals of classical Electrodynamics and the Electrodynamics of continuous media, followed by a graduate course, EE 584, Microwave Theory, with the goal of applying modal theory to waveguides, cavities and microwave junctions. His research was centered on electromagnetic theory and the analysis of structures for application to microwave, millimeter, and optical devices and systems. The objective of this research was to explore the properties of general classes of structures using as a basis the symmetry operations (both spatial and non-spatial) belonging to the structure and its constituent media. These symmetry operations determine, to a large extent, the electromagnetic characteristics of a structure. Uniform and periodic waveguides and transmission systems and multimode junctions and coupling systems are included. Over the years Paul directed the research of many graduate students in these and related fields.

Paul was highly regarded by his students as an excellent and dedicated Instructor. In attempting to explain some of the more esoteric concepts in Maxwell's Equations, Paul found that his knowledge of modern art provided him with useful classroom analogies. For example, one can draw an analogy between the photons that make up an electromagnetic signal and the myriad dots of color used in neo-impressionist paintings (e.g., by Seurat), or to the blobs of color used by the abstract expressionist Rothko. In the former case, adding or subtracting a few dots does not appreciably alter the painting; this is analogous to classical Electrodynamics, which assumes vast numbers of photons (valid through the millimeter range). In the latter case, adding or subtracting a single blob creates a new painting; this is analogous to the realm where few photons are involved and quantum Electrodynamics must be used (at light frequencies).
Paul served two separate terms as Coordinator of Graduate Studies in the EE School from 1962 to 1965 and from 1973 to 1975 before becoming Associate Dean in charge of research and graduate education for the College of Engineering, a position he held from 1975 to 1980. From 1984 to 1987 and again from 1992 to 1995 Paul was the Coordinator of Graduate Studies in the School, the only Cornell EE Professor who had been in that office four times. From 1965 to 1966 he was a Visiting Professor at Chalmers University of Technology in Göteborg, Sweden, and from 1987 to 1988 he spent another sabbatical at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm. In between these yearlong sojourns, Paul was invited to give doctoral exams to several of his Chalmers students, a signal honor. Over the years he consulted with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Elmira, New York (1959-65), the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo, New York (1960-63), the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Great Neck, New York (1961-65), and the Hampton Institute in Hampton, Virginia (1968-70). Paul was a member of the IEEE, Sigma Xi, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He authored or co-authored over 40 refereed journal and conference papers.

Paul was known to colleagues and associates as a quiet thoughtful man. But he had an innate sense of humor that was well demonstrated by his accounts of undergraduate days when he was earning part of his college expenses by working as a part-time engineer and control room operator for the Cornell radio station WHCU. Since he possessed a calm clear bass voice, well suited for radio announcing, one of his duties was to introduce the early Sunday morning broadcasts. Since the daily live broadcast of the Cornell Agricultural Farm and Home Hour coincided with the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) soap operas, another one of his duties was to transcribe the soaps for later rebroadcast. Paul said he learned a lot more than he really wanted to know about "The Adventures of Helen Trent" while those transcriptions were in progress. Paul also recalled that the Farm and Home Hour always started with a live broadcast of the Cornell Library-tower chimes. This feature was accomplished by means of a live microphone in the hands of an assistant operator who was usually stationed near a
public telephone booth adjacent to the tower. In addition to the chimes concert, listeners were occasionally treated to some interesting conversations emanating from that telephone booth. During the five years that Paul worked for Sperry he played the French horn with the Huntington Symphony Orchestra, an amateur group of local engineers and other professionals who were also competent musicians. Paul said proudly that the orchestra produced some fine concerts under the direction of Thomas Pickering, the inventor of the Pickering loudspeaker. As often happens, Paul had not played for many years, and, in fact, gave his horn to his son.

Paul and his wife, Lou, were patrons of the arts, enjoyed Bailey Hall concerts, and were frequent visitors to museums in this country and abroad. In addition to a fondness for classical music, Paul admitted listening to jazz occasionally, providing it was of the pre-1950s variety. They were both fond of theater and often visited the Stratford Summer Festival in Ontario, Canada. Paul and Lou also enjoyed art appreciation as a pastime, with interests that ranged from primitive to modern art.

Paul and Lou Heldenbrand, married in September 1949, in Royersford, Pennsylvania, spent the majority of their 61 years of their life together principally in Ithaca. Paul is survived by his wife Lou, of Ithaca, New York; his daughter, Wendy L. McIsaac and her husband, Harvey Sheldon, of London, England; his daughter, Karen Jo McIsaac and her husband Oscar Torres, of Fairfax, Virginia; his daughter, Kathleen A. McIsaac, of Ithaca, New York; his son, Hugh P. McIsaac and his wife Nancy, of Denver, Colorado; and eight grandchildren.

It was as a teacher that Paul made his greatest contribution to the School. He was an excellent and dedicated Instructor, highly regarded by all his students and admired by his colleagues. Over all, to paraphrase President James A. Garfield, also at one time a college President: a log with Paul McIsaac on one end and a student on the other would be the foundation of a great University.

Simpson Linke, Chairperson; G. Conrad Dalman, Clifford R. Pollock, Charles E. Seyler
Jean T. McKelvey

February 9, 1908 - January 5, 1998

Jean McKelvey was a superb teacher, arbitrator of labor disputes, mentor to many, and one of the ILR School’s founding faculty in 1945. As “Founding Mother,” Jean and now Professor Emeritus Maurice Neufeld, established the fields of study, created a curriculum, interviewed the first student applicants, and taught five courses each. Professor Neufeld remembers Jean as “the best teacher we ever had.”

Jean’s first love was teaching. She brought to her classroom discussion and scholarly investigations the zest for excellence that had marked her academic and athletic accomplishments at Wellesley College and as a graduate student at Radcliffe College. There she earned her Ph.D. degree with her study, “AFL Attitudes Toward Production.” Before coming to Cornell, she served as a superb teacher at Sarah Lawrence College. At Cornell, ILR students cherished the privilege of enrolling in her renowned course in Arbitration. When she and Bertram Willcox, the keen-minded and gently spoken Professor of Law, joined forces, they squared the circle. Students in the Law School and ILR deemed admission to the Red and Blue Pencil Course—red for McKelvey’s comments, blue for Willcox’s—the entrance to the Supreme Stoa itself.

As one of Professor McKelvey’s former students recalled:

"She was revered by her students. She drove her students relentlessly, but always with compassion [and] had an infectious enthusiasm about her work that inspired her students. She ‘embraced’ you when she evaluated your work, so you felt challenged, not put-down, when she offered criticism."

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The hallmark of Jean McKelvey’s distinguished career in industrial and labor relations was the linkage she forged between classroom teaching and the practitioner world. Her career reflected this dual commitment. During World War II Jean entered the field of labor dispute settlement as a hearing officer with the War Labor Board while teaching economics at Sarah Lawrence College. As Professor at Cornell’s ILR School, she shared her experiences and insights from labor relations practice with her students, invited leading practitioners to campus and arranged field trips where students had an opportunity to observe collective bargaining and arbitration in action.

A pioneer for women, in 1947, Jean McKelvey was the first woman to be admitted to the prestigious National Academy of Arbitrators and in 1970 became its first woman president. She was among the most sought after and admired leaders in dispute resolution. New York’s Governors appointed her to the State Board of Mediation (1955-66); United States Presidents sought her out to serve on Emergency Boards to settle disputes in the railroad industry and appointed her a founding member of the Federal Service Impasses Panel (1970-90) to resolve employment conflicts for federal workers. She arbitrated hundreds of disputes in industries ranging from public sector to airlines and manufacturing. In addition, both the American Federation of Teachers and the United Auto Workers appointed her to their Public Review Boards to resolve internal union disputes.

Her outstanding achievements in labor arbitration were even more remarkable because it was, and to a great extent still is, dominated by men. Jean loved telling the story of her first arbitration when she “walked into the room and there was nothing but men there; one looked up and said, ‘Oh, you’re the secretary’ and I said, ‘No, I’m the arbitrator.’” When Jean’s term as President of the National Academy of Arbitrators ended, she was presented with a gavel inscribed, “To Jean T. McKelvey, President, 1970, With the Affection and Esteem of His Colleagues.” As another former student recalled, “Jean, who liked to suggest that she was sometimes
mistaken as the male offspring of French-Scottish parents when selected from a list of arbitrators by parties who did not know her, chose not to have the inscription changed."

Much of Professor McKelvey’s finest work was dedicated to opening the arbitration profession to women and minorities. She developed and directed special arbitration training programs intended to integrate the profession. These programs, in fact, trained a new and more inclusive generation of arbitrators. Many of Jean’s former students went on to fill influential positions as union leaders, arbitrators and jurists. She also helped found, chair and financially support the Saul Wallen Fund for Minority students which provides scholarships for practitioners, particularly women and minorities, to enroll in college credit and certificate courses. In her own strong and persistent way, Jean worked against injustice.

Professor McKelvey also produced important scholarly works including books and monographs such as The Duty of Fair Representation (1977) and Cleared for Takeoff: Airline Labor Relations Since Deregulation (1988). Her articles appeared in the Journal of Negro History, the Journal of Political Economy, the Arbitration Journal, the Cornell Law Quarterly, ILR Research, and the Industrial and Labor Relations Review.

During her career, Jean was the recipient of many honors including distinguished service awards from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (1973), the Society of Professionals in Dispute Resolution (1989), and the Society of Federal Labor Relations Professionals (1990). Her alma mater, Wellesley College, bestowed the Distinguished Alumnae Award for Public Service in 1975 and the American Arbitration Association gave her its Arbitrator of the Year Award in 1983. In her hometown, East Orange, New Jersey, the United Automobile Workers Union (UAW) honored Jean by naming a housing project after her. In 1998, after her death, she received the UAW convention’s prestigious award for contributions to Social Justice (an award given to such international figures as Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela.)
At age 65, when Professor McKelvey took her official retirement from Cornell resident teaching, she began a new career in ILR extension where she conducted conferences on key labor relations issues and directed a statewide program of off-campus graduate credit programs in industrial relations. When Jean’s dear friend Alice Grant died in 1988, Jean helped endow the Jean McKelvey-Alice Grant Professorship of Labor-Management Relations – the ILR School’s first fully endowed chair.

One final note. Professor McKelvey’s kindness and generosity extended to colleagues as well. When Professor Gross was a new, untenured assistant professor, for example, Jean invited him to teach a section of her beloved arbitration course and shared her reading lists, outlines and notes with him, all the while encouraging him to present the course in his own way. This most distinguished professor and nationally respected arbitrator was concerned about the welfare and progress of a young, untenured colleague. Her humanity and compassion were at the core of who she was and what she did.

Professor McKelvey was teacher, professional, scholar, friend, colleague, mentor to so many, and inspiration to all. As one of her colleagues said, Jean “will always bring happy recollections whenever I hear or read her name.”

Professor McKelvey is survived by her husband of 63 years, Blake McKelvey, Rochester’s city historian.

Lois Gray, Maurice Neufeld, James Gross
Scott McMillin was a native of Pittsburgh, which made him a lifelong fan of teams that lost often—the Pirates and the Steelers. His grandfather, a steelworker, was killed in an accident on the job; his father had to go to work early as an office boy, though he ended up president of a wholesale hardware firm. Though raised in comfortable circumstances, Scott retained a passion for social justice.

In 1956, while in his senior year at Princeton, he met Sally Ann Hyde on a blind date for a football game; it rained hard, and they didn’t attend. “I fell for Sally because she could write a good letter,” he recalled years later, in his trademark deadpan. “I tried my best to write a good letter in return, and we got married soon after graduation.” The couple spent their first year together in New York City, where Scott worked as a banker. The banking career was short-lived, but his love of the Broadway musical lasted a lifetime. (Once he and Sally spent the night on the sidewalk to get tickets for *My Fair Lady* and ended up standing for the matinee.) He joined the Navy the following year, but because of his eyesight, he was not on active duty; instead he founded and managed a bookstore at Fort McNair in Washington, D.C., while earning a Bachelor’s degree at Georgetown University. He completed his graduate work at Stanford in 1963, where he received the Ph.D. degree in English Literature, and the following year he was hired as Assistant Professor of English at Cornell, specializing in Shakespeare and Renaissance drama. He never left. His and Sally’s first son, David, was born in Palo Alto in 1961; their next two sons, Paul and Andy, were born in Ithaca.

From the beginning of his scholarly career, Scott was interested in the production conditions of Shakespeare’s plays—including staging, actors, finances, and the social context of the
performances—at a time when most scholars still focused on the texts. His first book, The Elizabethan Theater and the Book of Sir Thomas More, concerned the editing and production of a play written jointly by Shakespeare and five others. Through a detailed examination of the original manuscript, he was also able to show that the play was neither slapdash nor incomplete but “a careful piece of theatrical dovetailing and revision.”

Scott’s major scholarly project is a study of the Queen’s Men, the most popular troupe in England in the years before the rise of the Globe. In 1983, while delivering a paper in Canada, he met Sally-Beth MacLean, a young scholar at work on the records of provincial theatrical performances in Elizabethan England, and decided to shelve his project until MacLean’s records were completed. Seven years later, in an act of characteristic generosity, he suggested that the two collaborate on a joint project, which resulted in his major work, The Queen’s Men and Their Plays (1998). In this book, Scott and Sally-Beth argue that the visually spectacular style of the Queen’s Men gave way to the rhetorically spectacular style of the younger playwrights—Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe—whose emphasis on spare sets and extended verbal descriptions represented a revolution in dramaturgy. Since the plots of six Shakespeare plays closely resemble the plots of six probably antecedent plays in the repertory of the Queen’s Men, Scott speculates not just that Shakespeare knew well the plays he “lifted” but may have toured with the Queen’s Men—the most likely solution to the mystery of what Shakespeare was doing during the famous “missing years” of his young manhood (1584-1592).

In 1999, The Queen’s Men and Their Plays won the Sohmer-Hall Prize for the best book on theater history, and the two authors read their prize lecture antiphonally at the new Globe in London. (They were amused to learn that librarians had classified their book next to a history of the Monty Python troupe.)

At Princeton, Scott had been the pianist for parties, always playing by ear, and in later years, he worked his way through the Gershwin Songbook as a student of Ithaca’s legendary teacher, the late Alton
Heinz. He didn’t just play piano, he thought piano, and the pianists he admired were thoughtful, all-around piano players—Hank Jones, Jess Stacy, Barry Harris, Dave McKenna, Oscar Peterson. His love of the American musical eventually became a scholarly interest. At Cornell, he developed a winter-session course in which students traveled to New York to take in Broadway productions as part of their coursework.

In fall of 2006, Princeton University Press brought out posthumously The Musical as Drama. The American musical, now the country’s most popular form of theater, is derived from vaudeville, burlesque, revue, and operetta. By offering a theory of the musical as a form, using Rodgers and Hammerstein, Sondheim, Bernstein, Kern, and others as examples, Scott treats seriously an underrated genre whose success, he argues, lies “not in the smoothness of unity but in the crackle of difference.”

Other publications include Shakespeare in Performance: Henry IV Part One (1991), The First Quarto of Othello (2001), a Norton Critical Edition of Restoration and Eighteenth-Century comedies, numerous articles on English and European drama, and a manuscript, completed just before his death, on the editing of Shakespearean texts. In the words of the theater historian Marvin Carlson,

“His wide-ranging interests, vast range of knowledge, and deep commitment to teaching and to the society around him made him a truly distinguished member of the academic community.”

Scott’s passion for social justice was implicit, unqualified, and permanent. In 1990, he co-founded, with Joseph Holland, the Harlem Literacy Project, in which Cornell undergraduates met with youngsters and families in Harlem over the summer in order to build an interest in reading. In an early report he implicitly defined the aims of the project:
“By their willingness to work in Harlem all summer, [the students] were showing that a Cornell education can lead to real connections with the inner city. And they were learning how Harlem works—the education went two ways in this project.”

Scott was also a faculty fellow of Ujamaa Residential College for many years, as well as an active participant in the movements of 1969 that led to the founding of the Africana Studies Program, the anti-apartheid movement of the 1980s, and the movement in the summer of 2005 to save the (former) Redbud Woods.

Scott was a superb teacher—an unsurprising early winner of the Clark Outstanding Teaching Award (1972). In the classroom, he preferred to listen, question, and gently challenge rather than hold forth, a practice that Pete Wetherbee has captured from the point of view of a colleague. “When I think of Scott,” Pete recalled recently,

“he is always on the point of smiling—not smiling yet, but ready to. His bright eyes are in sharp focus—I didn’t know what the phrase ‘a level gaze’ meant until I met Scott—watching and waiting for what I will say... He was one of those blessed scholars for whom everybody is a potential colleague, to be heard respectfully, answered honestly, never patronized or talked down to.”

Sally-Beth MacLean’s recollections of their collaboration strike a similar note:

“He wore his learning lightly, responsive to the young as much as to the elder statesmen, a gentle man who knew how to enjoy himself and others... what a delight it was to see Scott at work, using meticulous scholarship and an unfettered mind to challenge old pundits with fresh insights, shaping his ideas in finely tuned prose, enlivened by a deft,
sometimes playful touch all too rare in academic publications.”

At Scott’s Memorial Service, Reeve Parker illustrated his legendary punctiliousness as a scholar by quoting from his work on the *Othello* texts:

“Finding . . . the Quarto 1 punctuation to be full of interest and more systematic than is assumed, I propose to advance upon the textual problem by way of the comma, the semi-colon, the colon and—best of all—the period.”

Reeve then juxtaposed this quotation with a memory of accompanying Scott to a London production in 1993, a play titled *Not Fade Away*. His concluding sentence speaks all for the countless friends, colleagues and students who bear Scott’s loss and honor his memory: “Four loving words end what I have to say about Scott: NOT FADE AWAY . . . PERIOD.”

*Reeve Parker, Winthrop Wetherbee III, Paul Sawyer*

She was a graduate of Michigan State College (now Michigan State University) in 1931 with a minor in Fine Arts. She received a Master’s degree from Columbia University in Related Arts with minor degrees in Fine Arts and Education in 1932.

After teaching sewing and art in the public schools of Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1938 she began teaching at Russell Sage College in Troy, New York while she continued her studies at Parsons School of Fine and Applied Arts, New York.

In 1942, she began her career at Cornell University, where she taught apparel design and history of costume, as well as directing graduate studies. She was also Curator of the Cornell Costume and Textile Collection from 1950 until her retirement in 1972. In this role, she became particularly interested in the historical development and cultural significance of apparel, and incorporated the collection in her teaching. She also organized two major exhibitions of historic dress at Cornell, one of which included a catalog.

Following her retirement, she undertook to organize the textile and costume collection at the DeWitt Historical Society of Tompkins County. This work included dating the objects closely enough to classify them by decade. This responsibility was ongoing through long-term membership on the Collections Committee and a six-year tenure on the Board of Trustees of the DeWitt Historical Society.

In 1982, with the support of a National Endowment for the Arts grant, she undertook a chronological photographic documentation of 30 nineteenth century women’s dresses from the Cornell Costume
and Textile Collection. This initial project eventually led to a more extensive study of dresses from this period, the focus of which was to develop a reference guide for collection curators and scholars that would assist in the more accurate dating of garments in collections, based on the physical dimensions of documented garments. This eventually led to a major publication, *American Dresses 1780-1900: Identification and Significance of 148 Extant Dresses*. This large reference work was published in CD format in 2001, when Professor McMurry was 93 years of age. The book has been cited as a valuable contribution to the study of the history of women’s clothing because of its detailed comparative analysis of actual garments. It was unique in that instead of classification based on photographs or drawings of garments, it is based on physical examination of actual garments. Through a meticulous set of measurements and analysis of construction features, the researcher is given guidance in the examination of actual garments in order to fit them into a broader classification system. Cornell’s Department of Fiber Science and Apparel Design intends to continue to make this important reference work available.

In 2002, Professor McMurry moved from Ithaca to East Lansing, Michigan to be near her niece. Her husband, Dr. Donald LeCrone McMurry, a scholar whose field was American Labor History, preceded her in death. Nieces, nephews and other members of her extended family survive her.

*Charlotte Jirousek, Chairperson; Nancy Breen, Ann T. Lemley*
Robert Perkins Merrill, the Herbert Fisk Johnson Professor of Industrial Chemistry since January 1977, died quietly just two months before his 62nd birthday at his home in Ithaca, New York. Merrill was an active member of the Cornell Faculty for 19 years (1977-96). He was an outstanding academic colleague in chemical engineering and physical chemistry and a distinguished religious leader. He was deeply committed to excellence in his profession, in his religious commitments and in his family life.

The record of his experiences honors a great person and a man of many talents. He pioneered in the development of undergraduate and graduate instruction in both chemical engineering and applied surface science, was an outstanding mentor of graduate students, participated strongly in industrial consultation and made vital contributions to the scientific research literature.

Robert Merrill was also a product of his pioneer Mormon heritage. As a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), he served during his life as a teacher, High Priest, Bishop of the Ithaca Ward and President of the Owego Stake. He was a builder of his community, unswervingly devoted to emulating his Mormon beliefs in his daily living. It was said by a colleague that he lived life with an eternal perspective.

His concern for his family was a dominant part of his life. He loved them deeply and foremost but also respected every person he met, not esteeming one above another. He was a devoted husband, a caring father, a committed grandfather and, all-in-all, a caring human being to every individual with whom he came in contact.
Merrill was born November 17, 1934 in Salt Lake City, Utah of the late Olonzo David and Ruth Perkins Merrill. He attended public school there until they moved to Richland, Washington. His family subsequently moved to Wilmington, Delaware in 1946 where he attended the P.S. DuPont High School and worked summers at the DuPont Company, where his father was employed as a mechanical engineer. In 1953, Bob entered the mechanical engineering program at Cornell but soon transferred to the School of Chemical Engineering. He completed his B.ChE degree in Chemical Engineering at Cornell in 1960 and his Sc.D degree in Chemical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1964. As a new graduate student at MIT, Bob joined some like-minded fellow students to meet together each day over lunch to read and discuss holy scripture. In addition to his spiritual commitments, after completing his degree studying the surface chemistry and physics of gas-solid interactions, he taught there. Subsequently, he moved on to the University of California at Berkeley, where he served as vice-chairman of the Department of Chemical Engineering from 1974-77.

He was brought back to Cornell in 1977 through the insight of Professor Emeritus of Chemical Engineering, Julian C. Smith, to strengthen the research base of the Chemical Engineering Department. In this, he succeeded admirably, playing important roles in recruiting sixteen new faculty members in the department and serving as a trusted and impartial advisor to departmental chairs. One of whom commented, "Right away I could count on him to provide insight into complex issues free of biases from any personal stakes". Another colleague stated that, "Chemical Engineering is today quite a different department than it would have been if he had not been there. He never pushed his own agenda". A third colleague observed that, "Merrill would never receive the recognition he deserved, because he was never selfish".

He taught graduate courses in fundamental chemical kinetics, undergraduate courses with an emphasis on reactor design and the unit operations laboratory, and he coordinated the capstone design course in chemical engineering for many years. His industrial
experience was a great asset in the last-named effort. He was an outstanding mentor of graduate students. Many of his Ph.D. students have gone on to spectacularly successful careers in academia and industry.

He had a great zest for scientific inquiry and incubation of new ideas. He liked to think about new concepts and to impart his own enthusiasm to the students under his supervision. He stood for quality and integrity in many ways both intellectual and spiritual. Even when slowed down by failing health in latter years, he never compromised his standards of quality and integrity in his scientific and personal relationships. He was particularly effective in bridging professional gaps not only in the field of chemical engineering but in interdisciplinary interactions with colleagues in physics, chemistry, applied physics and engineering, with whom he had substantial scientific collaborations and cooperations.

At Cornell, he pursued a broad program of research centered on studies of the structure and chemistry of solid surfaces and the interactions of surfaces with gas molecules. A unique aspect of this research was the use of atomic and molecular beam scattering techniques to probe the structure and reactivity of atoms at surfaces and to study gas-solid collision dynamics. He also pioneered in the use of synchrotron radiation beams to study oxidation of metals, properties of oxides and heterogeneous catalytic processes on surfaces as well as the unique properties of aluminas and related materials. He realized that understanding these interactions and materials had important practical implications in such processes as catalysis, corrosion, corrosion inhibition and the aerodynamics of flight in rarefied atmospheres.

As an academician and an engineer, Bob loved not only to pursue new knowledge but to apply it with useful impact on human life. In addition to conducting his university-based research and serving as co-director of the Cornell-Sandia synchrotron radiation beamline facility at the Brookhaven National Laboratories, Merrill was active as an industrial consultant. This was in keeping with his commitment in relating fundamental understanding to practical
application, admirably fulfilling his responsibility as holder of the Johnson Chair of Industrial Chemistry. Companies he worked with included Universal Oil Products, Gulf General Atomics, Stauffer Chemical, Lockheed Missile and Space Corporation, Abcor Corporation, Raytheon Corporation, and Mobil Research and Development Laboratories.

The Herbert Fisk Johnson Professorship of Industrial Chemistry was established by Mr. Johnson, a petroleum industrialist, and head of one of the nation’s largest privately owned companies at the time. The Johnson Chair was previously held by Fred H. Rhodes and by Charles C. Winding, both former directors of the School of Chemical Engineering.

Bishop of the Ithaca Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Robert Merrill had a strong spiritual side to his life. He lived his life with an eternal perspective and believed that living is finite and temporary, a trial period whose duration is insignificant when compared to the eternal existence extending infinitely both into the past and on to the future. As he became a leader in the knowledge profession of the university, his teachings gained eminence through reinforcement from his personal qualities and spiritual integrity. The following from, "Ode on Intimations of Immortality" by William Wordsworth, epitomizes the spirit underlying Bob’s life:

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;  
The soul that rises with us, our life’s star  
hath had elsewhere its setting  
And cometh from afar;  
Not in entire forgetfulness,  
But, trailing clouds of glory do we come

From God, who is our home.  
The homely nurse doth all she can  
To make her foster-child, her inmate, man,  
Forget the glories he hath known,  
And that imperial palace whence he came.
Robert Merrill is survived by his wife, Jeanne Cluff Merrill; his sister, LuAnn Merrill Sorensen; his five children, Ellen Merrill Fluckiger, Laurie Merrill Grimsman, Lydelle Merrill Rumsey, David Keith Merrill and Paul Robert Merrill; and eleven grandchildren, Vanessa, Gordon, Breanna and Eleesa Fluckiger, David, Brian and Leisel Grimsman, Gregory and Christopher Rumsey and Isabeau and Hannah Merrill.

Joseph Ballantyne, Paul Houston, William Olbricht, Thor Rhodin
Frank Miller was a man of open, generous spirit, a quality that marked his entire personal and professional life. Frank spent much of his youth in Portland, Oregon and attended Reed College majoring in psychology. There he met Charlene Welsh who was to become his wife and close partner for 60 years.

Frank served in the Army, 1943-46, in the South Pacific as a medic and sometimes chaplain's assistant. After the war, now married, Frank worked for several years in various personnel-related jobs before heading to Ithaca and graduate study. He enrolled in the new School of Industrial and Labor Relations with a concentration in areas of personnel administration and human relations. One of his teachers was William Foote Whyte who supervised Frank's research on workplace interactions among the artisans of the Steuben works at Corning Glass.

Frank joined the ILR faculty in 1954. His teaching and research focused on personnel administration, the sociology of occupations, and applied human relations. He was particularly interested in the history and development of the field of personnel administration. He became a supporter to further professionalize the field through writings such as “Why I'm for Professionalizing" and "The Personnel Dilemma, Professional or Not?”.

For many years Frank served in a number of administrative positions in the ILR School including Director of the Office of Resident Instruction, Chairman of the Department of Organizational Behavior and Chairman of the Department of Manpower Studies. Especially noteworthy, Frank Miller designed the first course on women in the workplace. He persuaded Professor Emerita Alice Cook, whose career had been significantly devoted to studying issues facing
working women, to come out of retirement to co-teach with him. Later they were joined by Professor Jennie Farley in the course, which has become a continuing part of the ILR curriculum.

On sabbaticals, Frank shared his knowledge with students in Turkey, England, Mexico and Canada. At Istanbul University, his lectures were translated into Turkish and became a text for use in personnel studies. His visit also fostered a continuing exchange between Turkey and the ILR School.

For twenty years at university ceremonial events, Frank Miller, decked in his academic robes, would lead the procession as Cornell Mace Bearer. It was a role he enjoyed enormously and performed faultlessly, even though kindly Frank was hardly a menacing presence.

After his retirement in 1985, Frank continued for ten years teaching periodically in New York City as part of the ILR/Bernard Baruch College graduate program. He also served as a leader and volunteer in a variety of Cornell retiree activities including programs in the local public schools and at the hospital.

Within the ILR community, Frank was regarded as the School’s own poet laureate, a versifier of great talent. No matter the occasion, he could be counted upon to produce verse of exceptional wit and charm. This talent was always displayed with evidence of his wide reading and taste for language while being delivered with modesty.

Together with wife, Charlene, Frank shared a deep interest in music, theatre, dance and the arts. Besides his wife, Frank is survived by four devoted children, Stephen, Patricia, Kevin, and Brian.

Frank Miller will be remembered for his integrity, as well as the compassion and respect with which he treated everyone. His friends and colleagues miss his presence.

Ronald Donovan, William W. Frank, William J. Wasmuth
Professor Miller was born in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, educated in the schools of the area, and graduated from Duke University with a Bachelor's degree in 1932. He did graduate work with Lucius A. Bigelow at Duke, one of the first to use elemental fluorine in organic synthesis, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1935. He was then a Lilly Fellow at Stanford University, and in 1936, he came to Cornell as an Instructor in the Department of Chemistry. He then initiated a vigorous research program in fluorine chemistry to show that the uniquely high chemical reactivity of this element could be used to form an unusual variety of compounds with uniquely high chemical stability.

World War II broke out soon after Miller came to Cornell, and at the age of 30, he was recruited for the supersecret Manhattan Project, supposedly to synthesize "special materials that would lubricate bullets". Actually, a major objective of this project was to separate the fissionable U–235 from the stable isotope U–238 using "gaseous diffusion". In this process, the different isotopes make their way through the torturous paths of a porous barrier at slightly different rates so that the U–235 can be enriched sufficiently to undergo a nuclear explosion. However, the only convenient gaseous form of the unusually heavy element uranium is UF₆, which is nearly as reactive and corrosive as elemental fluorine itself. Worse yet, any fluorination with UF₆ produces UF₄, a solid that clogged the diffusion membrane. Although stainless steel could be used for many parts of the diffusion plant, UF₆ resistant materials with other physical properties, such as oils, greases, and gaskets, were also critically needed.

The resistance of the new polymer Teflon that contains only carbon and fluorine initially appeared to be very promising, but at that time, it turned out to be very hard to fabricate, was impure, and could only
be produced as an intractable solid. Teflon gaskets leaked because the polymer exhibited "cold flow" under pressure. With Manhattan Project encouragement, other fluorine chemists tried to convert hydrocarbon oils, greases, etc. to fluorocarbons by replacing the hydrogen atoms with fluorine atoms; however complete replacement was nearly impossible, and a single remaining hydrogen atom was a fatal link in the chain of chemical stability.

Miller devised a brilliant alternative approach to this problem. He emulated the synthesis of Teflon, in which molecules are built up by polymerizing tetrafluoroethylene, C₂F₄. To achieve modified physical properties, he used C₂F₃Cl rather than C₂F₄. By 1943, the Miller approach appeared to be the only promising route, and his research group was moved to the Manhattan Project at Columbia University, "inside" the secret project where they could interact directly with the diffusion plant designers on their specific material requirements. In an intensive day-and-night research effort, they synthesized a wide variety of UF₆-resistant products: liquids for vacuum pump oils (the diffusion process was carried out entirely under vacuum), heat exchange fluids, greases and waxes for lubricants, and solids for gaskets, valve seats, and windows (UF₆ attacks glass). Critical to this was their basic research that determined how such physical properties depend on composition and molecular weight.

Polymer chemistry in the 1940s was an infant field; nylon and polystyrene had just been invented. The Miller group pioneered in solving polymer chemistry problems involving these unique new materials, such as separation, purification, and characterization. For these critical research contributions, Miller received the personal commendation of Major General Leslie Groves, the Manhattan Project military commander: “these materials were essential to our success”.

Miller’s research constituted an important part of Cornell’s early and continuing leadership in polymer science. Peter Debye, who received the Nobel Prize before coming to Cornell, developed during WWII, the method of light scattering to determine the molecular
weight of polymers, a method that had a very important impact on the synthetic rubber program. Paul Flory, who joined the Cornell chemistry faculty in the late 1940s, received the Nobel Prize for his basic polymer research. These were the first of many world class polymer research programs at Cornell.

On his return to Cornell as a full Professor in 1946, Miller embarked on a broad scale basic research program that established his laboratory as a world center in organofluorine chemistry. He pioneered and illustrated the broad applicability of elemental fluorine syntheses; the extension of these basic concepts developed by his research group showed that an unlimited number of highly fluorinated carbon compounds could exist, and that such compounds exhibited a diverse and exciting chemistry. They demonstrated that fluoroolefins were also unusual in the great ease with which they suffer nucleophilic attack on the unsaturated carbon, with even halide anions showing useful reactivity. Contrary to the mechanistic expectations of the time, fluoride ion was shown by far the most reactive, with addition and rearrangement reactions analogous to those of a proton as an electrophile for unsaturated hydrocarbons. His research made possible elegant syntheses of a variety of interesting fluorohalo compounds. In later research, he discovered and exploited fluoroorganometallic compounds involving metals such as copper, mercury, and silver that showed unusual chemical reactivity.

For the Cornell Department of Chemistry, Miller played a key role in our only building project since 1923, overseeing the construction of the S.T. Olin Laboratory in the mid 1960s and the subsequent renovation of Baker Lab. Miller visited recently constructed chemistry buildings around the country and recommended the architectural firm that had also designed the chemistry building at Brookhaven National Laboratory. Convincing the Cornell administration of this choice was a first, as the architect was not a Cornell alumnus. A unique part of Professor Miller's plan for the building was a new style of small teaching laboratory, optimized for the interaction of a small group of students with a single teaching assistant. Miller also took a very active role in construction
oversight and in obtaining construction materials of far greater quality and at far lower cost, such as acid-resistant stainless steel ductwork for the chemical exhaust hoods, at nearly the cost of much inferior galvanized material through his industrial contacts. Twice, Miller was a Chemistry delegate to the Faculty Council of Representatives.

The uniquely reactive element fluorine was discovered by the French chemist Henri Moissan in 1886, for which he received the Nobel Prize. In 1986, Professor Miller received the Moissan Centenary Medal, as Moissan's worthy successor in fluorine chemistry. Miller also received the American Chemical Society Award for Creative Work in Fluorine Chemistry in 1976, the year of his retirement, and a special Festschrift issue of the Journal of Fluorine Chemistry was dedicated to him on his 70th birthday in 1981. He was a member of the American Chemical Society and the Royal Society of Chemistry of Britain.

The home that the Millers built next to Sunset Park in Cayuga Heights with its spectacular view of the Cayuga Lake valley was a tribute to their unusually good taste and to their passionate attention to detail. Here, Miller's love of the most challenging problems was also shown by his outstanding success with prized varieties of grapes, walnut trees, persimmons, and espaliered pears.

He is survived by his wife of 47 years, Betty Robb Miller; his brother, Robert L. Miller, of Panama City, Florida; his nephew, Robert Miller, of Belfast, Northern Ireland; and his niece, Katherine Johnston, of Opelika, Alabama.
G. Cory Millican, Professor Emeritus of Design and Environmental Analysis (DEA), died on July 19, 2003, at Robert Packer Hospital in Sayre, Pennsylvania. He was 82 years old. He had been a faculty member of the College of Human Ecology from 1956 until his retirement in 1990. From 1949-55, he taught in the College of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Florida. He was a Veteran of World War II.

Cory had a strong passion for design history that took him around the world to gather first hand information and slides on historic architecture and interiors. He visited, photographed, and conducted research on the cultural and technological context of major sites in virtually every country. In addition to the major sites, he was always careful to include views of vernacular buildings and interiors of each of these locations and periods. He developed an extensive collection of slides and books with which he enriched his courses. Upon his retirement, he donated this collection to DEA. To this day, alumni from a wide variety of age groups remark on the wonderful classes they had from Professor Millican and of the effect he had on their careers and lives. Rhonda Gilmore, who received her Master’s degree from DEA and is now a Lecturer in the department, said:

“When I first walked into Professor Millican’s office many years ago, I was immediately impressed with the quantity of books in his collection. I had never seen so many in one person’s office in my entire life. His gracious demeanor and witty comments made me feel welcome here at Cornell. Cory represented a generation of professors who lived an existence characterized by what they taught. He lived design history. He was both absorbed by and saturated with it. In so many of the
discussions we had over the years, he related what we were talking about to design history. He leaves a legacy of cherished friends and a passion for his field that had an impact on many people.”

Thresa Gibian, a New York Certified Interior Designer and a graduate of DEA (B.S., 1984) had this to say about Cory:

“The most important aspect of Cory's teaching that I remember was his enthusiasm. He really enjoyed the details of design. He was a passionate teacher who by his excitement could easily infect you to ‘feel’ the same love of details in art, architecture and furniture -- the design details that are repeated in many elements within a space or out in the landscape. He had a great sense of humor and quick wit. He was careful in his thoughts and encouraging of his students. I now practice interior design and see the value of tending to the details on my projects or within the spaces I have created for my clients.”

Cory’s colleagues also developed an appreciation of his strong sense of the lasting quality of design. Many now concede that he was right in his assessment of the sterility of the modern movement long before it became fashionable to be critical of it.

Cory made important contributions to the countries he visited. He was especially willing and fascinated to work in the developing world. During a sabbatical leave in 1976 and 1977, he and his wife Virginia (Ginny) moved to Dammam, Saudi Arabia, where Cory served as Acting Head of the Department of Architecture and Acting Dean of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning at King Faisal University. Cory was responsible for the development of a five-year program leading to the Bachelor of Architecture degree and the planning for a Master’s program in this area. He also developed an undergraduate and graduate program in Interior Design. This leave had a lasting impact on Cory and Ginny. As Cory wrote in his Sabbatical Leave report:
“I am sincere in stating that this sabbatical leave was everything I expected and much, much more. I have long been intrigued with the Middle East, Islam, and the Arab world in general. I have previously visited Morocco, Turkey, Lebanon, and Egypt, and managed during this leave to visit Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, and Israel. This leave provided the opportunity for us to photograph Paris (4 days enroute) and to record many sites – Jerash, Medaba, Persepolis, Isfahan, Kerak, Cebak, Petra, Amman, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Mt. Nebo, Shiraz, Dammam, Al Kobar, the Jordan Valley, and Jerico to name a few. All of this photography enriches the course material for my history courses and provides slides which are unattainable elsewhere…when it came time to leave we left reluctantly and were a bit sad. We made many close friends and shall always remember this place and time with great fondness.”

Cory spent another sabbatical leave teaching at the Macdonald Institute of the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada. He was assigned to develop new courses and assist with long range planning for two evolving departments there. He designed a new course, Man and Shelter, with the expectation that he would be teaching 35 students. When the course was announced, however, he learned that he would have to accommodate over 100, which he did happily. He knew little of Canada before this experience, but enmeshed himself in this situation. At the end of his leave, he wrote that he had never been received by such genuinely hospitable, tolerant people—not just in the academic community but in all cross sections of his experience there. He stated: “There’s a sincere, gentle acceptance of the individual which has endeared this place and peoples to me.” The University of Guelph wanted Cory to stay and offered him a permanent position on its faculty. To Cornell’s benefit, he decided to return to Ithaca.

For 34 years, Cory lived with his family in the historic Nineteenth Century Reemer House on Hudson Street in Ithaca. He loved
keeping the house in excellent condition and did many repairs himself. His collection of masks, many of them from Africa, were displayed in prominent places throughout the residence. He enjoyed collecting antiques and restoring them in the old carriage house behind the home.

Cory will be missed by many – by generations of students to whom he was truly dedicated, by colleagues who appreciated his sense of humor and friendly demeanor, and by faculty members he willingly mentored in the early years of their tenure. All who were fortunate enough to know Cory understand what it means to be influenced by a gifted, caring, and gentle spirit.

William R. Sims, Joseph Laquatra
On February 22, 1998 the faculty of the Department of Education, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and Cornell University lost a valued and honored colleague. Following a long illness, Jason Millman, Professor of Educational Research Methodology, died from the effects of Shy-Drager Syndrome while with his family in Lake Oswego, Oregon.

Jay joined the Cornell faculty in 1960, immediately after completing his doctoral work in psychometrics at the University of Michigan. In the ensuing years, he rose to prominence in the field of educational tests and measurement. His professional accomplishments are too numerous to detail here. Suffice it to say that he was the author or co-author of a very large number of books, book chapters, journal articles and research reports. He frequently served as a consultant to agencies of the federal government, to the governments of a number of states, and to a host of school districts around the country. He advised Boards of Law Examiners of several states regarding their bar examinations. He was elected president of the National Council of Measurement in Education, which recognized his achievements with its Distinguished Career Award in 1996. He served as a vice president of the American Educational Research Association. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Assessment Governing Board, the policy making body for the National Assessment of Educational Progress. Despite such professional accomplishments, it is telling of Jay’s character that many of his closest friends and colleagues at Cornell had little idea of his stature in his field. He was a thoroughly modest man, ungiven to boasting in any form.

If Jay’s modesty sometimes hid his professional accomplishments from the Cornell community, other aspects of his nature made him a recognized and valued member of it. The power of his intellect and insight, his willingness to help others, and his ability to be an
encouraging and reflective critic were obvious to everyone with whom he worked. Despite the demands on his time, he was always willing to spend hours carefully reading and perceptively commenting on manuscripts written by students or colleagues. He was especially generous in this way when helping junior colleagues launch their research careers. A paper given to Jay for comment might come back with everything from several pages of closely reasoned analysis of its argument to the correction of a misplaced semicolon. Indeed, a fellow member of the faculty once remarked that Jay’s comments on one of his papers were more extensive, more thoughtful, and more deserving of publication than the paper itself.

Jay’s willingness to help others went well beyond his profession and the university. It was also reflected in his contributions to the Ithaca community. From 1987 until the very end of his life, he gave thousands of hours of his time to the Suicide Prevention and Crisis Service. He was a phone counselor who frequently volunteered to spend entire nights manning the Service’s telephones in order to be available to troubled residents of Ithaca. He contributed his expertise in program evaluation to helping that agency improve its services to the city. He served on its board of directors. Out of this experience he was instrumental in preparing a book, Talking with the Caller: Guidelines for Crisisline and Other Volunteer Counselors (Sage Publications, in press) that will serve as a resource manual for similar crisis intervention centers around the country. It is a testament to his character that he contributed his share of the royalties from this book to the local agency.

The paragraphs above might leave the impression that our colleague had a superb intellect, that he made numerous contributions to his profession and to Cornell, and that he gave freely of his time to help others. All of that is true, but it would miss important aspects of Jay’s character. Perhaps what everyone noticed first about him was his wit, his joie de vivre, his sense of humor, and his playfulness. He was always ready to laugh, perhaps most quickly at himself. He loved to dance and was active in pop and contra dancing organizations in Ithaca. He was an avid poker player and a founding member of what must be one of the longest running poker games in
Correll’s history. He excelled in virtually all racquet sports, from tennis to ping-pong.

In 1995, the Department of Education recognized Jay’s contributions by establishing the Jason Millman Promising Scholar Program. After a comprehensive, national search, the department annually selects a person who has earned a Ph.D. degree within the previous five years, whose work promises to make a major contribution to educational research and practice. Winners are invited to the Cornell campus where they make a presentation open to the entire community, lead a seminar for faculty and students of the department, and meet with individuals with similar research interests. It is particularly appropriate to honor Jay in this manner. Certainly he freely gave his time to help his junior colleagues establish their research careers. But just as certainly, as a recent Ph.D. in the early 1960s, he was himself a promising scholar--one who went on to amply fulfill that promise.

The last years of Jay’s life were difficult ones. Shy-Drager Syndrome is a rare and incurable neurological disorder characterized by the slow, progressive failure of the autonomic nervous system. This vigorous, fun-loving, vivacious, and joyful man ended life confined to a wheelchair and able to speak only with great difficulty. Yet, to the end his mind was as sharp as ever, and he was actively writing, consulting, and working with national professional associations. And to the end, he was as warm, as quick to laugh, and as compassionate as ever. Jason met death with courage, with grace, and with dignity, an inspiration to all who knew him.

Richard E. Ripple, Kenneth A. Strike, Emil J. Haller
Marion Minot

June 8, 1931 – August 22, 2004

Professor Marion Minot was a valued teacher, mentor to students and citizen of Cornell University. Dr. Minot’s career at Cornell University spans thirty years and reflects the changes and growth of the institution to which she was devoted. She joined the faculty in 1966 as Assistant Professor and Coordinator of Home Economics Teacher preparation. She had received her Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1966 in Home Economics Education after completing her M.S. degree at Cornell in 1954 in Home Economics, and a Baccalaureate degree from Farmington State Teachers College in 1953. Before joining the faculty of the College of Human Ecology, Marion had served as Assistant Professor of Home Economics at the University of Maine (1958-63). Her many programmatic and intellectual contributions centered on teaching. Ms. Minot felt that educational institutions and their teachers must address the barriers that prevent learners from maximizing their opportunities. As a member of the College of Human Ecology, Dr. Minot rose to the rank of Professor, and upon her retirement, was conferred the title of Professor Emeritus. She served for twenty-two years as Coordinator of Teacher Preparation Program and helped lead the College through the transformation from home economics to human ecology. This transformation included the evolution of four department changes (from the Department of Home Economics Education to Community Service Education to Human Service Studies and now Policy Analysis and Management). During her time at Cornell, Professor Minot served on twenty-two committees, often in the role of chair, providing immense service to the University. Of particular note is her role as co-chair of a major College of Human Ecology study in the mid-80s that deeply involved students and faculty in a reorganization of curriculum, structure and governance.
Professor Minot was well known outside of Cornell University through her work with teachers and schools in the upstate New York region. Marion provided assistance to the New York State Department of Education during two of her sabbaticals in the areas of curriculum development and assessment. She maintained her relationship with former students who increasingly became the core of Home Economics instruction and later the Life Skills movement in public education. She received grants from the New York State Department of Education for in-service teacher education and curriculum development and conducted numerous workshops on curriculum and education policy. Ms. Minot served on the editorial board of the AHEA Research Journal and the Human Ecology Bulletin and provided technical assistance to the Journal of Home Economics. Dr. Minot was often asked to serve as a member of program review and accreditation teams for many national organizations.

Perhaps most telling about Professor Minot’s service to Cornell University is her own values and how they informed her work with students and colleagues. Professor Minot gave freely of her time to mentor many of the undergraduate students and served as a model for a number of female students. Students were drawn to the open and genteel manner in which Professor Minot discussed their concerns. As one student put it, “When I realized Professor Minot thought I was capable, I became capable.” A young faculty member was taken aback by the interest and support Marion showed in their family. She often counseled that family responsibilities could not be ignored in the face of professional demands. Her concern for people was enhanced by a keen insight that she attributed to her own Maine background and her upbringing. She was very proud of her roots and her extended family, often sharing the triumphs and successes of nieces or nephews. Marion lived, as she believed; hard work, high standards and a love for family and friends were the basis for a full life. Many students and faculty miss her hallway chats and smile. Her colleagues will remember her as devoted to her students and Cornell University. 

Robert Babcock, Andrea Parrot, Donald Tobias
Nell I. Mondy
October 27, 1921 – August 25, 2005

Nell I. Mondy, 83, Professor Emerita of Nutritional Sciences at Cornell University, died August 25, 2005 at Cayuga Medical Center, Ithaca. Mondy was on the Cornell faculty for more than 50 years. Her expertise in biochemistry led to a fruitful teaching and research career and took her to some four-dozen countries where she presented papers, worked as a consultant or conducted research. She was considered an international expert on the potato.

Mondy grew up in the small town of Pocahontas, Arkansas as the only child of a young widow. Getting her first degree at Ouachita Baptist University in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, in 1943 during World War II, Mondy went on to receive her M.A. degree from the University of Texas at Austin (1945) and Ph.D. degree (1953) from Cornell. For many years, she was the only woman in chemistry wherever she went.

Her early research dealt with the vitamin B6, folic acid, vitamin B12 and enzymes in choline metabolism, but the majority of her time was spent studying various aspects of the potato, which she considered to be a “food for the world.” Mondy studied several biochemical aspects of the potato. Two of the more unique subjects were the nutrition and flavor of potatoes as these are affected by variety, production practices, marketing, and preparation for consumption. Flavor of potatoes is particularly difficult to define and she was unique in her attempt to attribute flavor to biochemical composition. The breadth of her interest in the crop led her to an active participation in the scientific association in North America that focuses on potato research and extension. She was elected a life member in this organization, The Potato Association of America, the organization’s highest honor.
Dr. Mondy was honored for her work by many organizations and in many ways. Her numerous awards include the first E.F. Steir Award from the Institute of Food Technologists, the outstanding alumni award from Cornell’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the Centennial Achievement Award from Ouachita Baptist University. Mondy’s professional memberships, accomplishments and honors also include being an elected Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Institute of Food Technologists, the Institute of Chemists and an honorary life member of Graduate Women in Science. She served as a consultant to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and food companies and agencies in the United States and abroad, including the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria.

In 2001, Mondy published her autobiography, You Never Fail Until You Stop Trying: The Story of a Pioneer Woman Chemist (Dorrance Publishing). In addition to chronicling her challenges as a woman in science, the book recounts her efforts to improve food and nutrition worldwide, from India and Nigeria to Peru and Poland. She describes food processing behind the Iron Curtain in Warsaw in 1966; her work at the R.T. French Co. developing new products and improving the flavor of Sloppy Joes and Hamburger Helper; and visiting lepers and malnourished children and living through a military coup in Nigeria.

The author or co-author of more than 100 scientific publications, including the textbook Experimental Food Chemistry, Mondy is in the National Women’s Hall of Fame in Seneca Falls, New York, and is listed in more than two dozen reference books, such as Who’s Who in America, Foremost Women in the Twentieth Century, and the 2000 Outstanding Intellectuals of the 21st Century. She is the namesake of the Nell I. Mondy Laboratory of Human Performance in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall at Cornell and of the Nell I. Mondy Organic Chemistry Laboratory at Ouachita Baptist University, which also sponsors a lecture series in her name.
She maintained a deep and abiding respect for her mentors at Cornell, often recounting the lessons she learned at the side of distinguished Cornell faculty such as the late National Academy of Sciences member, Dr. Leonard Maynard. She shared these values with her many students. To them, she was caring and generous with her time. She emphasized the wider value of research and hard work in life. She was a kind-hearted woman, who kept in touch with her students and their families long after they graduated. Nell made her students feel that they were her family.

Subhash Chandra, Lorraine Johnson, Susan Lang, Robert Plaisted,
J. Thomas Brenna
Our good friend and colleague, George H. Morrison, died peacefully in his sleep on Friday, June 11, 2004 in Delray Beach, Florida, and was laid to rest in Ithaca, New York. His loving wife of over 50 years, Annie; three children, Stephen, Katherine, and Althea; and five grandchildren survive him. He was immediate past Editor of Analytical Chemistry, serving this publication with distinction through the years 1980-90.

George, a proud native New Yorker, was born on August 24, 1921 in Brooklyn. He received a B.S. degree from Brooklyn College in 1942 and was drafted into military service soon afterward. He was assigned to work at Princeton, New Jersey on the chemical purification of uranium for the Manhattan Project, an effort that led to an outstanding commendation from the U.S. Army for his contributions to the successful conclusion of World War II. George earned a Ph.D. degree from Princeton in 1948 at a time when it was one of the leading institutions for analytical chemistry, under the direction of N.H. Furman. There he met many of the individuals who like he, would lead and define analytical chemistry for decades.

George was an internationally recognized authority in the field of trace element analytical chemistry and materials characterization. He was a leader in the development of modern physical methods, including ion microscopy, solids mass spectrometry, neutron activation analysis, and atomic spectroscopy and their application to important solid state, cosmochemical, biological, and medical problems. He was one of a very select group of analytical chemists who made important contributions to both classical wet chemical methods of analysis and modern instrumental methods.

During his ten years as Head of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry at GTE Laboratories, he made great contributions to methods for the
characterization of semiconductor materials, which advanced the development of solid-state devices. During this time and together with James Cosgrove, he developed the technique of instrumental neutron activation analysis, which became one of the most effective tools of non-destructive trace element analysis. In 1957, he co-authored with Henry Freiser, *Solvent Extraction in Analytical Chemistry*, which was translated into more than a dozen languages and became the primary reference book in the field for decades.

George joined Cornell in 1961 as a Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Materials Science Center Analytical Facility and continued his pioneering research in trace analysis. He received the ACS Award in Analytical Chemistry in 1971 for performing the most complete and detailed analysis of the Apollo Lunar samples; an accomplishment of which he was especially and rightfully proud. As editor of *Analytical Chemistry*, he not only maintained and enhanced the leadership position of the journal, but also advanced the stature of the field worldwide. The last decades of his research career were directed toward biomedicine, and his analytical innovations led to new concepts in the cell biology of calcium, and of boron, fluorine, and isotopically labeled therapeutic anti-cancer agents.

As a scholar and mentor, George trained generations of analytical chemists who went on to most successful careers in academia, industrial and government labs. To his students and research group members, he was unfailingly loyal and generous with his time. He co-authored over 400 professional articles many of which represented seminal contributions. In addition to the ACS Award in Analytical Chemistry mentioned above, George received numerous awards for his scholarly achievements including a Guggenheim Fellowship (1974-75), the Eastern Analytical Symposium Award (1986), and the Pittsburgh Analytical Chemistry Award (1990).

As a colleague, George was gracious and generous. We, as his former colleagues, students and members of the wider community of chemists, mourn his departure, but celebrate his contributions. His
dignity, good humor, and wise counsel on matters beyond the world of ions and molecules will be deeply missed.

Roger A. Morse

July 5, 1927 - May 12, 2000

Roger A. Morse was a major figure in the field of Apiculture/Entomology for more than 40 years. During this time, he contributed abundantly to the scientific and popular literature on honeybees and touched many, many lives with his knowledge, generosity, humor, and enthusiasm for bees and beekeeping.

Roger Alfred Morse was born in Saugerties, New York. There his father, a superintendent of schools, kept bees as a hobby and instilled the interest in his son. Roger began keeping his own hives when he was about 10. He joined the U.S. Army in December 1944, before formally graduating from Saugerties High School in January 1945, and served in Europe until 1947. Upon returning to the United States, he enrolled at Cornell, where he earned all three of his post-secondary degrees: a Bachelor's in 1950, a Master's in 1953, and a Doctorate in 1955. In postgraduate work, he was State Apiculturist for Florida for two years. In 1957, he became an Assistant Professor of Horticulture at the University of Massachusetts, working there for six months before being appointed to the Cornell faculty as Assistant Professor. At Cornell, he rose through the ranks to become full Professor and to serve as the Entomology Department's chair from 1986-89. Over the years, he was also a Visiting Professor at the University of Helsinki, Finland; the University of São Paulo, Brazil; and the University of the Philippines, at Los Baños.

Over his life, Roger A. Morse turned his childhood interest in beekeeping into an encyclopedic knowledge that made him one of the best-known scientists of honeybees in the world. He was a prolific author with a special ability to straddle the worlds of scientific bee biology and practical beekeeping. Much of his renown
came from his books written for amateur beekeepers which are classics in the beekeeping literature, such as The Complete Guide to Beekeeping (E.P. Dutton) and A Year in the Beeyard (Charles Scribner's Sons), and from his monthly column "Research Review", which appeared for over 40 years in the world's most widely distributed beekeeping journal, Bee Culture. He also traveled the world, often for the United States Department of Agriculture, learning about the diverse ways of keeping bees and sharing his knowledge to help local beekeepers, from Africa to South America, improve their craft.

When Roger A. Morse was not thinking about how to improve the practice of beekeeping, he was probing the inner workings of honeybee colonies, often in collaboration with one of his 27 graduate students and 6 postdoctoral students. Under his authorship or co-authorship, approximately 300 research and extension papers and 12 books were published. He is best known for his contributions to our knowledge of the pheromones of queen honey bees and for his studies of the incursion of the Africanized honey bee, known popularly if fancifully as the "killer bee", which escaped from a laboratory in Brazil in the 1950s. This bee's reputation for aggressiveness made for many scary headlines as they made their way north, eventually arriving in the United States in the early 1990s. He was more optimistic than many in the beekeeping profession, suggesting that after the Africanized bees began mating with our familiar (and gentler) bees they might end up strengthening the current population of honey bees. Of greater concern to Roger A. Morse were two species of mites that parasitize adult honeybees. Introduced to the United States from Asia in the 1980s, these mites have virtually eliminated the wild colonies of honeybees and have forced beekeepers to monitor and medicate their colonies vigilantly.

Besides keeping and studying bees, Roger A. Morse taught the Introductory Beekeeping course and laboratory course on Practical Beekeeping throughout his career at Cornell. Both courses were extremely popular, attracting students as much by the reputation of the provocative teacher as by the timeless appeal of learning about the intricate societies of bees.
Roger A. Morse died peacefully, in his sleep, on Friday, May 12, 2000, at his farm outside Ithaca. Besides his wife, Mary Louise Morse, whom he married in 1951, two daughters, Susan and Mary Ann, and one son, Joseph, survive him. To those of us who knew him well, the memory of his generosity, humor, outspoken manner, and avid affection for the bees will long live on.

*Donald M. Burgett, Nicholas W. Calderone, Arthur A. Muka, Thomas D. Seeley*
James C. Moyer
February 24, 1914 - December 12, 1996

James Moyer, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry in the Department of Food Science and Technology at Geneva died of Alzheimer's disease at the Huntington Nursing Home, Waterloo, New York.

A native of Canada, Dr. Moyer obtained a B.S. degree in Agriculture from the University of Guelph in 1936, a M.S. degree in Agronomy from the University of Toronto in 1938, and a Ph.D. degree in Biochemistry from Cornell in 1942. He joined the Cornell faculty at Geneva as an Instructor in 1942. He retired in 1982 as Professor of Chemistry.

Although his training was in chemistry, Jim had strong interests and skills in food processing technology. The effect of different equipment and processing conditions on the quality of fruit and vegetable products was a particular concern throughout his professional career. The pilot plant was as much his professional home as was his laboratory, and he often jokingly referred to himself as a "bucket" chemist. His research included studies on the dehydration of fruit and vegetable products using various methods, electronic and steam blanching of vegetables, improved methods for the pressing and clarification of apple and grape juices, concentration and essence recovery of fruit juices, the flor sherry fermentation, and improved analytic procedures for measuring fruit constituents.

Moyer was a part of the team of agricultural engineers, viticulturists and food scientists who developed the equipment and procedures needed for the mechanical harvesting of the grapes that were to be used by New York's Concord juice and wine grape industry. Jim's studies in the Pilot plant defined the conditions that would produce juices and wines of a quality comparable to that obtained with hand
picked fruit. As a result of this project, most of the grapes currently processed in the Northeast are harvested by machines.

Over 100 technical publications resulted from his different studies.

Jim's broad knowledge of fruit and vegetable processing technology made him an important asset for New York's canning and freezing industry. Although he had no formal extension assignment, he spent many hours in New York's processing plants and often consulted with food industry management regarding problems large and small. On at least several occasions, he played a major role in the design of new food processing facilities. He also worked with equipment fabricators regarding modifications that would improve the quality of fruits and vegetables.

Dr. Moyer's skills resulted in valuable contributions to Cornell's Geneva campus. He was a major planner of the Food Research Laboratory, completed in 1960, which houses the Department of Food Science and Technology. His input in the design of the pilot plant and the selection of processing equipment was an especially noble achievement. Later, he carried out a similar role in the planning of the Raw Products Building completed in 1972.

Moyer was well known both nationally and internationally. His outside activities included serving as a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia during 1953-54. In 1962, he was the leader of a National Research Council Committee concerned with the documentation of literature in food science, an activity that led to improved abstracting practices in the field. Other National Research Council committees on which he served was a study of Agriculture and the Quality of the Environment, and an advisory committee, which he chaired, on fruit and vegetable products for the military.

Jim is survived by his wife, Mary Mann; and their three children, Margaret, Steven and Elizabeth.

*D.F. Splittstoesser, M.A. Rao*
Professor Emeritus Robert (Bob) Mower, age 77, passed away December 27, 2005, at the Cayuga Medical Center at Ithaca of pneumonia following surgery to repair a broken hip suffered in a fall earlier in the month. Bob was born September 27, 1928 in Gasport, New York. His family lived in Johnson’s Creek, New York. He attended elementary, junior high and high school at Barker Central School in Barker, New York. Time after school and during summer recesses were spent working at a neighbor’s fruit and dairy farm that enhanced his interest in agriculture. At an early age, he demonstrated an aptitude for drawing and painting. In high school, he took an intensive correspondence drawing course and art classes. Teachers and school administrators noted his artistic abilities, thus, he was invited to paint murals on selected walls at Barker Central School that he accepted and completed. These paintings stood the test of time. They were just recently destroyed as the result of necessary school remodeling. Later in life, Bob’s enthusiasm for drawing helped him in a very major way as a teacher of plant materials at Cornell University.

After graduation, Bob enlisted in the United States Navy in July 1948. His four-year tour of duty included the Korean War. Following his honorable discharge from the U.S. Navy, he enrolled at Paul Smiths College in September 1952. The following fall, Bob transferred to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University to study horticulture in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. After graduation, he was accepted into the Graduate School at Cornell. He was appointed as a turfgrass research graduate assistant under the direction of Dr. John Cornman in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. After receiving his M.S. degree in June 1959, he shifted to the Department of Plant Pathology where, under the
direction of Dr. Roy Millar, he worked on the histology of selected turfgrass diseases during the infection process. The requirements for the Ph.D. degree were completed in 1961 after which he was hired as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. During the years that followed, Bob conducted research and Cooperative Extension programs but he truly distinguished himself as an outstanding teacher of landscape plant materials. His courses in woody, herbaceous and interior plant identification and use were outstanding in their content, detail (his drawings of plant identification clues were outstanding) and rigor. Students who took these courses certainly learned a great deal about plants. But they also developed a respect and adoration of the person in charge—Professor Robert G. Mower. Bob received awards for his outstanding teaching, including The Professor of Merit Award, New York State College of Agriculture, and the Louis and Edith Edgerton Career Teaching Award also of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. But more importantly to him was the love and respect that students demonstrated in their own way on his behalf. Certificates and plaques of appreciation were commonly given to him by students at the conclusion of each semester because of his excellent teaching.

His teaching effort included courses in woody, herbaceous and interior plant identification and use. He taught two 3- to 4-hour courses each semester. In addition, he offered an independent study course each term. He was a master at organizing such courses for large numbers of students. His Wednesday night independent study course covered various topics over the years such as in-depth examinations of specific plant groups, designing perennial gardens and construction of outdoor garden furniture. In the spring semester, he offered an additional Saturday morning course (late March to early May) that focused on hands-on garden maintenance practices as well as the transplanting of thousands of annual transplants in on-campus greenhouse facilities. These seedlings were used in many of the gardens on campus each year including the Lua Minns Garden. Few courses challenged Bob’s organizational skills as these Saturday morning classes did because of the numbers of students who needed to be deployed at the various gardens and greenhouse
facilities on campus but he always managed to mastermind the location assignments in an efficient manner. Surprisingly, attendance at this Saturday morning class was excellent. Because these special topics courses were offered at times when few others were, students including many from colleges other than the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences heavily subscribed them.

Bob also devoted himself, in association with the University Grounds Department and scores of students, to the development and/or maintenance of several gardens on campus including the Lua Minns Memorial Garden, the Willard Straight Rock Garden and the A.D. White Museum Garden that are collectively enjoyed by thousands of individuals each year. A plaque acknowledging his contributions to the Willard Straight Rock Garden and a memorial bench in the A.D. White Museum Garden provide ample evidence of his work.

One cannot conclude this memorial statement without commenting on the controversy that Bob generated in his woody plant classes regarding the worth of the native tree, boxelder (Acer negundo). Most professional horticulturists are of the opinion that boxelder is a woody perennial weed having few if any virtues. The flowering of this species offers nothing as far as landscape value nor does it offer any attractive fruit or fall color. Seed production can be significant, but since the seed can germinate on sites that other species find unsatisfactory, it can very easily become a weed management issue. To the contrary, Bob would defend the use of this plant in the landscape for a variety of reasons. How could such a learned individual take such a stand? Was Bob sincere in his defense of boxelder or was his position on this matter simply a ruse? Most believed it was the latter though we will never be sure. However, it does not really matter. The issue served to enhance student interest in woody plants both in and outside of the classroom and to stimulate student interaction with Bob and between themselves.

Bob retired in 2000. His parents, Fern Burns Mower and Glen Mower, predeceased him. He is survived by his sister, Betty Mower

*Nina L. Bassuk, Kenneth W. Mudge, George L. Good*
Edward M. Murray, Associate Professor in the Department of Music and musician, teacher, and scholar extraordinaire, died on October 18, 2000. Professor Murray’s abilities in all areas of music were multifaceted. He received his Bachelor’s degree in History from Harvard University and his Ph.D. degree in Music Theory from Yale University. He also held a graduate degree in Conducting from the Mannes College of Music and trained for the podium under such teachers as Pierre Monteux, Pierre Boulez, and Walter Siskind. A brilliant musical scholar, Murray’s training in music theory included work with Carl Schachter and Allen Forte. He was appointed to the Cornell music faculty in 1975 as a music theorist and conductor. He was a superb music theory teacher who communicated with novice undergraduate and sophisticated graduate students with equal seriousness and enthusiasm. He taught, at one time or another, theory courses at all levels. His vast knowledge of music, both classical and non-classical, was always an amazement to his students and colleagues. One of his specialties was twentieth-century music.

He was Director of the Cornell Symphony Orchestra during his 25 years at Cornell, which amounted to a third of the orchestra’s history. He was successful in maintaining a large symphonic orchestra of primarily undergraduate players throughout the entire period of his directorship. Among the memorable performances that he gave with the orchestra were Stravinsky’s, “The Rite of Spring,” “Petrushka,” and “The Firebird,” and Webern’s, “Six Pieces for Orchestra.” In 1992, Murray led the Cornell Symphony Orchestra and Chorale in a performance at Lincoln Center for the Mozart Bicentennial Celebration.

Soon after Murray arrived at Cornell, it became clear that he was committed to the practical, physical side of making music. As a pianist, conductor, impresario, and (occasionally but to memorable
effect) falsetto singer of the alto parts in Renaissance motets and madrigals, he made himself an indispensable fixture in our musical life, on campus and off.

Murray was also a champion of new music, and gave numerous premieres, both as conductor and pianist, of new works with Cornell and area ensembles. Among the ensembles Murray conducted are the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, the DaCapo Chamber Players, and the Cayuga Chamber Orchestra. Prior to arriving at Cornell, he served as Director of the Plainfield, New Jersey Symphony Orchestra. His work as a conductor and pianist is recorded on several labels, including Columbia, Nonesuch, and Spectrum. He served as Director of the Cornell Musica Nova contemporary music series, and for more than twenty years was musical Director for the Ithaca Opera Association. He was also a regular performer with the Syracuse Society for New Music. As a pianist, he collaborated regularly with colleagues in song recitals and other chamber music performances. A 1995 classical cabaret concert in Barnes Hall with soprano Kathryn Fields was a typical example of Murray’s musical tastes. It featured works by Kurt Weill, Leonard Bernstein, and William Bolcom, a Cole Porter rarity titled, “After You, Who?” as well as Murray’s arrangement of Irving Berlin’s, “Top Hat, White Tie, and Tails.”

Murray’s accomplishments as a jazz pianist were particularly well known and widely appreciated. His colleague, David Borden, has written about their musical collaboration:

“Working with Ed Murray, preparing two-piano concerts of American pop and jazz standards was one of the most fulfilling experiences of my musical life. This collaboration started when Ed gave me a tape to listen to on a long trip, of him playing some of his favorite tunes. He called his own arrangements ‘meditations’. This allowed for unique interpretations of familiar tunes like George Gershwin's ‘Strike Up the Band’ as a dreamy fantasy or Cole Porter's ‘Ev'ry Time We Say Goodbye’ as a Debussy Prelude. In
fact, Ed would often quote from the classical repertoire in his arrangements, sometimes embedded so deeply that only he would know what was going on. When this happened, a smile of mischievous accomplishment would flash across his face while he played the passage.”

*David Borden, John Hsu, Steve Stucky, Martin Hatch*
Al Nash is remembered by his friends and colleagues as a social activist, an inspirational teacher, and an insightful writer on political and labor related issues. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland to parents who were working class immigrants from Italy and Russia. His family moved to New York City where Al attended De Witt Clinton High School. After graduation, he became involved in radical politics. Like many of his generation he was initially inspired by ideals of the Russian revolution but later disillusioned by the results. When he managed a labor bookstore in Greenwich Village, he was reputed to read every title that came in the store. Not only well read but also highly articulate, Al spoke on street corners and organized anti-Nazi and pro-socialist rallies and meetings.

At the outbreak of World War II, he went to work at the Brewster Aircraft Plant on Long Island where he was elected as a steward in the United Automobile Workers, a union connection he maintained throughout his life. Drafted into the army, he found it ironic that he was assigned to guard former Nazi officials in a prisoner of war camp in Germany. He also tried to organize his fellow soldiers into a union. After discharge from military service, Al moved to Detroit to work in the Chrysler Corporation's Jefferson Plant where he was elected chief steward of UAW Local 7. His subsequent career encompassed staff positions in several unions where he organized and represented diverse occupations including electrical manufacturing, municipal employment and social workers.

From his earliest years in the labor movement, Al gave priority to worker education and was increasingly involved in teaching not only in the unions with which he was affiliated but in university sponsored courses at Rutgers and Cornell University. His thirst for
knowledge led him to complete his formal education enrolling at age 40. He earned a B.A. degree from Columbia College, an M.A. degree from New York University, and a Ph.D. degree in Sociology from Columbia University, graduating at age 57.

In 1966, he joined the ILR Extension faculty in New York City where he continued until his retirement in 1985. He was revered by the labor union leaders and activists who participated in his classes. For example, when Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., headed the New York City Central Labor Council, Al Nash was asked to train leaders of newly organized Taxi Drivers and Hospital Workers and was credited with playing a key role in foundation of these unions.

Always the social activist, Al Nash conducted Cornell conferences that dealt with controversial political and economic issues. For example at a time of conflict in the 1960s, he organized a major dialogue between leaders of the civil rights movement and labor unions. Dedicated to building union strength, he was also committed to union reform, serving for many years as an active board member of the Association for Union Democracy which monitors union practices and provides assistance to union members who seek to exercise their democratic rights.

In 1974, in recognition of his excellence in teaching and scholarship, Al Nash became a full Professor in the ILR School's Department of Extension. His published works dealt with adult and labor education, organizational change and quality of work life.

Among his accomplishments as a labor educator at Cornell was the leadership he provided in the establishment of courses for university credit for adult students in New York City. He directed and taught in the Labor Relations Certificate Program, which ILR offered in cooperation with Empire State College (SUNY). Citing his contributions, Empire hailed him as "a distinguished labor educator who dedicated his life to the advancement of working people." The United Auto Workers, with which he had an association throughout his adult life, paid tribute to him as "a labor organizer, teacher and
writer whose vision of social economic justice in a world of peace inspires us all."
Most of all, he was admired by the hundreds of students for whom he served as mentor and role model and with whom he empathized as a lifelong labor activist who completed his own education while working full time.

Al Nash is survived by two children, Paul and Margo, who have endowed an essay prize for labor studies students in his name, a fitting tribute to their father.

Ron Donovan, Phil Ross, Lois Gray
Ben-Zion Netanyahu
March 25, 1910 – May 7, 2012

Professor Benzion Netanyahu died in Jerusalem on April 30, 2012. He had been born in Warsaw in 1910. In 1920 his family immigrated to Palestine where he grew up and went to school, taking a Master’s degree at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He obtained his Ph.D. at Dropsie College in Philadelphia, PA., now the Center for Advanced Judaic Studies (CAJS) at the University of Pennsylvania. The dissertation soon became the book *Don Isaac Abravanel, Statesman and Philosopher* (1954), which has gone so far through five editions in English and a translation into Spanish. After teaching at Dropsie and at the University of Denver, professor Netanyahu came to Cornell in the fall of 1971, and became emeritus at the end of the academic year 1977-78. At Cornell he was chair of the Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures—now Department of Near Eastern Studies—where he taught a very popular course on Jewish identity.

On July 4, 1976, we his friends and indeed all America awoke to the devastating news that his oldest son Jonathan had died a hero in the rescue of 104 Jews kidnapped by terrorists at Entebbe airport in Uganda. Professor Netanyahu and his wife Cela had received notice
of the loss from their second son Benjamin—now the Prime Minister of Israel—who took a trip from Boston to Ithaca. But for this story we better take the very words of the son: “After that difficult journey I reached the path leading to the house, and I saw my father walking in the living room. He looked out the window, our gazes met, and a look of surprise was in his face. When I entered the house, he asked: ‘Bibi, what are you doing here?’ A second later he understood, and cried out in pain. His cry was followed by that of my mother—I will not forget those cries” (From Alan D. Abbey in The Eulogizer on internet).

Cela was a lady who commanded both love and respect at first sight. She was simple, dignified; she even had a sweet and pleasant voice. Cela was professor Netanyahu’s best half; she helped him in everything that was not research, and even there she contributed with her skills as a typist. The only thing, on which Benzion would not delegate, even to Cela, was the direct handling of the appropriate documents for his work. As a scholar he was uncompromising, demanding perfection from himself and from his co-workers.

Professor Netanyahu was a figure of universal significance both as a politician and as a scholar. In both fields he mustered dedication and perfectionism. His political activity brought him to the United States in 1940 with the purpose of inciting American politicians to support the creation of the State of Israel. According to Dr. Rafael Madoff, Netanyahu’s success became clear when the Republican Party introduced in his convention of 1944 a pro-Zionist platform. The Democrats then adopted a similar position.

Professor Netanyahu’s political activity is of the public domain. For us it is more important to remember the colleague and scholar. I came to the Department of Romance Studies at Cornell in the fall of 1971, the same year as professor Netanyahu. When he found out that a new Hispanist had arrived who taught Medieval Spanish literature he sought me through our outstanding medievalist, Professor Alice Colby-Hall. In our first meeting he told me that he was about to finish a book on The Origins of the Spanish Inquisition, for which he only needed minor revisions and a few more notes.
In 1972 the second edition of the work *The Marranos of Spain from the Late Fourteenth to the Early Sixteenth Century, According to Contemporary Hebrew Sources* appeared. When I read that book I was amazed by the existence of so many sources on a key issue of Spanish history, which were inaccessible to most of us because they were written in Hebrew and had never been translated into Spanish. My immediate reaction was to undertake the translation of the book without mentioning the project to anybody and, of course, without any contract with a publisher. When I finished with the translation, I showed it to Netanyahu, and with the recommendation of Professor Angel Alcala (CUNY), the prominent historian of Spanish *conversos* and a friend of Netanyahu, we found the right publisher. The book appeared in Spanish and has already gone through two editions. After that experiment, all the other works of professor Netanyahu have also been published in Spanish. For each one, he came to me and said: I do not trust anybody but you. Eventually I myself did not want a third person to enter the relationship in which Netanyahu was the author and I his translator. So for years I devoted the time I could spare from my own work to translating his works, with one exception: *The Origins of the Inquisition in Fifteenth Century Spain* (1995). The book extends over 1400 pages, and they were too many for me alone. For this project I was fortunate to share the work with the above-mentioned professor Alcala. The translations of Netanyahu’s works have gone through several editions and continue to be the subject of lively attention and debate in Spain.

It would be wrong to classify Netanyahu merely as a historian of Spanish Jews and converts to Christianity. His studies have revolutionized the entire intellectual and political history of the Spanish fifteenth century. He has offered new profiles of kings, noblemen and churchmen of that century. Most importantly he has not limited his attention to political and economic documents; instead, he has studied many philosophical and theological texts in which criteria of discrimination were aired not only with regard to converts from Judaism but to women vs. men and peasants vs. noblemen, as well. The combination of political and intellectual history makes his work unique in Spanish historiography.
I have mentioned perfectionism as an exemplary feature of Netanyahu’s behavior. His models of scholarship were the great Jewish historians Heinrich Graetz and professors Klausner and Salo Baron”. Every time he mentioned these names he would start with the title “Professor”.

At one point he suspected that a pontifical instruction adduced by enemies of the converts in Salamanca had been adulterated because it contradicted the general behavior of the popes toward the converts from Judaism. Professor Netanyahu left the comfort of his home and undertook a trip to Rome in order to check the original document in the Vatican archive, and to be sure, he found that the words attributed to the pope did not exist in the original document.

With this thirst for perfection the minor revisions and few notes that were still missing in 1971 for the book on the Inquisition became a persistent work of 24 more years in which he did not spare whatever effort he considered necessary to make the book worthy of Graetz, Klausner and Baron. And indeed he succeeded: the scholarly monument was finally published at Random House in 1995, it has gone through several printings in America, and is a successful book in Spanish.

Ciriaco Morón Arroy, Chairperson; Emerson Hinchliff
Helen Young Nelson, Professor Emeritus of Human Service Studies in the College of Human Ecology, was a competent and dedicated professional in the field of evaluation in education and home economics education. Her competence was recognized both at Cornell and throughout the country.

Helen Young was born in Minneapolis and spent her early years there. From the University of Minnesota she earned the B.S. (1938) and M.S. (1942) degrees in Home Economics, and the Ph.D. (1952) degree with a joint major in Educational Psychology and Home Economics.

She began her professional career as a high-school teacher in Minnesota. Her reputation as an outstanding teacher, coupled with strong academic credentials, made Helen an attractive candidate for college-level positions, including teacher education.

In 1944, Helen Young and Carl B. Nelson were married. They had one daughter, Victoria. Carl’s professional interest is music education. After he joined the music faculty at S.U.N.Y. Cortland, Helen explored possibilities in upstate New York where there might be career opportunities for her in home economics teacher education and program evaluation.

In January 1958, Helen Nelson accepted a faculty position in the Department of Home Economics Education (HE Ed.) at Cornell. This was a period when funding for higher education was expanding both from the federal government and from a number of large foundations. The Home Economics Education Department was successful in obtaining a grant from funds allocated by the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) for fellowships intended to
“increase the quantity and quality of potential faculty members.” NDEA fellows were expected to enter the program as seven-year doctoral candidates, i.e. to have had no formal study beyond the Bachelor’s degree. This stipulation was expected to decrease the time required for formal education and thus increase the quantity of potential faculty members, but it challenged the universities involved to find ways to increase the quality of their graduates. This was one of the first grants made under the NDEA program. Helen assumed major responsibilities for implementing the HE Ed. program supported by the grant, and continued to play an important part in it for its duration. Students, who completed the program, including some who did not qualify for fellowships because of the seven-year criterion, became teacher educators in home economics units in a number of land-grant colleges and universities, including Cornell. Some also became college administrators. Helen became a mentor for young faculty members.

Helen also taught for several years in a teacher education program developed by a consortium of faculty members in four upstate New York universities and funded by the Ford Foundation. She carried major responsibility for home economics education on the Cornell staff for this project. The first publication of that program, and one of the most widely distributed, was the Master’s thesis of one of Helen’s students. Largely at Helen’s insistence, the Cornell faculty allocated resources for evaluating this program, although the Foundation grant had not provided for, nor required, evaluation.

Throughout her 25 years at Cornell, Professor Nelson was an important part of the instructional staff of the college. She taught a basic course in program evaluation at the graduate level, as well as undergraduate courses in this and related topics. She offered short courses and directed summer workshops for teachers.

Professor Nelson’s influence on the development of the HE Ed. graduate program was particularly strong. She placed high value on providing opportunities for students to work alongside of faculty in meaningful and stimulating research. She saw such training as an effective and efficient way to help today’s students gain research
competencies needed by tomorrow’s leaders—those who will be responsible for the development of an increasingly research-based profession. Helen served as chairperson for a large number of graduate students, probably more than did any other faculty member in the field of Human Service Studies at the time.

The evaluation of innovative educational programs was Helen’s primary interest. She expected students to immerse themselves in real-world evaluation efforts. Working with interested students, she moved from evaluating programs designed by others toward active involvement in designing programs to be field-tested; she expanded the scope of her interest from secondary school and teacher education programs to other human service efforts. Throughout her work, emphasis was placed on clear-cut definition of objectives; assessment of change in understandings, attitudes, skills, and/or overt behaviors during the period of instruction; and follow-up after instructions had ceased. She was more deliberate in her approach than were many workers in the field.

Because she was interested in teaching strategies and tools of instruction as well as evaluation, most of her studies produced materials representative of then-current developments (e.g., programmed instruction geared to a variety of educational objectives other than merely information-giving, educational games, single-concept films, complete curriculum packages).

Helen kept abreast of the rapid changes in emphasis that characterized the school and non-school educational efforts of the late sixties and the seventies. She and her students evaluated secondary school programs in family relationships, programs designed to prepare high school students for wage earning and the dual role of homemaker and wage earner, and programs in consumer and homemaking education for low-income adults. She was awarded grants for those studies from the U.S. Office of Education and the New York State Education Department. Working with Cooperative Extension personnel and with funding from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), she provided leadership in evaluation of the effectiveness of paraprofessionals in the
Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program. Also, with USDA support, she evaluated interagency cooperation in the provision of services in isolated rural areas. She evaluated tenant education programs with funding from the New York City Housing and Development Administration, the New York State Urban Development Corporation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and the Ford Foundation. She emphasized measurement of program outcomes in terms of understanding, skills, attitudes, and overt behaviors of the learners. When the “learners” were paraprofessionals or other trainees, the evaluation focused not only on the trainees but also, at appropriate times, on the next generation of learners—the persons taught by the paraprofessionals. Selecting or developing measurement tools was a necessary part of each evaluation project. Helen and her students were generous in sharing their tools with others.

She participated in research projects that involved cooperative work among researchers in the U.S. Office of Education and several universities. Professor Nelson emerged as the leader. Most of her work in the sixties was supported from federal funds for vocational education research, coming to the university either directly from the U.S. Office of Education or indirectly through the Bureau of Occupational Research of the State Education Department.

The quality of Professor Nelson’s contributions to research in vocational education was recognized in many quarters. She prepared the home economics section for the 1969 and the 1983 editions of the Encyclopedia of Educational Research. She wrote the second edition of Review and Synthesis of Research on Human Economics Education—one of a series of manuscripts commissioned by the ERIC Clearinghouse in Vocational and Technical Education at Ohio State University. She served on the editorial board of the Home Economics Research Journal and chaired the editorial board of the Journal of Vocational Education Research. She and her students regularly reported their research at meetings of the American Vocational Association and the American Educational Research Association. She served as consultant to such diverse groups as state departments of education, Job Corps, the
New York City Board of Examiners, and Science Research Associates.

On two occasions, Helen was given special “recognition of outstanding leadership and distinguished service” to the Home Economics Division of the American Vocational Association and to the development of the Home Economics Education Program in the nation.

The Nelsons managed to find time and energy for a good life outside of their professions. They bought and remodeled a house in Cortland, with plenty of space for family needs and interests and for entertaining. The house sits on a hillside, part of which they converted into a lovely Japanese garden by adding tons of stone and a few well-chosen plantings. They were active members of the Cortland community and, to a lesser extent, of the Ithaca community, as well.

Their daughter Victoria graduated from the College of Human Ecology. She married Ralph Nuzzo and had two children, Matthew and Emily Nuzzo, of Champaign, Illinois.

Mary Margaret Carmichael, Sara Blackwell
Maurice F. Neufeld was a respected scholar, beloved teacher, and one of the two founding faculty members of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University.

Maurice (he pronounced his name Morris) was born to immigrant parents in the District of Columbia on October 27, 1910. He was educated at the Webster School and Central High School in the District and subsequently enrolled at George Washington University and, a year later, in Alexander Meiklejohn's experimental college at the University of Wisconsin. He earned the B.A. and M.A. degrees in American History there by 1932 and was always grateful to the experimental college and Wisconsin for this defining experience in his intellectual life. The University of Wisconsin awarded Maurice the Ph.D. degree in 1935. While an undergraduate, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Jean McKelvey and Maurice were appointed the first faculty members of Cornell’s newly created ILR School in 1945 by its founding dean, Irving Ives. Mr. Ives left the university shortly thereafter for the United States Senate. Maurice served as secretary, then chair, of the committee that governed the school between Ives’s resignation and the appointment of Martin P. Catherwood as Dean of the School in 1947. One of Maurice’s most valuable contributions to the school was during this formative period in its history. By virtue of his dignity and erudition, as well as his considerable political skills, Maurice greatly facilitated the acceptance of the initially controversial multidisciplinary ILR School into the larger university community.
Maurice continued to serve a succession of deans and the university in a variety of administrative capacities until his election as Professor Emeritus in 1976. Nonetheless, his greatest legacy was as a scholar and, particularly, as teacher and mentor to four generations of Cornell students.

A gifted and inspiring professor, Maurice was urbane and dapper, demanding and thought provoking. He was possessed of a prodigious memory and a flair for the dramatic.

Maurice was devoted to his students and they to him. Invariably, when reminiscing about his classes, those who studied with him would recall Maurice’s intellectual rigor and vast range of knowledge, his insistence on critical and analytical thinking in his students and on a clear and unaffected prose style in their written assignments. These were lessons, many of them would say, that would inform their lives. But they would also remember, as well, his sense of humor and his personal kindness.

For Maurice, teaching did not end at the classroom door. Countless ILR students in search of academic advice, or merely in need of a kind word, would turn instinctively to Maurice Neufeld, who was, until 1992, ably aided in a life of good works by an equally remarkable and dedicated partner, Hinda Cohen Neufeld. Hinda and Maurice’s commitment to “their” students often led to a lifelong mutual regard and frequent exchange of letters and visits.

Replying to one such letter in March 1978, Maurice commented:

“You knew more teachers than you thought when you knew me as a teacher. They stretch back through the centuries through me to you…the writers of the Bible; Plato and the Greek dramatists; Virgil and Catullus and Tacitus; Dante, Petrarch, Machiavelli, and Wolfram von Eschenbach; the nineteenth and twentieth century novelists and playwrights…and the great poets…You knew them unawares.”
He went on to recount all of the teachers who had inspired him and why, from Miss Farnsworth and her colleagues at Webster School (whom he individually named and described in detail) through Alexander Meiklejohn and George Clark Sellery at Wisconsin. “Keep in touch,” he concluded, “I expect you to carry that torch, which in the ancient games, was passed on from runner to runner.”

Maurice did not limit his generosity to students. Throughout his career he was a mentor for his younger colleagues and a succession of deans as well, and his services to the larger university community were legion. Maurice’s scholarship is enshrined in thirty-five articles, monographs, and books on a variety of subjects, not the least of which is a translation into English poetry of Sophocles’ Antigone, first published by the University of Wisconsin during his sophomore year at college and which was available in print for decades thereafter.

Prior to coming to Cornell, Maurice enjoyed a distinguished career as a labor official, state official, and officer in the United States Army.

Between the years 1935-39, Maurice was employed as an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Philadelphia and, subsequently, was the education director of a large local of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union in Trenton, New Jersey. He then took a position as Secretary and Chief Assistant in Research and Economics for the New Jersey State Planning Board. In September of 1939, Maurice was appointed the Director of the New York Division of State Planning, and, in May of 1941, was appointed as the state's Deputy Commissioner of Commerce.

Early in World War II, Maurice was appointed Director of the New York State Bureau of Rationing, and Chairman, Planning Committee, Federal Advisory Council of Defense, Health, and Welfare Services. Having entered the United States Army in 1942, Maurice spent most of his military career in Italy. During the last two years of the war, he was executive officer (Captain), Regional

In addition to his professorial duties while at Cornell, Maurice also found time to serve as a scholarly editor, as labor relations consultant for the Xerox Corporation for 31 years, and on arbitration and mediation panels for three states and the federal government.

Maurice’s papers relating to his government career are at the Library of Congress. The balance of his records are housed at the Kheel Center for Labor-Management Documentation and Archives in the school’s Catherwood Library.

*Michael Gold, James Gross, Richard Strassberg*
Katherine Newman was born July 7, 1923 in Manhattan, Kansas, the daughter of Porter and Nellie Newman. She had three brothers, whom she frequently challenged as she was growing up with her curiosity and questions about natural phenomena, such as why strawberries are red and beans green in the same garden area. She graduated from high school in 1940 and enrolled at Kansas State College in Home Economics, though her primary interest was in the biological sciences. By combining summer school and extra classes at the university, she graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree. Working at part-time jobs to help pay her way through the university gave her valuable experience in a variety of disciplines. From 1943-46 she was a full time Research Assistant under Dr. Stearns in the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Iowa, and obtained an M.S. degree in Biochemistry in 1946. Following this, she was an Instructor in the Department of Home Economics at Iowa University where she taught elementary nutrition. In 1947, she joined the staff of the research laboratory of the Children’s Fund of Michigan, where she participated in studies on maternal and child health and nutritional status with Dr. Icie Macy Hoobler.

In 1949, she joined the faculty of the Department of Food and Nutrition at Cornell as an Instructor, using summers to continue further graduate study. She completed her doctorate in 1956 at the University of Iowa, was appointed Assistant Professor at Cornell that year, and in 1960, was promoted to Associate Professor. With her expertise and unique training in nutrition, in growth and development of children, and in the biochemical aspects of nutrition, she added a valuable resource to the program. She taught courses in Maternal and Child Nutrition, in Nutrition of Growth, and assisted in teaching the advanced course in nutrition and the graduate seminar. Personnel having advanced training in nutrition with specialization
in the area of child and maternal nutrition were very limited in number. Part of her responsibilities related to nutritional aspects of the noon lunch for children in the College Nursery Program, in which capacity she supervised the work of a graduate student who planned the meals. She was also available for consultation concerning feeding the baby in the homemaking apartments, though this decreased markedly with program changes. She served on a wide range of college and department committees, including interdisciplinary programs, student-faculty committees, Interdisciplinary Research Group on Poverty, and the High School Natural Science Program. She was also a member of the steering committee for the Ghana program.

Professor Newman was exceptionally well informed in nutrition in general, and in her area of specialization, the nutrition of growth. She was always ready to help students and had an interesting way of challenging them and stimulating them to investigate related areas. Professor Newman worked with both graduate and undergraduate students. She served as Graduate Field Representative and at times as advisor in the Honors program, an option open for senior undergraduates. In both of these roles, she assisted students in identifying research areas they might pursue. She read widely in related areas in both nutrition and growth, and had the knack of discussing the subject matter in new ways, challenging students on the impact of factors other than food on nutritional status. She had several graduate students at both the Master’s and Doctoral levels, and these students were encouraged by the informal discussions of the opportunities for investigation in the interaction of nutrition and related areas. Professor Newman’s various contributions for the department’s programs were always highly valued by the department.

She had a wide interest in many aspects of nutrition, their relationship to a wide range of problems and the approaches needed to solve them. In 1968, she took a sabbatic leave to gain an understanding of sociological theory and some experience in the analysis of sociological data as these might be utilized to enhance the effectiveness of applied nutrition programs. Since this direction
for her interests involved a new discipline, and changes were occurring in the department structure, it is perhaps not surprising that she chose an early retirement in 1973 in order to continue her studies independently.

In addition to her contributions to students and the program at Cornell, Katy will be remembered for her ability to converse on a wide range of subjects, and her genuine interest in and concern for others. She resided in Ithaca until two to three years before her death, when she moved to Omaha to be near family members. She was predeceased by her parents and two brothers and is survived by her brother, Robert; several nieces and nephews; and three sisters-in-law. She is buried in Manhattan, Kansas next to her mother and father.

Henry N. Ricciuti, Mary A. Morrison
Benjamin Nichols was born in Staten Island, New York and died of complications of lymphoma and leukemia at age 87 in Ithaca. He was a member of the faculty of the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering for 42 years and a former Mayor of Ithaca (1989-95).

Ben’s association with Cornell began in 1937 when he entered as a freshman in the School of Electrical Engineering (now Electrical and Computer Engineering). In 1941, he enlisted in the U.S. Army soon after Pearl Harbor. After nearly four years of service, he returned to Cornell in 1945 and obtained his B.S.E.E. degree in 1946. He began graduate studies in Electrical Engineering at Cornell the same year and held the rank of Instructor for three years. After receiving the M.S.E.E. degree, he became an Assistant Professor in 1949. During the 1951-52 academic year, he was a Faculty Fellow of the Ford Foundation Fund for the Advancement of Education, an interest that he would resume in later years.

At about the same time, he began research at Cornell in collaboration with Professor Henry Booker on radio-wave studies of the ionosphere. At the time of his promotion to Associate Professor in 1953, he was in charge of the radio and communications division in the School. During a sabbatical leave of absence in 1955-56, he was a Research Associate at the Geophysical Institute of the University of Alaska, where he studied radar echoes from the aurora, and received the Ph.D. degree in Geophysics from that institution in 1957. He was promoted to full Professor at Cornell in 1959. He served as a U.S. delegate to the 11th and 12th International Assemblies of the International Union of Radio Science and also was Cornell’s representative at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. During this period, he wrote or co-authored
several papers and reports on Cornell’s ionosphere research program.

In 1963, Ben discontinued radio-wave research because of its military applications and military support, and shifted his interest to science education. In 1964-65, he spent a sabbatical leave with Education Services, Inc. in Watertown, Massachusetts as director of an elementary science study whose goal was to develop textbooks with a new approach to education in mathematics and science at the grade-school level. Upon his return to the campus, Ben entered a four-year period of university-wide activity, first as Acting Director of the Center for Research in Education, followed by a period as Director of the Office of Teacher Preparation, and finally as Director of the Human Affairs Program. He was also a member of the Faculty Council before the creation of the Faculty Council of Representatives, and he served on several committees of the University Faculty, including chairing the Committees on the Economic Status of the Faculty, on Minority Education (he was deeply involved in the development of the Black-Studies Program) and on Admissions and Financial Aid, and as Director of the Upward Bound Program. During the existence of the first University Senate, he served as chair of its Executive Committee and later as Speaker. He took part in several special commissions, including the original Committee on Special Education Projects (COSEP) and the Commission on Financial Aid. He chaired the Cornell section of the Association of University Professors (AAUP) during the Willard Straight Hall takeover in the spring of 1969 and was instrumental in resolving the crisis.

In the College of Engineering, Professor Nichols served as chair of the Policy Committee and the Common Curriculum Governing Board. In 1980, he was appointed Assistant Dean of the Engineering College Division of Basic Studies and held that position for two years, during which time he was a member of the committee that outlined the core curriculum for the College.

At the School level, Ben concentrated his efforts on undergraduate teaching, particularly on development and improvement of the basic
electrical science and electrical engineering courses. He held the position of Assistant Director for Undergraduate Studies and subsequently was a member of many committees in the School that were concerned with curricular changes and school policies. He served as the School’s Graduate Field Representative in the academic year 1968-69, and was the Associate Director of the School from 1985 until his retirement in 1988. He was a member of several professional societies.

Along with these administrative duties in the School and his other responsibilities in the College of Engineering, Ben continued to give attention to the classroom, particularly in the required sophomore course, Introduction to Electrical Systems. With Professor Michael Kelley, he published in 1989 a text for that course entitled *Introductory Linear Electrical Circuits and Electronics*. Ben was also an active class advisor throughout his career in the School. He retired on July 1, 1988 as Professor Emeritus, almost 51 years after he first entered Cornell as a freshman.

No account of Ben’s career would be complete without mention of his political activities, especially after his retirement. From an early age, he was influenced by his parents, who were political refugees from Czarist Russia, dedicated Communists who strongly believed that education was vital to the improvement of society. (Ben’s mother ran for the U.S. Congress on the Communist Party ticket and one of her relatives is buried in the Kremlin wall!) So it is not surprising that Ben was committed throughout his life to the promotion of social justice and education, especially science education. In 1968, he ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket against the Republican incumbent but was defeated. Later he became involved in community affairs, was elected to the Ithaca Common Council in the late 1980s, and also served on the Board of Public Works, the Board of Planning and Development, the Cable Transmission Commission, and the Hydropower Commission.

Following his retirement, Ben launched an active campaign for mayor on the Democratic ticket and this time won the election in November 1989 with a platform that emphasized programs for
youth, affordable housing, increased public participation in community affairs, and improved relations between the city and Cornell (including increased financial support from Cornell for the city, in lieu of taxes, to help defray fire protection and other costs). He was reelected in November 1991 and 1993 and served until 1995. (An interesting historical note: many years earlier another professor of electrical engineering also ran for mayor of Ithaca, but lost.) Ben was quite pleased to be known as “Ithaca’s Socialist Mayor” (he was a member of the Democratic Socialists of America).

Even in his 80s, Ben continued to argue publicly and passionately for his personal beliefs and causes. He served on the Ithaca City School Board and participated in a demonstration demanding the resignation of the superintendent of the Ithaca City School District over the application of a New York State Human Rights Law to an Ithaca racial discrimination case. He had the “honor” of receiving a police citation while joining students in fervently protesting the clearing of Redbud Woods to make way for a parking lot for the new west campus dormitories. Less than two months before his death, he spoke at the dedication of a plaque marking the spot near University Avenue where these woods once stood.

Ben and Ethel Baron were married in New York City on September 10, 1942. Ethel died nearly 49 years later in Ithaca on July 20, 1991. Ben married Judith Van Allen in Ithaca on September 20, 1995. Ben is survived by Judith and her daughter, Adrian; by the children of his first marriage, Mary Nichols Daum, and her husband, John, and his son, Jeffrey N. and his wife, Arlene; by his older brother, Joseph Nichols; and by five grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Professor Nichols was a dedicated educator and a provocative colleague who was passionate in his concern for social justice for both men and women. He worked hard to make the world a better place.

Michael Kelley, Chairperson; Donald Farley, Simpson Linke
(with acknowledgements to Judith Van Allen)
Arthur H. Nilson
August 27, 1926 – February 26, 2014

Arthur H. Nilson joined the Faculty of the School of Civil Engineering at Cornell in 1956, after six years of professional practice in Oregon, California, and Connecticut. He was a member of that faculty, in charge of undergraduate and graduate courses in the design of reinforced and prestressed concrete structures, until his retirement in 1991. He served as Chairman of the Department of Structural Engineering from 1978 to 1985.

Art came to Cornell as an enlistee in the naval officer-training program in the late stages of World War II. After completing two years of undergraduate work in an accelerated engineering program, he was discharged to continue in the NROTC program here, and later at Stanford University. After receiving his bachelor's degree from Stanford and commission in the Navy, he continued as a reserve officer, and served briefly on active duty. His early work in Oregon and California was of a general civil engineering nature, during which he was to sample several of the many aspects of that
profession. Focusing then on structural engineering, he returned east and took employment with an architectural engineering firm in New Haven, Connecticut. After three years, in his own words, he decided to go back to school “to learn more about what he was supposed to know everything about,” and came to Cornell to study with George Winter, the distinguished head of the structural engineering group. He supported himself and his family teaching undergraduate practice-oriented courses, and discovered to his great surprise that he enjoyed teaching as well as the research associated with his master’s degree program.

Art was offered an assistant professorship after completing his Cornell master’s degree in 1956, a direct hire without a Ph.D., unusual even at that time. He became a key member of a department that George Winter (1907-1982) built into one of the nation’s most distinguished structural engineering groups. Among other notable members were Richard Gallagher, Peter Gergely, William McGuire, Floyd Slate and Richard White (all of whom predeceased Art). In a memorial tribute to Bill McGuire, Art wrote in 2013:

I recall that early on, Bill and I were called in and sat down with George Winter. This was probably an intimidating event for both of us, because George was, to say the least, a dominant figure. After a brief discussion we agreed that Bill would do steel and I would do concrete, and our professional directions were set from that point on.

This group produced several influential textbooks, among which was Design of Concrete Structures, that was inherited from an earlier generation of Cornell civil engineering faculty – the first four editions (1923 to 1940) were authored by CE alumni and professors Leonard C. Urquhart ‘09 (1886-1960) and Charles E. O’Rourke ‘17 (1896-1947). Winter collaborated with Urquhart and O’Rourke on the 5th and 6th editions. Art co-authored the next three editions of the textbook with Professor Winter, and after George’s passing carried on the work singly through two more editions, greatly increasing the coverage and rigor of the book. He then joined with two of his former Cornell students, David Darwin and Charles
Dolan, as co-authors for subsequent editions (the 15th edition is scheduled for release in 2015). Nilson also authored the textbook *Design of Prestressed Concrete*. Both books became standard works, widely adopted in the U.S. and abroad and translated into several foreign languages, and still in print.

Art’s clear and precise teaching style attracted and influenced students from his earliest days on the Cornell faculty. He was famous for his meticulous chalkboard work. Several graduates have reported that their entry into a career of structural engineering was significantly motivated by their exposure to his teaching and advising, and the course notes of his lectures served as a resource for a number of young faculty members as they began their own teaching careers.

After six years, with sabbatical support from Cornell and with generous fellowships from the Ford Foundation and the Danforth Foundation, Art was accepted at the University of California at Berkeley as a Ph.D. candidate. In one of his later years at Berkeley, he audited an advanced course in reinforced concrete structures, and it turned out that the book he had already co-authored was one of the required textbooks for the course. Art’s doctoral thesis included one of the very first applications of the then-emerging finite element method to reinforced concrete members and structures. He completed his degree in 1967 when he was 40 years of age.

Art served on many professional committees of the American Concrete Institute (ACI) including the committees on building code, concrete slab construction, and structural deflections. He was a founding member and first chairman of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Committee on Finite Element Analysis of
Reinforced Concrete Structures. His pioneering research on high-performance concrete has been widely recognized. He was awarded the ACI Wason Medal for materials research in 1974, the ACI Wason Medal for best technical paper in 1986 and 1987, and the ACI Structural Research Award in 1993. He was elected to the grade of Fellow in ACI as well as ASCE, and was made Honorary Member of ACI, the Institute’s highest award, in 2005.

Art held research appointments or lectureships at the University of Manchester and Salford University in England, and Technical University of Milan in Italy. He held registration as a professional engineer in several states.

Art for many years had a strong interest in residential architecture. He designed and had built four residences in NY State, Maine, and Massachusetts, the first of which was selected for publication in a national home magazine. His architectural tastes ran toward what he described as “conservative contemporary” and all featured studio ceilings, extensive use of glass, exposed beams and wide balconies.

After his retirement from Cornell in 1991 Art and his wife Linda moved to Maine, where they built a home on the coast. After 8 years and a few notably severe winters, they decided to relocate to Massachusetts and moved to Cape Cod, where they were able to settle in a uniquely attractive community, again near the water. Art reconstructed and expanded a house built ten years earlier. Drawing on skills acquired over the years with his previous houses, he did all the interior finish carpentry, including cabinetwork, as well as clearing and landscaping.

For his entire lifetime, Art was an enthusiastic sailor. He spent his early years on Long Island, New York while owning a number of small sailboats. In Ithaca, he was a member of the Yacht Club and was successful in racing, but his real love was coastal cruising. He and his wife Linda met on the beach in Massachusetts, and before long were sailing the New England coast together. They visited most of the best ports of call from Long Island Sound to Schoodic,
Maine, sometimes living on board for a month or more at a time. He continued his interest in boating in his later years.

Art was deeply committed to music. In his teen years he played the saxophone and clarinet, and played professionally in a “swing” band in the 1940s. His interest in music continued in later life, but his listening trended more toward Beethoven than Benny Goodman, although he had a large collection of music of the 30s and 40s. With Linda’s encouragement, for a brief period, he resumed play with his clarinet, and enjoyed playing Bach duets with a faculty friend. When very young he became interest in photography, working first with a simple box camera, then through a succession of 35 mm film cameras and digital cameras to photograph subjects of interest as he travelled in the US and abroad.

Art is survived by his wife, Linda, four children by his previous wife, Lee, including a son Russell and three daughters: Sheryl Sedgwick, Carol Hansen, and Kim Kabbes, as well as four grandchildren: Chris and Caroline Sedgwick, Storm Nilson, and Eve D’Vincent.

*This memorial is largely based on a draft that Art, in his characteristically methodical fashion, produced himself in the months before his death.*

*John F. Abel, Chair; David Darwin; Kenneth C. Hover; Arnim H. Meyburg*
It is with deep sorrow that the family of Don Ohadike and the faculty, staff, and students of the Africana Studies and Research Center at Cornell University announce the passing of Professor Don Ohadike. Professor Don Ohadike, the prominent scholar of West African history and former Director of the Africana Studies and Research Center, died on Sunday, August 28, 2005. Professor Ohadike, who joined Cornell’s Africana Studies and Research Center as an Assistant Professor in 1989, served as an Associate Professor since 1996, and as Director of the Africana Studies and Research Center from 2001-2005. Prior to joining Cornell, he held academic appointments and prestigious visiting and postdoctoral fellowships at several institutions, including Stanford University in 1988 and Northwestern University in 1988-89; University of Jos in Nigeria as Chair of History Department from 1984-88; and as lecturer at the School of Humanities, University of Port Harcourt in Nigeria from 1977-79. Ohadike earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in History from the University of Birmingham in England in 1977 and the University of Jos in 1984, respectively; and his B.A. degree in History and Archaeology from the University of Nigeria in Nsukka in 1975.

Ohadike was among the best and most productive scholars of his generation in the field of African history and more specifically West African history. In the field of African and Diaspora history, Ohadike represented the uncommon combination of an active scholar, a committed teacher and a good citizen of the university and the profession. Above all, he was a very fine human being. This combination enabled him to pursue new paths of exploration and analysis in the research and teaching of African and African Diaspora history. He was impressive in the range of his work and the depth of his knowledge of African history. His scholarly work covered several areas including slavery in Africa; anti-slavery and
anti-colonial resistance movements in Africa and the African Diaspora; disease, epidemiology and food security in Africa; and Nigerian history.

Ohadike authored several books and articles in scholarly journals. His published books include: *The Ekumeku Movement: Western Igbo Resistance to the British Conquest of Nigeria, 1883-1914* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1991), *Anioma: A Social History of the Western Igbo People* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1994), and *Pan-African Culture of Resistance: A History of Liberation Movements in Africa and the Diaspora* (Binghamton: Institute of Global Cultural Studies, Binghamton University, 2002). He also completed a manuscript on resistance movements in Africa and the African Diaspora, tentatively called *The Sacred Drums of Liberation: Religions and Music of Resistance in Africa and the Diaspora*. He was working on the manuscript just a few days before his passing. A clear indication of Ohadike’s highly regarded status in the field of Igbo history and culture was the invitation by Heinemann, the original publishers of the famous *African Writers Series*, to write the introduction to Chinua Achebe’s masterpiece, *Things Fall Apart*, which he did for its 1996 edition.

Don Ohadike was an outstanding and exemplary teacher. His commitment to teaching and to bridging his scholarship and practice in the classroom was clearly illuminated in the record of highly innovative courses that he taught at the graduate and undergraduate levels. All the courses he taught embodied his philosophy of bridging his research and teaching. His course on African Cultures and Civilizations, which he taught for 14 years, attracted more than 100 students per semester. Ohadike was known as a great storyteller and students often left his classroom with smiles on their faces. Over the years, Ohadike had gained the reputation among his former students as a passionate, compelling teacher and a highly respected mentor.

In Igbo society, a person’s greatness is measured by earned titles and by a concurrence reached with the guardian spirit called *chi*.
Ohadike had them both; he was indeed a great person with many accomplished and well-deserved titles. In Ohadike’s passing, the Africana Center and Cornell University as well as the Ithaca community that he wholeheartedly embraced, have certainly lost an extremely generous colleague and a very wonderful human being. His memory is going to stay with us for a long time to come.

Don Ohadike was born on October 4, 1941 in the city of Jos in Plateau State, Nigeria. He is survived by two sons, Azuka Ohadike, of Lagos, Nigeria and James Ohadike, of Jersey City, New Jersey; two daughters, Ophelia Ohadike of Washington, D.C., and Sandra Ohadike, of Silver Springs, Maryland; wife, Veronica Ohadike; and four grandchildren, Jason Obinna Ohadike-Sidle, Cassandra Nneka Ohadike-Sidle, Olisemeka Ohadike, and Oluchukwu Ohadike.

Ayele Bekerie, Salah Hassan, Robert Harris

A native of Lawrenceville, Kansas, he earned his Bachelor’s degree in 1922 from the University of Kansas, where his father was a professor of English for 40 years. Paul was a classmate of former Cornell President, Deane W. Malott, beginning a friendship that spanned more than 70 years.

Along with election to Phi Beta Kappa, he was a star on the university track team – 440-yard champion of the Missouri Valley Conference, setting the university record of 50 seconds. The latter information would not have been surprising even to someone who saw him for the first time at 96, taking his prescribed regular “walk” along the corridors of the Kendal at Ithaca retirement community, performing calisthenics by raising his walker rhythmically over his head; or was a witness to his devoted playing of golf, until his very late years, beginning each year as soon as the snows had melted.

After earning an M.A. degree from Harvard, he came to Cornell in 1924 as an Instructor and graduate student – and, naturally, as an assistant to the university track coach, Jack Moakley. Upon receiving his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1929, he became an Assistant Professor, was promoted to full Professor in 1936, Chairman of the Department of Economics in 1944-49 and the Ernest I. White Chair in 1959.

Professor O’Leary’s national prominence resulted from four tours of public service. He was Advisor to the Consumer Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, early in the Roosevelt administration. In 1939, he was Chief Economic Analyst with the Commerce Department. Then, beginning in 1941, he was with the
predecessor agency of the Office of Price Administration and OPA itself, in which he held positions, successively, as Price Executive for Textiles, Leather and Apparel, Assistant Director of its Price Division, and finally, Deputy Administrator in charge of the wartime rationing programs, an appointment memorialized in an editorial in the Ithaca Journal:

Remember the plainspoken teacher of economics? The man a great many of us who are still here had for Eco one and two? Well, that’s the man.

And finally in 1949, he served as a member of the Dodge Commission, appointed by President Truman, to advise General Douglas MacArthur on the restructuring of the Japanese monetary and banking systems. The Commission played an important role in bringing about monetary and financial stabilization—substituting a fixed exchange rate for the previous hodgepodge of rates, liberalizing financial markets and stopping inflation—which laid the basis for the startling resurgence of the Japanese economy in the ensuing decades.

He left the OPA, along with Professor J.K. Galbraith, evidently because of disagreements with its new administrator, Prentiss M. Brown, who reportedly wanted to appoint “administrators more likely to be popular and sympathetic with the public and business” (according to a contemporaneous account in the Ithaca Journal), and he was critical of what he regarded as the overly hasty abandonment of price controls immediately after the war, which was indeed followed by an outburst of inflation and the recession of 1948–49.

After his service with the OPA and a brief interim stint with Leon Henderson’s Research Institute of America, he returned to his years of major service to Cornell, first in a five-year term as Chairman of the Department of Economics (1944-49). He then served as chairman of the university-wide committee, constituted by President Day, which recommended the establishment of what became the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (now the Johnson Graduate School of Management). The logic that led to
joining business and public administration, as he explained it, was that:

“Relations between government and business are now so close as to require little comment,”

and

“they will continue to be close in years to come. My own experience as an economist and administrator in business and in government has convinced me that both business and government have a desperate need for men and women trained in economics, business operations and practices, and in the processes of government.”

He was the natural choice as the School’s first Dean, in which position he served from 1946-52. During that period, he helped recruit the distinguished faculty that laid the foundation for B&PA’s future achievements. Two of the first appointments (1946) were John G.B. Hutchins (business history) and William H. Shannon (accounting). They were joined in 1949 by Melvin de Chazeau (economics) and Arthur E. Nilsson (finance), all of whom finished their distinguished careers at Cornell and were widely respected throughout the university. They were joined in 1951 by Edward H. Litchfield, (administration) who later served as the School’s Dean, before going on to the Presidency of the University of Pittsburgh. The total faculty consisted of nine professors in 1952, at which point President Malott appointed Paul, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. He served from 1952-57, the only person at Cornell to have served as dean of two major colleges in this way. In 1957, he returned to full time teaching in the Department of Economics until his retirement in 1967.

A specialist in American financial history and corporate finance, Paul published several books and articles in that field, the most prominent of which were his Corporate Enterprise in Modern Economic Life, in 1933; and An Introduction to Money, Banking

He also served as member of the Board of Directors of the prestigious National Bureau of Economic Research, then housed at Columbia University.

In consideration of those academic interests, as well as his broad experience in public life, he was invited to membership on the Board of Directors of the Tompkins County Trust Company, a position he held from 1949 until his retirement, wherefore he remained as advisor to the Board. He was a familiar, respected figure in the Ithaca community. His many friends on the hill and downtown will remember also with great affection his wife of 57 years, Hattie, daughter of Colonel Frank Barton (for many years head of the ROTC program at Cornell), who died in 1986.

Harold Bierman, Seymour Smidt, Alfred E. Kahn
John Ertle Oliver (Jack), Professor of Geological Sciences, died peacefully in his home at the age of 87 at Kendal of Ithaca on January 5, 2011. Jack was the son of the late Chester Oliver and Marie Ertle Oliver of Massillon, Ohio.

Jack was born on September 26, 1923 in Massillon, Ohio. He played football on Massillon high school's national championship team, coached by the legendary Hall-of-Famer Paul Brown. He attended Columbia University on an athletic scholarship and received his BA and MA in Physics, and his Ph.D. in Geophysics.

In 1943 Jack took a leave from Columbia to serve in the 129th U.S. Naval Construction Battalion (the Seabees) in the South Pacific and returned in 1946 to earn his bachelor’s degree in physics in 1947 and his Ph.D. in geophysics in 1953.

Jack was a geophysicist specializing in seismology and tectonics. He loved to learn, discover, and teach. He was a pioneer in the use of seismological observations to study the Earth’s crust and in the 1960s together with Bryan Isacks and Lynn Sykes, wrote
"Seismology and the New Global Tectonics," a seminal paper on the topic published in the AGU's Journal of Geophysical Research, 15 September 1968. He became Professor of Geology and Chairman of the Department of Geology at Columbia University and also head of the program in earthquake seismology at Columbia's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory.

In 1971, Jack came to Cornell University as chairman of the newly reorganized Department of Geological Sciences and shaped it into a top national research institution. During his chairmanship, Jack envisioned a concentration on the problems of continental geology, particularly the deep continental crust, and built a department that emphasized geophysics and the applications of plate tectonics theory. He was the founding Director of the Institute for the Study of the Continents, and together with Sidney Kaufman established the Consortium for Continental Reflection Profiling (COCORP), the first national program for the systematic exploration of the continental crust with modern seismic reflection technology. COCORP became the stimulus and model for large scale studies of the crust around the world, resulting in a revolutionary new view of the structure and origin of the continents.

Jack was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and is former president of both the Seismological Society of America and the Geological Society of America. In 1958 and 1959 he was a seismological advisor on the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and a delegate to negotiations in Geneva. He received numerous awards and honors during his career including the Kaufmann Gold Medal of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists in 1983, and the Penrose Medal of the Geological Society of America, its highest honor, in 1998. He authored or coauthored over 200 scientific papers and visited over 55 countries during his years of geophysics research. He also wrote several books including The Incomplete Guide to the Art of Discovery and Shocks and Rocks: Seismology in the Plate Tectonics Revolution", and Shakespeare Got It Wrong: It's Not "to Be," It's "to Do": the Autobiographical Memoirs of a Lucky Geophysicist.
At both Columbia and Cornell Jack served as a mentor and inspiration for generations of students, many of whom have gone on to become international leaders in both industry and universities around the world.

Jack loved hiking and met his wife, Gay van der Hoeven, on a hike outside of New York City while they were both members of the Appalachian Mountain Club. In 1964 they married and in 1971 moved to Ithaca where they raised their 2 daughters, Nell and Amy, and remained for the rest of their lives. As a family they enjoyed many trips around Ithaca and in the Adirondacks canoeing, hiking, camping, and cross country skiing. When he was in his eighties he still hiked the Taughannock Falls loop regularly.

Jack was predeceased by his wife, Gertrude (Gay) Oliver. He is survived by his brother, William Oliver, also of Massillon, Ohio, daughter Cornelia (Nell) Oliver of Pacific Palisades, CA, daughter Amy Mascolo (Richard) of Doylestown, PA, and grandchildren Philippa, Katherine and Georgina Thomas of Pacific Palisades, CA, and Monica, Christina, and Jack Mascolo of Doylestown, PA.

Dean of Faculty Office
(Information gathered from Ithaca Journal Obituary and Cornell Chronicle Online)
Professor Emeritus Paul Olum, formerly of the Department of Mathematics at Cornell, died on January 19, 2001 in Natick, Massachusetts, having suffered for some years from a variant of Alzheimer's disease. He served with distinction on the Cornell faculty from 1949-74, at which time he left to become Dean of the College of Natural Sciences at the University of Texas at Austin. Paul was predeceased in 1986 by his wife, Vivian—nee Goldstein—a 1957 Cornell Ph.D. in Psychology; and by his daughter, Judith in 1990. He is survived by a daughter, Joyce Olum-Galaski, a rabbi in Amherst, Massachusetts; and by his son, Ken, of Sharon, Massachusetts, who is a Research Associate in Physics at Tufts University.

In 1976, Paul left Texas for the University of Oregon to serve as Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost and later as President. He retired from that position in 1988 upon reaching the age of 70. In 1989, he moved to Greece to be with his friend and companion, Margarita Papandreou. His illness forced him to return to the United States in 1996 to live with his son, Ken, and Ken's partner, Valerie White.

Despite Olum's early departure from Cornell, his department colleagues, as well as former Cornell President Dale R. Corson, strongly supported his nomination for emeritus status in light of his many years of service both to the department and to the university.

Paul was born in Binghamton, New York, on August 16, 1918, and received his early education there. He attended Harvard University, earning an A.B. degree summa cum laude in Mathematics in 1940. The world-renowned mathematician Hassler Whitney, who was destined to become Paul's graduate thesis advisor after World War
II, wrote that Paul's senior thesis was “almost the equivalent of a Ph.D. thesis.” Nevertheless, Paul went to Princeton University to begin graduate work in physics—which at the time he felt was “more ‘real’ than mathematics.” However, his outlook changed.

“Two years later, I came to the conclusion that this was pretty illusory and that one can make quite as good a philosophical case for the reality of the formal world of mathematics as for the particular world we happen to live in, and anyhow I liked mathematics better, so I changed back and [in 1942] got an M.A. degree in it.”

Many years later, Paul related an amusing anecdote that may reveal an additional dimension to his career decisions in 1940-1942. Paul stated that he did leave mathematics and go to Princeton as a graduate student in physics. However, his office mate in Princeton was clearly so much more brilliant and able, that Paul became discouraged. If that's what it took to do graduate work in physics at Princeton, well, then he just wasn't up to it. So he switched back to mathematics. The punch line to the story, which Paul related with obvious relish, was that the office mate was the legendary Richard Feynman. So the mathematics community has Feynman to thank for returning Paul to the fold.

In that period, Paul joined the physicists at Princeton who were working on the Manhattan Project. Feynman, who remained a lifelong friend, was later to write of Olum,

“He was of very great practical assistance both there at Princeton and at Los Alamos, which we went to later. Although primarily interested in [the mathematical field of] topology, his interests and knowledge were sufficiently broad to enable him to contribute in important ways to physical and mathematical problems arising in engineering the atomic bomb ... I believe he joined the project through a feeling of social responsibility and the
belief that he could be of greater service on a project such as ours.”

Olum spent the period 1943-46 in Los Alamos, but at the end of that time decided to return to Harvard, where he received his Ph.D. degree in Mathematics in 1947 under Hassler Whitney. After one postdoctoral year at Harvard and another at the Institute for Advanced Study, Olum joined the Cornell faculty as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Mathematics. At that time, he was the only representative of the field of algebraic topology. Historically, that field has deep roots, but it was in the twentieth century, particularly in the latter half, that it would grow into a broad and powerful subject that would touch virtually every branch of mathematics. Olum was clearly aware of the historical trajectory of his field, and while he was anything but parochial in his interests and in his leanings in faculty development, he vigorously and successfully encouraged the growth of topology in the department. Paul was quickly promoted to Associate Professor (1951) and became a full Professor in 1957. He served as department chair from 1963 to 1966.

Some words are now in order about Paul's own work in topology, and this in turn requires a few words by way of background. Algebraic topology is an outgrowth of certain combinatorial and geometric problems involving graphs, networks, surfaces, and solids that go back as far as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The basic problem has been to get some sort of numerical, algebraic or computational handle on the vast variety of geometric objects with which mathematics and physics are confronted. Numbers and algebraic entities are amenable to systematic symbolic manipulation and analysis, whereas geometric entities generally are less so. Thus, connecting the two could provide a powerful method for analyzing the latter. Topology concerns itself with the properties of geometric objects—or, as topologists say, properties of “spaces”—that are invariant under continuous transformation. Numerical or algebraic quantities that are associated with spaces and remain unchanged under such transformations are known as “topological invariants.” Thus, for example, if two spaces have different topological
invariants, then they cannot be continuously transformed to one another. Even such limited, negative information has useful applications, for example to the theory of differential equations in applied mathematics and physics. Of course, such invariants should be meaningful and non-vacuous in terms of our geometric intuition, and one has to be able to define them precisely and effectively, as well as to compute them. Such requirements pose formidable problems: indeed, they form the core of the subject of algebraic topology.

Paul's specialty in algebraic topology was the study of certain kinds of invariants known as “obstructions.” They arise in the following schematic way. Try to continuously transform (or map) one space to another. This may be very hard, but perhaps you can do so with a small, simple piece of one to a small piece of the other—so far, so good. Now try to enlarge the domain of the transformation by extending it to another small, simple piece, and so on. Perhaps in this way, after a number of such steps, you can get the complete transformation. Or perhaps you get stuck. Now, if you choose your pieces and your method of extension very carefully, you might be able to measure (by using some other simpler invariants already studied for these pieces) how badly stuck you are. With luck, the simple invariants, when equal to zero, may tell you that a small change may get you unstuck, and when not zero will tell you that no small change will help. This kind of invariant—a provisional index of success, as it were—is known as an obstruction. Paul's thesis and subsequent article in 1950 in *Annals of Mathematics*—the flagship journal for pure mathematics—gave a comprehensive, general treatment of obstruction theory that is still a standard reference work today. Indeed, Hassler Whitney wrote with prescience in 1948: “Olum's Ph.D. thesis, on the classification of mappings will, I believe, take its place as one of the basic contributions in algebraic topology.” Paul's subsequent work in algebraic topology involved devising computational schemes for calculating obstructions and applying the general theory to specific problems. It should be emphasized that the theory of obstructions gives a method for tackling a vast array of topological questions, so it has played a role in a large proportion of the major topological developments of the
latter half of the twentieth century. Thus Paul's work was influential in ways that greatly transcended obstruction theory itself.

The foregoing outline of Paul's academic and research career omits many of the qualities and activities that distinguished him. Among these qualities were his energy and enthusiasm, his personal brilliance, intellectual breadth, and articulateness, his charm and likeability and, perhaps most important, his strong moral sense, which informed all his important decisions. This was already evident in his decision to work on the Manhattan Project and would also be important later in numerous contexts, both academic and non-academic. Paul was highly regarded in the university community, playing a major role for years on numerous university committees. For example, he served on the Academic Records Committee, the Educational Policy Committee, the Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure, and the Humanities Council. He was also an accomplished parliamentarian, which he frequently used to great advantage at the monthly University Faculty meetings that formed the basis for faculty governance through the late nineteen sixties. During the troubles at Cornell associated with the takeover of Willard Straight in 1969, Paul was one of three faculty members asked by President Perkins to serve on an Emergency Advisory Board. Later he chaired a special committee of the Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution for the nascent University Senate and to propose changes in the structure of the Board of Trustees. Among other things, the committee recommended the creation of a student-elected trustee position. In 1971, Paul became the first faculty member elected to this position, serving as a Trustee until 1975.

Paul's department activities were similarly energetic and important. He was a strong, uncompromising advocate of high academic standards in the hiring and promotion of faculty members, and he devoted himself tirelessly to the task of faculty development throughout his tenure as department chair. He also initiated, in 1962, the Cornell “Topology Festival,” an annual, regional professional gathering at which the major developments in the subject were presented. This became the most prestigious topology
conference in the country for many years, and it is still held every year during the last week of Spring classes. It set the standard for the many annual topical conferences in mathematics now held around the country.

Paul became Department Chair in 1963 after a period of serious, internal department dissension. In fact, he was on leave during 1962-63 at the University of Paris and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. During that year, the department chair had a serious falling out with the tenured faculty, the first such contretemps in department history. At a faculty meeting that was held without the knowledge of the chair, a vote of no confidence passed by a large majority. As a result, the chair left Cornell at the end of that academic year, while the department, which had always been a model of tranquility and collegiality, was rife with factionalism. “Some of the faculty were simply shattered by the turmoil,” recalls Anil Nerode, who has been a member of the department faculty since 1959. Paul, both by the fortuitous event of his absence and because of the esteem in which he was held by the entire mathematics faculty, became the obvious choice to head the department. Of Paul's success in restoring tranquility, the then Provost, Dale Corson—a friend of Paul's from their Los Alamos days—was later to write:

“He was Chairman of the Department of Mathematics during a period of turmoil and did an excellent job in bringing order out of chaos and restoring the Department to an effective group working together toward common goals.”

Paul's tenure at the University of Texas was brief, and this deserves some further mention. At the time of his departure from Cornell in 1974, Paul was a leading candidate for the position of Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. He was also being courted by the University of Texas, more specifically, by its President, Steven Spurr, to become Dean of the College of Natural Sciences. Paul had made a conscious decision to leave research mathematics (though perhaps not teaching) and to devote the last decade of his career to
academic administration. He felt that this was where he could have the biggest influence on academic programs. He was very favorably impressed by President Spurr, particularly by the latter's commitment to the goal of academic excellence. Of course, Cornell shared this goal. However, Cornell certainly had nothing like the resources available to the University of Texas with which to implement the goal. In addition, one might speculate that the two institutions were so structured that Paul felt he would have greater flexibility and opportunity for achieving his academic aims at Texas.

In any case, Paul did choose Texas. However, he did so without a full appreciation of the political problems at that university. That appreciation came quickly, however, and virtually on the eve of his departure from Cornell, he expressed regret at his decision and the realization that it had been a mistake. Indeed, he must have foreseen some of the serious problems ahead, for early that same Fall, President Spurr, on whom Paul had based much of his enthusiasm for the move, was fired by the Chancellor of the University of Texas without even the trappings of due process. Paul realized immediately that he had to leave Texas, and, after considering a number of offers from universities throughout the country, decided in 1976 to go to the University of Oregon.

His tenure as President of the University of Oregon will be more appropriately recorded elsewhere. Mathematical colleagues of Cornell faculty members regularly reported from the University of Oregon the universal esteem in which Paul was held by both faculty and students. From these reports it would seem that Paul did, indeed, achieve the academic goals he set for himself in university administration. In 1996, the University of Oregon honored Vivian Olum with the dedication of the Vivian Olum Child Development Center. And in 1997, the university honored Paul's presidency by dedicating the Paul Olum Atrium in the center of the new science complex, for which he (and Mark Hatfield) had secured the funding.

Dale R. Corson, George R. Livesay, Beverly H. West, Peter J. Kahn

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He was born May 16, 1907, in Buffalo, New York. His academic career began at the University of Buffalo, where he was graduated with a Bachelor’s degree in Sociology in 1929 and an M.A. degree in Anthropology in 1930. He received his Doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1933.

He was a Fellow of the Social Science Research Council in 1932-33 and again in 1946 and 1947. He served as research assistant, then research associate, of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago from 1933-35. From 1935-36, he was a Fellow for the General Education Board. From 1936-37, he was an assistant anthropologist with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

He began his teaching career in 1937-38 as a visiting lecturer in the Department of Sociology at Reed College in Oregon. He served as Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Claremont College in California from 1938-42. During that time, he also was a summer lecturer for the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin. He was named a Fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation from 1942-43.

From 1943-44, during World War II, Dr. Opler served as a social science analyst with the War Relocation Authority in Manzanar, California, site of one of the Japanese-American interment camps. In 1944, he moved to Washington, D.C., to become a social-science analyst with the Office of War Information. In 1945, he was appointed as deputy chief and then as chief of the Foreign Morale
Analysis division with the Office of War Information (later under the Department of State), and served until 1946. In the fall of 1945, he was visiting professor at Howard University in Washington, D.C., and in 1946-48, was an assistant professor at Harvard University.

Dr. Opler became Professor of Anthropology and Asian Studies at Cornell University in 1948, and taught at Cornell until he retired in 1969, and was named Professor Emeritus.

A renowned author, researcher, and teacher, he joined the faculty of the University of Oklahoma in 1969, where he was Director of the National Endowment for the Humanities Postdoctoral Fellow Program in American Indian Studies from 1971-72.

He held membership in many professional and honorary societies including Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Kappa Delta, and Phi Delta Kappa. He was a Fellow of the American Anthropological Association, serving on its executive board from 1949-52, as president-elect from 1961-62, and as president for the term 1962-63. He was a Fellow of the Society for Applied Anthropology and the American Folklore Society.

His wife, Lucille, served as a dedicated partner in his work. Although the Oplers did not have any children of their own, they “parented” numerous students through their educational pursuits.

He is survived by his wife, Lucille, of Norman, Oklahoma.

Office of the Dean of the University Faculty
Professor Christian F. Otto died on March 27, 2013 after serving more than forty years on the faculty of the College of Architecture, Art and Planning. He was 72. Known as a passionate and committed educator, he counted modernism among his architectural specialties, a circumstance that placed him at the very center of teaching and intellectual life in the Department of Architecture for more than four decades.

Chris was born on June 16, 1940 in New York City. His orientation to the architectural traditions of Central Europe, the key geographical and cultural focus to his life and research, was shaped early during his undergraduate years at Swarthmore College (1958-1962) during which he studied at the University of Freiburg (1960-1961). After receiving a B.A. from Swarthmore in 1962, Chris spent a postgraduate year at the University of the Saar. He then entered Columbia University to begin doctoral work under the renowned art historian Rudolf Wittkower. He received an M.A. in 1966 for his work on German architecture and the November Revolution, and a Ph.D. in 1971. His dissertation, which focused on 18th century
Central European church architecture, later formed the basis for numerous publications including his influential monograph *Space into Light: The Churches of Balthasar Neumann*, MIT Press 1979.

Chris joined the Cornell faculty as an assistant professor in 1970 following short term appointments at Vassar College and the University of Wisconsin. Over the next decade, he became a well-known academic figure on the national canvas through his leadership roles at the *Journal of Architectural Historians (JSAH)*, the publication of record in the field. He was the book review editor from 1970-73 and the general editor for two terms from 1974-1981. His colleagues in architectural history came to know him through these roles as well as through an ever expanding list of publications which included works on modernism. *Weissenhof 1927 and the Modern Movement in Architecture* (with Richard Pommer) University of Chicago Press 1991 was a major work that appeared in the following decade. Chris’ next major publication was an unusual and poignant extension of his experience as an editor and teacher. A former Ph.D. student, Samuel John Klingensmith, then a newly minted assistant professor of art history at Tulane University, was killed in New Orleans in 1986 during a robbery. Klingensmith’s dissertation was edited for publication by Chris with the assistance of colleague and close friend Mark Ashton. It appeared posthumously as *The Utility of Splendor: Ceremony, Social Life and Architecture in Bavaria 1600-1800*, Chicago University Press 1993.

It is thus Chris’ scholarly profile and academic leadership in the History of Architecture and Urban Development Program (HAUD) at Cornell which has been quite naturally central to his legacy among his colleagues and graduate students. A detailed and eloquent tribute to his work as a scholar by Lauren M. O’Connell (HAUD Ph.D.1989), now a professor of art history at Ithaca College, appeared in the *JSAH* in September 2013. Nonetheless, a much more broadly constituted band of students, primarily design students in the flagship five-year undergraduate professional program, was introduced year after year to architectural history through the rigorous two semester freshman architectural survey.
Chris was the public face of this two term baptism into world architecture for nearly the entire time he taught at Cornell. In this role he is remembered as a paragon of pedagogical preparation. This is how Margaret Webster, the long term director of the College visual resource facility, also known as “the slide library” has conjured up our collective visual memory of Chris at work, “I remember Chris as a gifted teacher, mentor, and scholar. In some respects the slide library was a catalyst for both his teaching and mentoring activities. He, of course, built large portions of the collection mainly in the areas in which he taught and published, but he was particularly uncanny in his ability to find images that others had ordered and using them to construct his own lectures. I remember seeing Chris in the slide library pulling a huge quantity of slides, placing them on a light table, then placing image pairs on another light table, and finally placing the paired slides first into boxes for the projectionist and then later into carousels. The magic occurred in the transformation of that big, undifferentiated pile of slides into a coherent, well organized lecture. It gave me great pleasure to watch this process from beginning to end. He was always thinking visually. I also remember Chris working with his TA’s as they developed discussion sessions for the introductory course. Sometimes Chris would work one on one with a student who needed help in the slide library organizing images for classroom presentation. For a long time, the slide library was the locale for an active process that promoted learning, teaching and collegial interaction on many levels. Chris in his gentle way contributed to building this community.”

Chris was keenly interested in exporting the material of architecture outside of the classroom as well as to non-traditional and general audiences. He was an active participant in the dining discussion program in Residential Life for many years. He led undergraduates on summer study trips to Europe and with his wife Roberta (HAUD Ph.D. 1995) co-taught summer courses in Cornell’s Adult University. He taught in the College program in New York. He also participated in a university-wide introduction to architecture organized with colleagues during the 1990’s which at its peak
attracted more than 800 students a term. By this time, he had acquired a pair of illuminated running shoes whose blinking red lights sparkled in the dim light as he strode across the stage in Statler Auditorium.

Chris was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in January 2012. His medical team at Weill-Cornell made a valiant effort to effect a cure. Chris continued to teach and advise students until his death in March 2013. He is survived by his wife Roberta and four children.

The authors express their gratitude to Roberta Moudry, Lauren O’Connell and Margaret Webster for all the assistance they provided.

Bonnie G. MacDougall, Chairperson; D. Medina Lasansky, Leonard J. Mirin
Robert Moffat Palmer died on July 3, 2010, at the age of 95.

Robert Palmer exerted a significant influence on the development of American music — one greater than his current reputation, years later, might suggest. Here at Cornell he founded one of the first Doctor of Musical Arts programs in music composition in the United States (and thus one of the first in the world), and generations of Cornell composers fondly remember his gentle, kind nature, his infallible ear, and his probing intellect. For many years he taught analysis courses using his own, idiosyncratic system, featuring yards-long charts and colored pencils; it became affectionately known around the Music Department as the “wallpaper” course.

Bob and his beloved wife of 60 years, Alice Westcott Palmer, repeatedly welcomed students into their home, often dosing them with a mysterious concoction Bob called Composers’ Punch — over cups of which he would be as likely to break out a Byrd motet for part singing or to discuss the latest writings of Lewis Mumford as to wax enthusiastic over his heroes, Ives and Bartók. (He met Bartók in the early Forties in, of all places, Kansas.)
Bob studied at the Eastman School of Music from 1934 to 1940 with Howard Hanson and Bernard Rogers, as well as during summers with Quincy Porter, Roy Harris, and — in the inaugural Tanglewood summer of 1940 — Aaron Copland. At that point he seemed poised to become a leading national figure. Critic Paul Rosenfeld praised him in 1935 as one of the composers “uncompromisingly battling in behalf of civilized values,” against the fashion for what Rosenfeld derided as simplistic banality and the passion for “front-page publicity.” Through the 1940s and ’50s, a steady stream of first-rate Palmer pieces attracted top performers in concert and on recordings: the Second Piano Sonata (1942; revised 1948), championed by John Kirkpatrick; Toccata Ostinato (1945), written for pianist William Kapell — a boogie-woogie in 13/8 time; the first Piano Quartet (1947); the Chamber Concerto No. 1 (1949); the Quintet for Clarinet, Piano, and Strings (1952). The most influential of these was the mighty Piano Quartet, which once loomed large as one of the major accomplishments of American chamber music.

One of Palmer’s early champions, Copland, included him in his much-noted New York Times article of March 1948, “The New School of American Composers.” (The others were Alexei Haieff, Harold Shapero, Lukas Foss, Leonard Bernstein, William Bergsma, and John Cage.) “I remember being astonished,” Copland wrote, “when I first saw him, and tried to make some connection in my mind between the man and his music. His outward appearance of a grocery clerk simply did not jibe with the complexities of the metaphysical music he was writing.” And then Copland lamented, “In recent years too much of his energy has gone into his teaching at Cornell University — but teaching is a familiar disease of the American composer.” Yet those who were, and still are, his students are grateful that he suffered that familiar disease here among us, at Cornell, from 1943 to 1980.

Palmer’s good friend and Cornell colleague, the pioneering musicologist William Austin, lamented how easily he might have been pigeonholed as an epigone of Roy Harris. On the contrary, Austin asserted, “Where Harris seems to herald some heroic victory for all America, Palmer concentrates on bitter struggle, ceaseless vigilance, and tragedy. Where Harris lyrically celebrates his own joys and sorrows, Palmer sings with a kind of devout serenity. . . . Palmer’s world is the grim, divided world of
the 1940s and ’50s, doggedly refusing to despair, no matter how often its hopes for liberty, equality, and fraternity must be deferred.” Austin captures the grave lyricism that makes Palmer memorable, but no less important was his lively rhythmic language, which owed a debt in equal parts to American vernacular music, jazz, and Renaissance polyphony.

As early as 1955, Austin noted that “even if the later course of history should prove that Palmer’s style was like some sandbar about to be washed away by the current of the twelve-tone technique or musique concrète, he need have no regrets, for the works that he creates are taut and sturdy.” Indeed. Fashions come and fashions go, but Palmer’s taut, sturdy music is ripe for rediscovery by a wider public. It lives on in those who knew him, and in those who celebrate him now for a life well and generously lived.

*Steven Stucky, Chairperson; Malcolm Bilson, James Webster*
Yih-Hsing Pao

January 19, 1930 – June 18, 2013

Early Childhood Education

Yih-Hsing Pao was born in Nanking, China in 1930. He studied first at National Chiao Tung University in Shanghai for two years and in the wake of the Chinese Civil War finished his studies at National Taiwan University in Taipei in 1952 with a B.S. in civil engineering. He came to the United States and obtained a M.S. degree in engineering mechanics from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and went on to Columbia University where he received his Ph.D. in wave propagation in solids in 1959. At Columbia he was exposed to an environment of fundamental applied physics, rather than just elements of structural engineering, and with his advisor, Professor Raymond Mindlin, he wrote his first paper, titled ‘Dispersion of flexural waves in an elastic, circular cylinder’, a classical subject of applied dynamics.

In coming to Cornell in 1958 as an assistant professor in the Department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (T&AM, is now merged with Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering) he invited
colleagues to call him “Pao.” Friendly and outgoing, he soon attracted research students who went on to teach at many of the top universities in the US and abroad.

Professor and Chair T&AM

In 1974 Pao became Chair of T&AM and strove with great vigor to move applied mechanics at Cornell into the top ranks. In 1982, Pao succeeded in bringing the 9th US Congress of Applied Mechanics with over 600 participants to Cornell. Pao’s national leadership potential was recognized in 1985 when he was elected to the National Academy of Engineering. However, in 1980 his rising career was dealt a blow with the diagnosis of retina pigmentosa, an eye disease that eventually left him without sight. Nonetheless, in the 1980’s he spearheaded a major research project with the late Professor Larry Payne of Mathematics and several others on the subject of inverse problems in wave propagation with applications to nondestructive testing.

Research Accomplishments

Pao’s multi-disciplinary research might be called ‘Waves in complex continuous systems.’ Although Pao was primarily a theoretician, he believed in the importance of defining experiments coupled with thorough mathematical analysis. As chair of a service department in the College of Engineering, he strongly supported the teaching of engineering mathematics by engineering faculty. He also upgraded the experimental teaching laboratories in applied mechanics. He hired and supported faculty who established nationally recognized laboratories in ultrasonic wave propagation, magneto-mechanics, nonlinear dynamics, constitutive behavior of materials, and fracture mechanics.

Pao’s main research interest was in dynamics of solid materials, especially wave propagation, ultrasonics, nondestructive testing as well as the mechanics of structures in electromagnetic fields. He was a consultant to the Rand Corporation and collaborated with his
former student, Dr C C Mow. In 1973 they jointly published their monograph *Elastic Waves and Dynamic Stress Concentrations*.

This pioneering work extended the ideas of static stress concentrations in solid elastic materials into the dynamic regime.

In anticipation of applications to the then new technologies of magnetic transportation and magnetic fusion, beginning in 1964, Pao with several graduate students, expanded his research into the mechanics of elastic structures in magnetic fields. Their discoveries in tuning natural frequencies of structures with static magnetic fields eventually were re-discovered decades later in the application of static electric fields to tune micro-sensors, called MEMS, which are used today in many consumer products.

The descriptor ‘waves in complex systems’ is appropriate for describing Pao’s research on waves in trusses and frames, begun in the late 1990’s. He and his student took the classical problem of steady vibration of trusses and frames and addressed the more difficult analysis of wave propagation in the transient regime.

Yih-Hsing Pao was the author or co-author of more than 100 papers in different fields, published in internationally renowned journals. In addition he was invited to publish more than six comprehensive review articles. His 1977 paper “Generalized Ray Theory and Transient Responses of Layered Elastic Solids” was selected by the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (IUTAM) as one of the landmark papers in Mechanics of the 20th century (see *Mechanics at the Turn of the Century*, W. Schielen and L. van Wijngarden, eds., 2000).

That Pao kept his spirit and intellectual level in the face of his eye disease is absolutely amazing and deserves our highest respect and admiration. He was not only able to follow research at the cutting edge but also to inspire and take part in the research activity. He would often lecture at a conference with complete blindness, with a well-organized lecture, guiding the audience through his densely filled transparencies, made by one of his aides.
In 1984, Yih-Hsing Pao was invited to Taiwan to plan the building of a new Institute of Applied Mechanics at the National Taiwan University in Taipei. From 1989 -1994, he was Director of this new research institute that has since become a leader in educating engineers in engineering mechanics in Asia. In 1998 he retired from NTU and in 2000 became Professor Emeritus at Cornell. He finished his career in China with a position as professor at Zhejiang University. In his later years he was a senior statesman of applied mechanics, attempting to build bridges between researchers in Taiwan and mainland Chinese universities.

Honors and Awards

In addition to his election to the National Academy of Engineering, Professor Pao was awarded a Humboldt Prize by Germany where he visited the Technische Hochschule Darmstadt. He was also awarded an honorary doctorate from National Chiao-Tung University (Shin-Chu). In 1986 he was elected Academician by Academia Sinica (Taipei). From 1992 to 1995, he was elected President of the Chinese Society of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Taipei.

Personal Anecdotes

During his years at Cornell, Pao was known as a strong personality, who often expressed his views forcefully and always with a view towards the future. Pao moved his department into the realm of nonlinear dynamics in the late 1970’s by aggressively moving to hire a new professor who eventually led a nationally recognized team in chaos theory at Cornell. T&AM held weekly lunches at Johnny’s ‘Big Red’ restaurant in Collegetown. There, Pao would often lead a discussion as to where mechanics research was going or what role T&AM should play in teaching in the College of Engineering.
Pao was a hands-on advisor to his graduate students, always making suggestions and ‘red-lining’ their research writing and dissertations with extensive notes. While he often proffered advice to his students, he was patient and open to their own ideas, especially when they wished to move into new directions.

Family

Yih-Hsing Pao was married to Amelia Pao, now living in Taipei, Taiwan. They have three children, Winston Pao, May Pao and Sophie Pao. Yih-Hsing Pao is also survived by his brother Yih-Ho Pao, Ph.D., of Zhejiang, China. The Pao brothers are one of the few brother pairs to be elected to the National Academy of Engineering.

Francis C. Moon, Chairperson; Kolumbar Hutter, Wolfgang Sachse
Steven Maxfield Parrish’s death on January 11, 2012 at age ninety ended the life that, since his arrival as an Assistant Professor in the English Department in 1954, brought abundant prosperities and humanity to Cornell and the Ithaca community. After earning his B.A. in 1942 from the University of Illinois, Steve enlisted in the U.S. Navy in World War II, working for three years breaking Japanese codes, eventually as a Lieutenant Commander. Graduate study at Harvard followed and, though interrupted by three more years of Navy code-breaking during the Korean War, culminated in his 1954 Ph.D. Almost immediately during his first years at Cornell, teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in British Romanticism, and drawing imaginatively on his extensive wartime experience with computers, he launched publication of a series of concordances to the works of various writers in English and German (including Wordsworth, Yeats, and Freud), ultimately amounting to eighteen volumes.
But it was the arrival from England for safekeeping in the Cornell Library, during the Cold War of the early 1960s, of film copies of the entire Wordsworth family archive at Dove Cottage in Grasmere, that led Steve to plan what he called “a wholly new edition of a major poet, featuring not the final lifetime versions of his poems but the earlier manuscript versions that underlay those printed versions.” For him, “the aging Wordsworth rewrote endlessly, burying some of his best work beneath masses of revision, and even leaving a lot of it in manuscript, including The Prelude . . . which we now recognize as his greatest achievement.” Steve drew M. H. Abrams, Geoffrey Hartman, and Oxford’s Jonathan Wordsworth into collaborating in the overall editorship of the Cornell Wordsworth, inviting each of a number of other Wordsworth scholars to edit one of what ultimately became a series of twenty-one volumes. Steve’s energies and his canny sense of how to work congenially and effectively with others are amply recalled in such tributes as Stephen Gill’s, editor of the first volume published: “He was never, not once, patronizing or condescending to me or to others making an entry into the world of Wordsworthian scholarship. His good humor leavened all we did.” The excellence of the Wordsworth series inspired the even more extensive Cornell Yeats, amounting to thirty-two volumes.

Though he never aligned himself with literary deconstruction, an important critical and theoretical movement in the last three decades of his teaching career at Cornell, it seems useful now to probe the significance of remarks he made in 2004, in the English Department newsletter, about “The Editor as Man of Letters,” rejecting the view of scholars who put preeminent value on the final editions of a poet’s career. He argued instead that “language is prior to thought, not the other way around, so that early versions have great value as revealing the poet’s shifting intentions; revealing, that is, the poet’s struggle to define and perhaps even to comprehend his own purposes. . . . With a writer like Freud, our interest shifts a little, from the metaphor that reveals a particular predilection, to the metaphor that gives meaning to an abstract concept or an experience. In particular, to grasp and assess his abstract ideas you have to examine his metaphors, for metaphors are what bridge the gap that separates one thinking mind from another. Reading back, you start
with the metaphor and draw inferences about the abstractions behind it. An analogy presents itself, once again, from cryptography—you start with enciphered text and endeavor to recover the plain-text meaning behind it.” Alluding to the extensive work he had done as a code-breaker during the latter years of World War II with Fredson Bowers as a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Navy, stationed near Washington at a former girls’ school called Mount Vernon Seminary, Steve recalled that “For four years Bowers and I were locked up together, with a number of other interesting and eccentric characters, most now dead, breaking the Japanese naval code.” Looking back in 2004, Steve saw himself and Bowers as “the earliest deconstructionists—proto-deconstructionists, crypto-deconstructionists!”

It seems worth suggesting that Steve’s remarkable professorial career as the editor of over a dozen Concordances of British and American poets and, even more so, as General Editor of both the *Cornell Wordsworth* and *Cornell Yeats*, had its inspiration in those intense code-breaking years. He was, as many of the editors of individual volumes of those works proclaim, a remarkable collaborator. Jim Mays saw Steve’s Cornell editions of Wordsworth and Yeats as “the wonder of the western world; they are changing the way texts are read at a sub-foundational level that is only now becoming understood; that happened because of his vision and attention to detail. The ability to hold the respect of grant administrators, to mastermind and manage elaborate intellectual projects through to completion, and, not least, to adapt to the particular needs of members of his different teams are some of the qualities he brings to the job.” As Jon Stallworthy put it, “I thought the phrase ‘Captain of Industry’ was confined to Chief Executives of multinational corporations—until I saw Steve Parrish at work on the Cornell Yeats edition. No captain was ever more industrious, and industrious also as navigator, engineer, helmsman, and deckhand.” Mark Reed, “describ[ing] the indescribable,” seeing Steve was “like having sight of Proteus rising from the sea.” Few of his English Department colleagues knew how much Steve cherished the memories of that secret code-breaking livelihood and its achievements. But Robert Morgan (nephew of a downed World War
II aviator) at the Ithaca Friends Meeting this June to celebrate Steve’s life, spoke of an endless number of casual Goldwin Smith hallway conversations when Steve shared anecdotes and incidents of those early years, sometimes even after saying “I shouldn’t reveal this—it’s still prohibited to—but I will anyway . . .” For Morgan, the current of cryptography ran deep in Steve’s mind.

When Steve retired in 1991, Department Chair Winthrop Wetherbee offered this tribute:

“He is so extraordinarily active on so many fronts, and so clearly in the vanguard of current thinking about textual criticism and the application of computers to literary studies, not to mention the study of the Romantic poets, that we naturally think of him as a much younger man. An exemplary citizen of the English Department, a stable and civilizing presence in our deliberations, generous in taking on administrative duties, and remarkable in his ability to launch his many students and student assistants on profitable scholarly work. In his late sixties he continues to be one of the most productive members of the Department, publishing widely, gaining fellowships and awards, designing new courses, while willingly carrying his share of the burden for service teaching, advising and other duties that scholars of eminence all too often tend to disdain. There is a kind of noblesse in his quiet devotion to teaching and scholarship.”

Reeve Parker, Chairperson; Paul Sawyer, Pete Wetherbee
Robert L. Patton

October 31, 1913 – June 25, 2008


He was born in Livingston, Montana, to the late Alva L. and Annie L. Patton. He received a B.S. degree from Montana State College, Bozeman and a Ph.D. degree from the University of California, Berkeley. He married Mary Louise Trask (1913-2000) on September 6, 1938 in Deer Lodge, Montana.

In 1939, he joined the faculty at Cornell. His field was Insect Physiology, to which he contributed research, a textbook and mentored 22 graduate students, several of whom went on to become distinguished contributors as well. He was a pioneer in the field of electrophysiology as applied to insects, and in the early 1950s, he was able to monitor activity of the nervous system of an insect using electro-mechanical equipment of his own design. This breakthrough was reported in Newsweek Magazine. In 1978, he was named a Professor Emeritus, and in 2002, he was honored by the creation of a permanent visiting lectureship in his name.

He was skilled in ultra-micro chemistry, and during World War II, he was a member of the team that developed an extensible method for chemically isolating Plutonium 239. In 1948, President Truman cited him for this contribution to the war effort. He was very active in scouting, serving as a troop leader and in other roles for which the Silver Beaver Award recognized him in 1981. He enjoyed playing the clarinet and was an accomplished woodworker.
He is survived by his son, James L. Patton (Carol) of Dexter, Michigan; his nephew, Beyer R. Patton of Golden, Colorado; his granddaughters, Elisabeth A. Freeland of Portland, Oregon, Dr. Susana R. Patton of Dexter, Michigan, and Catherine L. Patton of Madison, Wisconsin; as well as three great-granddaughters. His parents, his wife, his brother, Alva R., his son, Robert W., and granddaughter Alice H., preceded him in death.

A family memorial service was held in Michigan. Burial was at East Lawn Cemetery, Ithaca.

*Jeffrey G. Scott, Chairperson; Angela Douglas, Cole Gilbert, James L. Patton*
Lawrence E. Payne Professor Emeritus of Mathematics passed away at Hospicare in Ithaca, New York on August 11, 2011 at the age of 87. Larry, as he was universally known, had a long and productive life. Born to a family of 5 in 1923 in McLeansboro, Illinois, a small farm town near Carbondale, he attended a one-room school house, followed by St. Henry Preparatory Seminary. He was first gainfully employed in 1941 as a salesman with the Merit Shoe Company in Chicago. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1943, where he served for a little over 3 years. Like many of his generation, he attended the university after his military service – presumably on the GI Bill. He earned a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering and then an M.S. and Ph.D in Applied Mathematics from Iowa State University in Ames. It was there that he met his wife Ruth, with whom he eventually raised 5 children.

Larry started his academic career as an Assistant Professor at the University of Arizona. From there he joined the University of Maryland, where he spent 14 years at the Institute for Fluid Dynamics and Applied Mathematics. Larry came to Cornell in 1962-63 at a time when there was little or no applied mathematics in
the Math Department. According to Larry’s long-time colleague, Anil Nerode, both Larry and Jim Bramble (who by the way was Larry’s first Ph.D. student) were invited and lured to Cornell from Maryland as much by the Cornell Children’s Tuition Scholarship as anything else. In any case, Larry was responsible for building up applied mathematics in the Math Department, and he played a key role in establishing the Center for Applied Mathematics (CAM) at Cornell. According to Nerode “Larry was the main integrating force in making CAM work. He was not involved in any previous rivalries and was a true gentleman in every way.”

Larry was a recognized international leader in the area of partial differential equations, especially in isoperimetric inequalities, improperly posed problems of mathematical physics, and elasticity. He authored or co-authored nearly 300 articles and 2 books. His works are gold mines of clever and insightful constructions. One of his most quoted is a paper with Hans Weinberger on the optimal Poincaré inequality for convex domains, where the second eigenvalue of a membrane is estimated in terms of the diameter of the domain (published in the *Archive for Rational Mechanics & Analysis* in 1960). He received the prestigious Steele Prize from the American Mathematical Society in 1972 for his survey paper “Isoperimetric Inequalities and their Applications,” which appeared in *SIAM Review* in 1967.

Larry was the major advisor of 15 Ph.D. students during his career. He lectured and held long-term visiting positions in many universities throughout the world, including Genoa, Florence, Berlin, Dublin, Glasgow, Herriot Watt, Virginia and ETH in Zurich. In 1990 he received an honorary Doctor of Science from the National University of Ireland. A 3-day conference was held in Larry’s honor at Cornell in October 1990, which was well attended by friends and colleagues from around the world. Larry retired from Cornell in 1994, but remained remarkably productive in research until his death.

In spite of all of his accomplishments, Larry was a gentle, kind and amazingly modest person. When asked about his ground-breaking
influence in the field of ill-posed problems, he attributed it to luck – he said that he got into the field before the easy problems were solved, and he was smart enough to get out before he had to solve the really hard problems. In fact his choice of problems, together with the techniques he developed to solve them, are of lasting value in all of the areas in which he worked. His colleagues the world over held him in the highest esteem as a dear friend, advisor and colleague. We too remember him that way.

Timothy J. Healey, Chairperson; Robert S. Strichartz, Lars B. Wahlbin
Isabel Jane Peard, Professor Emeritus of Education, was born on September 13, 1910, in Batavia, New York, the only child of George and Jennie (Dennison) Peard. She attended public school in Batavia, and graduated from Batavia High School. Entering the New York State College at Albany, New York, she majored in English and History graduating with an A.B. degree in 1932.

Her first teaching experience was one year in the Montgomery public school, followed by a ten-year term in the Millbrook, New York, Memorial School. She had a strong conviction about service to others, and in 1943 joined the USO Club. Her first service was with the American Troops as Program Director in San Luis, Brazil. Later she served as Club Director in Skagway, Alaska. Following this service, she began employment and graduate study at Cornell, earning the Master of Arts degree in 1943. Following its completion, she entered a doctoral program in personnel administration and philosophy, earning her Ph.D. degree in 1951. After earning advanced degrees, she stayed on as Professor of Education. Dr. Peard also studied at Columbia University and did postdoctoral study in philosophy at Oxford University. During her time at Cornell, she served as Administrative Assistant to the Dean of Women and Director of the Graduate Residence Program in Student Personnel Administration. Dr. Peard’s responsibilities in the Department of Education were in the area of philosophy of education and the education of prospective teachers of English. Meticulous in her own oral and written English, it was not surprising that she was much interested in producing outstanding teachers of English. In time, however, she moved almost entirely into the field of philosophy of education.
Dr. Peard was a member of the Philosophy of Education Society, the National Association of Deans of Women, the American Association of University Professors, and of Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Lambda Theta, and Sigma Xi. She also served on a number of university committees, including University Faculty Council, and the Board of Control at Cornell United Religious Work. In 1989, a Cornell Tradition Fellowship endowed by former students, friends, and colleagues was named in her honor. The Cornell Tradition Program embodied her philosophy of giving back, in some measure, what had been given to her in the Cornell experience.

Dr. Peard was a gentle person, strongly committed to her educational and ethical principles. She was not given to outbursts of indignation, but when something went awry in either program or practice, she used her keen sense of humor and well-developed empathy and insight to “explain the matter.” She could, in her quiet way, skewer an opponent and still retain a twinkle in her eye. Seemingly incapable of social or professional hostility, she had more subtle, gentle ways of making others see and appreciate her point of view. Her home for many years was in Forest Home, at the edge of the Cornell campus. It was simple, spotless, and always open to visitors. She and her pet dog and cat were gracious hosts, but her pets were not always reluctant to express an opinion about when guests should leave. Her walls were lined with books, and she loved nothing better than to share with visitors some of the wisdom in their pages. A friend of Anna B. Comstock’s, she was, indeed, one of “the old school” at Cornell. Retired as Professor Emeritus in 1971, she lived quietly but maintained her open door policy and loved professional as well as social intercourse with friends and colleagues. Dr. Peard especially enjoyed an occasional dinner out, and was anything but a recluse. A good day was one filled with stimulating conversation, capped by a dinner at The Antlers. Long after formal retirement, she continued her interest in, and involvement with, Cornell events and programs, welcoming many new professors to the Cornell community and its traditions.

Her final days were spent at Oak Hill Manor where she was forced to move when she could no longer care for herself. Dr. Peard passed
away there on April 11, 2004, and a memorial service was held in Forest Home Chapel on May 1. To her friends and colleagues, she will be remembered as a rare combination of grace, warmth, and sparkling intellect.

Richard E. Ripple, Deborah J. Trumbull, Verne N. Rockcastle
Charles W. Pearman

March 8, 1927 – May 10, 2013

Charles W. Pearman, Professor Emeritus of Architecture at Cornell University and resident of Trumansburg, died early Friday morning, May 10, 2013, after a short illness. He died quietly with Carol Skinner, his wife and companion of almost 40 years, and his daughter, Marie-Laure Pearman, at his side.

Professor Pearman was born in Muskegon, Michigan on March 8, 1927, the only son of Harold and Florence Brown Pearman. He was co- valedictorian of his high school class and received his B. Arch degree from the University of Michigan, where he subsequently taught for several years. He also studied at the Institute of Design in Chicago and at Black Mountain College in North Carolina, a school noted for its progressive interdisciplinary art education as well as its distinguished creative faculty. During the Korean War he served in the Army Corps of Engineers doing research on housing for extreme climates. After the war he went into private practice and then was invited to teach again at the University of Michigan. In 1962 he came to the College of Architecture, Art and Planning at Cornell, where he taught for 41 years and also served for periods as Associate Dean and as Interim Dean. In the 1960’s, during the height of the
Modern Movement, “Chuck” was the studio teacher who brought the architectural ethos of the Midwest to the department.

Although he had an architectural practice, it was teaching that gave him his greatest joy. Professor Pearman was, above all, a dedicated, inspirational and empathetic design teacher. Students valued his quiet Socratic mentoring, his deep understanding of architectural space, and his sharing of places he loved, in order to expand their awareness. He is fondly remembered for his thoughtful guidance in the design studio and his quiet pedagogical style is carried on by the many Cornell graduates who have pursued careers in architectural education.

Professor Pearman was especially well known for his compassion for students in difficulty. He was a student advocate in the truest sense, and the first to recognize when students were in need of support beyond the classroom. He understood that a university education was much more than the simple sum of courses and credit hours taken for a degree.

Teaching in the Department of Architecture's Rome Program and Summer Programs in Japan was something Professor Pearman particularly enjoyed. He passionately embraced the traditional architecture and culture of Japan and over the course of two decades, he directed six summer programs for Cornell undergraduate architects to study in that country. Sensing that many of these students would be unfamiliar with the unique customs and conventions of the country they were about to explore for eight weeks, and that this limitation might compromise their understanding of the architecture, he developed and taught a preparatory course, the first devoted exclusively to the methods, principles and theories of Japanese architecture at Cornell.

Professor Pearman was co-founder of the Summer Program for the Introduction to Architecture and Environmental Design. This innovative six-week course was directed toward high school seniors and others who were considering professional studies in the field. It was the first of its kind to be offered by a school of architecture, and
has served as a model for similar programs now offered by numerous other universities. After nearly forty years, the summer architecture career discovery program is still flourishing at Cornell.

Engaging students at their design desks with equal measures of softly rendered criticism and thoughtfully measured encouragement, Professor Pearman was the perfect one-on-one tutor. Beyond his full command of the European architectural tradition, he brought to his students an unusually rich understanding of the synthesis of American and Asian architectural perspectives. He was equally as comfortable with the mid-western meanings inherent in the architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright and his vast Ukiyo-e collection or the Tokyo Imperial Hotel; as with traditions evoked through the great 8th century Japanese Buddhist temples at Nara or the modernist architectural translations of Le Corbusier through the Japanese architect Kunio Maekawa. Chuck was the recipient of many honors and grants. Perhaps the most treasured was one his appreciative students nominated him for, the Martin Dominguez Award for Distinguished Teaching, which he was awarded in 1984.

Professor Pearman will be missed and those of us who had the privilege of being among his many students or admiring colleagues will be forever grateful for his kindly ways and deeply insightful turn of mind, and not least, for the way he instilled in each of us a deep appreciation for the artistry of building.

Leonard J. Mirin and Kent L. Hubbell
James A. Perkins

October 11, 1911 - August 19, 1998

James Alfred Perkins served as the seventh President of Cornell University from 1963-69. At the time of his death, he was Chairman Emeritus of the International Council for Educational Developments, which he had founded in 1970. Perkins devoted most of his life to the improvement of higher education in the United States and abroad. As Cornell President Hunter Rawlings stated: “Jim Perkins represented the highest ideals of liberal education, and he left a permanent legacy not only on the Cornell campus but also in the foundation of our nation’s dynamic postwar education and research institutions.”

Born in Philadelphia, Perkins was the son of Harry Norman Perkins, a banker, and Emily Cramp (Taylor) Perkins. Although his parents were not Quakers, he attended the Germantown Friends School, founded by the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia in 1845, a school whose goal was “to give a thorough education by providing moral, intellectual, and physical training that will fit boys and girls to become useful men and women…Christian influences, positive in character, are fostered as the highest value in school life.” In his senior year, Perkins was editor-in-chief of the student literary magazine, the Pastorian.

Perkins entered Swarthmore College in 1930, at a time when pacifist sentiment was gaining strength on college campuses across the nation. He had attended weekly Friends’ Meetings in high school and so it was rather to be expected that during his undergraduate years he would join the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). In the spring of his junior year, students at Swarthmore and more than sixty other American colleges solemnly took the “Oxford Pledge,” declaring their opposition to military service and participation in war. Perkins graduated from Swarthmore in 1934 with high honors. He then entered the Doctoral program in Political Science at
Princeton University, where he studied with the prominent scholar, William S. Carpenter. The topic he chose for his dissertation, “Congress Investigates Our Foreign Relations,” reflected Perkins’s ongoing concern with contemporary problems of war and peace. In 1934, the U.S. Senate had created an investigating committee under Gerald Nye of North Dakota to probe the influence of the armaments industry on American foreign policy. In 1936, the Nye Committee issued a report, which asserted that bankers and munitions makers had played an essential role in pushing the United States into the First World War.

In his dissertation, which he completed in 1937, Perkins examined the munitions inquiry as one example of many congressional attempts—beginning with a 1919 Senate investigation into conditions in Mexico—to influence presidential conduct of the nation’s foreign policy or federal policies affecting trade and immigration. Perkins’s conclusion, which he published in the April 1940, American Political Science Review, was that congressional investigations “have repeatedly failed to have much influence on the course of our foreign policy.” Much of his effort went to explaining the political and structural reasons for that failure, and to calling for “self-restraint” on the part of Congress so that its future actions might be “in harmony with the requirements of our democracy.”

His Ph.D. degree in hand, Perkins decided to remain at Princeton, first as Instructor in Political Science from 1937-39, and then as Assistant Director of the School of Public and International Affairs from 1939-41. On June 20, 1938, he married his college sweetheart, Jean E. Bredin (Swarthmore ‘36), and the couple eventually had five children: Barbara, Joan, John, David, and Tracy. By 1941, Perkins had already acquired valuable experience in academic administration at Princeton, and the entry of the United States into World War II in December provided him (and thousands of other able young men and women) with an extraordinary opportunity to develop his managerial skills in wartime civilian administration.

Perkins moved to Washington, D.C. in 1941 to take a position with the Office of Price Administration (OPA). Created by President
Franklin D. Roosevelt in order to prevent inflation and profiteering, the agency was led by the flamboyant New Deal economist, Leon Henderson. Perkins headed the Pulp and Paper Division which had responsibility for many commodities: wrapping paper, paperboard, boxes, wastepaper, printing and writing paper, industrial paper, converted paper products, pulpwood, and wood pulp (special grades of which were used for rayon and nitrating purposes). Since the war had interrupted shipments of lumber from the Scandinavian countries, prices had begun to rise sharply. So Perkins’s Division endeavored to obtain voluntary agreements from leading producers to hold the line on prices, and, when unable to arrange for such informal compliance, to formulate and implement a schedule of maximum prices. Within about a year, most of the needed regulations were in place, and the work of the Division thereafter consisted chiefly of refining and adjusting existing standards.

In 1943, Perkins left the OPA to become Assistant to the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA). Headed by Leo T. Crowley, the agency had been created in September of that year to bring a measure of consistency to the efforts of the Office of Economic Warfare, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, and the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. The FEA also sought to coordinate the work of these agencies with that of the State Department. Perkins was now involved in issues such as the provision of Lend-Lease aid to Great Britain, the restoration of private trade in the liberated areas of Europe, and the making of plans for postwar Germany. Perhaps Crowley’s most controversial decision, made in May 1945, was to cut off virtually all Lend-Lease aid to the Soviet Union.

With the end of the war, Perkins returned to academic administration, this time as Vice-President of his alma mater, Swarthmore. He remained in that office from 1945-50, years of rapid expansion in American higher education, largely as a result of the G.I. Bill of Rights, but years also noted for the relative tranquility of campus life. In the summer of 1950, he left Swarthmore to become an Executive Associate at the Carnegie Corporation, a foundation whose purpose was to promote “the
advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among
the people of the United States.” Appointed a Vice President in
November 1951, Perkins remained with the Carnegie Corporation
until 1963 when he moved to Cornell. In his first year at Carnegie,
the Corporation made grants totaling about $5 million; ten years
later, the annual amount had reached nearly $10 million. While at
Carnegie, he helped prepare a widely circulated document, “The
Power of the Democratic Idea,” under the auspices of the
Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

At the same time, Perkins also served as a Vice President of the
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, then headed
by John Gardner (who also was President of the Carnegie
Corporation). The Foundation had been established in 1905 as a
pension fund for college professors, but its charter authorized it “to
do and perform all things necessary to encourage, uphold, and
dignify the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher
education.” The Foundation sponsored surveys and initiated policy
reviews, and during Perkins’s tenure, it paid particular attention to
the emerging federal presence in higher education, and the
implications of that presence for the autonomy of universities and
the preservation of academic freedom.

In 1951, Perkins took a leave from his duties at Carnegie to serve as
Deputy Chairman of the Research and Development Board of the
Department of Defense. He summarized some of the Board’s
findings and recommendations in a paper published in the Public
Administration Review in the spring of 1953. Criticizing various
organizational shortcomings, Perkins suggested that the Joint Chiefs
of staff be relieved of certain administrative tasks so that they could
concentrate on military planning. He also recommended that policy
planners in the State Department and National Security Council be
kept better informed about new concepts of military strategy and
economic planning. In April 1960, testifying before a Senate
subcommittee, Perkins said that organizational shortcomings were
largely to blame for the failure of the National Security Council to
provide the President clearly-defined policy alternatives.

In 1963, following the retirement of Deane W. Malott, the Cornell
Board of Trustees elected Perkins President of the University. Commenting on his selection, trustees and faculty members not only mentioned the positions he had held in government, academia, and the world of private foundations, but also noted his service as the Chairman of President John F. Kennedy’s Advisory Panel on a “National Academy of Foreign Affairs,” and as a member of General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Committee for UNESCO, the Herter Committee on Foreign Affairs Personnel, and the Board of Trustees of the Rand Corporation. Clinton Rossiter, the John L. Senior Professor of American Institutions, said he had seen Perkins at various conferences, “and I have always been impressed by his learning, common sense and high standards.”

Perkins was inaugurated on October 4, 1963, not long after Martin Luther King’s “I Have a Dream” speech at the March on Washington, and not long before President John F. Kennedy’s assassination. John Gardner, in his introductory remarks, praised Perkins as “an extraordinarily kind, warm, decent and charitable human being,” sounded a note of caution—which, in the event, proved prophetic—when he said that, “like every other social institution, universities are subject to disintegrative forces, are the scene of power politics, and are susceptible to the decay that so often sets in at precisely the hour of triumph.”

Perkins’s inaugural address, however, emphasized only the exciting opportunities facing Cornell. Calling for a “sweeping re-examination” and “redefinition of our mission,” he proposed that Cornell embrace its role “in the hard world of affairs.” Forecasting the future of American universities, he declared:

“Having meshed their gears with society, they must now develop the institutional policies and the administrative muscle required to be a driving rather than merely a spinning gear. The university has a direct stake in the shape and substance of the society in which it will do its work. If free universities require free societies, universities cannot shirk their obvious
responsibilities.”

Perkins elaborated on some of these ideas in November 1965 when he delivered the Stafford Little Lectures at Princeton University, later published as, *The University in Transition*, a book which sparked considerable controversy. The university, Perkins said, was “increasingly vital in the application of knowledge to the problems of modern society.”

In his six years in Day Hall, Perkins brought about far-reaching changes in virtually all areas of Cornell life. The very look of the campus changed with the planning and construction of the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, the Space Sciences Building, the Robert R. Wilson Synchrotron Laboratory, the Noyes Student Center, the underground Campus Store, and Uris, Clark, Emerson, and Bradfield Halls. There were innovative modifications in departmental structure, too, such as the formation of the Division of Biological Sciences (which combined departments from the endowed side of the University with departments from the New York State statutory side), and the Department of Computer Science (which belonged jointly to the Engineering College and the College of Arts and Sciences). Perkins’s administration also witnessed the creation of the Plasma Physics Laboratory, the Water Resources Institute, and the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research.

Changes in the academic life of the university and the role of the professor were equally significant. In his first year in office, President Perkins persuaded the trustees to provide an across-the-board salary increase that dramatically improved the faculty’s standard of living. He initiated the Andrew D. White Professors-at-Large Program that brought eminent scholars to campus for two-week visits; he saw to the creation of 23 endowed professorial chairs for distinguished faculty members; and he established the Society for the Humanities. During Perkins’s presidency, the university moved to a more structured use of internal ad hoc committees in cases involving tenure and promotion. A system of five-year terms for department chairs became the rule rather than the exception.
The undergraduate experience, too, was transformed during the six years of Perkins presidency. Under Professor W. Rea Keast, who was appointed Vice President for Academic Affairs, committees were established to evaluate many areas of undergraduate education. A committee headed by Professors Alfred Kahn and Raymond Bowers issued a far-reaching report regarding curricular changes. Another group, led by Professor Alain Seznec, explored the possibility of establishing residential colleges, and, indeed, the International Living Center was established, as was Risley House for students interested in the performing arts. The College Scholar program was created in order to free some of the ablest students from the ordinary requirements of a departmental major, and the faculty decided to switch from a numerical to an alphabetical system of grading. A six-year Ph.D. program was instituted, which, while it did not prove successful, nevertheless demonstrated Perkins’s imagination and ability to obtain funding for his ideas. During his presidency, also, Perkins saw to the completion of two capital fund-raising campaigns that raised more than $100 million for Cornell and the Medical College in New York City.

No change was more significant, however, than the adoption of a new minority admissions policy. A believer in the cause of racial justice and the university’s role in achieving it, Perkins set up a new procedure to recruit African American students. In 1963, when he assumed the presidency, there were fewer than ten African-American undergraduates at Cornell. Perkins created a Committee on Special Education Projects that fostered non-traditional admission criteria, emphasizing not only grades and scores on standardized tests but also an applicant’s motivation and leadership skills. By 1969, because of these efforts, African American undergraduates numbered nearly 250.

Yet while Perkins, like others of his generation, supported integration, nonviolence, and gradualism, the motivating ideals of the early civil rights movement, many African American students who had entered Cornell were devotees of Black Power, with its emphasis on nationalism, self-defense, and non-negotiable demands.
Under the circumstances, conflict was unavoidable, and it reached crisis proportions in the years 1968 and 1969. African American students demanded that the university create a separate Black Studies program, and demanded, too, that Black students who had violated campus rules as part of a political protest be exempted from appearing before the judicial system. Perkins attempted to steer a middle course, agreeing to create and fund a largely autonomous Africana Studies Center, but not interfering in the ordinary workings of the judicial system. “I operate on the assumption that the Cornell community will function reasonably if I and my colleagues deal reasonably with these demands,” he said in December 1968.

Tragically, by the following spring that assumption was proven unworkable. At six o’clock in the morning on Saturday, April 19, 1969, a number of students in the Afro-American Society (AAS) took over Willard Straight Hall, armed themselves when they feared an assault from hostile whites, and plunged the campus into crisis. National media attention focused on the most sensational events of the following week: Black students leaving the Straight brandishing rifles and shotguns, AAS leaders making speeches over the radio threatening the lives of professors, thousands of students occupying Barton Hall and demanding the faculty nullify the judicial system’s reprimand of the Black activists, and, finally, the faculty’s decision to reverse itself and to rescind the penalties.

The actions of the administration in persuading the AAS to leave the Straight and in persuading the faculty to rescind the penalties succeeded in averting what Perkins feared most: a violent confrontation between students and the police. However, Perkins paid a heavy price, indeed, for he appeared to his critics as weak, vacillating, and indecisive. Many faculty members, particularly in the Law School, publicly expressed a lack of confidence in his commitment to academic freedom and his ability to maintain law and order. Many alumni, troubled by the adverse national publicity surrounding the events of April, concluded that Perkins had been unwilling to stand up for basic principles but rather had caved in to the demands of radical students. On May 31, 1969, he offered his resignation and the Board of Trustees decided to accept it.
immediately rather than have him remain, in effect, as a “lame-duck” president.

In the years that followed, he avoided commenting on the tumultuous events that had led him to leave Cornell. Nevertheless, in a speech to the Tower Club shortly before his resignation he defended his actions. His foremost goal, he said, was to prevent violence. Responding to the argument that he should have called in the civil authorities to end the Straight takeover, he explained: “We calculated that the odds were in the direction of loss of life on the Cornell campus if the Black students were not evacuated from Willard Straight promptly.” Perkins’s aversion to the prospect of violence may have reflected his Quaker background; it certainly reflected his conviction that, in the end, the greatest danger to the university community and the consensus on which it necessarily had to rest was the use of armed force on campus. “If we in higher education cannot find useful avenues toward racial cooperation,” he said, “then I honestly do not know how society at large will be able to deal successfully with this problem.”

On leaving Ithaca, Perkins returned to Princeton, New Jersey, to establish the International Council for Educational Development (ICED) which, over the years, proved highly successful. In 1970, he suffered a profound loss when his wife, Jean, died after a long illness. He would eventually be remarried to the former Ruth B. Aall. In 1990, he retired from the ICED and was named Chairman Emeritus. In 1992, Cornell established the James A. Perkins Professorship in Environmental Studies. In 1995, Cornell trustee Thomas W. Jones, (who had been one of the most militant leaders of the AAS in the 1960s) established the James A. Perkins Prize for Interracial Understanding and Harmony, awarded annually.

President Perkins once declared it his hope that universities could muster the “compassion,” “patience,” and “courage” to perform the important work which society needed. To his closest acquaintances during his Cornell years, those qualities indeed, best described James A. Perkins.

_Dale Corson, Robert Miller, Richard Polenberg_
Kermit Carlyle Parsons, 72, died peacefully in his sleep at home on December 9, 1999. A few days earlier, he became Professor Emeritus of City and Regional Planning at Cornell University where he taught for more than forty years. He received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Miami University of Ohio in 1951, and a Master of Regional Planning degree from Cornell in 1953. For the next four years, he worked for the Cleveland City Planning Commission, rising to become head of the Community Planning Section.

Kermit (K.C.) returned to Cornell in 1957 as Assistant Professor, becoming Associate Professor three years later. In 1965, he was appointed Chairman of the Department of City and Regional Planning and promoted to Professor. He also served as Visiting Professor in the graduate program in planning at the University of Puerto Rico and as a Visiting Lecturer at the School of Architecture, University of the Philippines.

In 1971, he became Dean of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning, a position he held for nine years. It was not easy to be dean of a chronically under-funded college occupying crowded, obsolete buildings and where the requests from four independent-minded departments always far exceeded available resources. K.C. not only emerged intact and unbowed but with several significant achievements.

Dean Parsons began the first concerted college effort to obtain significant outside financial support. He succeeded in attracting the interest of Olive Tjaden, an architectural alumna, and it was her bequest that made possible the complete renovation of Franklin Hall with modern facilities for the Department of Art. He was equally successful in his meetings with Aline Stein, the widow of the pioneering architect-planner, Clarence Stein. At her
death some years later, she left the college a generous fund to support the Stein Institute for Urban and Landscape Studies. This provides a continuing source of research and travel grants, conference support, and a publications program in city planning, and urban and landscape design.

In 1979, he was instrumental in establishing and supporting the Architecture Program in Washington. This made it possible for students to spend a semester participating in design studios and related courses focused on projects in the national capital. The university's later Cornell-in-Washington Program drew on this experience as did the college's present Rome Program.

Under his leadership, the two departments of planning that had resulted from a division of the former single department amicably united to again become the Department of City and Regional Planning. It was to that growing department that he returned to teach, a position that deans with long tenure sometimes find difficult. K.C.'s transition to full-time studio and classroom activities could not have been more successful, as his colleagues and students were quick to note and appreciate.

From 1985-88, he directed the university's Cornell-in-Washington Program. This provided further opportunities to pursue his studies of urban planning projects in Washington and Baltimore, work begun earlier with grants from the Skidmore, Owings and Merrill Foundation and as a Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars where he examined urban policy making in the executive branch of the federal government. Returning to his department, he taught until his retirement in 1999.

K.C. published over 50 journal articles, consulting and research reports, monographs, and books on university campus planning, urban renewal, downtown planning, national urban policy and the history of urban planning. Recognizing the merit of his research and writing, several organizations supported his efforts with grants. In addition to those mentioned above, they included the Ford Foundation, National Science Foundation, National Endowment for
the Arts, the Graham Foundation, and the Aline MacMahon Stein Fund.

He was a long-time member of the Society of Architectural Historians, American Planning Association, American Institute of Certified Planners, Urban Land Institute, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, and the American Institute of Architects, among others.

His book, *The Cornell Campus: A History of its Planning and Development* (1968), became a model for those preparing similar studies of other colleges and universities. He was instrumental in founding the Society for College and University Planning and was its president from 1966-68. A more recent book was *The Writings of Clarence S. Stein: Architect of the Planned Community*, a volume of selected and profusely annotated letters and other writings.

More than a dozen of his articles and conference papers were on aspects of Stein's work and were to be chapters in a book on this influential architect-planner, a work that his colleagues hope to see through to publication. Another book may also appear: the edited papers presented in September 1998 at the international conference K.C. organized at Cornell to mark the centennial of the publication of Ebenezer Howard's garden city concept.

An important part of his career was professional practice. He was Planning Consultant for the City of Cleveland and several architectural firms in that city, Wayne State University, the New York State University Construction Fund, the Mid-Hudson Patterns for Progress, the Chemung Valley Study of Higher Education, and as an expert witness in cases involving planning issues. He was also active in efforts to preserve at Cornell the buildings of earlier eras.

K.C. served as Consultant to the Philippine Ministry of Education on a campus plan of the Miagao campus of the University of the Philippines and in Puerto Rico on the Rio Piedras campus planning program for the University of Puerto Rico. For the Department of State, he traveled to Nigeria to advise on the projected University of
Ife, and for the World Bank, he provided advice on the design of agricultural markets in Mexico and in Seoul, Korea.

An avid reader from early childhood, K.C. became an equally avid book collector. His extensive library on architecture and planning included all of the standard works and a number of rarities. He was equally successful in assembling a very large collection of books, maps, and prints on London, a city he knew well and loved. Somewhat smaller but highly selective groups of small press volumes and books by and about Ruskin were among the other treasures that graced the shelves of the library wing he had recently added to his house.

It was there that he spent his last weeks, visiting with colleagues, and students who came to say farewell. His life touched them all, and they will never forget the confidence and poise that characterized his life and the courage and composure with which he faced his death.

Stuart S. Stein, Roger T. Trancik, John W. Reps
Dr. Marion C. Pfund came to Cornell in 1928 as an Acting Assistant Professor of Foods and Nutrition, became an Assistant Professor in 1929 and was named a full Professor of Foods and Nutrition in 1933. She retired from Cornell’s College of Home Economics in 1953, but was not granted Emerita status because of a Trustees ruling that only professors who had attained the age of 60 could be granted that title. More than forty years later, in 1992, with a changed policy, she was granted the title of Professor Emerita.

Professor Pfund received her B.S. degree from Simmons College in 1919. During her sophomore year, she marched with other home economics classmates in a suffragette parade, carrying a “Votes for Women” sign. The summer after her junior year, she did war service work and ran the Bergenfield, New Jersey Food Administration Office by herself. She taught at Vassar while studying for a Master’s degree, which she received in 1921. She continued to teach at Vassar while doing her Doctoral work in Organic Chemistry at Yale, and in 1927-28, she was Research Librarian and Assistant to the Chief Chemist of Calco Chemical Company.

Professor Pfund taught a 10-credit Food Chemistry course that the college’s students recall as extremely tough, but one which later gave them a competitive edge in the food industry. Former student, Elodie Mayer Huffman, ’48 wrote: “I had such great respect for her during my undergraduate years and have felt her influence in my professional life.”

She was known for her research on apples, potatoes and custards. She participated in the establishment of the nutritional standard for bread. She authored a textbook, Chemistry and Food Preparation, and for several years, she wrote the sections on food technology for
Encyclopedia Britannica. She also directed a movie on home canning.

Her hospitality for students was generous; she regularly invited students to her home for dinner. Her interest in foreign students was chronicled by an Assistant to the Dean of the College of Home Economics, Caroline Morton:

“Miss Pfund’s interest in foreign students on this campus, her work with the Cosmopolitan Club, and her interest in international relations is of long standing. She works well with foreign students, and they come to her frequently with their problems. I have seen her spend hours with a foreign student who was having difficulty in her course. I know of no one on our staff who has done more to foster good international relationships than Miss Pfund.”

Her interest in international travel was well known. In 1963, she and fellow Professors Beulah Blackmore and Sarah Boswick, took a six-month sabbatical and toured the world: Japan, China, Singapore, the Philippines, Sumatra, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Bali, Java, India, and Egypt. They traveled by Tonga, dandy, steamship, train, airplane and rickshaw. They sent reports back to the faculty, which revealed Miss Pfund’s keen sense of humor. She wrote on a post card from Egypt with the three women on camels and a pyramid in the background: “The picture shouts altogether too loud to need further comment. To be really good, this picture should have been taken while we were trying to mount or dismount.”

She was a member and office holder of many scientific, professional and honor societies. She was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Membership in other professional organizations included the American Association of University Professors, the American Chemical Society, the American Home Economics Association, and the Institute of Food Technologists. Her membership in honor societies included Iota Sigma Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Delta Epsilon and Sigma Xi.
With Professor Pfund’s retirement from Cornell in 1953, she transferred the responsibility of the 10-credit Food Chemistry course to her colleague, Dr. Nell Mondy, who she had carefully groomed for the position. She acknowledged the help of Dr. Mondy in the writing of her book entitled, *Chemistry and Food Preparation*. This book for many years was used in the teaching of the course.

Dr. Mondy recalls many interesting and enjoyable occasions shared with Professor Pfund, the perfectionist. The two chemists shared much in common and worked diligently to make certain that all the teaching assistants in the multiple-section food chemistry course were adequately trained in both chemistry and food science. Professor Pfund, whose early childhood was spent in Boston, had a distinct Bostonian accent and a special fondness for seafood. Dr. Mondy, from Texas, did not share this enthusiasm for seafood, so Professor Pfund decided to do something about it. She invited Dr. Mondy and other faculty to dinner, where she proceeded to serve only lobster. She believed that anyone teaching food chemistry should like all foods, and thus made her opinion clear.

Her interest in students was well known, and she was especially careful to train them in scientific writing. One of her graduate students, after numerous revisions of her thesis, handed it back to Professor Pfund and stated, “You may change the date of my birthday if you wish.” This brought much laughter to all including Professor Pfund, for the student had made her point and Professor Pfund became less demanding.

With Miss Pfund’s retirement from Cornell, she became a Co-Dean of a new College of Family Living at Brigham Young University from which she retired in 1958. She then became Chairman of the Department of Home Economics at San Jose State University and retired from there as Professor Emerita in 1965. In her late nineties, Miss Pfund wrote:
“Much of the academic revolution in the past few decades has been positive, but at too many universities—and almost all secondary schools—the changes have excluded family as a subject of study. We now have millions of high school and college graduates who know next to nothing about taking care of a family. They haven’t been taught the fundamentals of nutrition, child development, family dynamics, consumer finance—all essential to bringing up healthy and stable children. And at the same time, many haven’t had the beneficial role models that children in past generations did.”

For many years following her retirement, she continued to visit her friends in Ithaca. She especially enjoyed visits with a colleague, Frances Johnston, who owned a cottage on Cayuga Lake where Professor Pfund could enjoy swimming every day. Throughout her long life, she never lost her fondness of swimming. On her 100th birthday, she posed for a photo in her bright blue swimsuit and sent the photo to Dr. Mondy.

Pfund did not own a car while at Cornell and walked to campus. Years later, while living in California and approaching the age of 100, she decided she needed an identification card since she had no driver’s license for identification. She wrote Dr. Mondy that she had purchased the card, which was good until 2002, and that she didn’t expect to lose a penny of it. She retained her wonderful sense of humor until the end.

Both of the writers of this statement kept up with Miss Pfund: Professor Emerita Mondy over all the years following her retirement from Cornell, and Dean Emerita Firebaugh during her tenure as dean. During the celebratory luncheon held after Miss Pfund was named Professor Emerita, with a warm spirit she elucidated and corrected the statement written about her. At that time she was still swimming each day, and was active in St. James by the Sea Episcopal Church in La Jolla, California where she lived in a retirement complex. Seeing her the day before her 102nd birthday,
she had a warm smile of welcome for the Firebaughs and the assistance of a long time and close friend, Doris Wood. She wanted to cross three centuries in her life and she accomplished that. She leaves a legacy of a life oriented to education and committed to improving the quality of life. To quote the Priest at a memorial service, “The truth is that she never stopped thinking of other people.”

_Nell Mondy, Francille M. Firebaugh_
Richard Magruder Phelan
September 20, 1921 – June 1, 2010

Remembering a Teacher’s Teacher and an Engineer’s Engineer.

Richard M. Phelan, 88, Professor Emeritus of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, died June 1, 2010 in Ithaca, New York. Surviving are his wife of 58 years, Olive; his son, William and family of Ithaca; and his daughter, Susan and family of Rochester, New York.

Professor Phelan was born on September 20, 1921 in Moberly, Missouri, the son of Frederick William and Ethel Ray Phelan. After earning his Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering degree from the University of Missouri in 1943, Dick joined the U.S. Navy, working there until becoming an instructor at Cornell in 1947. He earned the Master of Mechanical Engineering in 1950, ultimately becoming Professor of Mechanical Engineering in 1962 and Emeritus Professor in 1988.

At the end of World War II, the large influx of graduate students resulted in a serious housing shortage, and many were housed in the Watkins Glen Hotel – bused to and from Cornell. Thus Dick began his Cornell experience surrounded by the U.S. Navy’s monotone “battleship gray” everywhere and on everything before he was able to move to a small basement apartment in Collegetown.

Dick published three widely-used textbooks: Fundamentals of Mechanical Design, 1956, 1962, and 1970; Dynamics of Machinery, 1967; and Automatic Control Systems, 1977. The first two were dedicated to his wife, Olive, typist and editor for all.

He was a longstanding member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Engineering Education, Society for Experimental Stress Analysis, American Gear
Manufacturers Association, American Association of University Professors, New York Academy of Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Tau Sigma, and Tau Beta Pi.

Sabbatical leaves were spent at the University of Michigan; Lawrence Radiation Laboratory; traveling and lecturing in the U.S., Yugoslavia (as a Fulbright Scholar), and China.

Dick’s own thesis involved design and development of a laboratory rig to simulate dynamically loaded journal bearings. Experimental results from the ingeniously designed rig became the inspiration for later theoretical studies by students and colleagues.

Much later in his career Dick collaborated with president emeritus and former dean of engineering, Dale Corson, to create the intricate mechanism hidden in the base of the sundial installed on the Engineering Quadrangle in 1980 to commemorate Dale’s earlier retirement.

As suggested by the successive titles of his textbooks, Dick’s central interests gradually moved from mechanical design to feedback control systems, where he became a passionate advocate for a control strategy he called “pseudo-derivative control” (PDF).

Dick’s enduring hobby was playing the trumpet, first in a swing band and later as a charter member of the Ithaca Concert Band. He also had an interest in trains dating back to his childhood when his father was a railroader. His HO-gauge model train collection/layout was helpful in his control system course when students were promised they could “play trains” when they came to his home for dinner.

After his retirement in 1988, Dick and Olive travelled widely, covering all seven continents. Whether ballooning over the savannah of Africa or schmoozing with the penguins in Antarctica, it was a rewarding and magical time for both.
When he wasn’t traveling, Dick could reliably be found in the Statler Club at 11:30 having lunch and spirited conversation, and sharing his travel photos with other mostly emeritus faculty members.

Dick’s dual legacies of students and textbooks still reflect on Cornell. Administrators note that he ranked at the top of student-administered teaching evaluations, and alumni routinely asked about him more than any other. Following his death, former students wrote to describe him as a model teacher, outstanding researcher, and effective motivator. Others who knew him well noted his high integrity, complete honesty, and consistent fairness. Bill Nye (“The Science Guy” and former student) published an extensive appreciation, saying, “He was a good man, who lived a good life. His ideas will, one day, change the world. He certainly changed me and for that, I will be forever grateful”.

*John Booker, Chairperson; Donald Bartel, Peter Harriott*
Elmer S. Phillips had a profound influence on visual communications as a profession and was often called the “father of visual aids” in agricultural colleges in the U.S. Land-Grant University System. He was affiliated with Cornell for most of his long lifetime. That affiliation began in 1928 as a freshman at the University, continued after his graduation in 1932, and lasted until his death at age 96. He climbed the “academic ladder” from Instructor (1935), to Assistant Professor (1941), to Associate Professor (1944), to Professor (1955) and Professor Emeritus (1968).

He was born and brought up in Brighton, New York, a son of George and Cora Phillips, and attended Elementary School #33 and East High School in Rochester. Known as “Flip” in those years because his young friends thought him to be flippant, the nickname lasted throughout his lifetime.

To help pay for his college education, “Flip” Phillips applied his photographic skills as a freelancer, making pictures for Cornell faculty members who needed them for their research and extension papers submitted for publication. In 1932, he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Cornell’s College of Agriculture, and that year married Gladys “Pat” Douglas of Rochester. Because his part-time photographic work increased over the next two years, he approached the Dean of Agriculture with a proposal to establish an official full-time photography unit. Although sympathetic to the proposal, the Dean turned it down. However, Phillips was appointed as a Lecturer to teach oral and written expression courses and to broadcast the College’s Farm and Home Hour over the University radio station. Also, he was the “Voice of Schoellkopf Stadium” on a
freelance basis for 28 years—the first person to “man the mike” at Cornell football games.

Even with that heavy workload, his photography interests continued. The Dean requested him to make a color motion picture to be financed by Ralston Purina Company. It would show the miracle of life developing in a chicken egg. The film, produced in cooperation with the Poultry Department and titled “Where Life Begins,” received national recognition. Widely used in commercial and educational circles, it was reviewed in a three-page color spread in Life magazine in the October 4, 1937 issue. Also, the Society of Motion Picture Engineers invited Phillips to present the film at its annual meeting that year in Washington, D.C. The invitation came because it was the first complete motion picture of a biological subject photographed with Kodachrome film. Phillips maintained close connections throughout most of his career with Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester. It provided him with new types of color film before they were put on the market. However, of more value to him was the opportunity to become involved with pioneering experiments in photographic methods.

During World War II, motion pictures and slide sets were used by the College of Agriculture to aid efforts to increase food production and food preservation. In a three-year period during the early 1940s, approximately 30 motion pictures and 30,000 color slides were provided to County Extension Agents in New York State. An example of one of those motion pictures produced by Phillips in cooperation with the Pomology Department, showed farmers how to save labor in apple harvesting while maintaining quality of the product. It was the first farm labor film produced anywhere in full color. Professor Phillips also helped the Vegetable Crops Department produce the first live agricultural television program by a land-grant college. It was broadcast on March 24, 1943 over the General Electric Station in Schenectady, New York. (The topic: “Victory Gardens.”) This initial venture into television ushered in a new era in communications for Cornell’s Extension Service.
At the end of the war, a new joint Department of Extension Teaching and Information was established in 1945 for the College of Agriculture and the College of Home Economics. (The Department’s name was later changed to Department of Communication Arts and the College of Home Economics to the College of Human Ecology.) Professor Phillips became head of the Visual Aids Service and it flourished under his leadership with additional staff, different audiences, and refined methods. Also, he taught visual communication courses for large numbers of Cornell students, conducted training schools for Extension personnel, and wrote several publications. Because television stations in the 1960s started to swing away from live public service presentations and put greater emphasis on filmed programs, he organized the Television Film Center to produce films for 29 TV stations and another unit to prepare scores of exhibits for educational purposes, including the New York State Fair in Syracuse and Farm and Home Week on the campus. Other exhibits were displayed abroad, including a large one for an international agricultural exhibition in Cairo, Egypt viewed by more than 800,000 persons from Near East and Middle East countries. Another told about Cornell’s long-standing relationships with South American institutions and was shown in Brazil.

Professor Phillips served as a consultant for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Turrialba, Costa Rica in 1956 and for the National Project in Agricultural Communications with headquarters in Michigan from 1957-59. During this period, he developed plans for visual workshops to train foreign nationals at the request of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Soon after “partially retiring” from Cornell in 1968, he was asked to direct the production of a 28-minute color motion picture showing the significance of agriculture in New York State. (Title: “Roots of Empire.”) It was sponsored by the College of Agriculture at Cornell, New York State Agricultural Resources Commission, Department of Agriculture and Markets, and Department of Commerce. The term “partially retiring” was an appropriate designation because he continued to maintain contacts with the University for several years on a less formal volunteer basis, accepting requests to be a guest
lecturer in several courses and helping to solve visual communication technical problems.

His professional affiliations included these organizations: Photographic Association of America; Biological Photographic Society; American Association of Agricultural College Editors (Northeast Regional Director); American Wine Society (Editor of the Society’s Journal). He served in numerous leadership roles in the Ithaca community: chairman of the training committee for the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Council of Boy Scouts; a member of the Greater Ithaca Fact-Finding Board; chairman of the committee to draft the Town of Ithaca zoning ordinance; a member of the planning committee for a new Tompkins Community Hospital and a member of its Board of Managers. He was the longest continuous member of the City Club of Ithaca (58 years) and one of the architects of the breakaway from the national Exchange organization in the late 1950s as a protest against its restriction of blacks from membership. His hobbies ranged from fishing in streams and lakes of New York, Canada, and Costa Rica to woodworking, gardening and home winemaking.

In February 1996, the Phillips (“Flip” and “Pat”) moved to Kendal at Ithaca, a life-care retirement community near the Cornell campus. His wife predeceased him. Survivors include two sons and a daughter: Lawrence of London, England; John of Philadelphia, New York; Patricia Marion of Garden Valley, Idaho; and eleven grandchildren.

Professor Phillips will be long remembered as a man of many “firsts” and a highly creative and skilled communicator.

Royal D. Colle, Ronald E. Ostman, William B. Ward
Thomas T. Poleman was appointed to a new position on the economics of agricultural development on May 1, 1963, and he retired as a professor emeritus October 5, 1999. Tom received his Ph.D. in 1960 from the Food Research Institute at Stanford University and also an M.A. from Stanford and bachelors and masters degrees from the University of Missouri. After completing his doctorate, he spent an additional year at Stanford and two years as a senior economic analyst with the CIA. The Food Research Institute was similar to a department of agricultural economics, with a small but distinguished faculty, that specialized in development economics and in commodity market analysis. Thus, Tom’s training was appropriate for the position in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell. (This Department is now the Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management, and development and international economics is one of the four pillars of this unit.)
An important portion of his work centered on the world food problem. Poleman was skeptical of the characterization of hunger in the world; he thought the breadth of the problem was exaggerated and that the characterization of the problem was wrong. Certainly over the span of his career, food production in the world grew at a faster rate than did the world’s population, and the issue was importantly about the location and distribution of food and incomes.

His views are illustrated by the titles of some of his papers: World Food: A Perspective (Science 1975), World Food: Myth and Reality (World Development 1977) and A Reappraisal of the Extent of World Hunger (Food Policy 1981). Tom provided critical evaluations of the methodologies underlying the estimates of the extent of world hunger, e.g., Global Hunger: The Methodologies Underlying the Official Estimates, a department working paper (#97-14). He also wrote about the “cures” for hunger, as in World Hunger: Extent, Causes, and Cures, a departmental research bulletin (#82-17). As a consequence of these views, his policy recommendations emphasized programs targeted to particular populations that he viewed as truly hungry.

Poleman’s other research was on diverse topics driven in part by projects that were of interest to the graduate students that he supervised. Unquestionably one of Tom’s major contributions was the supervision of graduate students’ research. This included not only Ph.D., but also M.S. and M.P.S. students. The total number of graduate students that he advised over his career is unknown to us, but one record shows that he supervised the work of 28 students in a 10-year span ending in the early 1990s. The diversity of topics is illustrated by the titles of Ph.D. dissertations such as “The Marketing of Sweet Potatoes in Rwanda: Commercializing a Perishable Crop Under Difficult Circumstances” and “The Impact of Agricultural Prices on Rural Development and Wages in India.”

Professor Poleman could be a tough supervisor, but many of his students appreciated his in-depth guidance and were very loyal to him. One example from a student doing a non-thesis research project: “He was a difficult task master … and sparks often flew.
But in the end, the final product was of better quality than the draft material I had submitted … It eventually became [a staff paper and] it helped me get my very first job … in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, West Africa.”

Tom came from a research tradition that emphasized in-depth reviews of literature, a detailed understanding of the construction of secondary data used in the research (or collecting original data), and reporting results in monograph-type publications. Thus, a large portion of his writing, including co-authorships with students, was placed in departmental bulletins, working papers, and staff papers as well as in books. These modes of publication became increasingly inconsistent with the practice of the economics profession, which emphasizes publication in refereed journals. This perhaps explains, at least in part, why Tom’s work was not as influential as he hoped that it would be. Nonetheless, a book like *The New Economics of India’s Green Revolution*, written in collaboration with his Ph.D. student Rita Sharma and published by Cornell University Press (1993), was something of which he could be justly proud. Moreover, students benefitted from his insistence on careful scholarship and writing.

Poleman was interested in the welfare of his department as well as his students, but he could be impatient with administrators. Department chairs and the deans typically wanted more information about the intended uses of the funds that Tom requested for his graduate students or for his travel, while he thought that the justifications for these funds were more-or-less self-evident. Of course, students appreciated his “going to bat” for their funding, and he certainly left a legacy of graduate student alumni who have made important contributions to the welfare of the world’s population.

Tom is survived by his wife, Charlotte; four children, Carol Becker, Clare Stephenson, Walter Poleman and Tom Poleman and their spouses; 12 grandchildren; and one great-granddaughter.

*W. G. Tomek; B.F. Stanton; T. D. Mount*
Robert A. Polson, Professor of Rural Sociology Emeritus, died on July 4, 1997 at his home in Ithaca, New York. Bob was a part of the Department of Rural Sociology for 66 years starting in 1931. He was department head during 1948-57. His career, which spanned the decades before and after World War II, had a significant change in a career path, and was marked by years of generous contributions to the university and the community, and a devoted dedication to family and friends.

Born in Nova Scotia, Canada, Bob and his family moved to the state of Washington where he was reared on a large dairy farm. His initial career goal was to stay in the dairy industry, but after only two years at Washington State College in Pullman, he transferred to the University of Wisconsin where he received a B.S. degree in Agricultural Economics in 1928. He then continued at Wisconsin in the field of Rural Sociology and earned a Ph.D. degree in 1933. He also did graduate work at the University of Chicago and postdoctoral studies at Columbia University.

Polson's dissertation research was used for a Wisconsin publication, *Trends in Town-County Relations* (1933), co-authored with his thesis advisor and one of the founders of the discipline of rural sociology, J.H. Kolb. This study was conducted in the same county used 16 years earlier by Charles J. Galpin for his pioneering work reported in *The Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community* (1915). Polson's was one of the first locality group restudies made by sociologists. The restudy was in cooperation with the U.S.D.A.'s Division of Farm Population and Rural Life and with President Hoover's Committee on the Study of Recent Social Trends. Though the nature of Professor Polson's career changed dramatically, his interest in the community continued.
Polson came to the then Department of Rural Social Organization in 1931, the same year Warren Hall, the Cornell home of rural sociology, was built. His appointment as an extension instructor in rural social organization had been preceded by a year as rural sociologist at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. During the years of the depression, Bob assisted New York communities in planning and developing improvements in community services such as fire districts (the number grew fourfold in the 10 years preceding World War II) and in training officers of community organizations. World War II made new demands on faculty, especially those who might give some assistance to the war effort. In this regard, Bob had two special assignments: he was first called upon to organize civilian defense programs while on the field staff of the New York State War Council, and in 1944 and in 1945, he was the State Supervisor of the Emergency Farm Labor Program run by the Cooperative Extension Service at Cornell. This program helped house and feed seasonal farm workers.

Polson's career underwent a change in 1948 when he began a nine-year term as department head. The task of administration exposed him to the broad scope of programs and activities covered by the department and facilitated a more marked change in his career. This change began during 1952-1953 with a Fulbright appointment the purpose of which was to start a rural social science research program at Silliman University in the Philippines. The results of the original research and restudy were reported in *Rural People's Response to Change: Dumaguete Trade Area, Philippines* (1973). The work also began a long affiliation with Professor Agaton Pal. Polson was also asked to help train the first group of community development workers who inaugurated President Magsaysay's barrio improvement program. The theme of local community improvements was the same as that begun as an extension specialist in rural social organization many years earlier. The exposure to Philippine villages, and later, under the auspices of International Cooperation Administration and the Ford Foundation, similar exposure to rural development programs in 13 countries in the Far and Near East, changed the domain of his work. He turned to the under-developed areas of the world where technical assistance programs undertaken
by the United States government and by public and private international agencies called for the contributions which social scientists could make to understand the problems of rural communities and regions and to the train staff for development agencies. Bob specialized in training students, foreign and U.S. citizens, in the application of sociology to the organization, the conduct, and the evaluation of rural community development and agricultural extension programs.

Bob had a key role in the formative years of Cornell's international programs in the 1950s and 1960s. He helped establish the Office of International Agricultural and Rural Development in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. In 1953, he was a cooperating member of the prestigious graduate program in South and Southeast Asia. His work at Silliman University added considerable strength to the university's many new efforts in the Philippines. Even his classroom interests shifted to courses in social change and organization. Over the years, he was an advisor to more than 200 graduate students of whom more than half were from Asia and Africa.

Professionally, his work was recognized through service in 1950-51 as President of the Rural Sociological Society. He was also a member of the American Sociological Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Alpha Gamma Rho, Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Alpha Zeta.

In his devotion to the betterment of the communities in which we live, Ithaca was not overlooked. He served as President of the Ithaca Rotary Club, was director of the Ithaca Community Chest, the YMCA, the Tompkins County TB and Public Health Association, and the Cooperative Consumers Society. Similarly, his personal generosity supported a student emergency fund in the Department of Rural Sociology. Dozens of students benefited from the Polsons' contributions to this fund. In 1989, this fund was named the Polson-Larson Fund for Excellence and has since grown to be an important source of support for Department of Rural Sociology programs.
The warm hospitality of Professor and Mrs. Polson, who opened their home to graduate students and faculty, was widely recognized. Professor Polson is survived by Ruth E. Polson, his wife of 67 years; and a daughter, Margaret R. Polson, of Boone, North Carolina. A second daughter, Marion, died in 1975. Bob was devoted to his immediate family and to his extended family. (He proudly displayed photos of his family's large dairy farm and, later, their logging operation in western Washington.) It is extraordinary that on July 4, 1997, the day Bob Polson died, the Polson Museum, devoted to the long Polson family history, was opened and dedicated in Hoquiam, Washington.

Olaf Larson, Philip Taietz, Eugene Erickson
Bob Pool was a Professor of Viticulture in Cornell’s Department of Horticultural Sciences, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva. Although his primary responsibility was to serve the research and production needs of New York viticulture, Bob’s research and personal interactions significantly benefited viticulture across the globe. Bob was awarded the Cantarelli Prize in 1997 from the Italian Academy of Vine and Wine in recognition of his outstanding contributions to research in the mechanical regulation of crop load and fruit quality in grapes. This award reflects the impact of his research and its contribution to reduced production costs for the grape industry.

Bob received his B.S. degree in Enology at the University of California, Davis, his Master’s degree in Food Science, also at Davis, and his Ph.D. degree in Pomology at Cornell. In 1974, he was hired as an Assistant Professor at Cornell in grapevine breeding. In 1979, he changed his research responsibilities to vineyard management. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1981, and to full Professor in 1988. His professional society memberships included the American Society for Horticultural Science, the International Society for Horticultural Science, and the American Society of Viticulture and Enology. He also served as the U.S. Representative of the Organization International de La Vigne et du Vin.

Bob was active in developing the USDA National Grape Germplasm Repositories (grapevine collections) at Davis, California and
Geneva, New York. He formed the Grape Commodity Committee of the National Plant Germplasm Committee and served as chairman for ten years. For five years, Bob served as program leader of the National Germplasm Repository for apples and American grapes at Geneva.

Upon his promotion to Professor, Bob said he was pledged to

“the development and adaptation of the technology and art required for vineyardists and winemakers to achieve a consistent realization of maximum quality potential that resides in classic vinifera wine grape varieties.”

Clonal selection, matching soil type, rootstock and variety, vine spacing and summer pruning were major research interests. Bob was fully committed to extension outreach and for many years had an extension commitment in his position description. In that capacity, Bob served as a member of the board of several grape extension educators, and for many years, he organized and ran Cornell’s grape extension workgroup. Bob coordinated with grape extension staff in developing grape grower conferences and grape extension bulletins. His extension talks and publications included topics such as mechanical or minimal pruning and thinning, row and vine spacing, dormant bud cold acclimation and winter cold injury. His grape web pages provided lots of information and many links for the growers and included a tongue-in-cheek comparison of New York State grape production areas with other important world viticulture areas entitled “Does New York have terroir?”

Bob’s final viticulture lecture was presented at the Finger Lakes Grape Growers Conference in March of 2006. In typical fashion, Bob managed this despite receiving chemotherapy the day before. He was entertaining; making jokes at his own expense that had the audience roaring (the authors included). Bob was presented with a book of letters from colleagues, students and industry members and representatives. In reviewing this book, Bob was gratified that the
growers mentioned those accomplishments that he hoped had been important to them.

Bob was a complex individual, endearing and frustrating, often at the same time. He cared passionately about his research, student education, Cornell University, the Station and the department, yet this passion often fueled intense and sometimes rancorous debate about appropriate strategies for the future. His convictions were strong and their expression sometimes less than diplomatic. Bob had a quick wit and loved to exchange barbs. Sitting next to him at faculty meetings was never boring.

Yet, Bob was a friend that could be counted on, whatever the need or the time. He was also a kind and caring advisor who demanded the best from his students. His students are some of the most recognized viticulturists in the U.S. and Canada. Bob was a generous host who loved to entertain and was well known for his excellent cooking and choice of wines. The outdoor wood-burning oven he constructed produced vast numbers of loaves of bread and some extremely diverse pizzas (size, ingredients and degree of crispness!). Pizza making became a very popular activity with guests of all ages. Bob and his family were also involved in the community, with Bob very active in various church roles and in chorus groups.

Bob’s wife, Jennifer Morris, and his children, Alex, Ron and Sue were his foundation, and his dream of developing a winery was realized with their help. Billsboro Winery produces some unique varietals and blends, with equally unique names such as Eclectsia, but it is the Pinot Noir, produced with a clone Bob researched, that has become especially well known for its excellent quality.

Bob’s long battle with illness provided time to reflect on his career. One of his great joys was teaching and mentoring students in the classroom, but especially in the vineyard. As he approached retirement, Bob had planned to become more involved in teaching “his” viticulture courses. He was pleased to see the establishment of a Viticulture and Enology Program at Cornell, but he was frustrated
that due to his illness he was no longer able to teach Introduction to Viticulture and Vine Management I and II, as he had intended. Yet his legacy will live on in his family, students, research publications, ideas and innovations in grape production systems, and within the viticulture industry to which he dedicated his career.

*Leroy Creasy, Martin Goffinet, Susan Brown*
Joel Porte, Ernest I. White Professor of American Studies and Humane Letters Emeritus, died of esophageal cancer at the age of 72. An internationally renowned scholar of American literature and an Emerson specialist, Joel came to Cornell in 1987. He spent his earlier career at Harvard, where he resigned as Ernest Bernbaum Professor of Literature and Chair of the Department of English to join Cornell as the Frederick J. Whiton Professor of American Literature. From 1989-98, Joel served as Director of American Studies at Cornell. Retired from the faculty in 2004, he received the national Emerson Society’s Distinguished Achievement Award in 2006.

Joel Porte earned his Ph.D. degree from Harvard in 1962, when he won the coveted Bowdoin Prize for an essay on Emerson—an award which George Santayana, a favorite author of his, had failed to capture in 1886. At 36, he became one of the youngest full professors in the Department of English. He was a Rockefeller Scholar in Residence in Bellagio, Italy (1979), and a John Simon Guggenheim Fellow (1981-82). He served as a visiting scholar and lecturer around the world; as scholarly consultant for publishing companies, universities, professional associations, and media groups; and on the editorial boards of key academic journals.

Joel’s life journey approached that “zigzag line of a hundred tacks” celebrated in Emerson’s “Self-Reliance.” Beginning in Brooklyn, where he was born to second-generation Russian Jewish immigrants, it led him through an early fascination with amateur radio, which brought him a license to operate station W2YIR; to Brooklyn Technical High School, where he excelled in mechanical drawing and printing technology; and to Cooper Union, where he discovered his lack of interest in an engineering career. While reading on his
subway commute, he was moved by a paragraph in Mark Van Doren’s, *A Liberal Education*, to devote himself instead to literary study, and he enrolled in night school at Brooklyn College and then in the City College of New York, after presenting himself uninvited to the Registrar.

At C.C.N.Y., from which he graduated *magna cum laude* in English and Classics, he won two Claffin medals for excellence in Greek, the Ward Prize in English Composition, and election to Phi Beta Kappa. Throughout college, he studied the cello with famed teacher Otto Deri, and worked as a runner and office boy at the Atlas Corporation to help support his mother and younger brother. There, he received crucial support from the woman he considered his intellectual “mother,” Emilie Dixon. Although he was to travel to Harvard and to Cornell, his outsider status as a young man informed a lifelong generosity to others.

Joel published twelve books as well as introductions, articles, and reviews. His most notable volumes include his literary biography of Emerson, *Representative Man* (Oxford 1979; rev. ed., Columbia 1988); *In Respect to Egotism: Studies in American Romantic Writing* (Cambridge 1991); and *Consciousness and Culture: Emerson and Thoreau Reviewed* (Yale 2004). His edited and co-edited volumes are international standards in the field; they include *Emerson in His Journals* (Belknap/Harvard 1982); the Library of America *Emerson* (1983); the Cambridge *New Essays on Henry James’s Portrait of a Lady* (1990); *The Cambridge Companion to Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1999); and *Emerson’s Prose and Poetry: A Norton Critical Edition* (2001). He co-edited the latter two volumes with Professor Saundra Morris of Bucknell University, his former doctoral student at Cornell.

The circuit of Joel’s scholarship was large, often expanding and as often returning upon itself. Coming to believe that his early *Emerson and Thoreau: Transcendentalists in Conflict* (Wesleyan 1966) was at once “too polemical and inadequately respectful of Emerson’s complexities,” he returned in *Representative Man* to write a compendious imaginative biography of the man and, in
shorter studies, to insist on the writer’s achievement as a literary artist, “in his tropes and topoi, his metaphors and verbal wit, in the remarkable consistency of his conceiving mind and executing hand.” Having studied the fiction of Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, Melville and James in The Romance in America (Wesleyan 1969), he returned, with In Respect to Egotism, to the greater cultural significance of American subjectivity in these figures and in Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson. His essays and lectures ranged from the Puritans to Santayana’s philosophy, from the poetry of Wallace Stevens to Jewish-American literature, from “Emerson’s French Connection: Montaigne, Fénelon, Madame de Staël, and Others” to the history of cereal boxes and the Quaker Oats Man as cultural symbol. On all these subjects he wrote with passion, urbanity, impish humor and wide allusiveness. Only in Joel’s writing could Dr. Strangelove and Molly Bloom rub shoulders so comfortably with Thoreau and Isaac Watts; only Joel could find such pleasure and significance in Thoreau’s meditations on a mushroom called the phallus impudicus—or express such delight at discovering another one in Mann’s Magic Mountain. The circling went on. In a late essay on Henry Roth’s Call it Sleep, he remarked that his

“return, as a student of American writing, to the talmud torah of my childhood in the works of Jewish authors required a kind of circling back from the standard canon of American literature to which I devoted myself in graduate school.”

Or perhaps not so. His Harvard, his cheder, was the same that had nourished

“my quasi-Hebraic masters, Emerson and Thoreau, and that, over the years, would open its doors, willy-nilly, to many Jewish scholars and writers, enabling them (in Emerson's words) ‘to translate the world into some particular world of [their] own.’”
In his teaching as in his scholarship, Joel stretched the boundaries of American literature and American Studies. He played a central role in the renaissance of the latter program at Cornell. Appointed director, he swayed the dean to provide resources to enhance the visibility and reach of the program, and within a couple of years American Studies had its own offices and administrative assistant. Along with American Literature and American History, American Government became a “core” discipline within the major—but Joel reached out to faculty in Anthropology, Music, Women's Studies, ethnic studies, and Industrial and Labor Relations as well, and by the early 1990s, American Studies had become one of the fastest growing undergraduate majors in the College of Arts and Sciences.

As a senior hire in English, he anchored the department’s advanced and graduate offerings in early American literature and the American renaissance and offered a popular course in Jewish-American writing. He served on the special committees of numerous graduate students who sought him out, both those whose interests intersected closely with his and those who realized the importance of working with someone who would treat their work with capacious generosity and a skeptical eye. For these students and others, Joel was an intimidatingly learned but benevolent and loyal figure who inspired them with his passions for literature, language, and imagination. He read them poetry in English, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and German, and amused them with his usually decorous and always graceful jokes. His coworkers remember him as a wonderful friend and deeply dedicated colleague.

They remember, too, his other passions—for life with Helene Sophrin Porte, his wife of twenty years and a senior lecturer in Psychology at Cornell; for cooking and entertaining with her at Whiffletree Farm on Hanshaw Road and then at their home on Mitchell Street; for his daughter, Susanna Maria, child of an earlier marriage to Ilana d’Ancona, which ended in 1977; for the intricate logistics of air travel, which took him and Helene abroad frequently, and to Rome in his last year; and for the life of the mind in Ithaca and Vermont, Cambridge and New York City. They will miss his intellect and humanity, but perhaps most of all, his laughter.

Glenn Altschuler, Edgar Rosenberg, Stuart Davis
Most recollections about Uri Possen touch on two aspects: what a kind, gentle, caring scholar he was, and that the title “acting” (chairman) seemed like a permanent prefix since he took on that role so many times on behalf of the Economics Department, both before and after serving as its Chairman from 2002 to 2008. Both reflections focus on Uri’s fundamental nature: to help and serve others, which he did continuously throughout his forty one year professorial career at Cornell. Professor Possen was a dedicated, courageous scholar who was still teaching his undergraduate course in macroeconomics the semester he fell terminally ill, and he conducted his classes until the end.

Born in Denmark and raised in Sweden and then St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, Uri studied mathematics as an undergraduate at the University of Toronto (B.A. 1965) where he also received his M.A. in economics (1967). He then moved on to Yale where he earned his Ph.D. in economics in 1971, supervised by James Tobin, who later became a Nobel Laureate. While in New Haven, many relationships were formed that became an integral part of his life, including meeting his future wife, Rhoda, and forming an
association with Pierre Pestieau with whom he collaborated on many research projects throughout his career. Uri was trained as a macroeconomist, but like Tobin, he quickly sought to draw policy implications from theory, and he continuously searched for mechanisms that might be effective in implementing policy. This led to his other life-long marriage, the intellectual connection between macro and public economics - - analysis of the big picture and how to get it done.

Above all, Uri was collegial - - in his research, in his guidance of students and as department chair. Most of his publications were co-authored collaborations, many with present or former colleagues on Cornell’s faculty. His body of joint work with Pierre Pestieau and with Steve Slutsky, both public sector economists who formed the Cornell economics department’s Yale “mafia” in their early years as assistant professors here, continued throughout Uri’s lifetime. Their joint work formed the heart of Uri’s effort to introduce the reality of institutions and particular mechanisms to the implementation of macroeconomic policies. Early examples were their work on particular types of fiscal policy, whether they led to the over- or under-supply of public goods and whether or not the structure (multi-level or unitary) of government(s) mattered. Many of the analyses with Pestieau focused upon the distributional consequences of macro-policies. Later, more purely public sector analyses with both Pestieau (Professor of Economics Emeritus, at the Universite de Liege, in Belgium) and Slutsky (Professor of Economics at the University of Florida) explored the simultaneous interaction between alternative tax policies, tax evasion and government enforcement policies. These analyses highlight Uri’s pursuit of modeling the reality of a society and of tailoring proposed policy to accommodate human anticipation and reaction, including the impact of the random deployment of policies on individual and aggregate response.

Other collaborations with Cornell colleagues David Easley (a theorist) and Nick Kiefer (an econometrician) developed from Uri’s observation following a macroeconomic seminar at Cornell that the elegant model presented simply did not capture what happens in a real economy. The result was several papers linking policy in an
uncertain world with imperfections in particular markets in order to assess likely economy-wide outcomes. He also collaborated with Liam Ebrill at the International Monetary Fund (also a former economics department colleague at Cornell) to explore the added complications that inflation might add to a fiscal policy’s effect on the economy. Later on, Uri became adept at working out numerical simulations of particular models to gain an understanding of the relative size (effectiveness) of alternative prescriptions. Early in his career he had also incorporated the use of real numbers as an educational tool in an undergraduate course on asset markets. There, in the 1970s, long before Wall Street was flying high, he encouraged each student to “invest” in a hypothetical portfolio of securities that they selected, and Uri then had them submit the results monthly for comparison and analysis, a time-consuming activity for a large class. What mattered to Uri is that the students loved it and learned through it.

What was so evident was Uri’s commitment to community, whether it be his family, Rhoda and his two children, David and Rachel, of whom he was so immensely proud, his colleagues and students, and the Ithaca Jewish community to which he was devoted. Pestieau observed that on his first visit to Israel to collaborate, while Uri and his family were on sabbatic leave at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, “I rarely saw Uri as happy as in those days.” We are fortunate at Cornell that he returned to this community so that his network of friends would continue to visit. Subsequently, as chair of the economics department, he was instrumental in hiring a number of new junior faculty members, several of whom recall fondly his efforts to mentor them through their successful tenure reviews.

Uri’s overriding concern was for the well-being of others he came in contact with. His door was always open to students and colleagues, he always strove to understand why things were the way they were and how they could be made better, and he moved on from every setback, trying to make the world a better place. Uri Possen was a gentleman and a scholar.

*Richard E. Schuler, Chairperson;  
David A. Easley, Tom Davis*
Christopher Pottle, professor emeritus of Electrical Engineering died on February 15th, 2011 at his home in Oxford, Maine. He was 79.

Born in New Haven, Connecticut, on February 14th, 1932, Chris was one of two sons and a daughter of Frederick Albert and Marion Isabel (Starbird) Pottle. Chris graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1949 and earned a bachelor's in English at Yale in 1953. He served in the U.S. Army from 1954 to 1956 as an engineer at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. He earned a Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering at the University of Illinois at Urbana in 1962 and was a Fulbright scholar at the Max Planck Institute for Physics in Munich, Germany, 1958-59.

While in Germany, he met Marcia Suthon, and they married in 1961. Upon receiving his doctoral degree Pottle joined the faculty at Cornell University. He was one of the founders of the Computer Science Department at Cornell and was known for his forward-thinking approach, constantly incorporating new technologies in a field that changed rapidly during his 36 years of teaching. He was
also known for his dedication to creating a positive educational experience for his students and could often be found with them, sleeves rolled up, hard at work in the labs that were a central part of the electrical engineering curriculum. The wisdom, discipline, and humor he brought to his work impacted over four thousand graduates of the school during his years of teaching.

He was a Fulbright scholar at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany, in 1966-67, and spent sabbatical leaves at the IBM Watson Research Laboratories, at the General Electric Company's Electric Utility Systems Engineering Department, and at Carnegie-Mellon University.

Upon retirement in 1998, Chris and Marcia moved to Oxford, Maine, his mother's family home for several generations, where Chris had spent summers in childhood and throughout his life. Chris expressed his love of the outdoors through camping, hiking, sailing, and boating, particularly at the family camp in nearby Otisfield Cove, and worked hard to protect the camp for future generations of his extended family.

Chris began a lifetime of dedicated service in the Episcopal Church as a young child, singing in the boys' choir at Christ Episcopal Church, New Haven. He served as acolyte, on vestries, as treasurer and in countless other ways at churches in New Haven, Ithaca, and most recently in Norway, Maine. As a Christian peace activist, Chris' passion for social and environmental justice brought him to leadership roles in many organizations, including the Episcopal Peace Fellowship, the Maine Council of Churches, Maine Interfaith Power and Light, and the Thompson Lake Environmental Association (TLEA). He often brought his analytical and computing skills to bear in such volunteer work, serving as treasurer of a number of organizations in which he also helped to integrate current technology.

Besides his wife, Chris is survived by a son, Samuel W. Pottle of Madison, Wisconsin and Tokyo, Japan; a daughter, Manette B. Pottle of Camden, Maine; a son, John F. Pottle of Williamsburg,
Virginia; and as many nieces, nephew, cousins, and friends as there are stars in the sky.

Dean of Faculty Office (Information obtained from Ithaca Journal Obituary)
Kevin Pratt, an Assistant Professor in Cornell’s Department of Architecture died suddenly at his home at the age of 43 on February 19, 2013. A highly respected and multi-faceted individual, he taught courses in architectural design, building technology, environmental systems, and sustainable form.

Kevin received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Columbia University in 1992 and his Master of Architecture degree from the Architectural Association in London in 2004. During the interim period between these two degrees, he worked as a project architect/designer on numerous projects. Returning from England with a specialty involving Energy and the Environment, he became the Director of Research at Kieran Timberlake Associates LLP which in 2007 was recognized as the Architecture Firm of the Year by the American Institute of Architects.

Recognizing that professional practice did not provide an environment for long term research in architecture, Kevin decided to return to academia. To paraphrase Kevin’s own words, he came to Cornell in 2008 with the goal of helping to modernize architectural education, particularly with respect to the design and construction of
sustainable buildings. His intentions were to achieve this goal through interdisciplinary research and diverse collaborations critical to solving these complex problems.

Throughout his short teaching career at Cornell, Kevin strived to provide his students in environmental systems with a solid historical and conceptual framework in order to understand the critical relationships between systems, theories of design and sustainable practice. However, Kevin also strongly believed that the interlinked fields of building science and sustainable design were advancing so rapidly that it was necessary to have a strong connection to state-of-the-art research in this area, particularly if what one is teaching is to have any practical relevance to students. To this end, despite a heavy teaching load during his short five-year tenure, he continued to investigate new software methods to predictively analyze potential designs and design strategies. From his all-too-brief research endeavors collaborating with Cornell’s Program of Computer Graphics, the Atkinson Center, and the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Kevin introduced advanced computational methods of simulation to his architectural students with the full knowledge that such tools were becoming the de facto methods of analysis in the profession.

In many ways, Kevin’s impact on the Department of Architecture was substantial. His passion for teaching and learning, his insatiable curiosity, and his superb ability to provide historical backgrounds, intellectual criticism, and articulate new ideas will long be remembered. Future students unfortunately will not be able to be exposed to his superb teaching skills, but his multi-disciplinary approach to architecture should be forever engrained in the design curricula of the future.

His contributions to the architectural profession reached well beyond Cornell’s boundaries. He was actively involved in architectural juries and lecturing at many universities and participated in the larger cultural discourse through his writing for Artforum and TimeOut New York. He also had formed a collaborative practice,
Epiphyte Lab, which received several grants connecting scientific research to artistic endeavors.

Kevin is survived by his wife, Dana Cupkova; three children, Tallulah, Alexander and Gwendolyn; his parents Howard Pratt and Susan Kaye; a brother, David Riley; a half-brother Riley; stepmother Sharon Pratt, stepfather Jerome Kaye and two stepbrothers, Jake and Drew Decker.

Donald Greenberg
Edgar Merrow Raffensperger,

June 13, 1926 - May 2, 2003

Edgar Merrow Raffensperger, Professor Emeritus of Entomology passed away suddenly and peacefully at the home of his daughter, Catharine, in Urbandale, Iowa on May 2, 2003.

Ed was born and grew up in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania where in 1944 he volunteered for the U.S. Navy and served until the end of World War II. He attended Gettysburg College and later transferred to Pennsylvania State University where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree. He went on to earn his Doctorate in Entomology from the University of Wisconsin in 1955. Ed’s career as an outstanding college teacher began when he was appointed as Assistant Professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1955. After six years on the VPI faculty, he joined the Cornell University Faculty of Entomology as Associate Professor and was promoted to full Professor in 1977.

Professor Raffensperger had an outstanding dedication to teaching and the excellence of his teaching achievements made him a nominee for the Edgerton Career Teaching Award. Ed received this award in 1991. His teaching excellence was also recognized as he received the SUNY Chancellor’s Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1989, and the Award of Merit for Innovative Teaching in 1988 from the Cornell chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta. Ed taught two major undergraduate courses, Applied Entomology and Cultural Entomology. The course “Cultural Entomology” was a pioneering course (the first in the U.S.) in integrating entomology with the cultural history and problems of mankind, and served as the model for similar courses across the U.S.

While the Edgerton Award is specifically for teaching, Dr. Raffensperger was also considerably involved in research and
extension. He was a recognized authority on household insects, in particular the control of the extremely pestiferous cluster fly. Ed was a member of the faculty in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences for 26 years. His top priority during this entire period was teaching and advising. His commitment to excellence was demonstrated in the way he conducted his lectures and laboratories and his innovative approaches to his subject matter. He used all of the new technology: computers, video, and graphics in his presentations. Interest was created also by his marvelous blend of stories, insect coffee cups, pictures, songs, sounds, etc. Ed took his role as an adviser most seriously. He sought out the students with the biggest problems and, over the years, troubled students sought him out on the basis of his reputation for helpfulness. Ed was often invited by Cornell coaches to talk to their athletes about how to improve their study habits. Many Cornellians, when they reflect back on their years in Ithaca, recall how Ed’s concern and patience helped them.

Teaching material also was developed from international experience obtained during his sabbatical leaves. During 1968-69, he was a Visiting Scientist working in the Norwegian Agricultural Research Service and in 1985 he taught at Egerton College in Kenya, East Africa.

Ed was an all around guy. He enjoyed a good song and was an enthusiastic member of the City Club of Ithaca where his baritone harmony was enjoyed by all at the weekly Club meetings. He was a fly fisherman, a photographer, a gardener and a hunter and enjoyed all of the challenges Edgar Merrow Raffensperger was predeceased by his wife of 45 years, Shirley, who died in 1999. His daughter, Catharine of Urbandale, Iowa; sons, Thomas of Randolph, Vermont; and Andrew of Rehrersburg, Pennsylvania; and five grandchildren, Andrea, Katya, Ian, Aiden and Katie, survive him. His sister, Anne of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, also survives him.

Richard Root, Donald Rutz, Arthur Muka
William Arthur Rawlins

December 5, 1908 – December 31, 2007

Art Rawlins, Professor of Entomology, Emeritus, died at Memorial Mission Hospital, Asheville, North Carolina, at age 99. Art was blessed with longevity and was active almost to the end.

The factors of time and place were positive influences in his life. He was the son of Thomas Henry and Elizabeth Rawlins. His father had immigrated to the United States from England, being drawn to the abundance of its agricultural land.

Art’s childhood was spent on the Darrow farm, just outside the city limits of Geneva, New York, located on the northern shore of Seneca Lake, the largest of the Finger Lakes. Geneva was a sedate town. Its South Main Street, lined on both sides with picturesque American Elms, was the elegant place to live. The city’s cultural atmosphere was strongly influenced by the two liberal arts colleges, and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Experiment Station was initially independent of the State educational system. In 1923, it was placed under administrative jurisdiction of the Agricultural College in Ithaca, fifty miles distance on Cayuga Lake. In 1940, the professional staff at Geneva was given faculty status in the College of Agriculture. Thus began the Geneva staff’s long climb to parity with the Ithaca faculty.

Art’s early schooling was in the one-room local schoolhouse. Discipline was strict with punishment; a note to parents usually provoked additional punishment. Art’s home life followed the well-established pattern of life on the family farm, industriousness, honest toil, and faith in Agriculture as the basis for a strong independent Society.
Teenage boys were expected to supplement farm labor with an outside job. This gave Art an entrée to the staff of the Experiment Station to whom he delivered fresh eggs. This contact led to employment in the Entomology Department. His next step on the educational ladder was enrollment in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. After earning his Bachelor of Science degree in 1930, and the Ph.D. degree in 1936, he joined the faculty of the Department of Entomology, as a specialist in economic entomology, biological, chemical and cultural control of insect pests of potatoes, carrots, lettuce, and onions. To add to his duties, he taught courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels. During his career as a faculty member, he supervised the graduate training of over 40 students.

Art’s tutorial style was unique, largely collegial, bearing out his philosophy that Cornell’s entomology program attracted able, highly motivated students. His primary objective as a mentor was to create an atmosphere of learning. His unobtrusive leadership encouraged a congenial setting where fellow graduate students would share in the learning quest.

Post World War II ushered in an era of assistance to third world countries. Cornell had become a leader in International Agriculture. Art’s growing reputation and his humanitarian inclinations drew him to these opportunities. This was facilitated by his students having established themselves in Aid programs and welcomed collaboration with their mentor. The institutions that arose were the United Nations, Food and Agriculture and World Health Organizations, World Bank and foundations such as Ford and Rockefeller.

After retirement from academic life, he and his wife, Alma, traveled widely at home and abroad. In 1986, they moved to Highland Farms Retirement Community, Black Mountain in western North Carolina. This congenial setting saw them volunteering to assist newly made friends and neighbors.
Never having lost his devotion to gardening and sharing its abundant harvest of flowers and vegetables with friends, Art epitomized the spirit of generosity and excellence.

His beloved wife, son Stephen and daughter Elizabeth predeceased Art. His daughter, Phyllis Sherman, and three grandchildren survive him. It was a source of great pride to Art that the family established a thriving Roadside Market of high quality produce on the fertile soils of Conway, New Hampshire.

In reflecting on Art’s life in retrospect, we cite the conventional wisdom of an earlier age, wisdom dear to his heart:

“...whosoever could make...two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to the country than the whole race of politicians put together.”

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)

Gulliver’s Travels, 1726

Edward H. Smith, Chairperson; James E. Dewey, Arthur A. Muka
William C. Rebhun
July 24, 1947 - March 24, 1999

Cornell University and the College of Veterinary Medicine occupied the majority of Bill's professional life. As a faculty member in the College of Veterinary Medicine from 1977-99, he rose through the professional ranks. From 1985-88, he served as head of the Large Animal Clinic. Bill was board certified as a Diplomate in both the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists and the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine.

Prior to his faculty appointment, Bill was in private mixed veterinary practice in Troy, New York, from 1974-77, and in Delmar, New York, from 1971-74. His college days were spent at Cornell's New York State Veterinary College from 1967-71 and the New York State College of Agriculture from 1965-67.

Bill was President of the Capital District Veterinary Group in 1973 and President of the New York Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association from 1982-83. His professional associations included the American Veterinary Medical Association, American Society of Veterinary Ophthalmologists, American Association of Bovine Practitioners, American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists, American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine, and the New York State Veterinary Medical Society.

Although a tireless clinician first, Bill still authored or co-authored 107 scientific manuscripts, 20 textbook chapters, and a textbook entitled, Diseases of Dairy Cattle, published by Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore and Philadelphia in 1995. He was a respected reviewer and editor of scientific manuscripts for a variety of journals with topics from equine and bovine medicine to ophthalmology. He gave countless seminars at national and international veterinary meetings as he was a well-respected and immensely popular speaker.
Both the regional and state veterinary medical societies honored Bill by presenting him with the award of Outstanding Service to Veterinary Medicine. These awards honored Bill for his contributions in education, research, and practice.

Since his appointment to the faculty at the College of Veterinary Medicine in 1977, over 2,000 graduate veterinarians from Cornell University were influenced by his unique teaching personality, thousands more in veterinary medicine have benefited by his publications, invited presentations, seminars, and continuing education programs. His practical, no-nonsense approach to the diagnosis and treatment of clinical problems, particularly of dairy cattle, was a wonderful, almost mystical phenomenon. His ability to combine the science and artistry of medical practice was held in awe, if not envy, by many.

Bill was a competitive individual who worked extremely hard and played hard. His presence was commanding, comforting, candid, often passionate, and always appreciated. He had a remarkable gift for accurately recalling and relaying experiences. He had a prodigious and exact memory, and candid uncompromising honesty. These qualities were evident in his relationships, professionally and recreationally. He was entertaining in a wide spectrum of situations. These traits were also evident in his classroom. Bill was quick to use past situations and cases, both good and bad, as teaching material. He was quick to use mistakes he had made or witnessed to emphasize a point. Bill respected the opinion of others and relished the academic exchanges with colleagues. He was opinionated and passionate when expressing his own ideas. He admired and respected the talented individuals around him and held his head high and his mind open, always striving to learn - even in his final months.

Bill had a tremendous impact on many individuals but a group that was especially important to him were the residents in medicine, ophthalmology, and surgery. He spent time with them, nurtured them, celebrated their successes and commiserated when they failed. He touched their lives in a way that only a mentor can. Bill also
held a special place in the hearts of the staff and technicians who worked with him. He treated them with respect and valued their efforts and their opinions. Bill was loved and respected by students, past and present, and served as a role model for hundreds of the veterinary students whom he taught in lecture, laboratory, and one-on-one in the teaching hospital. Countless clients and farmers in New York and neighboring areas have been devastated by losing such a talented and devoted veterinarian and friend.

Bill was as active with non-academic interests as with academe. He was not a spectator but an active participant in numerous sports, particularly softball. A rugged individualist, he was also a true outdoorsman and an avid hunter.

Bill is survived by his wife, Bridget Barry; son, Rob; daughter, April; and grandson, Zach. His professional influence lives on, especially in the minds of his colleagues, the 18 large animal medicine residents, 9 ophthalmology and numerous surgery residents who spent formative, unforgettable years in training under Dr. Rebhun, Bill, Boom, or "the Chief."

He will be deeply missed and remembered by all his colleagues, clients, and friends as a warm and caring person who touched the lives of many people and their animals.

"The cow is the foster mother of the human race. From the day of the ancient Hindoo to this time have the thoughts of men turned to this kindly and beneficent creature as one of the chief sustaining forces of human life."

W.D. Hoard, Founder of Hoard's Dairyman, Copyright 1925, by W.D. Hoard and Sons, Co.

Susan Fubini, Ronald Riis, Eric Trotter
Professor Emerita Hazel E. Reed joined the College of Home Economics faculty in 1949 as Associate Professor in Cooperative Extension work and an Assistant State Leader of home demonstration agents. Throughout her career at Cornell University, she provided strong leadership to community leaders and professional home economics educators in all counties across the state. She encouraged the development of innovative home economics programs at statewide and local levels, established a supervised professional development experience for extension home economists assuming program leadership positions, and chaired a task force whose deliberations led to new opportunities for extension to contribute to the quality of living for children and families and to expand programs emanating from the college to a growing audience. Her experience statewide as well as a love for travel provided her with important perspectives on how different cultures dealt with social concerns. She retired as Assistant Director of Extension and full Professor in 1967.

Professor Reed was born June 7, 1907 in Savannah, New York, the only child of Albert and Bertha Evans Reed. Valedictorian of the 1926 high school class, she received her Baccalaureate degree from Cornell and her Master’s degree from Michigan State. After a seven-year career teaching home economics at Oswego High School, she held several key professional positions with Cooperative Extension in Monroe and Oneida Counties and in the City of Syracuse prior to joining the Cornell faculty and College of Human Economics administration in 1949. She became an Associate State Leader in 1954; Professor in Extension in 1962; State Leader in 1965 and Assistant Director in 1966. She witnessed major changes at the university, the college and Cooperative Extension during her tenure and in the years following retirement. The College of Human Ecology (nee home economics), was still in Comstock Hall when
she was a student, its small size creating an atmosphere of close camaraderie among professors and students. Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose were co-directors at the time. At her 50th reunion, Hazel Reed reflected upon the 25 year old discipline she had studied as an undergraduate and that her 50th reunion marked twice the number of years the college was old when she entered: "No wonder there are changes".

Professor Reed was a role model for Cooperative Extension staff and college colleagues; she demonstrated and encouraged commitment to educational excellence. She represented Cooperative Extension to the (then) Bureau of Home Economics in the State Education Department, and consulted on a statewide study of adult education programs in home economics. Acting as Extension Administration’s official representative to the New York State Nutrition Council, she also held leadership positions in the Council as vice-president, institute program chair and policies committee chair. Through responsibilities such as these she persisted in interpreting and communicating home economics extension programs to many people outside of the immediate extension family.

Her commitment to the Cooperative Extension system and the people of the state did not keep her from assuming responsibilities in the broader college and university community. College committee work (related to Cooperative Extension) included educational, extension studies and television policies, health and safety, inservice education and farm and home week. She served on the college’s nominations and elections and institute committees and chaired the ad hoc College Study Name and Focus Committee that resulted in the change in name to the College of Human Ecology in 1969.

Her professional affiliations included: American Home Economics Association; Adult Education Association; Epsilon Sigma Phi; New York State Association of Extension Home Economists; Omicron Nu; Phi Kappa Phi; and Pi Lambda Theta. During her period of affiliation, she held district, state, and national elective offices. Among these positions were: chair, Extension Service section,
American Home Economics Association; national recognition as an outstanding home demonstration agent in New York State; vice-president and president of the New York State Home Economics Association; and president, New York State Home Demonstration Agents Association. Although names of several of these have changed, Miss Reed remained committed to their missions and goals.

Throughout her life, Hazel Reed maintained a strong interest in Cornell activities and a commitment to the university’s philosophy of extension and outreach. She was interested in the new directions of Cooperative Extension and a major supporter of the Human Ecology Endowed Family Policy Professorship in Extension. She established a trust to develop the professorship and to support the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, Laboratory of Ornithology, the Cornell Plantations, the Cornell University Library Associates and the Fund for Quality Concerts. Professor Reed also made a testamentary commitment to Cornell by participating in the 1993 taping of the Planned Giving Video, “Close Ties”.

She worked diligently to continue interaction with former colleagues and friends and to support many interests in the Ithaca community. Following retirement, she took an active part in the Tompkins County Hospital (now Cayuga Medical Center) auxiliary board and its volunteer staff, and the Friends of the Library Board, chairing its annual book sale. She was a member of the First Congregational Church, the Cornell Campus Club, Cornell Women’s Club, and Tompkins County Senior Citizens. The concert series and lectures at Cornell and Ithaca College, as well as opera, local theater, bridge and dinners with friends were among the many social activities she enjoyed. Traveling was a particular passion; she delighted in the many foreign and domestic sites she had visited. She loved returning to Ithaca as much to her roots, friends, and colleagues.

We, her friends and colleagues, miss her. She was a true professional, mentor, and a caring, gracious friend.

Lucinda A. Noble, Ethel W. Samson, Bettie Lee Yerka
William Woodland Reeder
March 26, 1911 - April 2, 1999

William Woodland Reeder, Professor of Rural Sociology, Emeritus, served as a member of the Cornell faculty from 1949-76. His lifelong passion was delving into the beliefs, disbeliefs, and social actions that he felt were the essential determinants of why individuals and groups behave as they do. He passed away on April 2, 1999 in Logan, Utah, his home after retirement from Cornell.

After his birth in Robin, Idaho, on March 26, 1911, his family moved to Brigham City, Utah, where he grew up on a dairy farm. There he learned the values of hard work and commitment to rigorous schedules and came to appreciate the importance of an education. After high school, he attended Utah State University where he completed a B.S. degree in Sociology in 1935 and a Master's degree in 1937. In 1939, he enrolled at Cornell University to pursue a Ph.D. degree program in Rural Sociology.

When military service loomed, with the outbreak of World War II, he was accepted in officers' training in the Army. As he completed his training, he had an opportunity to join the Army's Morale Research Division. Bill was one of the designers of the extensive study of the dimensions of morale among American soldiers in the European theater. His assignments required research in England, France and Germany. This opportunity launched his career pursuits in studies in human behavior.

Following release from the Army, he served as an Instructor in the Department of Sociology at Utah State University for a short period, then returned to Cornell to finish his Ph.D. dissertation. He taught for a few months at the Pennsylvania State University when he was offered a position as Assistant Professor in the Department of Rural Sociology at Cornell. Bill's mentors at Cornell were Dwight Sanderson, W.A. Anderson, Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr., Robert A.
Polson and Olaf F. Larson, successive heads of the department. Professor Cottrell counseled Bill when he first joined the faculty as an Assistant Professor, thus, "When I tell people I am a sociologist they reply, 'What do you do with that discipline?' I would like you to stress its useful application in all of your teaching and research. Remember, the sky is the limit." Bill took that counsel to heart and dedicated his career to teaching both undergraduate and graduate students how to use theory and principles in improving their quality of life as individuals and in their service to families, organizations and communities.

Professor Reeder had an easy-going manner that was engaging to his students and colleagues, yet they sensed depth and earnestness in his warm, friendly style of teaching and service. He rose through the ranks to become a full Professor. His popular courses on "Determinants of Successful Leadership" and "Community Development" attracted numerous undergraduate and graduate students. Throughout his career, he was continuously involved in conducting research aimed at testing his theories about the fundamental influences of beliefs and values as important determinants of behavior and social action. His long list of publications has added significant dimensions to the body of literature in this arena. He was also a member of the Rural Sociological Society.

In 1967, Professor Reeder filled a special assignment for his department when he traveled around the world to interview former graduate students to assess the quality and value of the training they had received and of the professional applications that they were making of that training. A report, "The Transferability of North American Rural Sociological Training to Other Cultures and Other Societies," was prepared.

Professor Reeder long-practiced the principles that he taught. He was actively involved in the Ithaca community. He was a board member of Cornell United Religious Work, the South Side Community Center and the Bryant Park Civic Association. In his church affiliation, he served as Counselor in the Eastern States
Mission of the Mormon Church for eleven years. He served as President of the Ithaca Branch and as Patriarch of the Ithaca, New York Stake.

After his retirement in 1976, the Reeder family moved to Logan, Utah. There he became affiliated with the Department of Sociology at Utah State University and was active in community affairs and served as a teacher and Patriarch in his church. In his retirement years, he loved to pore over his research findings on the "Determinants of Morale Among American Soldiers."

Bill's life was a rich legacy of love for teaching, for his family, for community service, for his church callings, and for his Maker. He is survived by his wife, Letty; and their four children: Kathleen, Claudia, Douglas, and Kimberly.

Eugene C. Erickson, Olaf F. Larson, Harold Capener
Professor Thor Rhodin died quietly in his sleep on February 17, 2006. He was an eminent scientist and educator, a dedicated Quaker and a devoted family man.

He earned his B.S. degree from Haverford in 1942 and his Ph.D. degree from Princeton in 1946. His career as an educator spanned more than 30 years beginning at the James Franck Institute of the University of Chicago and ending at the School of Applied and Engineering Physics at Cornell University during which time he taught at Cambridge University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as well. Professor Rhodin, widely recognized for his distinguished research in surface chemistry at DuPont and the University of Chicago, joined the Cornell faculty as an Associate Professor in 1958. Thor’s enthusiastic dedication to the Engineering Physics undergraduate program throughout his long career at Cornell had a significant influence in the development of the Engineering Physics curriculum; his contributions were a major force contributing to the “first in the nation” ranking enjoyed by our Engineering Physics Department. He lectured on a wide range of subjects in the physical sciences to countless undergraduate, graduate and post-doctoral students on three continents. He is remembered by his students as an outstanding teacher and trusted and sympathetic advisor, whose office was always open. Long after his retirement in 1991, Thor continued as Professor Emeritus to be an active teacher and advisor, maintaining enthusiastic interests in graduate seminars in surface science and in introduction to engineering courses for freshman and sophomores.

Professor Rhodin is credited with pioneering work in the early days of solid-state surface sciences beginning with his research on surface analysis using Auger electron spectroscopy. He played a major role,
over several decades, in shaping the development of the field from fundamental work, using the field ion microscope, on the imaging and bonding of individual atoms at surfaces to the fundamentals of surface catalysis of hydrocarbon chemistry by the transition metals. His early work at Cornell on the atomic processes that led to the formation of oriented epitaxial crystalline films on substrates is still quoted extensively in current literature. Thor had a reputation for excellent instincts in choosing the directions of research that would make the biggest impact in the fields of surface physics and surface chemistry. Author of more than 200 scientific articles over his career, Thor attracted the best students to work with him, many of whom have subsequently become recognized leaders in the field in their own right. He received the Humboldt Senior Scientist Prize in 1986, was a fellow of the American Physical Society, and served as advisory editor on numerous scientific journals.

In his 80s, Thor actively participated in cutting-edge research in the field of atomic force microscopy (“AFM”). He enthusiastically pursued interdisciplinary initiatives involving physics, surface sciences, microbiology and genetics, culminating in the publication of several articles on the imaging of RNA polymerase II. This research illustrated the use of AFM as a direct imaging tool for large protein complexes that are being increasingly recognized to be critical for many cellular functions.

Thor worshipped with the Ithaca Society of Friends and actively supported its mission from 1958 until his health began to deteriorate. He served as its Clerk from 1976-78 and was active in its First Day School in the 1960s and the 1980s. At various times, he acted as Recording Clerk on numerous committees including the Program Committee, Ministry and Oversight, Trustees, Peace and Social Action and the Burt House Committee; in addition, he frequently served as the Meeting’s representative at Regional Meeting and the New York Yearly Meeting. As a longstanding member of the Union of Concerned Scientists, he was steadfast in his support of their work in addressing critical arms control and environmental issues. Working evenings and weekends, Thor was an active draft counselor during the Vietnam War.
He is survived by his wife of 57 years, Elspeth Lindsay Rhodin, his four children and seven grandchildren. His son, Robin, practices as an orthopedic surgeon in Beaufort, South Carolina. His daughter, Ann, is an artist living in Ithaca, New York. His son, Lindsay, is a merchant banker in London, England, and his son, Jeffrey, is a business process re-engineering expert based in Boston, Massachusetts.

*John Blakely, John Silcox, Watt Webb, Terrill Cool*
Henry’s long career was distinguished in part by the invaluable service he provided at the highest levels, both locally and nationally, where he was sought out for his wise advice and leadership skills. When the College of Human Ecology was reorganized in the late 1960s, there were numerous politically sensitive issues that had to be navigated, including the name of the new college and the nature of its component departments. Henry was tapped to lead this effort along with Professor Sally Blackwell, and the reorganization committee came to be known as the Blackwell-Ricciuti Committee. To this day, Henry’s imprint can be seen on the College of Human Ecology.

Henry was called on three times to serve as department chair of Human Development, and agreed to do so twice (1970-73, 1982-86). His leadership role was instrumental in the department’s transition from a strictly applied orientation to one that was also known internationally for its basic research informing policies related to children and families. So successful was the model that many other universities imitated Human Development at Cornell and nationally his vision came to predate the current evidence-based goals of many agencies.
Henry believed deeply that scholarship could and should inform policies and practices. In the 1970s, out-of-home child care became an important issue as young mothers were increasingly entering or remaining in the labor force. He designed and served as project director for a pioneering infant care center serving both Cornell and the community. His research on the topic informed a 1976 position paper he wrote on infant day care and child development, commissioned by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

As day care became more prominent, it also became controversial, with conflicting claims about its advantages and disadvantages arising from different studies. Recognizing the importance of the issue for policy and for family choices, the National Institutes of Health brought the key scholars in the field together to re-examine their data and to design a large-scale study to try to resolve the issues. In 1989, Henry was chosen to chair the steering committee of what became the highly influential and costly longitudinal Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development, which was conducted at 10 sites around the country and involved more than 50 investigators. Henry’s signature was clearly visible in the study’s design and implementation. Even after stepping down as its chair, he continued to advise the leadership at NIH as part of the five-member advisory board. The study ultimately identified the critical features of day care programs that affect children’s development.

Henry’s valuable contributions to the Child Care study, and his many other service contributions over the years, were formally acknowledged by the Society for Research in Child Development in 2001, when Henry was selected to receive the society’s prestigious award for Distinguished Contributions to Public Policy for Children.

When Henry officially retired in 1988, it was truly only on paper. He continued to do research and to publish. Not surprisingly, the publication of which he was proudest was one that he co-authored with his daughter, Anne. Henry’s office door was always open, and he was rarely alone. He counseled a string of diverse visitors. Graduate students continued to rely on him for methodological suggestions for their research. They also depended on him as a
sounding board for their ideas; they knew that Henry would not only help them refine their ideas, but would also be open and encouraging about ideas that were still in the development stage. Assistant professors, too, relied on Henry to shepherd them through the system. He was someone with whom they could be honest, with every expectation that their concerns would be kept confidential and that he would use his experience and wisdom to provide them with good counsel. Because he had few illusions about political realities, Henry was able to help people deal with them effectively.

In addition to being a deeply respected scientist, advocate, teacher, and mentor, Henry was also a model academic to his colleagues, especially the younger ones who saw his professional behavior as the way to be a good professor. They were inspired by Henry’s fundamentally positive outlook, which was manifest in all he did. They admired his ability to disagree with others without dismissing them, and to see their personal strengths in spite of their flaws. Whether he was asking a question of a new graduate student after their first research presentation, or challenging the logic of an eminent scholar at a large conference, his manner revealed the respect he had for others and what they held to be important.

Henry’s approach to complex or contentious issues was calm and rational, reflecting an underlying optimism that a resolution was always possible. His comments during faculty meetings were not only fair and objective, they were wisely integrative. The thoughts he shared added value to the discussion rather than merely staking out a position. Even after meetings were over, he would sometimes send open “memos” to all his colleagues to explain how he saw things and to make suggestions about how to proceed. These notes were always carefully thought out, diplomatic, and genuinely useful.

Henry’s positive, constructive approach to things benefited all of us over many years. It is no surprise that he was the only person to serve two separate times as department chair in the last 65 years. We were fortunate, indeed, that he continued to share his wisdom, hope, and optimism with all of us for over 20 years after his
retirement. In his eulogy, Henry’s pastor said that Henry was as close to a saint as he had ever met.

Henry Ricciuti passed away at the age of 93 at his home in Ithaca. He is survived by his wife of 61 years Florence Brennan Ricciuti, his sons; James and Thomas; daughters, Anne and Mary; grandchildren, Michael, Paul and Brennan.

*Steve Robertson; Chairperson; Steve Hamilton, Steve Ceci, Barbara Koslowski*
Robert C. Richardson

June 26, 1937 – February 19, 2013

Robert (Bob) Richardson was born on June 26, 1937 in Washington, DC. He grew up in the Washington suburb of Arlington, Va. He attended the Arlington County public schools and graduated from Washington-Lee High School in 1954. He was very active in the Boy Scouts. He became an Eagle Scout and especially enjoyed the outdoor activities of scouting - hiking, camping, and bird watching. He attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute between 1954 and 1960 where he obtained both B.S. and M.S. degrees in physics. After a brief time in the United States Army he returned to graduate school in physics at Duke University. His thesis work involved NMR studies of solid $^3$He. He obtained his Ph.D. degree from Duke in 1966. His thesis advisor was Professor Horst Meyer.

In the Fall of 1966 he began work at Cornell University in the laboratory of David Lee. Their research goal was to observe the nuclear magnetic phase transition in solid $^3$He which could be predicted from Richardson's thesis work with Horst Meyer at Duke. In collaboration with Douglas Osheroff, a student who joined the group in 1967, they worked on cooling techniques and NMR instrumentation for studying low temperature helium liquids and...
solids. In the Fall of 1971, they made the accidental discovery that liquid $^3$He undergoes a pairing transition similar to that of superconductors. In the case of superconductivity, the electrons flow through a metal without electrical resistance. In the newly discovered phases of the $^3$He, the helium atoms carried no electrical charge but could flow without resistance – thus the liquid is a superfluid. The onset of superfluidity was observed at .0027 Kelvin degrees above absolute zero. Although $^3$He atoms are not charged, their nuclei are very weak magnets. In each of the pairs of $^3$He atoms in superfluid $^3$He, these weak nuclear magnets are aligned parallel to one another, giving a net magnetism. Thus the use of nuclear magnetic resonance played an important role in the discovery. In fact, the Cornell work was the very first use of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in a physics experiment. Osheroff, Richardson and Lee were awarded the 1996 Nobel Prize in Physics as well as the 1976 Sir Francis Simon Memorial Prize of the British Institute of Physics (IOP) and the American Physical Society’s 1981 Oliver Buckley Prize in Condensed Matter Physics, for their discovery of superfluid $^3$He.

The issue of the magnetic phase transition in solid $^3$He was finally settled in later experiments by Bob Richardson along with his graduate student William Halperin and also Charles Archie, Finn Rasmussen and Robert Buhrman. After follow up experiments on superfluid $^3$He, Bob and his students performed a series of experiments on cross relaxation of the nuclear magnetism in liquid $^3$He and the nuclear magnetism of fluorine atoms in tiny fluorocarbon beads. He then spear-headed an effort to construct a microkelvin facility to achieve even lower temperatures which was completed in 1986 to study electrical and magnetic properties of various solids.

Bob’s career at Cornell spanned five decades beginning as a research associate in 1966, a professor in 1968, full professor in 1975, the Floyd R. Newman Professor of Physics in 1987, Director of Cornell's Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics from 1990 to

Bob was the recipient of numerous awards and distinguished fellowships. He was a member of the National Academy of Science, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. He served on several national boards that worked to advance research and higher education policy. Bob also served as a member of the National Research Council Committee on Prospering in the Global Economy of the 21st Century from 2005 to 2007, which produced the vital report "Rising Above the Gathering Storm."

Of his many accomplishments, Bob often highlighted his 30 years of teaching college physics. In 1985 he prepared a series of video taped lectures for Physics 101 and 102, the course for biology students. Bob was also noted for giving popular lectures involving demonstrations of low temperature phenomena. Finally, along with his wife Betty and Alan Giambattista (both senior lecturers at Cornell), Bob was a coauthor of a popular elementary physics text "College Physics" (McGraw-Hill 2004).

Robert Buhrman, David Lee, John Reppy
Richard E. Ripple, Professor of Education in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences died on September 16, 2010 in Ithaca New York, following 49 years of service to Cornell, as a Professor, as a Department Chair, and as a residential house dean. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on July 30, 1931. Richard is survived by his wife Jessie, his daughter Lynne Ripple Goldsmith, and his grandchildren Christine and Michael.

Richard held a Ph.D. from University of Wisconsin, Madison in educational psychology and earned his undergraduate degree at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee in education. Upon completion of his undergraduate education, Richard started his career as a sixth grade teacher at the Dover School in Milwaukee and was soon drafted into the U.S. Army during the Korean War Conflict. After his tour of military duty, the GI bill enabled him to enroll at the University of Wisconsin - Madison where he received his Masters of Science and Doctorate Degrees in Educational Psychology. While earning his Ph.D., he simultaneously supported his young family by teaching sixth grade at the Lincoln School in Madison and by playing the saxophone and clarinet in his cousin's band at weekend gigs in Milwaukee. Prior to receiving his
doctorate, he had accumulated nine years of experience in teaching, administration and research at all levels in public school and military settings.

Including a very active period as Professor Emeritus, Richard’s time at Cornell spanned nearly 50 years. As an academic with a wide range of interests and capacities, he made valuable contributions to the Cornell community as a researcher, teacher, leader, mentor and friend. Richard felt strongly that newly-arriving students benefited from contact and friendship with a faculty member. As Professor Emeritus, he accepted the position of the House Professor of Mews Hall where he and his wife Jessie could regularly be seen entertaining groups of students over a meal. They often invited other faculty to join the students and them for a meal. This provided entering students with an important touchstone in the first-year experience of Cornell students. With a deep and unwavering interest in the education, Richard provided inspiration and support to many students at various points in their development – undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate. With expertise in developmental psychology, it would be fair to say that Richard was committed to exploring both the theory and the practice of how best to nurture human development.

During his Cornell career, Richard was an engaging teacher and colleague, whose exuberance and good humor left an indelible mark on generations of students and colleagues. He received many accolades and awards in recognition of his achievements and he was a Senior Fulbright Scholar at the University of Exeter in England during the 1967/1968 academic year. He was also a visiting professor/scholar at numerous universities including: the University of Hawaii, Monash University in Melbourne, Australia, the University of Southern California, the University of Witwaters and in Johannesburg, South Africa, the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Texas at Arlington, Lingnan College in the New Territories, China, City University in Hong Kong and the University of Hong Kong where he was appointed chair of the Psychology Department (1982). Richard was a well published author in his field. He wrote several books on educational psychology and human
development. Some of his notable books include Piaget Rediscovered (1964, with Verne Rockastle), Human Development (1982, with Biehler & Jaquish), Learning and Human Abilities (1971, with Klausmeier). Creativity was another area of his research that occupied much of his interest. His early work in the 1960s that investigated the potential for programmed instruction to facilitate creativity was notable in this regard.

There are individuals who seem to have the capacity to occupy a large swath of the world and fill a room with energy. As anyone who came in contact with Richard would know, he was one of those rare types who could move an audience in whatever direction he pleased. It was his unique talent and consistent pleasure to move people in a direction that landed them places that provoked thought, fostered creativity, and promoted growth. For many years Richard was the lynchpin of a cross-campus group of faculty and staff who played low-stakes poker. These games were notably less fun when Richard was unable to play. His zany eloquence was riotous, something the group looked forward to more than the poker. In all areas of his life, Richard presented a fine and unusual blend of intellectual creativity, technical rigor, humor, warmth, and generosity, all presented with a level of eloquence that was without rival. His enthusiastic manner and spirited mood were both impressive and contagious aspects of his character.

From lectures in one of Cornell’s amphitheatres, to a chance meeting in hallway or in a coffee shop, an encounter with Richard promised to be interesting, provocative, and honest. His was a life that was filled with wonder and amazement, not just about what he witnessed as a spectator of events, but also about his own journey from Milwaukee as a depression child to Cornell as an Ivy League professor (with bits of Cambridge/Oxford, Melbourne, Hawaii, South Africa, Hong Kong sprinkled in for good measure). Richard was justifiably and genuinely amazed by the developmental trajectory that was his life. There were moments when he appeared to be occupied by a sense of glee, mixed with curiosity, as he moved about his self-constructed world as “Professor.” It is reported that he sometimes would head into the lecture saying, “I can’t wait to hear what I have to say!” Ultimately, he knew exactly what
needed to be said and always found an engaging style of expression to bring an idea to life. Richard was the quintessential professor.

*Mark Constas, Chairperson; Steven Ceci, James Dunn and Arthur Wilson*
When Jerry Rivers retired and became Professor Emerita of Nutritional Sciences in 1984, after twenty-two years at Cornell, her colleagues celebrated her contributions to science, to dietetics, to the College of Human Ecology, and to the university at large. She brought to her research and teaching curiosity, intelligence, and fervor, which meant that all who were touched by her were inspired to perform at their best.

In her warm drawl, which one suspects purposefully never left her, Jerry would tell you that she was born and grew up on a farm in Bogota, a small town in Northeast Texas. There she learned to care for her own livestock, for which she earned multiple awards. The money she earned went to necessities for schoolbooks and clothes. Perhaps more importantly, her experience raising livestock taught her the importance of nurturing in all senses of the word. It is not surprising, then, that she chose to major in Food and Nutrition as an undergraduate at Texas Technological University in Lubbock, Texas. Following her graduation in 1951, she completed a dietetic internship at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital on Staten Island. This internship introduced her to some of the most difficult
problems a dietitian must face. The compassion these problems kindled in her later brought fire to her teaching, because she realized that her students must be the best they can be in order to serve their patients most effectively.

In 1953 she returned to Texas to become a therapeutic dietitian at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in Fort Worth. The following year her natural leadership skills led her to become Director of Dietetics at the Methodist Hospital in Lubbock, Texas. Ever intellectually curious, she realized that she wanted to learn more, and to contribute to nutritional knowledge as well as care. She returned to Texas Technological University where she obtained her MS degree in Nutrition and Chemistry in 1958 with a thesis entitled: “A study of the influence of dietary protein on resistance of the albino rat to whole body irradiation at multiple sublethal doses.” She then earned her Ph.D. in Nutrition and Biochemistry at Pennsylvania State University in 1962. Her dissertation topic was “Human metabolism of L-ascorbic acid and erythorbic acid.” After completion of her degree she was invited to become a faculty member of the College of Home Economics at Cornell University, an invitation she gladly accepted.

Ascorbic acid in all its roles was a major focus of Jerry’s research. With the help of thirty-three graduate students whom she mentored over the years, she first established the importance of vitamin C in pregnancy and in persons using oral contraceptives. She then turned her attention to the role of ascorbate in the function of endocrine glands, including the thyroid and the adrenal gland. As megadoses of vitamin C became popular in the 1970’s, she carried out research into the detrimental effects of excessive vitamin C intake on endocrine function and on drug metabolism. She had NIH support to develop the guinea pig as an important model for vitamin C research. All of her findings have become part of the “common” knowledge concerning vitamin C.

At Cornell, Jerry found that she had a knack for teaching. A key ingredient of teaching, she said, was to be completely aware of students, where they are in their learning, and how to help each of
them learn and practice what they learned in the way that suited them best as individuals. Her research and teaching earned her promotion to Full Professor in 1972.

In 1976, she was the principal investigator for an innovative federally-funded program in allied health awarded to the university, with the goal of creating scholar practitioners of nutrition and dietetics, who would be an integral part of health care teams. Though the program was discontinued after 10 years because of changes in the way dietitians could obtain licensure, in its time it produced a number of highly trained practitioners who went on to make a mark on the profession and on nutritional sciences generally.

Long before problem-based learning became the watchword for cutting edge teaching in the health professions, Jerry and her colleague Daphne Roe organized a course on nutrition and disease that emphasized student collaboration in solving the problems of real patients. Problem-based learning meant deep thinking and examining patient issues from all possible angles, from the biochemical to the social. Jerry’s experience and compassion contributed to making this course, and the other courses she taught, “must takes” for students from all over the campus.

Her interest in the well-being of students led her to be active in a number of campus initiatives. One stand-out among her accomplishments was her work on the committee that developed the College of Human Ecology from the College of Home Economics in 1969, and the Division of Nutritional Sciences in 1974 from the Department of Food and Nutrition and the Graduate School of Nutrition in 1974.

As a person of Cherokee descent, she was tapped to be chair of the Provost’s Minority Education council, an initiative that led formation of the American Indian Affairs Committee, the committee that was responsible for creating and implementing the American Indian Studies program. Not incidentally, her knowledge of Native American ways was not confined to an understanding of her family tree. She also had an extensive knowledge of the medicinal uses of
native American plants that she shared with those who happened to ask.

It wasn’t just students who received counsel from Jerry; young faculty members could always count on her support and guidance, helping them weather their first years in academia more gracefully. Staff, too, found her door open and her ear ready to listen to their needs.

In service beyond the Cornell campus, Jerry served as the College Representative for Liaison with the New York State Legislature, and helped guide the Multi-Disciplinary East Harlem Nutrition Program. This program was a pilot that eventually led to the Expanded Food and Nutrition Program (EFNEP), a USDA program that continues to help some of the state’s most needy citizens. As a member of the American Dietetic Association, she helped develop Plan IV, Minimum Academic Requirements for Membership, which assured that programs such as Cornell’s could maintain their roles and standards in educating future dietitians.

After retirement from Cornell, Jerry returned to her farming roots. In partnership with her colleague and friend Professor Marge Devine, she created and ran a Christmas tree farm for ten years. Illness prevented her from continuing this project, and she finally retired for good in 1994.

Jerry’s vision of the future of nutrition and dietetics, and how that vision could continue into a reality, inspired all who were exposed to Jerry’s enthusiasm and knowledge. She gave of herself warmly and openly, greatly enriching the lives of all who are still touched by her legacy.

Virginia Utermohlen, Chairperson; Malden C. Nesheim, Marge Devine
Stephen J. Roberts, Professor of Veterinary Medicine, contributed greatly to Cornell in several capacities over his lifetime. He earned distinction as a student-athlete, as a faculty member and athletic coach, and as an alumnus in private veterinary practice. Born in Indianapolis, Indiana, Steve was raised in Hamburg, New York where his father, Dr. James Roberts, also a Cornell graduate (DVM 1912), practiced veterinary medicine. Steve learned horsemanship in the Buffalo area, where the Knox family had established a polo club that brought players of international caliber to the town of East Aurora. Steve brought his riding skills to Cornell in 1933, where he enrolled in the College of Agriculture and earned a place on the Cornell polo team. While a student in the Veterinary College in 1937, Steve was a member of Cornell’s first national intercollegiate championship team, along with fellow veterinary student Clarence C. Combs, Jr. and Tommy Lawrence. After graduating in 1938, Steve married Betty Jane Harris (Cornell ‘38), and they moved to Kansas State University where Steve taught veterinary medicine and earned a Master of Science degree.

Returning to Cornell in 1942 as a faculty member in the Department of Large Animal Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery in the Veterinary College, Roberts established himself as a leading figure in domestic animal reproduction and was promoted to the rank of Professor by 1946. Roberts’ colleagues regarded him as a prodigious worker who ‘did the work of five people’, according to his longtime colleague Francis Fox. During his career, Roberts served as chairman of his department twice: from 1965-66 and from 1969-72. Steve authored over 150 scientific articles and wrote what remains the most comprehensive textbook on veterinary reproduction: Veterinary Obstetrics and Genital Diseases. First published in 1956, Roberts produced new editions in 1971 and 1986. Generations of veterinary students and researchers from around the world used this book as an
encyclopedic source of reference material. What is most remarkable about Steve’s writing scholarship is that his productivity did not stop when he left academia to join a busy private practice. Indeed, he produced the third (and best) edition of his book while in practice, and he never stopped making contributions to scientific journals. He published many unusual clinical observations well into the 1990s, when he had officially retired from private practice. He continued to submit letters to the editors of professional journals until near the end of his life.

Steve Roberts was among the first faculty members to advocate for a research component in all faculty appointments. He is acknowledged for his pioneering effort to promote equine research at Cornell. In addition, Roberts played a major role in the establishment of the Cornell dairy cow mastitis control program (now the New York State Quality Milk Program that is regarded as the flagship program of its type nationwide). He was also instrumental in the Veterinary College’s development of a comprehensive nutrition program. Roberts served 13 years on the Judicial Council of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), was a charter diplomate of the American College of Theriogenologists, was an associate editor of Veterinary News, and provided years of service to the Cornell Veterinary Alumni Association. He received the prestigious national Borden Award from the AVMA for his research on cattle diseases, the Distinguished Service Award from the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, and the Salmon Award that is bestowed only on Cornell’s most august veterinary alumni.

“Once a player, always an enthusiast” (Stephen J. Roberts)

Steve Roberts’ accomplishments as a faculty member would fill the lives of most individuals, but Roberts’ prodigious capacity for hard work left room for more. For 25 years Roberts served as the coach of the Cornell polo team that he had captained as a student. His scientific approach to training players and horses made Cornell a formidable power in intercollegiate polo from the 1950s into the early 1970s. Cornell teams won eight national titles under Steve’s
leadership. More important than the victories were the principles of team play, hard work, and sportsman-like conduct that Steve instilled into generations of Cornellians who came to Ithaca from across the globe to study and play polo. Those players became an extended family that helped host visiting teams in social evenings at the Roberts’ home after every Saturday night polo game. No Cornell polo player of that era ever forgot the lessons of hospitality and generosity they learned on those evenings with Steve and his wife BeeJay. Roberts was inducted in the Cornell Athletic Hall of Fame in 1990, and in an even greater honor in 1996, into the United States Polo Association Hall of Fame in Palm Beach, Florida. Roberts chronicled the fortunes of Cornell polo in his book: An Autobiographical History of Collegiate Polo and its Players at Cornell University, 1919-1972 and Beyond.

Roberts’ career trajectory was unusual in that he achieved international prominence as a veterinary professor and scientist, and then retired in 1972 to join his brother in private veterinary practice in Vermont. Known there for his work with large animals, he continued in practice for 21 years. While in Vermont, Steve engaged in many community activities, serving on the board of the local hospital and in other capacities that earned him widespread admiration and recognition. His beloved sport of polo was never far from his mind, and he helped establish the Quechee Polo Club in Vermont that continues today. During this period, Steve spent much time assisting his wife, BeeJay, through a chronic illness that resulted in her early death. In 1993, Steve married Ruth Webb Shipman and began retirement in Bath, New York. Steve and Ruth enjoyed more than a decade of happy life together, and they were often seen at Cornell functions in the Veterinary College and polo arena.

In the year of Roberts’ death the Cornell men’s polo team won their tenth national championship, and the women’s team captured second place after completing a string of five consecutive first place finishes—evidence of Steve’s enduring legacy to Cornell sports and a fitting tribute to the ‘Dean of Intercollegiate Polo’. Stephen J. Roberts had an extraordinary breadth of interests and
accomplishments rarely seen in academia. He was an independent and creative thinker, a pioneer of the specialty of veterinary reproduction, a pioneer of polo at Cornell, and one of the faculty members who made the College of Veterinary Medicine great. Steve Roberts was a towering personality, and we are honored to have known him. We have lost someone quite special.

Robert O. Gilbert, Robert Hillman, Douglas F. Antczak
Kenneth L. Robinson, Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Agricultural Economics Emeritus, left his own special mark on the students and faculty with whom he worked at Cornell University. He was a superb lecturer and teacher, and he inspired his undergraduate advisees to improve their innate skills and make a difference in their fields of endeavor. He set high standards for himself, his colleagues, and those who sought his advice. In his kindly way, he encouraged all of us to give our best in what we wrote, said, and did, and moreover he provided a fine example of commitment to the wider community.

Born in Olympia, Washington, July 2, 1921, Ken grew up on a fruit farm near Yakima, WA and earned his bachelor’s degree in agriculture at Oregon State College in 1942. Enrolled in ROTC, he entered the army as a 2nd Lt. in the Field Artillery, serving in a variety of posts including some time in China at the close of the war. After the war, he worked briefly with his father on a fruit farm before entering the MS program in agricultural economics at Cornell University, where he wrote a thesis on the efficiency of alternative spraying systems for fruit. In 1948, Ken entered the Ph.D. program in economics at Harvard University, completing his degree in 1952.
During this period, he also spent a year at Oxford University as an Elmhirst Fellow.

Professor F. F. Hill, then Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, persuaded Ken to return to Cornell as a faculty member, and this proved to be an inspired decision, as Ken brought exceptional breadth to the Department’s teaching, research, and extension programs. He was especially known for his expertise in farm and food policy and in agricultural prices. But, he also did the general economic outlook and taught a graduate-level course in production economics.

Ken became a widely heralded master teacher for undergraduate and graduate students, for extension educators, as well as for the general public. His lectures both on and off campus were enthusiastic, insightful, and full of information. His high standards were passed on to his graduate students, some of whom won national awards for their theses. They hold professorships and positions of leadership throughout the world.

Robinson was sometimes an outspoken critic of those journal articles that he judged to have little value. His reviews of manuscripts typically contained in-depth comments on substance as well as detailed editorial suggestions. He was a careful scholar and writer, and the quality of his professional work was recognized by his election as a Fellow of the American Agricultural Economics Association (AAEA) in 1979. The AAEA provided further national recognition in 1990 by its award for the quality of communication of his book, *Farm and Food Policies and Their Consequences* and in 1997 by its award for the enduring quality of the book, *Agricultural Product Prices*, co-authored with colleague Bill Tomek.

At Cornell, he was named a Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor, was elected a professor of merit by the senior class of CALS in 1959, and recognized with the College’s Edgerton Career Teaching Award in 1987. His impact on undergraduate students and advisees is further evidenced by the endowment, in 1992, of the Kenneth L. Robinson Professorship of Agricultural Economics and Public Policy by John
Dyson, one of Ken’s undergraduate advisees. John has said “… he changed my life. … His course awakened an interest in public policy that led me … to a lifetime work in making such policy in New York State and City. He was unfailingly kind to me … As an undergraduate, one spends a lot of time trying to figure out what to do with one’s life and at every important juncture there was Ken Robinson with a helpful and supporting word.”

Robinson took leaves to lecture in Japan, Portugal, and Australia. He spent a sabbatical leave at the Institute for Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria and another at the University of California, Berkeley. He retired from Cornell in 1987 after 36 years of distinguished service. Ken continued his active service to the Ithaca Community in retirement through tax counseling for senior citizens and low-income households, sorting books for the Friends of the Library, maintaining trails at the Nature Center, maintaining public gardens at Kendal at Ithaca, and serving on the Board and committees of United Way.

He is survived by his wife, Jean Anderson Robinson, a fellow Ph.D. student in economics at Harvard, and two sons: James, a lawyer in London, UK; and Alan, an engineer in San Francisco; and two grandsons. The Kenneth L. and Jean R. Robinson Scholarship Fund benefiting students in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences was established and funded by them in 1998.

B. F. Stanton, Chairperson; W. G. Tomek, and D. L. Call
Dr. Willard B. "Robby" Robinson, 79, was Professor Emeritus, retired head of Cornell University's Institute of Food Science, and retired head, Department of Food Science and Technology (1967-82), New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva. Robby served as head of the Department of Food Science and Technology for 15 years until his retirement in June 1982. He was appointed head of Cornell's Institute of Food Science in 1975 that was established to help coordinate teaching, research, and extension activities in food science in Ithaca and Geneva.

Robby was an authority on New York State wines and wine making. He organized a Wine Industry Advisory Committee that served as a vehicle for the exchange of technical information between Cornell scientists and wineries. He also organized seminars and workshops for the benefit of the wineries. He helped organize and served as chairman, Eastern Section, American Society of Enologists, and in 1974, he was awarded the American Wine Society's Annual Award of Merit. Robby served as co-chairman of the annual New York State Fair wine tasting competition from its inception in 1978 until his retirement from Cornell. His efforts also contributed towards the New York State legislature passing a bill that permitted establishment of small (farm) wineries.

Robby was also an authority on nutrition and food safety. He was a member of a number of committees of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences: the Food and Nutrition Board and served as chairman of the Committee on Food Chemicals Specifications, the Food Protection Committee and served as its secretary and a member of the subcommittees on food technology, artificial sweeteners, generally recognized as safe
(GRAS) additives, and chemicals used in food processing. He was a member of the panel on saccharin of the Institute of Medicine of the National Research Council.

As a consultant to the U.S. Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Development, Robby served as food technologist for nutrition surveys in Colombia, Bolivia, and Honduras. He also served as a food technology consultant in Bolivia for the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization. Perhaps, because of his extensive international travel, he felt comfortable appointing several foreign-born faculty in the Department of Food Science and Technology.

Dr. Robinson was born in State College, Pennsylvania, the son of the late Clair and Helen Bancroft Robinson. He joined Cornell in 1943 after receiving his B.S. degree from Pennsylvania State University, and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Illinois. He was named Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Professor of Chemistry in 1944, 1951, and 1955, respectively.

Dr. Robinson was a gladiolus enthusiast since boyhood and developed the color classification system used by the North American Gladiolus Society. He served as chairman of the Phelps Democratic Committee and was a member of the school board of Phelps Central School District. At the United Church of Phelps and its predecessor, the United Presbyterian Church of Phelps, he was a member of the choir, and served as Presbyterian Sunday School superintendent and ruling elder.

He is survived by his wife, Alice; five children; nine grandchildren; two siblings; and several nieces and nephews.

*D.F. Splittstoesser, G.S. Stoewsand, M. Anandha Rao*
Joe was born in Chicago and lived most of his childhood years in Glen Ellyn. His parents, Joseph and Gertrude, were artists trained at the Art Institute of Chicago. He attended SUNY at Stony Brook where he graduated with a B.S. degree in Physics in 1980. At Stony Brook, he received the Outstanding Student Award, also in 1980. After graduating, he worked as a Research Engineer for a laser manufacturer for two years. Joe then entered the graduate program in physics at the University of Rochester, receiving the Ph.D. degree in 1987. His thesis topic was entitled “Limits on the Electromagnetic Coupling and Density of Galactic Axions”. In this work, Joe showed great versatility in both technology and physics, as well as very broad scientific interests, although topics close to astrophysics and cosmology remained close to his heart throughout his career.

In 1987, Joe worked as a Visiting Scientist at Istituto di Fisica dello Spazio Interplanetario, returning to Rochester as a Research Associate stationed at Brookhaven National Lab (BNL), where he started working on an experiment to measure the birefringence of the vacuum using high field superconducting magnets and optical techniques. While at BNL, his outstanding talent did not go unnoticed and he received an offer to take a position with the National Synchrotron Light Source. Although unfamiliar with this kind of research, Joe’s experience with his thesis at Fermi National Accelerator Lab enabled him to begin making important contributions to the operation of two storage ring accelerators at BNL. His BNL colleagues had this to say about him:

“He was an easy person to like—cheerful, friendly, warm and gentle. Those with whom he worked at the time recall that he had a gift for finding simple
solutions to complex problems. Also he was able to communicate his results in an elegant manner, quickly getting to the heart of the matter. Joe enjoyed his work, and that, combined with his quick intellect, led to very thorough and superbly performing systems that remain in use today”.

When an Assistant Professorship in accelerator or particle physics came open at Cornell in 1992, Joe easily got the nod and began his productive Cornell career where he made important contributions to teaching, service and research. In teaching, Joe was active in developing Peer Instruction using new technologies. He was very keen on student interaction and “active learning”. Joe was Director of Undergraduate Studies in the Physics Department from 1998 to 2001. Of his teaching, here is a typical quote from one of his student evaluations:

“From the first few days of class, it was very apparent that Professor Rogers was a genuinely nice man. There was nothing arrogant or presuming in his demeanor, and he always seemed happy to be sharing his knowledge of physics with the class… This class was the best physics class I’ve had at Cornell”.

In other service activities, he served on Graduate Admissions, Bethe Prize Committee, co-coordinator of Research Experience for Undergraduates, Faculty Search Committee, Colloquium Committee and Research Associate Search Committee. He also served in the Teaching Assistant Training Workshop of 1995 as well as several activities in the college and university.

When Joe arrived at Cornell in 1992, he joined the CESR operations group. At about that same time, the CESR group had undertaken the challenge of circulating trains of closely spaced bunches of electrons and positrons only to discover that multibunch instabilities limited the total beam current. Joe spearheaded the effort to develop a broadband feedback system to control the instabilities. He designed
the digital signal processor and a stripline kicker that was capable of delivering distinct impulses to bunches as few as 10 billionths of a second apart. The digital processing electronics has evolved in the past decade, but we continue to depend on Joe’s kicker to stabilize the multi-bunch beams.

Joe had an unusual ability to find simple explanations for apparently complex phenomena. In the mid 1980s, a collective instability was observed in the Cornell storage ring. The current dependence of the instability was so unusual and counterintuitive that it was designated the “anomalous” antidamping. We eventually learned to control the effect but its origin remained mysterious. When Joe came to Cornell, he reviewed the data that had been accumulated over the years. He made a few well-conceived measurements of his own and then proposed a wonderfully simple model of a photoelectron trapping mechanism. His calculations predicted precisely what we had long observed.

Joe applied his deep intuition for beam dynamics and his ability to translate physics of complex systems into computer models, to the study of the beam-beam interaction in electron-positron colliders. He worked with students to develop a so-called strong-strong simulation. His innovative strategy for treating the collisions yielded a calculation that relied on few approximations but could be completed relatively quickly. And he put a cluster of two dozen high-speed computers to work investigating the nature of the interaction.

Recognized as an international expert in the field of electron positron colliders, Joe was invited to give a review talk at the 2001 Particle Accelerator Conference entitled “Beam Dynamics in High Luminosity e+e- Factories.” But Joe’s interests in accelerator physics research extended beyond the Cornell Electron Storage Ring to the wider programs of the international community of elementary particle physics.

In recent years, the world community of particle physics has been planning for the next frontier facility, an electron–positron collider
capable of investigating important questions about energy, matter, space and time. Joe played an important leadership role in both the joint international efforts and in the American regional effort. In 2001, an international coordinating group commissioned a review of the worldwide state of R&D and design concepts on which to base a selection of the technology to be carried through to final engineering. Joe was a key member of that review, acting as leader of the review team for a major sub-system of the accelerator complex. In the American regional efforts, Joe has been a leader in the process of engaging universities in contributing to the R&D and planning for the future facility, taking on important coordination activities in creating a multi-university proposal to the National Science Foundation.

In addition to these community service activities, Joe has, himself, made significant contributions to the R&D and concept design activities. Together with his students and collaborators at Cornell, the University of Illinois, and Fermilab, he developed innovative designs for the injector sub-system of the collider. These ideas will continue to be developed and will play a crucial role in simplifying the design of a key element of the international linear collider.

Joe is survived by his wife, Rene; sons, David and Michael; his father, Joseph W.; and a brother, Steven. We have lost a dear friend and colleague and a major contributor to world science.

Gerald F. Dugan, Sam Krinsky, Adrian Melissinos, David Rubin, Maury Tigner
Richard B. Root

September 7, 1936 – January 22, 2013

Richard Bruce (Dick) Root, Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and of Entomology, died in Ithaca on 22 January 2013 with his family around him. Dick was an exquisite blend of theoretician and empiricist, testing core theories with beautifully designed experiments based on unsurpassed knowledge of natural history. He was a distinguished biologist, as well as a prolific and profound contributor to the literature, especially in ecology. He was also an inspiring mentor of students.

Dick Root was born in Dearborn, Michigan, and spent much time as a child wandering in nature, and enjoying the outdoors on the family farms of his grandparents. He attended the University of Michigan where his childhood interests in nature and his budding interest in ecology were reinforced and much expanded. Graduate studies were at the University of California, Berkeley. In 1964 Dick received his Ph.D. and became an assistant professor of Entomology at Cornell. While an undergraduate at Michigan, Dick married Elizabeth (Betsy) Eichstedt. They separated in 1978 and after another ten years, Dick married Barbara Page.

Dick’s doctoral research at Berkeley focused on several insectivorous bird species, especially the blue-gray gnatcatcher. He
sought to define the ecological niche of its local population and to compare critical niche dimensions with those of other insect-feeding species, revealing often subtle differences in foraging behavior that permit coexistence of several apparent competitors in the same habitats. The primary publication from his doctoral work on the blue-gray gnatcatcher marked the first in a series of distinguished research papers. It is particularly well known for introducing the concept of the ecological “guild” – “a group of species that exploits the same class of environmental resources in a similar way” (such as the foliage-gleaning guild of birds he studied). This has become such a foundational concept in ecology that few remember its origins.

Moving into the Entomology department at Cornell meant switching his research focus from birds to insects. Dick recognized and developed the extraordinary potential of agricultural systems for elucidating ecological principles, and focused on insect-plant interactions for the duration of his long and productive career. Although based in Entomology, Dick became affiliated with the new Section of Ecology and Systematics in the Division of Biological Sciences, which was founded at Cornell not long after his arrival. Even when just a joint appointee in Ecology and Systematics, with a base in Entomology, Dick was one of the most important influences on shaping the direction of that department, and he became among the most visible icons of Ecology and Systematics, inside and outside of Cornell. It would have been impossible then to think of Ecology and Systematics at Cornell without Dick Root, and it is not much easier now.

Dick spent his first years at Cornell studying the insect fauna of human food plants, especially crucifers such as cultivated collards. He was primarily interested in discovering how the trophic structure and abundance of arthropod species are organized, how they depend on plant density, proximity to plants of other species, and more generally how such “component” ecological communities, as he referred to them, are organized in space and time. The most notable paper to come from this work was his 1973 paper in Ecological Monographs, “The organization of a plant-arthropod association in
simple and diverse habitats: The fauna of collards, *Brassica oleracea.*” In this paper Dick introduced the “Resource Concentration Hypothesis:” specialized insect herbivores are more likely to find and accumulate on acceptable host plants that are concentrated than on those that are dispersed among diverse vegetation.

Subsequently Dick took up goldenrods (genus *Solidago*) and their insect fauna and continued to work on different aspects of this native system, so common throughout upstate New York, until he retired. Themes that ran through this work include the use of powerful field experiments to elucidate underlying factors and relationships, the emergence of important conceptual advances in the resulting publications, studies of unusual duration, and extensive, well conceived field work with its attendant dedication to natural history observations and copious field notes. Two hallmark studies of the goldenrod work were the mowed grid in which the experimental removal of insect herbivores from the dominant meadow goldenrods caused a dramatic shift in plant species relationships, and the Cayuga Survey in which standard sampling of the goldenrod insect fauna from the same 16 sites over many years allowed a nuanced assessment of the degree of organization of a complex, native community and how it varied over space and time. He also gave his research an international dimension, spending a study year with his family in Cali, Colombia, under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation, studying milkweeds and their associated fauna. Dick’s scientific papers were widely read and cited by others. Both the gnatcatcher and the collard fauna papers have been cited well over 1000 times.

Early in his career at Cornell Dick began a relationship with Archbold Biological Station in Florida that flourished for decades, to their mutual benefit. Dick developed a graduate field course at Archbold where students honed field skills and did research projects, and left with fond memories of Dick, the place, and their class experiences. Dick also conducted research projects there and was on its Scientific Advisory Board (member, chair) and Board of Trustees, helping bring science into its decision-making. Dick loved
Archbold—the species and habitats, the scientific staff, and the institution—and he thrived on playing a role in keeping it a healthy, vibrant institution.

One of Dick’s great loves was the Ecological Society of America. He served the Ecological Society as its President (1985-6) and as an Editor of its journals (Ecology, 1971-3; Ecological Monographs, 1970-3; Ecological Applications, 1988-1992). He was honored with its Eminent Ecologist Award in 2003 and the Eugene P. Odum Award in 2004.

Dick was an accomplished mentor of graduate students. His wide ranging interests were reflected in graduate students who worked in fields such as agricultural ecology, plant demography, mathematical modeling, avian ecology, animal behavior, and the history of science in addition to insect ecology. The Root lab was a spirited group, typically with 4-6 graduate students at any time, resulting in 40 obtaining degrees, mostly Ph.D. degrees, over the years. Many of those former students now hold distinguished positions primarily in academic and nonprofit sectors.

Dick experienced a gradual decline in mental and physical abilities during the last decade of his life. Although sad to witness and often frustrating to Dick, the decline, especially in the early years, progressed slowly so that he continued to enjoy life. Hobbies and interests included art, running, travel, observing nature on a piece of land he owned in the region, nature walks, and meditation. Dick’s entire family lived nearby, making it easy to also spend time with them. While Dick’s life became simpler and slower in his last years, he insisted on remaining active, and Barbara Page, his wife, supported and comforted him, while ever enjoying his company. He continued to go to Cornell regularly, stayed interested in science, and travelled while he could. One marveled at how committed he remained under difficult circumstances. For example, during weekly lunch meetings at Cornell with Marks, Dick would comment on an interesting paper he had read and summarize its findings. Or he would describe a lecture or a colleague’s lab meeting he had attended, and here too he could recount the main points. On a trip to
Pennsylvania with Marks, Dick had a grand time visiting several field sites with local expert and former student, Carol Loeffler, and then enjoyed touring the Gettysburg battle sites. On trips like this, Dick occasionally got confused or needed help doing things; but for the most part he enjoyed himself and was a good travel companion. Dick had a wonderful sense of humor and this remained, in somewhat muted form, to the end. This served him especially well when he sometimes enjoyed a good laugh after realizing that something he had just said made no sense. Also to his credit, Dick was never bitter or angry about his condition during the years of decline.

Finally one couldn’t help but notice Dick’s wonderful sense of style, quality, and beauty, evident in the clothes he wore, his offices at Cornell and at home, the gear he packed for a field outing, and even in his field notes (both appearance and content). He “paid attention” in the Buddhist tradition he so greatly admired, and he was a big man, physically and figuratively—not in the sense of dominating others, but rather in his obvious, enthusiastic engagement with whatever occupied him at the time.

Dick Root is survived by his loving wife, Barbara Page, his ex-wife, Betsy, two children, two stepchildren through his marriage to Barbara, eight grandchildren and step-grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. He will be missed by friends, family, and colleagues alike.

Peter L. Marks, Chairperson; Paul P. Feeny, Harry W. Greene

Alex F.T.W. Rosenberg
December 5, 1926 – October 27, 2007

Alex F.T.W. Rosenberg, 80, died October 27, 2007, in Schwerte, Germany, following a long illness. He was born in Berlin, December 5, 1926. He and his parents, Theodor and Rela, and his sister, Edith, fled Nazi Germany in 1939, and subsequently obtained safe passage to Canada, and resettled in Ontario.

He received a B.A. degree (Math/Physics, Div. I) in 1948 and an M.A. degree in 1949 from the University of Toronto, followed by a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1951.

Following a year as a postdoc at the University of Michigan, Professor Rosenberg began a decade-long association with Northwestern University in 1952. That same year, he married Beatrice F. Gershenson of New York City; and their sons, Theodore Joseph and David Michael, were born in 1953 and 1956, respectively. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1959.

Professor Rosenberg joined the faculty at Cornell University in 1961 as Professor of Mathematics, and he served as chairman of the department from 1966-69. He was named Professor Emeritus in 1988.

He had been a Visiting Scholar at UCLA (1970-71); a Visiting Professor at Berkeley (spring 1961 and spring 1979); a von Humboldt Foundation Senior U.S. Scientist awardee at Ludwig-Maximilians University in Munich (fall 1975) and at ETH Zurich (spring 1976); Distinguished Lecturer in Mathematics at the University of Southern California, where he delivered a series of seven lectures (April and May 1980); and in 1984-85, he spent the year at the University of Dortmund.
While at Cornell, he was active in library affairs and was the department’s liaison with the mathematics library for two decades. Hard times in the 1970s led to the cancellation of several journals due to a shortage of funds. Alex wrote to a number of Cornell alumni whom he thought might be in a position to help, and today these funds pay for a large portion of the library’s monographs.

Professor Rosenberg maintained a high profile in both the AMS and MAA, serving as Editor of the *Proceedings of the AMS* (1960-65) and Editor of the *American Mathematical Monthly* (1974-76). He chaired, in the early 1970s, the MAA’s Committee on the Undergraduate Program in Mathematics.

Following a divorce in 1984, Alex remarried in Germany in 1985, and in 1986 left Cornell to become department chair at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Many Cornell colleagues remember his professional dedication, dark sense of humor and often-colorful language. Peter Kahn recalls:

“He growled and grumbled and complained, but (in my hearing---at least most of the time) usually with a certain spark that let you know he was only partly serious. I think the most important thing I could say about Alex, beyond praising his mathematical talents and contributions, is that he cared deeply about the professor of mathematics in the broadest sense: from department administration, to teaching, to mentoring graduate students, to helping colleagues, etc. His level of caring was often intense and accounted for much of what might be called his acerbic quality.”

Steve Chase recalls:

“My impression of Alex’s attitude toward mathematical research is that it should be a collaborative effort. A great number of his papers were collaborations. One of my clearest memories of our collaboration of long ago is the fact that he was especially skilled at taking an afternoon of disorganized and occasionally incoherent discussion and blackboard work and transforming it all into intelligible and orderly exposition, often providing elementary arguments in place of more advanced methods that we had originally used to obtain the results…”
As Marshall Cohen observed, “Alex Rosenberg was a big-hearted man and champion of the underdog. I will always remember him fondly.”

Professor Rosenberg is survived by his wife Brunhilde, of Schwerte, Germany; his adopted son Daniel, of Washington, D.C.; his former wife Beatrice, of Ithaca, New York, and their son Ted, of Rochester, New York; and his sister Edith, of Washington, D.C. His son, David, predeceased him in 2002.

Office of the Dean of Faculty
Oscar S. Rothaus, Professor of Mathematics, died on Saturday, May 24, 2003, at the Cayuga Medical Center. Oscar was born in Baltimore, Maryland on October 21, 1927. He received his Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees from Princeton in 1948 and 1950 respectively. He served in the U.S. Signal Corp from 1951-53, during the Korean War. He was a staff mathematician at the National Security Agency (NSA) from 1953-60. He received his Ph.D. degree in Mathematics from Princeton in 1958. In 1960, he moved to Princeton to the new Communications Research Division (CRD) of the Institute for Defense Analyses at the invitation of its founding director, Professor J. Barkeley Rosser, of Cornell. Oscar was its Associate Director from 1963-66. A tragedy that affected Oscar and his family grievously was the loss of his two young sons, who fell through the ice and drowned in Lake Carnegie in Princeton. After that, Oscar left Princeton and CRD, where he had previously been very happy. He was a Visiting Professor at Yale in 1965. He joined the Cornell faculty as Professor in 1966, where he spent the rest of his career. Oscar visited Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1972-73, the Institute for Advanced Study in 1979-80, the University of Strasbourg in the fall of 1986, and Kings College, London, in 1986-87. He was a consultant to classified projects as well throughout his career. He served as Chair of the Mathematics Department from 1973-76, and as Acting Chair in the fall of 1995.

Oscar had two careers. The first was in cryptoanalytic research at the National Security Agency (NSA) and CRD, and its successor agencies. Most of his research from that career is still classified. But this work led to several papers in the open literature, one on “bent functions” and contributed to the formation of the theory of the Hidden Markov model. He inspired the authors of a seminal (classified) paper on the “E-M” or “Baum-Welch” or “forward-backward” algorithm. Lee Neuwith and Anil Nerode, who worked
with him at CRD, describe him as a renowned mentor in cryptoanalytic research. He had the ability to see the mathematics behind cryptoanalytic problems, and to explain it to both mathematicians and cryptoanalysts, often with surprising results.

His second career was as a Professor of Mathematics, teaching and publishing research in the open literature. His primary unclassified research interests were the theory of functions of several complex variables, combinatorics and coding theory, Lie and Jordan Algebras, and Sobolev and Log-Sobolev Inequalities. He was the author of about forty research papers.

He is remembered above all as gentleman and scholar who treated each person he met with kindness and respect. His wife, Tobe Barban; his daughters, Carla of Brookline, Massachusetts, Ruth Caston of Davis, California, and Tamar of Buffalo; and five grandchildren survive him.

*Marshall Cohen, Harry Kesten, Anil Nerode*
So. What to say? (As he might have said.) In a eulogy for his great friend, James Stirling, Colin made this remark:

Jim loathed, as I do, the sanctimonious soft voice, the agonizing verbal message, which is apt to be the predominant tone of obituary eulogia. [Stirling] had a Churchillian vehemence about pietistic evasiveness; and I share with him an impatience about the whole sentiment of grief, often a spurious and nearly always a self-indulgent emotion.

So someone has died— kinda tough because you had wanted to say something to them; and now all possibility of communication is forever extinguished. Simply they are no longer there; in other words, we are denied our pleasure.

With Colin Rowe’s death, on Friday, November 5, 1999, the world lost one of the century’s greatest deducers on things architectural, and Cornell University lost the most significant fabricator of its sense of architecture. Among the complexity and chaos of an architectural education, two very simple principles made an education in Cornell Architecture unique and valuable. The first is that the individual building is part of a greater whole: it exists in a context. A building would then be designed in a manner that is not only affected by this physical context, but it simultaneously responds to that context and contributes to it. This building would not be a decorated object standing alone, but would be a part of the city, part of the landscape. The second principle is that history is important (not a particularly obvious concept in a modernist endeavor that considered itself to be founded on continuous invention): the student should be placed in a philosophical and historical context.
The person responsible for making these two principles the foundation of Cornell’s architectural pedagogy was Colin Rowe.

Colin Rowe saw the teaching of architecture differently from most. He taught students, colleagues and architectural scholars around the world that modern architecture in particular was not revolutionary, as it was supposed to be, but evolutionary and connected to history. In his first great essay, “The Mathematics of the Ideal Villa” (first published by the *Architectural Review*, 1947) he brilliantly and conclusively demonstrated the influence of Palladio’s Villa Foscari (the Malcontenta of c. 1550-60) on LeCorbusier’s modernist manifesto, the Villa Stein (1927) at Garches, France. In this one essay, he reunited modern architecture with a past that, according to the polemic of the time, it was never supposed to have. Many years later in an introduction to a book, *Five Architects* (Wittenborn, 1972), Colin wrote:

> When, in the late nineteen-forties, modern architecture became established and institutionalized, it lost something of its original meaning. Meaning, of course, it had never been supposed to possess. Theory and official exegesis had insisted that modern building was absolutely without iconographic content. That it was no more than the illustration of a program, a direct expression of social purpose. Modern architecture, it was pronounced, was simply a rational approach to building; it was a logical derivative from functional and technological facts; and at the last analysis it should be regarded in these terms, as no more than the inevitable result of twentieth century circumstances. There was very little recognition of meaning in all this. Indeed the need for symbolic content seemed finally to have been superseded; and it was thus that there emerged the spectacle of an architecture which claimed to be scientific but which—as we all know—was in reality profoundly sentimental. For very far from being as deeply involved as he supposed with the precise resolution of
exacting facts, the architect was (as he always is) far more intimately concerned with the physical embodiment of even more exacting fantasies.

With statements like this, many have credited (or blamed) Rowe for setting the stage for “Post-modernism” and the “New Architecture”. However, far from criticizing modern architecture’s inherent ideas, Rowe was pointing out its inevitable relationship to historical precedent. Many years after writing *Five Architects*, Colin wrote:

> While I am constantly moved by the magnificence of the original idea of modern architecture and while I can scarcely think except in terms of its repertory of forms, I cannot really believe in it any longer.

This is, in many respects, more a critique of modern architecture’s execution than its inherent principles. Characteristically Rowian, it professes an enthusiasm that is both faithful and filled with doubt.

As a teacher and a muse, Colin Rowe constantly crossbred an extensive knowledge of architectural history with equally extensive erudition in the arts, as well as in political and cultural histories. All were combined with one of the most perceptive eyes to have ever been cast in the direction of a building or a drawing. More than retellings, more than reconstructions, Rowe’s writings and lectures were biographies of architecture: chronology and documentation can provide only skeletal information; the mind and the eye would provide the organs and flesh. He conveyed a conviction that speculation was the mind’s most intimate engagement with a work. And that designing was the flirtation of minds through eyes. With his brilliant insights he was able to enlighten students to the notion that many ideas in architecture are universal; that by studying the history of architecture, the arts, politics and culture, one could liberate their ideas, and through a process we call transformation, apply them to contemporary problems. Colin Rowe went on to write many more important essays and books. His most influential work, *Transparency:Literal and Phenomenal*, was written as two essays with Robert Slutzky; the first in 1955, published in 1963, and the
second published in 1971. The essays related analytical cubist painting and Gestalt perception psychology to architecture. Alex Carragonne, in The Texas Rangers (MIT Press 1995), wrote:

Credit both of them for discerning a new perception and conception of architectural space, a reemphasis of the relationship of the plan to architectural space, and most importantly the recognition of phenomenal transparency as a means of conceptually organizing architectural space.

Colin was best known by colleagues and students at Cornell for creating the graduate urban design studio, which drew students from around the world and produced more educators in the field of urban design than any other such program. Colin’s lectures on the architecture of the Italian Renaissance drew not only students, but many faculty members from all corners of the campus.

For all of his intellectual contributions, Colin will be best remembered and loved by many of us for his conversations—amazing conversations—late into the night, and for his friendship. In his eulogy address, David Rowe, Colin’s brother, put it this way:

It is obvious that my brother inspired great affection, yet he was undeniably self-centered (although not selfish). He was certainly not given to showing emotion. I think the answer is that he liked his friends greatly, and he needed them for all sorts of reasons. Somehow and despite his apparent gruffness he made this known…elliptically, of course. I suppose this amounts to that indefinable quality—the gift of friendship.

We all retain our memories of this amazing, amusing, grumpy, sometimes infuriating, endearing, but above all, life-enhancing man. Memories make his loss so painful, but keep him among us in our hearts.
After a brief stay during the 1957-58 academic year (while on leave from Cambridge University), Colin Rowe returned to Ithaca and Cornell University in 1962, where he remained until his appointment as A.D. White Professor Emeritus in 1994. Andrew Dickson White, a great expounder of architecture and humanism, would have been delighted with Colin’s appointment to a professorship in his honor. At Cornell, Rowe inveigled students and faculty alike with ingenious projections of everything from cities—ones where, as T.S. Eliot would have it, “…the women come and go/Talking of Michelangelo”—to rooms, like those of Edith Wharton’s Mrs. Mingott, “which recalled scenes in French fiction, and architectural incentives to immorality such as the simple American had never dreamed of.”

His presence at Cornell over more than three decades has directly inspired hundreds of architects, and through them, indirectly inspired thousands of other architects, and unaccountable numbers of individuals who have wandered, with eyes and minds, through the prodigious spaces engendered by Colin’s scions. No one has built more for as many.

Val Warke, Jerry A. Wells

Educated at Liverpool University, The Warburg Institute, Cambridge and Yale, Colin Rowe taught at the University of Texas at Austin and at Cambridge University before arriving permanently at Cornell. He was named Andrew Dickson White Professor of Architecture in 1985; in 1990, he was named Professor Emeritus. His contributions to architectural pedagogy were recognized by the AIA and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture in 1985 when he was awarded the Topaz Medallion, their highest prize for teaching excellence. He was named an honorary fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) in 1983, and became only the third academic to be awarded the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture by RIBA in 1995; it is widely perceived as the most prestigious award for architecture in the world. Colin Rowe’s books include The Mathematics of the Ideal Villa and Other Essays (1976), Collage City (with Fred Koetter, 1978), The Architecture of Good
Intentions (1994), and As I was Saying: Recollections and Miscellaneous Essays (1996). He was working on a book about Italian Renaissance architecture with Leon Satkowski (B.Arch. ’70) when he died. (Elizabeth L. Kim, “The Reluctant Modernist: Colin Rowe at Cornell” in College of Architecture, Art and Planning Newsletter, Vol. 3:2.)

Professor Val Warke (B.Arch. 1977, Cornell; M.Arch. 1978, Harvard) was a student of Colin Rowe’s both at Cornell and at Harvard, and a colleague of Rowe since joining the Cornell faculty in 1982. Professor Jerry Wells (B.Arch. 1959, University of Texas) was a student of Colin Rowe at the University of Texas and a colleague of Colin’s at Cornell since 1965, and a life long friend. Both Professors Warke and Wells served as chairs of the Architecture Department during Colin’s tenure at Cornell.
Most of his associates called him Wolf. He was born in Leipzig, Germany and grew up in eastern Germany and in Berlin. By the time he was six years old, in 1934, the Nazis were in control of the national government. In WWII, his entire class and their teacher were drafted as a home defense antiaircraft unit. They were expected to continue schooling in the morning and drill on their gun in the afternoon. Near the end of the war, Wolf was running from the advancing Russians when he was shot in the leg, but he made it to the American lines.

In 1951, he immigrated to Canada. While he was selling nursery stock in Ontario, he found his way to Guelph, the site of the Ontario Veterinary College, founded in 1862, and the oldest living veterinary College in North America—the alma mater of Septimus Sisson, author of the first comprehensive textbook of Veterinary anatomy in English (1910). Unaware of this omen, he applied for admission and was accepted.

Wolf was well grounded in veterinary anatomy, first under John Ballantyne at Guelph, where he received the D.V.M. degree from the University of Toronto in 1957. After two years in a veterinary practice in Chicago, he returned to Guelph as an Assistant Professor and later, Associate Professor (1959-64). On leave from Guelph, he completed an embryological study of the pharynx of the dog under Professor Tom Grahame of the University of Edinburgh and received a Ph.D. degree in 1962. After his stay in Edinburgh, Wolf went to Giessen in the spring of 1962 and studied for six months under Professor August Schummer, of Nickel Schummer, and Seiferle, authors of the five-volume gold standard, Lehrbuch der Anatomie der Haustiere.
In 1964, Wolf was appointed Associate Professor of Veterinary Anatomy at Cornell, and he and his wife, Lorraine Brant Sack, and their two young sons, Christopher and Kevin, moved to Ithaca. When his boys were old enough to crew for him, Wolf enjoyed sailing his 26-foot sloop in races on Cayuga Lake. Much later, Kevin and his wife presented Wolf with a cherished grandson, Jacob, now seven.

Wolf was an enthusiastic musician, with a particular love of baroque and early classical music. Soon after coming to Ithaca, he built his own harpsichord. He sang regularly with several Cornell and Ithaca choirs. His main instrument was the recorder, with a special preference for the bass. He played for more than forty years with groups ranging from trios to octets and larger, thereby sharing much pleasure with many friends.

Wolf was a dedicated teacher, illustrating his lectures with diagrams and models and carefully labeled dissections sealed in museum jars. He worked constantly on the improvement of the large animal dissection guides for the course he taught. His efforts were much appreciated by his students, who often celebrated his birthday (on St. Patrick’s Day) with embarrassing enthusiasm. His rare lapses into German usually went unnoticed, but he confused the German an (at) with English on, resulting in a startling invitation to “sit on the table.”

Wolf’s translation of volume II of Nickel, Schummer, and Seiferle: The Viscera, was a significant advance in anatomy for Anglo-Americans, and his first big project at Cornell. His work in writing and translation and his compulsion to get it straight, to do it right, account for his early association with the International Committee on Veterinary Anatomical Nomenclature. The committee was formed because the terms of position and direction in the human nomenclature are not applicable to quadrupeds or embryos, and many features of animals are absent in man. The committee consists of about 40 members, varying from year to year. They work in English, French, or German. Wolf served as an English-German and German-English interpreter in heated exchanges at meetings in 1960.

His contributions to the nomenclature went far beyond interpretation. The nomenclature is in Latin and his editing of those Latin endings made the American committee members look far more erudite than they really are. He served on the Subcommittee for General Terms and Regions and Parts of the Body, the Subcommittee on the Skin and its Derivatives, and the Editorial Committee. He took over the neglected committee on Veterinary Embryological Nomenclature, reorganized it, and turned out a complete list of terms in record time.

Wolf was the author or co-author of 28 research publications on the anatomy of domestic animals, including embryology, vagal innervation of the stomach, abomasal displacement, blood vessels and nerves of the bovine abomasum and intestines, bones and nerves of the equine limbs, genital ducts, clinical anatomy of the equine hock, parasites of the equine visceral arteries, passive stay apparatus that enables the horse to rest while standing, function of the bovine cecum, surgical access to the joints of the limbs of the sheep and goat, and the equine hoof.


Wolf was a joiner; he belonged to the American Veterinary Medical Association, New York State Veterinary Medical Society, Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (London), American Association of Anatomists, American Association of Veterinary Anatomists (President 1981), European Association of Veterinary Anatomists.
and the World Association of Veterinary Anatomists (Secretary-General 1983-91, President, 1991-95). He handled sales in the Western Hemisphere of the 316-page volume containing *Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria, Nomina Histologica Veterinaria*, and *Nomina Embryologica Veterinaria*.

Wolf served on several faculty committees of Cornell University and the College of Veterinary Medicine. He was promoted to Professor in 1973, and retired to emeritus status in 1991.

Abraham Bezuidenhout, Alan Dobson, Robert E. Habel
Carl Edward Sagan, David Duncan Professor of Astronomy at Cornell University, who died on December 20, 1996, was an enthusiastic scientist of great breadth, and a preeminent spokesman for science and for critical thinking. In the exploration of the solar system, the technical achievement for which our generation will be remembered, Carl was a pivotal figure.

The son of a garment worker from Russia, Sagan was born on November 9, 1934 in Brooklyn, New York. The University of Chicago granted Carl two undergraduate degrees and a Master's, all by the age of 20, before he continued for his Ph.D. degree there under Gerard Kuiper, at the time America's only full-time academic planetary scientist. Carl spent postdoctoral years at Berkeley and then joined the geneticist Joshua Lederberg at Stanford. After a faculty appointment at Harvard, Carl came to Cornell in 1968 where he remained.

Sagan's publications, more than 600 in number, spanned a remarkable breadth of fields. Among his earliest papers, written while in his early twenties, are discussions of the synthesis of complicated molecules by natural processes in early reducing atmospheres and of lifelike forms in meteorites, showing the direction of his emerging interests. The recent discovery of putative microfossils in a Martian meteorite has rekindled interest in these topics. The possibility of life elsewhere was his scientific passion, and much of his work touched on some aspect of this, often by pointing out the harshness of our own surroundings.

SETI, the search for extraterrestrial intelligence, gained scientific respectability following Carl's first book as an author, in which he heavily annotated a slender volume earlier written by the distinguished Soviet astrophysicist, I.S. Shklovskii. He participated
in several SETI programs, most recently with Jim Cordes. With support from the 100, 000-member Planetary Society, which Carl and Bruce Murray founded to involve average citizens in space exploration, Harvard's Paul Horowitz is now pursuing a multi-million channel search. The LAGEOS, Pioneer, and Voyager spacecraft carried messages designed by Carl, Frank Drake, and others, intended ostensibly for any extraterrestrials who might happen upon the craft; the real purpose (well achieved) was to advertise to other humans that our species had begun to visit the stars.

Most of Carl's planetary studies arose out of his participation in spacecraft missions. Carl was a member of the Infrared Radiometer Team for the Mariner 2 space mission to Venus, the earliest successful interplanetary flight, and wrote a series of papers during the 1960s with the late James Pollack, Carl's initial graduate student and long-time collaborator on the radiation balance of the Venus atmosphere. He argued, correctly as it turned out, that a strong greenhouse effect warms Venus, thereby explaining the till-then mysterious high brightness temperatures observed by microwave measurements.

From 1966-73, Sagan was on the Imaging Team of NASA's Mariner 9 orbiter of Mars. Prior to the spacecraft's launch, he and Pollack suggested that seasonal variations detected in Martian surface markings by telescopic observations were caused by windblown dust. The Mariner 9 imagery verified this, and even today the most complete information concerning the distribution of global surface winds on Mars comes from mapping eolian streaks in spacecraft images.

The 1976 NASA Viking Mission to Mars placed two spacecraft in orbit to monitor the planet, and two landers on the surface, principally to carry out biological experiments. Sagan was a member of the imaging teams for both the landers and on the orbiters. These missions produced the first detailed maps of the surface of another planet, and the first in situ study of another planet. Together with Pollack and Joseph Veverka, Sagan analyzed the
nature of wind erosion on Mars, and mapped surface erosional wind indicators. With Brian Toon and Peter Gierasch, he proposed climate change mechanisms for Mars in an effort to explain the puzzling drainage patterns that indicated water once flowed on a planet whose temperatures are currently below the triple-point temperature of water.

From 1970-90, Sagan was part of the Imaging Team for the Voyager missions to the outer solar system that made close flybys of the four gas-giant planets and of Saturn's satellite Titan. Surfaces and atmospheres in the outer solar system contain dark coloring agents in the solid form whose spectroscopic signatures are inconclusive and whose composition remains uncertain. Sagan, his students, the late Reid Thompson and Bishun Khare, argued that the dark materials are produced by photochemistry that leads to complex hydrocarbons formed by the action of sunlight on ubiquitous methane. They demonstrated the process in the laboratory, and carefully measured the optical properties of the products from the infrared through the visible.

By the 1980s, it had become clear that dust in the dry atmosphere of Mars affects atmospheric and surface temperatures, and that interannual differences in dust storm activity is a major cause of climate variability on Mars. This information, combined with his longstanding interest in radiative heat balance, led Sagan, together with Brian Toon, Richard Turco, Thomas Ackerman and Pollack, to explore the thermal effects of atmospheric soot and dust following a major nuclear exchange on Earth. The "Nuclear Winter" image that emerged from this work in 1983 stimulated wide discussion and study of possible global consequences of large scale warfare. The size of the effect, even its sign, remains controversial, but the failure of national security agencies to imagine this horrendous outcome highlighted the limitations of previous models.

Carl was an Interdisciplinary Scientist on the NASA Galileo orbiter and probe mission to Jupiter, which was launched in 1989 and arrived at Jupiter in late 1995. His preparations for this experiment included extensive laboratory measurements, in collaboration with
Khare, Thompson and Gene McDonald, of the optical properties of candidate organic materials that might be identified on Jupiter or its satellites. He became ill just before data began to be returned.

As a first-generation planetary explorer of the first rank, Sagan enormously influenced the direction of the early NASA program, not so much in mission details (although, as mentioned above, he was active in the Mariner, Viking, Voyager and Galileo flights), but through the public attention that he brought to these enterprises and through his access to policy-makers. He was an unwavering critic of NASA's manned space program, including the Space Station, and a staunch advocate of unmanned planetary exploration.

Planetary studies was born as a scientific discipline three decades ago, and Carl was one of its founders. He helped establish the Division for Planetary Sciences (DPS) of the American Astronomical Society, and was one of its first chairmen. Early on, he edited the journal Icarus for 11 years, introducing peer-review and guiding the journal's affiliation with the DPS. Most of all, Carl set the tone for the discipline, through his infectious enthusiasm about space exploration, his scientific generosity, and his interdisciplinary interests. He enticed students and faculty, including ourselves, to join him in the fun of exploring a previously unknown Solar System. In addition to others named above, David Morrison, Dave Pieri, Kathy Rages and Chris Chyba, were his students who are still influential in space exploration; although not officially his advisees, Steven Soter, David Stevenson, William Newman and Steve Squyres were greatly influenced by Carl as graduate students at Cornell.

Carl's talent as a popularizer of science set him apart. A remarkably gifted writer, he was aptly called the poet laureate of science. As James Michener wrote when reviewing the book, Cosmos, "His style is iridescent, with lights flashing upon unexpected juxtapositions of thought." Dragons of Eden, Sagan's ruminations on the evolution of the human brain, received a Pulitzer Prize. All told, his books stood on best seller lists for more than three years. At his death, he was
co-producing the movie, "Contact," based on his novel, and the Omnimax film, Comet.

The Emmy and Peabody award-winning "Cosmos" television series, written with his wife-to-be, science author Annie Druyan, and Soter, was seen by half a billion viewers worldwide. It was a visually stunning amalgam of anthropology, history, biology and astronomy, that showed how our changing perception of the Universe led to a new view of ourselves. In this series and especially during his frequent appearances on Johnny Carson's couch, Carl's charm, puckish sense of humor and boyish good looks overturned the popular perception of the scientist as a remote, stoop-shouldered character in a white lab coat. Suddenly science was interesting and woven into the human fabric.

Perhaps Carl's greatest public influence came through his columns in Parade, the Sunday newspaper supplement with a circulation exceeding 80 million. Here, sometimes collaborating with Annie, he shared his wonder at the Universe's beauty and he explained difficult scientific concepts, while simultaneously chiding the public for tolerating scientific charlatans. Because of his interest in exobiology and his visibility, Carl was frequently drawn into public debates about all manner of pseudoscience: from UFOs to parapsychology. With sharp wit, he argued vigorously for rationality and the scientific method, maintaining that the known world was fascinating enough; one need not look for extraterrestrials in every unexplained happening. This campaign led to Carl's most recent book, The Demon-Haunted World: Science as a Candle in the Dark.

Not an aloof academic, Carl ventured frequently into debates with public policy implications, such as the already mentioned Nuclear Winter, the reduction of nuclear stockpiles, the hazard posed by asteroid impacts, the best way to destroy threatening asteroids, and strategies to get the superpowers to explore Mars together. In the early 1990s, he brought together a broad coalition of scientists to alert the world's religious leaders, and ultimately its politicians, that the environment was in a crisis that would profoundly affect all the world's peoples.
Sagan received more than twenty honorary degrees, and numerous awards for his pioneering efforts in space exploration, and for his writing and public service. Yet, this most widely known scientist of his generation was never admitted to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, reportedly because he was blacklisted at the last moment by a few members as someone whose pure scientific accomplishments were insufficient for membership. The paradox is that others have become academicians because of their influence in their field or their administrative positions. Nevertheless, in the last year of his life, Carl was awarded the Academy's Public Welfare Medal, its highest honor.

In a similarly odd twist, Carl was occasionally dismissed as a "mere" science popularizer by some scientific colleagues. His accomplishments in this arena, which would have been considered remarkable had he been a full-time journalist or author, were judged somehow less worthy because of his scientific training and professional standing. Yet most scientists agree that, strictly from self-interest, our community should be urging members to be engaged in interpreting scientific ideas and bringing critical thinking to the public at large.

Every life cut short is a tragedy. Perhaps the most poignant aspect of Carl's death is that life elsewhere—the search that was his scientific passion—may soon be found.

Joseph A. Burns, Peter J. Giersch, Yervant Terzian
Edwin E. Salpeter, among the most influential, prescient and innovative astrophysicists of the last half-century, died in his home on November 26, 2008.

Ed was born in 1924 in Vienna. In 1939, his family fled to Australia after the Nazi takeover of Austria the previous year. After he graduated from the University of Sydney, a prestigious scholarship allowed him to become a doctoral student of Rudolf Peierls in Birmingham. Peierls and his old friend, Hans Bethe, often sent outstanding students to each other for post-doctoral experience, and so Ed came to Cornell in 1949. He stayed at Cornell for almost 60 years, and for most of this time, occupied the same office in Newman Lab assigned to him on his arrival (“the worst of the postdoc offices”).

With the publication in 1951 of the Bethe-Salpeter equation, which governs two-particle bound states in quantum field theory, “Salpeter” became a household name in theoretical physics. For most scientists, such an early success would set the trajectory of their career. Not Ed. He soon decided that his own talents and temperament were not well suited to quantum field theory. He started to look for a field that, in his own words, was, “more controversial, more open-ended and new, where quick was useful and sloppy did not matter too much because it would all change soon anyway.”

He found it in astrophysics.

In 1939, Bethe published his Nobel-prizewinning work showing how the conversion of hydrogen to helium powers ordinary stars like the sun. He subsequently received much correspondence on the
subject. When Ed became the most junior of Bethe’s postdocs, he was often delegated to respond to this correspondence, sparking his interest in nuclear astrophysics. Beginning in 1951, Ed started spending summers at Caltech, working with Bethe’s friend, the nuclear experimentalist, Willy Fowler.

His very first astrophysics paper, published in 1952, solved the great puzzle of how giant stars, which have completed their burning of hydrogen into helium, transform helium into carbon. Before this discovery, the origin of the elements beyond helium in the periodic table was a mystery.

The puzzle was that it was already known that there are no stable nuclei of atomic mass number 5 or 8, and so there was no way to fuse hydrogen (mass number 1) with helium (mass number 4), or to fuse two helium nuclei. Furthermore, the probability of three helium nuclei coming together directly to produce carbon (mass number 12) was much too low to be feasible. Using new data from Fowler’s group, Ed realized that beryllium-8, formed by fusion of two helium nuclei was metastable, and would persist in sufficient abundance to lead to carbon-12 by fusion with a third helium nucleus. Fred Hoyle then predicted that there must be a specific energy-level structure in carbon that greatly enhances the probability of this final step. This work led the Royal Swedish Academy to award the Crafoord Prize to Hoyle and Salpeter in 1997.

As the new field of nuclear astrophysics burgeoned, a vital question was how much heavy-element enrichment of the interstellar gas occurs when massive stars die. The answer hinges on how many stars of a given mass have been born – the “initial mass function.” In 1955, Ed provided a “sloppy” answer to this crucial question that has turned out to be remarkably good and is still widely used today.

Ed showed his versatility with work in plasma physics, work that was important for understanding white dwarfs and neutron stars, as well as the physics of the ionosphere, which became important when the Arecibo radio telescope was built. Starting in the 1960s, Ed turned from stars to ever-larger scale phenomena: the physical
chemistry of interstellar gas; galaxy rotational velocities and dark matter; and the development of galaxy clusters and superclusters.

Ed paid close attention to phenomenology, and while thinking about what might become observable, he often predicted new phenomena. The most famous such prediction, also made independently by Yakov Zel’dovich in the Soviet Union, was that black holes could be revealed by the radiation emitted by accreting gas, which has become one of the standard ways of identifying black holes.

In this and subsequent work, perhaps more than any other single person, Ed brought the full menu of physics into astronomy. This represented a transformative shift: there may have been a few “astrophysicists” before Ed, but he was the one who made astrophysics a real profession.

Ed was virtually unmatched in success in mentoring great students who themselves became leaders in the field. He created a diverse and vibrant “Salpeter school of astrophysics” that continues to energize the field today.

Ed became a tenured faculty member in the Physics Department in 1954 and eventually the J.G. White Distinguished Professor of Physical Sciences. He played a key role in helping to found the “new” Department of Astronomy at Cornell, and was one of its intellectual leaders from the outset. He received many honors, including election to the National Academy of Sciences (1967), the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society (1973), the Russell Lectureship of the American Astronomical Society (1974), election to the American Philosophical Society (1977) and as a Foreign Member of the Royal Society (1993), the Crafoord Prize (1997), and the Hans A. Bethe Prize of the American Physical Society (1999).

Late in his career, Ed became increasingly interested in neurobiology, collaborating with his wife, Miriam (Mika, then Professor of Neurobiology and Behavior at Cornell, who died in 2000), on the interactions between nerves and muscle fibers. He also worked on epidemiology and the statistical analysis of clinical
trials, both in collaboration with his daughter, Shelley Salpeter, a physician, and recently with his grandson, Nicholas Buckley. Of this work, Ed said,

“My switch to epidemiology was not as radical a change as you might think. Humans coughing tuberculosis mycobacteria into the air at different ages required similar mathematical treatment to stars of different lifetimes disbursing heavy elements into the interstellar medium.”

Among his numerous contributions to public service, Ed’s most important role was in the rigorous technical studies of anti-ballistic missile defense systems, starting in the 1960s. This impressed on him the limitations of such systems, and in the 1980s, he participated in an influential study by the American Physical Society that debunked the feasibility of the “Star Wars” Strategic Defense Initiative. Ed sparked some controversy by referring to the “dishonesty without outright lies” that pervaded the anti-ballistic missile defense community, then and now. Recently, with his second wife, Antonia (Lhamo) Shouse, he was a fervent opponent of the Bush administration’s use of torture.

In addition to his wife, Antonia, Ed is survived by his daughters, Judy and Shelley; his grandsons, Jamie and Caleb Irvine, and Nicholas and Jacob Buckley; and many devoted nieces, nephews, sons-in-law, and other members of this extended family.

Ed had come to Cornell at the age of 24, where Bethe had assembled one of the greatest physics departments in the world, with young members who would become famous in popular culture. Within a few years, Ed demonstrated comparable intellectual powers. But Ed was a modest man who did not display his depth and brilliance at first sight. His amazing productivity always seemed incompatible with his relaxed demeanor, his role as the engaged father of a large extended family, his worldwide friendships, and his endless zest for travel, grand opera and skiing. We count ourselves among the many who had the good luck to be touched by the truly remarkable life of Ed Salpeter.

*Saul Teukolsky, Chairperson; Kurt Gottfried, Ira Wasserman*
Miriam (Mika) Salpeter was born in Riga, Latvia, on April 8, 1929, and died on October 24, 2000, in Ithaca, New York. She was born into a family of scholars and businessmen. Her father was a teacher and scholar of Yiddish, and Mika, who remained fluent in Yiddish, retained a lifelong interest in the history and culture of the Jewish people. Under threat from Nazi persecution, her family emigrated from Latvia in 1938, first to Canada, and then in 1945, to the United States. She completed her high school education in New York City, where she went on to attend Hunter College, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and graduated summa cum laude. Subsequently, in recognition of her professional accomplishments, she was named to the Hunter College Hall of Fame.

Mika received her Ph.D. degree in Psychology at Cornell University in 1953, in the record time of three years. Her dissertation, under the sponsorship of the distinguished behaviorist, Howard S. Liddell, was on stress-induced maladaptive behavior in goats. At the time, the Psychology Department had intrinsic strength in diverse experimental areas, with both neuroanatomists and physiologists in prominence. Although her research interests were later to undergo a major shift, her training in psychology provided her with a lifelong interest in the brain, and for many years she taught a successful course on the anatomy of the brain.

In 1950, Mika married Edwin Salpeter, then a Research Associate in Physics. There followed a year’s study at the Australian National University in Canberra, and the birth of two daughters, Judy in 1953, and Shelly in 1955. The family remained in Ithaca, where Mika and Ed pursued their parallel careers in biology and physics.
Upon her return from Australia, Mika obtained a postdoctoral position in Marcus Singer’s laboratory in Cornell’s Zoology Department. Singer gave her complete freedom and she was soon to discover the virtues of the electron microscope, the instrument that would remain her research tool for life. Mika fell in love with cells and was quick to realize that biological exploration at the ultrastructural level was an immense frontier. Intrigued by the expanding field of neurobiology, she eventually settled on the study of the vertebrate neuromuscular junction, the connection between neurons and muscles that controls all voluntary movement. Mika became an acknowledged authority on this synapse, and many of her papers on the structure and function of the junction stand as classics of the literature.

Mika had a strong sense of right and wrong, which could find expression in her advocacy of women’s rights. In the mid-fifties, women were not readily accepted into faculty ranks, and although Marc Singer championed her, she was soon to lose him as an ally. Having found Cornell’s biological establishment too conservative for his liking, Singer had accepted an offer from Case Western Reserve University. Mika was isolated, and without support from either the chair of the Zoology Department or the dean of Arts and Sciences. Her chances for an academic post at Cornell were reduced to nil. There was downright disbelief at the time that academic performance could be combined with motherhood and Mika did not initially escape the consequences of such misjudgment. It was not until 1967, after the Division of Biological Sciences had been created at Cornell, that Mika was appointed to the newly established Section of Neurobiology and Behavior, thereby finally receiving the professorship she deserved. Her talents had clearly been underestimated. Professionally she rose to the challenge in every respect, just as she succeeded as parent. Judy and Shelly are now themselves established as professionals with families of their own. And Mika’s friendship with Marc Singer continued through life. Upon Marc’s death, Mika organized a highly successful scientific meeting in his memory at Cornell.
Mika became a strong role model and rights advocate both at Cornell, and nationally within her professional community. The Miriam Salpeter Award was established in her honor by Women in Neuroscience to recognize outstanding women in the profession, and in the year 2000 she was herself honored by WIN for her achievements.

Prior to her appointment as Professor, Mika had been given a home in the laboratory of Professor Benjamin Siegel in Cornell’s Department of Applied and Engineering Physics. She received a Career Development Award from the National Institutes of Health, and also spent a year in Cambridge, England, in the laboratory of the distinguished insect physiologist V.B. Wigglesworth. Those were productive years, during which she developed a technique, quantitative electron microscopic autoradiography that established her international reputation. The technique was put to use, both by her and others, to answer many a question pertaining to the function of the neuromuscular junction, in both health and disease.

While her appointment to a professorship had been late in coming, it was acclaimed by her immediate colleagues. Dale Corson, Provost at the time of her appointment, and former Dean of the Engineering College, openly welcomed her to the ranks, and Richard O’Brien, chairman of Mika’s new department, let it be known that Mika’s outside letters of support were the strongest ever received by his office on behalf of a candidate. Mika was promoted to full Professor in 1973, and in 1982 began serving a five-year stint as Chair of the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior.

In her new post, Mika was enabled to put together a strong research team, and her work flourished. She quantified the density of important molecules, such as the acetylcholine receptor and acetylcholinesterase at the neuromuscular junction. She made major discoveries in developmental neurobiology, looking at the mechanisms by which the neuromuscular junction is formed, and studying the molecules that regulate the density and turnover of critical signal-transducing molecules, both during development and after peripheral nerve injury. She embarked on a long collaboration
with her husband, Ed, to formulate mathematical models of the actions of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction, using the data that she obtained with quantitative electronmicroscopic autoradiography. These models are among the most detailed and sophisticated ever put forth to explain synaptic function.

Mika’s legacy at Cornell extended beyond her achievements in the sciences. She was a veritable presence on campus, and will long be remembered for her strong views, loyalty to friend and cause, compassion, love of children, contempt for arrogance, and liberal politics. She sparkled when triumphant and did not easily yield to contrary views, although she was singularly reluctant to hold grudges. In dealing with Mika, you took one issue at a time. Total disagreement on one matter in no way prejudiced the debate over another. She could be wrong, but never uninteresting.

Humor was all-important to Mika, who viewed jokes as being curative. She remembered jokes, told them well, and was quick to make the departmental rounds whenever she heard a new one. Everyone benefited. When we ourselves were initiators of a joke, we always waited in eager anticipation, wondering when and in what form the joke would come back to us via Mika. She was a master raconteur, who told stories to diffuse tension, or simply to bring joy, and she used this talent with enormous success as chair, colleague, and friend.

Ed played a crucial role in Mika's life, not least in her professional activities. She could always count on Ed's support, and their collaboration was exemplary. To work with them was to experience a successful venture firsthand. Always inquisitive, Mika held herself and her collaborators, Ed included, to the highest standards. Whether over the kitchen table or on the ski lifts, she never hesitated to bring up science. The intellectual exchanges between her and Ed were exciting and memorable to participants.

In the course of her career, Mika received recognition for her achievements both in teaching and research. The National Institutes
of Health awarded her a Jacob Javits Research Grant, an honor reserved for those judged to be in the top ranks of the neurobiological research community. She was invited to serve on the Council of the National Institutes of Health, being enabled thereby to help formulate policy for that most important of grant-giving institutions. Mika was, at age 71, still at the peak of her academic life, surrounded by a buzzing entourage of graduate and undergraduate research students. When she fell victim to the devastatingly quick-spreading thyroid cancer that was to be her last illness, she came to her lab daily, to work, discuss ideas, and mingle—and, yes, to hear jokes—until almost the day she died.

_Thomas Eisner, Ronald Harris-Warrick, Thomas Podleski_
Born in Fall River, Massachusetts, the daughter of William and Rachel Wiley Samson, Professor Ethel Samson was a “New Englander,” living in Massachusetts and Rhode Island before moving to New York State. Following graduation from Nassau College in Maine in 1941 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics, she was an Assistant Dietitian at Women’s Hospital, Boston, and later an Administrative Dietitian at Rhode Island Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island. In these positions, she taught nutrition to student nurses and to Red Cross Dietetic Aides in addition to other responsibilities. She later studied at Columbia University earning a Master’s degree in 1947.

Professor Samson began a distinguished career of over thirty years in Cornell Cooperative Extension when she became an extension educator in Ulster and Rensselaer counties in 1947. In 1956, she was recruited from the field to join the Cornell Cooperative Extension administrative staff in the College of Human Ecology with responsibility for program leadership and supervision of extension home economists in northern New York. Promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 1961, she was appointed Staff Development Officer for the statewide extension system with a joint appointment in the Colleges of Human Ecology and Agriculture and Life Sciences. A long time interest of Professor Samson was in continuing education for mature women recognizing the dearth of programs directed to advanced educational opportunities for them. In study leaves and sabbatics, she investigated approaches and actions of others across the country in addressing the needs of women in career development. In her position as Staff Development Officer, she was instrumental in establishing a nationwide process to recruit high caliber extension staff for the New York system; in upgrading staff competencies through the development and coordination of in-service education opportunities from both
colleges; and in providing staff with counseling on their careers and professional development. Her effective pursuit of excellence in staff employed by county associations contributed greatly to the success of extension’s diversified programs for the people of New York State. The alternatives she recommended enabled staff both to build career ladders acceptable to them and to meet challenges in providing educational programs to a complex society.

During her career at Cornell, she served on college/university committees focused upon searches for extension administrators; extension curriculum; career ladders and continuing education for staff; educational policy and field study for undergraduates. She represented the College of Human Ecology on the Faculty Council of Representatives for a two-year term and was a member of the Provost’s Advisory Committee on the Status of Women. Professor Samson also accepted national assignments to work on personnel management and staff development issues with the United States Department of Agriculture – Extension, the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP), and the National 4-H Council.

She was professionally active in the Adult Education Association of the U.S., the American Dietetic Association, the American Home Economics Association (AHEA – now American Association of Family and Consumer Sciences), the American Society for Training and Development, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national Association of Extension Home Economists (now National Extension Association of Family and Consumer Sciences). She chaired the Educational Grants Committee in Epsilon Sigma Phi. During her fifty-year membership, Professor Samson served elective terms in AHEA – New York State as district president, committee chair, state treasurer, president-elect/president, and she also served as officer and chair of the Home and Family Life Section in the Adult Education Association. She was recognized for her leadership in staff orientation/in-service education by Epsilon Sigma Phi in 1970, for meritorious service by the Adult Education Association in 1976, and for career counseling by AHEA – New York in 1982.
Professor Samson became an active community volunteer after her retirement in 1982. She assisted the staff at Cornell Cooperative Extension of Tompkins County by helping with a consumer hot-line, and, with others, establishing Housing Options for Seniors Today (HOST), a joint project of extension and the County Office for Aging that identified alternative housing solutions for the elderly. She served as the first chair of the HOST Advisory Committee. In addition, she chaired the Economic Vitality Program Committee and served on the Board of Directors of the Tompkins’ Extension Association. Continuing her affiliation with Cornell, she was president of the Association of Cornell University Emeritus Professors. She also led a successful fund-raising effort to establish the first endowed Extension Chair in Family Policy for the College of Human Ecology. She was presented with the Dean’s Distinguished Leadership Award in 1993.

A Remembrance Tea honoring Professor Ethel Samson was held on Saturday, July 27, 2002 at Kendal at Ithaca. Services with internment in Spring Grove Cemetery, Northampton, Massachusetts were private. She is survived by her brother, Donald A. Samson, of Newport News, Virginia; two nephews, William D. Samson, of Northport, Alabama, and James G. Samson, of New York City; and a grand nephew, Stephen Samson, of New York City.

She is deeply missed by family, friends, and colleagues.

Mary Morrison, Bettie Lee Yerka

1 The Hazel E. Reed Human Ecology Extension Professorship in Family Policy
Martin Wright Sampson, Jr.

July 11, 1914 - June 6, 1999

Professor Emeritus Martin Wright Sampson, Jr., died on June 6, 1999, in Roseville, Minnesota. He was born in Ithaca, where his father was an eminent Professor of English at Cornell. He received the degree of B.S. in Administrative Engineering from Cornell in 1939 and the degree of M.S. from Cornell in 1945, with a major in Industrial Engineering and a minor in Industrial Psychology. His wife, his son, and many other family members also received their baccalaureate from Cornell.

After receiving the B.S. degree, Marty worked for one and one half years as an engineer at the Buffalo, New York Chevrolet Division of General Motors, gaining experience in plant layout, production methods, and industrial organization and management. He started teaching at Cornell in 1941, in the Administrative Engineering Department, which at that time was a part of Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. This department gradually evolved into the present School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering, and Marty played an essential role in constructing the new curriculum, teaching a variety of courses. He also played an important role in educating students outside of Cornell. He taught courses in job analysis and evaluation to industrial and labor union groups in several cities in Mexico, aiding about twenty different Mexican firms. He spent a year as a Visiting Professor at the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey, as part of a program administered by the Cornell Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, under the auspices of the United States Agency for International Development. In addition to teaching courses there, he advised the Department of Business Administration on curriculum revision and teaching methods. Marty also taught courses at the University of the West Indies in Trinidad as a Fulbright Lecturer, and numerous extension and adult education courses for many American corporations. Wherever he gave courses, he was known as an excellent teacher.
In addition to his teaching duties, Marty served on several college and university committees, and for several years before he retired in 1980, he was Director of Cornell’s Summer Session.

Marty Sampson had broad interests outside of his academic work. He was active in track and field as a young man, and later officiated at track and field events. He was a vestryman and treasurer at St. John’s Church in Ithaca. After his retirement, he served on several committees involved with improving conditions in the Ithaca area.

Marty Sampson was an exceptionally kind and considerate person. After he retired, he was a volunteer van driver for “Gadabout,” an organization which transports the elderly and the handicapped to medical appointments and shops. When students who were sent to Cornell under the accelerated military training program were invited back for the 50th anniversary of the program, Marty was still remembered with affection.

Marty’s wife, Anne Beers Sampson, died in 1987. He is survived by his son, Martin Wright Sampson III; daughter-in-law, Ellen Sampson; grandson, Aaron Sampson; daughter, Debbie Sampson; a brother and sister; and nieces and nephews.

On Wednesday, March 12, 2003, Professor Roger F. Sandsted, 84, of Dutcher Road, Freeville, New York, passed from this world in the same manner he lived his life; in quiet dignity and in gentle poise. Roger was born in Holdrege, Nebraska to the late William and Otelia Sandsted. The family lived on a farm where Roger participated in many of the farming operations. He graduated from the Holdrege High School in 1936 and went to work on the family farm before entering the armed forces just prior to World War II. He joined the Air Corps and became a pilot of a B29, “Superfortress.” He flew 30 missions over Japan, while stationed on Tinian Island in the South Pacific. He was discharged from the army in October 1945.

After the war, Roger finished his college studies at the University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture, receiving a B.S. degree in 1948. He continued his education at the University of Minnesota in the Horticulture Department, acquiring a Ph.D. degree in 1954. Roger’s first job was at the University of Idaho in the Agriculture Department, where he lived in Parma, Idaho.

He came to Cornell University as an Assistant Professor of Vegetable Crops in 1957. He was elevated to Associate Professor in 1963 and to Professor in 1977. He also held the title of Department Extension Leader from 1976-83. As a research and extension Horticulturist with primary responsibility for legume vegetables, Roger made numerous contributions to the bean industry. He conducted yearly variety and cultural practice trials on snap and dry beans. His keen observations led to the selection and development of the small white bean “Aurora,” which was released in 1973, and the black bean “Midnight,” which was released in 1980. “Midnight” attracted national attention due to its improved growing
characteristics. Another notable accomplishment as a result of his selection and breeding efforts is the red kidney bean “Ruddy.” Roger made valuable contributions to the bean industry. The results of his research have been effectively communicated in extension bulletins, newsletter articles, motion pictures, and professional publications noted for their straightforward language. He was a cornerstone of the New York Bean Industry who made his mark on the national level through devoted research and infectious enthusiasm for beans.

He retired from Cornell in 1983 and was named Professor Emeritus. Roger maintained a strong interest in agriculture, establishing many gardens at his home. Roger became a Master Gardener with the Tompkins County Cooperative Extension, helping home gardeners with problems and answering questions. Professionally, he was a member of Alpha Zeta, Alpha Gamma Rho, American Society for Horticultural Science, Bean Improvement Cooperative and Epsilon Sigma Phi. Roger became a member of the Town of Dryden Historical Society and served on the Board of Trustees. He was chairman of the Collections Committee and was a valued member for many years. Roger was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Dryden and served as a trustee. He was also a longtime member of the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club of Rotary International. For many years, he was a member of the 40th Bomb Group Association, made up of members of the squadron he flew with. He enjoyed many reunions of the group.

He is survived by Gwen, his wife of 54 years; his three sons, Craig (Jane), Jeff (Reenie) and Eric; three grandchildren, Paul, Travis, and Sarah; one brother, Wesley (Dorothy), of Holdrege, Nebraska; cousins, nieces and nephews. He was preceded in death by a brother, Raymond and a sister, Helen.

He was known as a kind and generous man who always found time to help others. His quiet, sincere and gentle manner was a calming influence for many and will be remembered by his family, friends and colleagues.

*Elmer Ewing, Robert Sweet, Hans C. Wien*
Diva Sanjur was an internationally recognized scholar in international and community nutrition. She was one of the first individuals trained in nutrition to apply social science theories and methods to investigating food and nutrition problems in communities around the world. Throughout her academic career, she focused on several social science constructs in relation to nutrition: food habit formation and the influence of culture, ethnicity, migration, and socioeconomic status on food habits and dietary intake.

Professor Sanjur was born in the Village of Remedios, Chiriqui Province, Republic of Panama. One of ten children, she received a USAID Scholarship and studied home economics at the University of Puerto Rico, earning a B.S. degree in 1958. Graduating with the highest academic record in home economics, she received the University’s Willsey Medal of Honor. She was honored in 1981 by the University of Puerto Rico as recipient of the 16th Lydia J. Roberts Memorial Lecture Award. Professor Sanjur earned a M.P.H. degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1962. Following the completion of her doctoral degree from Cornell University in 1968, Dr. Sanjur joined the faculty in the Department of Human Nutrition and Food, now the Division of Nutritional Sciences. Her early research focused on the feeding patterns of young children in low-income families in upstate New York, and subsequently expanded to include minority populations in New York City. This research provided important insights for designing the nutrition education programs of Cornell Cooperative Extension and similar programs at other land grant universities. During her academic career, Dr. Sanjur conducted numerous investigations in Puerto Rico, where her research formed the basis of the current knowledge of food habits in the commonwealth. She and her students conducted research in Ghana and Nigeria, in Indonesia and
the Philippines, and in many Latin American countries, including her native Panama.

Dr. Sanjur published over 40 journal articles from her research on food habits, dietary intake, and other nutrition topics. In 1995, she published *Hispanic Foodways, Nutrition and Health*, drawn largely from her studies of Hispanic populations including Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Cubans, and Central Americans. Her statement on the goal for the book aptly captures the motivation for her lifetime of research: “We hope this book will help nutritionists and program planners better serve Hispanic populations through diet counseling and nutrition education.” She was a founding member of the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Nutrition Education*, thus exerting major influence on the course of that scholarly journal. Professor Sanjur also conducted research and co-authored journal articles with her husband, Professor Malden C. Nesheim.

Dr. Sanjur was a leading scholar and teacher of dietary assessments (one of the major approaches to determining nutritional status), especially among minority, low-income populations in the United States and Latin America. She published a manual on dietary assessment that was used in her course on the topic at Cornell. She compiled an extensive collection of recipes and nutrient content information for Hispanic foods that serve as a researchers’ resource around the world.

Dr. Sanjur’s course on the Sociocultural Aspects of Food and Nutrition, became a requirement for nutrition majors in the late 1980s. In 1982, she published a widely used textbook on the *Social and Cultural Aspects of Nutrition*. She and Cornell University were recognized nationally for emphasizing the importance of this topic in the undergraduate curriculum.

During her 31 years on the Cornell faculty, Dr. Sanjur was the major advisor to 32 graduate students, served on the Special Committees of many more graduate students, and served as an undergraduate advisor to countless students. She was an understanding but
demanding advisor, and an effective role model for an untold number of female and minority students from the United States and abroad.

Professor Sanjur’s students noted the rigor of her teaching and her standards for writing and research and how these standards challenged them. They recounted her patience and generosity, and her skill in inspiring new perspectives on the importance of culture in nutrition.

She was passionate about teaching and learning, believing that education provides life-changing opportunities. She wanted her students to learn from everything they did, to maximize their academic experiences, and to continuously grow personally and professionally.

Dr. Sanjur knew firsthand how alone international students often felt so far from their families for an extended period. As a Berkeley student in her twenties, she left her young son in Panama in his grandmother’s care. Such memories she found difficult to recount; but as a professor advising her international students, she could empathize with the personal sacrifices many endured in furthering their education. Diva understood that the challenges every graduate student encounters are multiplied for foreign students, especially women. She would often lament that so few women pursue graduate education in the United States, mostly because they lack support both in their home countries and their host institutions. Thus she worked to increase awareness at Cornell of many students’ needs for extra support, such as developing personal ties with mentors sensitive to each student’s abilities, who could therefore provide appropriate guidance and encouragement.

Professor Sanjur believed that international students and scholars greatly enhanced the educational experiences of their classmates. She considered bilingual literacy and bicultural experience as valued assets. She frequently conveyed this concept of extra strength and extra potential of international students to those inclined to rely on testing as a primary factor in selection for admission. She supported
international students because they would go to the “front line,” to work to improve the lives of marginalized and impoverished populations. When students were overwhelmed, she would wisely remind them of their long-term goals and the necessity of perseverance. With her Latino students she would bring her “Hispanic ways” and using traditional sayings would advise, “remember, it is better to have it and not need it, than need it and not have it.”

Her students, and others she championed, repeatedly proved to be dedicated to their studies, intellectually able and committed to service. Their ability to work across cultures and to translate knowledge in culturally sensitive ways is legend.

Perhaps because of her own separation from family and culture, Diva remembered her international students during holidays and times of their customary celebrations. She and Malden opened their home to make these occasions memorable. Diva likewise reached out to American students to share her culture, providing a bridge for deeper learning about the role of tradition and culture in food, diet, health and art.

Professor Sanjur is survived by her husband, Malden Nesheim and her son, Leonardo Tunon-Sanjur.

_Brenda H. Bricker, Christine Marie Olson, Pilar A. Parra, Francille M. Firebaugh_
Following a brave fight against cancer, Francis W. Saul, Sr., 84, died January 20, 2005 at his home in Cayuga Heights.

Professor Saul was born on April 24, 1920 in Washington, D.C., the son of Benjamin and Marthe Lanet Saul. Following an early high school graduation from Western High School in Washington, D.C., he served in the District of Columbia National Guard and then attended the United States Military Academy at West Point. Upon graduating in June 1943, he married Elizabeth (Betty) Edwards. He served in the European Theater during WWII with the 335th Field Artillery, the 87th Infantry Division, and the OSS. Decorated for his courage, he was wounded during the war and forced into a medical retirement in 1946.

After the war, Professor Saul graduated from Harvard University in 1948 with a Masters of Civil Engineering degree and went to work in the office and field in heavy construction for United Engineers and Constructors, and Day and Zimmerman in Philadelphia. He also taught civil engineering in the evenings at Drexel University.

Frank, Betty and family lived in Syracuse in the mid-1950s, where Frank was the district engineer for the American Institute for Steel Construction.

In 1959, the Saul family moved to Ithaca where Professor Saul had been invited to teach at Cornell’s College of Architecture, a position he held for 26 years, retiring in 1985 as a Professor Emeritus. At Cornell, Frank and Betty loved to host students at their home and immersed themselves in campus life. Particular sources of enjoyment were summer travel all over the world and studying at many universities across the nation under National Science
Foundation grants. In the evenings, Frank frequently taught at Tompkins Cortland Community College.

A resident of Ithaca for forty-five years, Professor Saul was an active volunteer in the community. For years, he could be found at the hospital bringing cheer to patients. When it was tax season, he would help seniors with their tax preparation. Later on in life, he volunteered at local public schools assisting students with their homework. A former president of the Ithaca Rotary Club, he was also active with his friends in Lambs Club and City Club.

Professor Saul is survived by his beloved wife of 61 years, Elizabeth (Betty) Edwards Saul; and his children, George K. (Sheila) Saul of Seattle, Francis W. Saul, Jr. of Ft. Myers, Florida, Nancy Saul of Buffalo, New York, and John Beau Saul (Valerie) of Ithaca. Also surviving are seven grandchildren: Francis III, Matt, Kelly, Christopher, William, Luke and Ryan; his sister-in-law, Theresa Lambert of Tampa, Florida; and several nieces and nephews. Frank’s parents, Benjamin and Marthe, and his brother, Patrick, predeceased him.

Office of the Dean of Faculty
Professor Emeritus George Schaefers died at his winter home in Sarasota, Florida after a brief struggle with cancer. He is survived by his daughters, Lynn and Gwen; son, Richard; as well as four grandchildren; two sons-in-law; and a daughter-in-law. George's wife, Kathryn, died in June 2000. Together they created a home that was remarkable. They had a knack for welcoming colleagues, students and friends in a manner that mingled both the joys and responsibilities of rearing families with providing a social environment that was alive with discussions of an amazing array of local and international community issues.

George Schaefers grew up in Erie, Pennsylvania. He attended El Camino Junior College in Los Angeles, California for two years, joined the U.S. Naval Reserves at Long Beach, California from 1950-52, and then entered the University of California, Berkeley for a B.S. degree in 1955 and a Ph.D. degree in 1958 in Entomology. He immediately joined the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva as an Assistant Professor and began his 35-year career at Cornell University. He was Chairman of the Entomology-Geneva Department for eight years (1983-91) during which time he was instrumental in maintaining the international reputation of the department as six of the twelve faculty positions were refilled.

Schaefers established himself as an expert on aphid biology, including aphid transmission of plant diseases. He and his students expanded their research interests to include work on other pest species of small fruits, such as mites, tarnished plant bug, leafhoppers, and leafrollers. He was recognized nationally for his studies in the laboratory in which he electronically recorded aphid feeding and salivation as a means of studying the details of aphid feeding behavior in relation to host selection and the transmission of
plant viruses; as well as of understanding the mechanisms underlying resistance of selected crop varieties to aphid pests.

George’s interest in the field of international agriculture began to broaden in the mid-1970s. He went on a sabbatical leave in 1974 for a year to work at the Nigerian International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, where he conducted research on aphid transmission of sweet potato viruses. While at IITA, he became fascinated by the challenges and opportunities of working in international agriculture. His work with international agricultural organizations, such as the Consortium for International Crop Protection (CICP) and AID, took him to such countries as Puerto Rico, Nigeria, Colombia, Zaire, Tunisia, and Senegal. After stepping down as chair of the department in Geneva, he was awarded a one-year Rockefeller Foundation Environmental Research Fellowship in International Agriculture. He went to sub-Saharan East Africa and studied traditional crop protection among small farmers.

His most recent assignment had been with CICP where he served as its director from 1993 to the end of 1998. He worked closely with CICP for almost 20 years before becoming its director. During that period, he made frequent trips abroad, especially to developing countries to assist them in developing reasonable and responsible crop protection programs against insects and diseases. As director, he was effective in securing funding to sustain CICP through a critical period and was instrumental in planning and coordinating an international workshop to facilitate the development of a network for IPM in Africa.

George's interest in serving his local community was expressed by over twenty years of service as a member of Geneva Rotary Club of Rotary International, by his membership and work in the Trinity Church, and as a Board of Directors member of the United Cerebral Palsy Happiness House.

Robert L. Andersen, George G. Kennedy, Wendell L. Roelofs
Ernest Frederich Schaufler, Professor Emeritus of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture (now Horticulture) died April 26, 2011 at Longview an Ithacacare Community in Ithaca, NY, at the age of 87. He was the pioneer leader who developed College of Agriculture and Life Science’s Cooperative Extension 4-H Floriculture and Ornamental program. This included developing plant science educational programs and resources for youth, teens and adult volunteers in county, regional and statewide 4-H programs.

Ernie was born in Brocton, NY in December 29, 1923 and grew up on a general family farm. He was an active member of 4-H and inspired by Chautauqua County 4-H agent Ken Coombs toward his lifelong profession in 4-H. Ernie graduated from Dunkirk High School in 1941 and matriculated into Cornell’s College of Agriculture, Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture in September of 1941.

The early 1940’s were very tumultuous times, as WWII was just starting. Ernie requested a leave of absence from Cornell during his sophomore year and joined the United States Army in 1943. He
served in the European theater as a member of the US Army Corps of Engineers, 1251st Treadway Bridge Company, from March 1943 until he was honorably discharged in 1946.

Ernie re-matriculated in the College of Agriculture in 1946, completed requirements and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1948. He was immediately hired by the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture as an instructor and charged to develop a program to teach ornamental horticulture in New York State’s Cooperative Extension’s 4-H Program. At the same time he enrolled in the Department of Education and studied for his Master of Science degree in Education, completed requirements and was awarded the MS degree in 1952.

Ernie was appointed to Assistant Professor in 1954, Associate Professor in 1959 and Full Professor in 1976. He retired in 1983 and was appointed Professor Emeritus status in Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. He continued working for the department, on a part time basis, for four years.

Ernie’s involvement in the 4-H program focused on building horticultural skills and youth development through learning-by-doing, completing projects, participating in meetings and submitting plant science exhibits for evaluation and competition. He worked with other faculty and staff with 4-H responsibilities and served as a mentor and role model to many. Gret Atkins in the College of Human Ecology commented:

Ernie’s interests, expertise and knowledge knew no boundaries. He saw that the goals of the 4-H curriculum are the same regardless of subject matter. I learned more about the philosophy behind 4-H and youth development, the role of the 4-H leader and the real-world responsibilities of the 4-H educators from him than from any other source on or off the campus.

He visited most every county in NY State, providing program development support and in-service education to both youth and
adult leadership. As Niles Brown, former Cooperative Extension 4-H agent in Ontario and Chenango Counties, wrote:

_We always looked forward to seeing and hearing from Ernie. His ideas were always fresh and ‘well thought out’. He truly believed in the 4-H program and teaching volunteer adults and teen leaders and helped train a generation or two of 4-H agents and volunteers._

Kermit Bossard, former Cooperative Extension 4-H agent in Chemung County, remarked:

_Ernie taught us how to teach, how to make learning fun and how to successfully tie plants in with quality of life. Ernie was our connection to the college and through that connection kids learned about Cornell and research._

His travel habits were unique. Ernie knew every back road and short cut to his destinations. He knew every inexpensive motel and ‘best’ country diners, especially in upstate NY. His introduction to new faculty and staff to ‘life on the road’ was a learning experience.

He authored numerous college and department publications that were the cornerstone of county, regional and state-wide plant science 4-H programs. He developed a large number of teaching modules to provide instructors with subject matter information and included extensive detailed slide sets. This information served as the basis for many Northeast Regional 4-H publications and are still used today.

Ernie realized the potential of working through the public school system to reach a larger audience of youth. One of the successful programs he and his colleagues developed was the ‘Talking Plant Program’. This program included the curriculum and materials specifically designed to support those teaching plant science to middle school students. This program was used in middle school science curricula in more than 30 counties in NY State and 19 states across the country and Canada.
A multi-talented person, Ernie had a weekly radio program for 9 years in the early 50’s, operated by Cornell’s WHCU, where he discussed gardening and landscape problems and recommendations.

He served on numerous department committee’s and 4-H advisory boards. One of his favorite committee’s was the NY State Fair 4-H Committee, in which he participated for a number of years. He served as a judge for the Ornamental Horticulture projects submitted by 4-H members from counties all over the state. He interacted with the youth and volunteers and used the quality and effectiveness of the 4-H fair’s competition to evaluate the success of his in-service programs. He also judged thousands of plant science entries at local 4-H fairs and again was able evaluate the success of his plant science 4-H program.

Ernie was an elected member of a number of honorary societies: including Ho-Nun-De-Kah - Honorary Undergraduate Society at Cornell; Phi Delta Kappa- National Honorary Education Fraternity; Pi Alpha Phi - National Honorary Floriculture Fraternity; Epsilon Sigma Phi - National Honorary Extension Fraternity. He was a 40-year member of the American Garden Writers Association and a member of American Society for Horticultural Science.

Ernie received numerous special awards, including awards from his peers, Ornamental Horticulture industry and amateur gardening organizations, indicating his broad influence on Ornamental Horticulture; including: 1973 The Alice Doscher Horticulture Bronze Medal by the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State; 1977 Distinguished Service Award by Epsilon Sigma Phi the National Honorary Extension Fraternity and 1996 Gold Medal of Horticulture Award by the New York State Nursery/Landscape Association.

Ernie met his future wife, Beverly Harding Pratt, a student in the College of Home Economics (now College of Human Ecology) at a 4-H campus club meeting. They were married in 1949 and had 3 children: Donald, Katherine ('77) and Douglas.
Bev and Ernie purchased an old farmhouse at the intersection of Turkey Hill Road and Mt. Pleasant Road in 1951. It had a gorgeous view of Cornell, Ithaca and West Hill. In addition to renovating the house, they had a ‘Horticulturist’s Garden’, including shrubs, trees, perennials and annuals, plus a large vegetable garden with extensive plantings of berry bushes and fruit trees, many of the crops they canned and/or froze. He lived what he preached.

Bev and Ernie enjoyed camping and the family spent many vacations camping at state parks throughout New York and New England. After retiring, they purchased a 5-wheel travel trailer and migrated to Alabama’s Gulf Coast each winter.

Ernie was involved in a number of community activities. They lived in the small community of Varna. It had a volunteer Fire Department and Ernie joined and was an active member for 58 years. He took a leadership role serving as vice chairman for a number of years. He was chairman of the Acacia Corporation. He served on the Board of Directors for the Ithaca Coop Food Store. He was president of Ithaca Memorial Society. Since he had 2 boys, lived in a small community, it followed when they came of age they would get involved in Boy Scouts and so did Ernie. In addition to all the tasks involved in this activity, he served in a leadership role as a committeeman for the Varna Boy Scout Troop 45. Both of his sons achieved Eagle Scout.

In 2008 Ernie and Bev moved to Longview, a retirement home, where it was easier for them to enjoy life.

Ernie was a calm, quiet, hardworking individual, who had the ability to make one feel comfortable and welcomed. He enjoyed life, was a wonderful family man and a committed and dedicated horticulturist. He wanted everyone to understand enough about plants and horticulture to be able to enjoy them. He felt through 4-H, he had a platform to achieve this worthy goal. It would be interesting to obtain statistics to see how many children, teens and adult volunteers were inspired by Ernie’s interest and passion for horticulture and how his enthusiasm led to a lifelong interest in horticulture. We are
sure it would be measured in the thousands and that is a real accomplishment.

Robert W. Langhans, Chairperson; Joann Gruttadaurio, A. Martín Petrovic
Rudi and his wife Putti Schlesinger, as they were known to each other and to the world, died together in San Francisco on November 10, 1996 facing in each case suffering, illness, and death. But their lives with each other and among us were an affirmation of the triumph of humanity over the disaster that occurred in Germany in the 1930s. And their triumph was not one of merely surviving and enduring, but a triumph of high achievement even in the face of horrendous moral and social failure.

Rudi Schlesinger was born in Munich in 1909. His parents were comfortably well off and he had a large, extended family that owned a bank in Munich. The family enjoyed a happy bourgeois life in pre-war Germany, and like many successful families, they watched the unfolding of the Nazi nightmare with incredulity and with a hope that it stop. But eventually Rudi’s mother became convinced that it would not be stopped and in a breathtaking escape at the last minute after Kristallnacht to Switzerland, the family eventually landed in New York. Putti’s family, which was acquainted with Rudi’s, left somewhat sooner and their brief early acquaintance was renewed and flowered in New York in the 1940s.

On his arrival in New York, Rudi, who had the equivalent of a doctorate in law, remade himself as an American lawyer, attending Columbia Law School and then clerking for the eminent Irving Lehman on the New York Court of Appeals. During this period Rudi and Putti were married.

In 1948, Rudi was interviewed by Robert Stevens, long-time Dean of the Cornell Law School and offered a job. It seemed like an unlikely match at first, the worldly Jewish Rudi and the insular upstate New York law school but it proved to be a relationship of mutual transformation. Rudi transformed the Law School into a
center of international and comparative law. His meticulousness and his vivacity charmed law students and helped move the school to be a world class law school. But in so doing, Rudi did not want the school to be a factory or to ignore the beautiful Ithaca surroundings. He told the story of how he and Putti stayed up late one night considering a job offer from another eminent law school and then the sun came up, splendidly, and landed on Lake Cayuga which they could see from their home. They turned the offer down.

Rudi and Putti were both scholarly. Putti was an eminent critique of art and became, in their post-Cornell existence, the art consultant to the University of California at Hastings Law School. Rudi was a detail-a-phile collecting stories and facts and insights into law and related social phenomenon.

Rudi and Putti have three children and several grandchildren whom they loved. They had high standards for them as for everything in their life and left a legacy of parental commitment and affection. Many students were admitted to this same circle over the years and also labored for the family as gardeners, dog watchers, and child care workers.

Rudi and Putti both faced serious declines at the end, but they were active physically and mentally right up to their decision to leave us together and at peace. We are grateful to them for what they gave us and also mindful of how their escape, along with their families, must remind all of us of the enormity of the Holocaust but the triumph of humanity even over it.

John J. Barceló III, Roger Cramton, Gray Thoron, Russell K. Osgood
Andrew Schultz, the Spencer T. Olin Professor of Engineering, Emeritus, died on March 13, 1998 at his home in Ponte Vedra, Florida. He was 86. He is survived by his wife, Mary; his children, Susan and Andrew III (Toby); and by hundreds of Cornell Engineering alumni for whom Andy made a tremendous difference.

Andy was the ultimate Cornellian. There cannot be many individuals who have experienced Cornell as completely as he did. He entered as a freshman, stayed for graduate work, progressed through each faculty rank, served as department chairman, and served as the Joseph Silbert Dean of the College of Engineering during a critical period of change for the college. Nor are there many that can match the impact Andy had upon his college, his university, and his students. Andy had a unique combination of the vision to foresee trends and needs, and the ability to lead his colleagues and his students in promising directions.

Andy was one of the founders of the academic discipline of Operations Research. His experience at the War Production Board during World War II led him to foresee the need for quantitative analysis in logistics. He returned to the Cornell faculty and began a campaign that led to the separation of industrial engineering from mechanical engineering and the development of a world-renowned Department of Industrial Engineering and Operations Research. Andy’s doctoral students during this era became the missionaries and pioneers of this new discipline around the country, and many have been recognized by election to the National Academy of Engineering. Few of these had planned on an academic career before they ran into Andy.
Perhaps even more important for Cornell was his leadership in the explosive field of computer science. Andy was a member of the committee that brought the first computer to Cornell in 1953. He was instrumental in creating the first course in computing at Cornell in 1956. In 1964, as Dean of Engineering, he sponsored the creation of one of the first university departments of computer science. Cornell’s inter-college Department of Computer Science became one of the best in the world. Andy was also a leader in creating the Department of Materials Science and Engineering, which became a stellar department in that vital field. He also played a significant role in moving the Department of Geology into the College of Engineering and expanding its scope. In addition to his contributions to his department and his college, he was very active in University Faculty committees and professional societies.

For a man whose career was spent in academia, Andy had an uncanny appreciation of the problems and opportunities of the “real world”. He somehow imparted to generations of students some fraction of his unique ability to identify the critical problem in a noisy, complex system. This has helped them become remarkably successful in many different fields. On his retirement, they expressed their gratitude by endowing a professorship in his name. Fittingly, the first appointment to the Schultz Chair was one of Andy’s own students.

Richard W. Conway, Dale R. Corson, William L. Maxwell
Ruth Schwartz was born in Berlin Germany, October 9, 1924, and in her early life endured the disruption that devastated Jewish families in Nazi Germany. Her father, from Kiev in the Ukraine, served as a Russian soldier in WWI, and was captured and imprisoned by the German army. He chose to stay in Germany after that war was over, to start a small cigarette factory and a family with his Polish wife, thinking that Germany would be safer than Russia after the Bolshevik revolution, but after Hitler came to power his business was shut down and he was deported to Czechoslovakia. Ruth stayed in Berlin with her mother and younger brother under steadily deteriorating conditions. The family finally separated in 1939, when Ruth was chosen for the Kindertransport (officially the “Refugee Children Movement”), through which Jewish children who were considered the most imperiled by the Nazi regime were brought to England in the nine months prior to the outbreak of World War II. She never saw her parents again. As Ruth found out later, her mother died on a train to Siberia after being sent by the Nazis to Russia following the start of the war, and her father was killed when he attempted to return to Russia from Czechoslovakia. Her brother was saved by others on the train to Siberia, and finally made his way to Israel in 1947.
Because Ruth was over 14 when she arrived in England, she was initially placed in training for domestic service. After two years of training, she was assigned as an ‘au pair,’ a job at which, she claimed, she showed no promise. But the family saw promise in her intelligence and spirit, so the mother of the family became her champion, battling the authorities to allow her to attend an academically oriented school. There she earned the equivalent of today’s ‘A’ levels in biology and chemistry. This accomplishment allowed her to enter the University of London, where she received a B.S. in chemistry and physiology in 1947.

In 1951, she became an assistant to R. F. A. Dean, a pediatrician who established the Infantile Malnutrition Unit sponsored by the UK Medical Research Council at Mulago Hospital in Kampala, Uganda. This assignment made her a participant in the most critical studies of childhood malnutrition of that era. This group became well known for research on kwashiorkor, a form of severe malnutrition common in very young children in East Africa at that time. With Dean, Ruth published several papers on clinical and laboratory observations of children with the condition. During this period Ruth also spent some time as a WHO fellow in Guatemala at the Institute for Nutrition in Central America and Panama (INCAP), where she collaborated with investigators from INCAP and Washington University in St Louis on further studies to characterize the biochemical changes observed in children with kwashiorkor. She remained in Uganda until 1957 when she returned to the UK. On the basis of her work in Uganda and in Guatemala, she was awarded a Ph.D. in Nutritional Biochemistry by the University of London in 1959.

From 1960 to 1963, Ruth was a lecturer at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. She came to the United States in 1963 as a research associate in the Department of Nutrition and Food Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After two years at MIT she joined the faculty in the Department of Nutrition of the University of Connecticut. In 1970 she was recruited to the Department of Human Nutrition and Food in the College of Human Ecology at Cornell and later became a member of
the Division of Nutritional Sciences when it was formed in 1974. She was promoted to Professor in 1979, and retired on September 1, 1993. She was named Professor of Nutrition Emeritus in 1998.

Ruth was a pioneer in the use of stable isotopes in the study of mineral absorption, retention, and excretion in both humans and experimental animals. A major question for nutritionists at the time concerned the ways in which diet composition affects nutrient availability, and how availability affects nutritional requirements when viewed in terms of food. In particular, Ruth was fascinated by magnesium, a mineral that had caught her attention through her work with kwashiorkor. Balance studies of this important mineral in malnutrition were (and still are) inconclusive, while refeeding regimens were designed to provide large amounts of the mineral in the belief that an important cause of pathology in kwashiorkor is magnesium deficiency. Ruth recognized the need for careful balance studies in both healthy young individuals and the elderly, as well as the need for a better understanding of the consequences of magnesium deficiency for gut and pancreas function, both of which are affected in malnutrition.

To this end, Ruth worked closely with colleagues at the US Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory (now the Robert W. Holley Center for Agriculture and Health) on the Cornell campus. With these colleagues she grew vegetables that incorporated a stable isotope of magnesium, $^{26}\text{Mg}$, that were then fed to experimental subjects, human and animal. For her studies with human subjects she collaborated with Herta Spencer-Laszlo at the Loyola University Medical School in Chicago.

Ruth’s research interests were not confined to magnesium, however. One of her first graduate students at Cornell, Elizabeth Mitchell Wien, carried out studies on iron availability for her dissertation before continuing to work with Ruth for many years on magnesium. Ruth also investigated the absorption and retention of calcium, zinc, copper and manganese in human studies. In later work, she studied the relationship of bone density to dietary protein and calcium intake in a population of Chinese women.
Ruth’s work was funded by grants from the National Institutes of Health, The National Science Foundation and The United States Department of Agriculture. She spent a sabbatical leave at the National Institute of Dental Research in Bethesda, Maryland and she was awarded a Residency at the Rockefeller Foundation Bellagio Center in Bellagio, Italy in 1984. Her work was published in the Journal of Nutrition, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Analytical Chemistry, Journal of Micronutrient Analysis, and Biological Trace Element Research. She was a member of the Nutrition Society (Great Britain), American Institute of Nutrition, American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York Academy of Sciences, Society for Environmental Geochemistry and Health Sigma Xi, and American Chemical Society.

At Cornell, Ruth taught courses in the nutrition, physiology and biochemistry of the mineral elements, in laboratory methods, and in metabolic regulation. She was active on many University and departmental committees during her years at Cornell. In particular she served for 15 years on the University Committee on Human Subjects (now the Institutional Review Board for Human Participants), where her absolute integrity, coupled with her deep love of both science and humanity, served her and the university well.

Ruth was a private, but very kind and caring person, of remarkable inner strength. Her love of nature led her to spend considerable time hiking the many trails around Ithaca—she was an active member of the Cayuga Trails Club and the Finger Lakes Trails Conference. Her appreciation of natural beauty is reflected in her strong yet delicate watercolors of flowers and landscapes—her love of painting was rekindled in her retirement.

Ruth maintained contact with her brother Jehuda in Israel and her nephew Doron and their family over the years. She also stayed close to her friends and foster family in the UK. In her later years, she felt fortunate to find her heart’s companion in Seymour Smidt, Professor Emeritus of Finance, who survives her.
Professor Shayle Robert Searle, eminent Cornell University statistician, passed away on February 18, 2013. Born in New Zealand, Searle earned a bachelor's degree (1949) and a master's degree (1950) from Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand. After working for an actuary, he attended Cambridge University, where he earned a Diploma in mathematical statistics in 1953. Searle won a Fulbright travel award to Cornell University, where he earned a doctorate in animal breeding with a strong minor in statistics in 1959, studying under Professor Charles Henderson. In 1962, Cornell invited Searle to work in the university's computing center, and he soon joined the faculty as an assistant professor of biological statistics. He was promoted to associate professor in 1965 and became a professor of biological statistics in 1970. Searle has also been a visiting professor at Texas A&M University, Florida State University, Universität Augsburg, and the University of Auckland.

Professor Searle was a major intellectual figure in the field of statistics. He was a pioneer and world leader in the areas of linear models, mixed models, and variance component estimation. Searle was one of the first statisticians to use matrix algebra in statistical methodology, and he was an early proponent of the use of applied statistical techniques in animal breeding. His early and lifelong
interest in translating important applied problems into solvable mathematical and statistical ones was arguably his greatest contribution to the field. He made a career out of proving that 'applied mathematical statistics' was, in fact, not an oxymoron but a deeply respected subfield of statistics. Searle’s work will have continuing impact in the fields of statistics and agriculture.

Professor Searle authored and coauthored a number of seminal statistics texts, including: Linear Models; Matrix Algebra for the Biological Sciences, Including Applications in Statistics; Linear Models for Unbalanced Data; Generalized, Linear, and Mixed Models; Variance Components; Matrix Algebra for Applied Economics; Matrix Algebra Useful for Statistics; and Variance Components and Animal Breeding: Proceedings of a Conference in Honor of C. R. Henderson. In particular, Linear Models, published by Wiley & Sons in 1971, had sales of more than 15,000 copies and another 1,800 in the paperback Wiley Classic Edition. This text made a tremendous contribution to the understanding of the theory and practice of linear models; in particular, it illuminated the complications emanating from unbalanced data. Matrix Algebra Useful for Statistics sold more than 10,000 copies. In addition to book writing, Searle authored more than 165 papers.

Professor Searle is responsible for introducing random effects and variance components concepts into our thinking. He was a researcher whose contributions made his field both respected and admired, and he received worldwide recognition for his accomplishments from the international statistics and scientific communities. Searle’s pearls of practical wisdom on mixed models and unbalanced data have become an integral part of statistical theory and practice throughout the world. He maintained an active association with New Zealand, including a long-term collaboration with AgResearch, Ruakura, and he was a frequent visitor to New Zealand for conferences and seminar presentations.

Searle was a Fellow of the American Statistical Association and the Royal Statistical Society, and an elected member of the International Statistical Institute. He also received the prestigious Alexander von
Humboldt U.S. Senior Scientist Award. In 1999 he was made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of New Zealand, a rare honor for New Zealand scientists who reside overseas. The Royal Society, the counterpart of the National Academy of Sciences in the United States, bestows the fellowship on scientists who have contributed significantly and with excellence to New Zealand science. Searle was awarded the D.Sc. *Honoris Causa* by his alma mater, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.

Under Shayle’s gruff exterior was a compassionate man with a strong desire to give to others and community. Searle was always ready to invite others to share his intellectual voyages, and he was always generous in giving credit to others for their role in the process. He enjoyed teaching and sharing his knowledge for the betterment of his students, colleagues, and family. He was ready to be a mentor when he encountered someone he could help. He was deeply devoted to his wife and daughters and took great pleasure in playing a round of poker with his colleagues. Shayle loved grilling up New Zealand lamb to entertain visitors and once calculated he had imported over two tons of lamb chops to the United States. Our dear friend and colleague will be missed and remembered fondly.

Shayle was preceded in death by his wife Helen and is survived by Susan Searle Thomas (Ted) and Heather Searle Selvaggio (David), and Tracey Armstead (Charlie Ackerman).

*Martin T. Wells, Chairperson;  
Charles E. McCulloch, Steven J. Schwage*
Professor Emeritus John George Seeley was born in North Bergen, New Jersey on December 21, 1915. He graduated from the Robert Fulton Grammar School, North Bergen, New Jersey in 1929 and Memorial High School, West New York, New Jersey in 1933.

As a child, he started his life-long interest in plants. His goal, when he started college, was to become a greenhouse carnation grower. Fortunately, for us, that changed, not his interest in plants, but his avocation. We have all, students, faculty, friends and the floricultural industry, benefited from his love, interest, knowledge and dedication to plant growing. John used this interest in all of his life’s activities, from raising his children, to his professional avocation as a teacher and his deep involvement with Rotary.

In 1937, John received his undergraduate education at Rutgers University and graduated with a B.S. degree majoring in Floriculture. While an undergraduate student, he was elected to Alpha Zeta (National Agriculture Honorary Society) and awarded by that society “Best Senior in the College of Agriculture.” John found his real love for teaching and research during his years at Rutgers and knew he required more training. He studied for his M.S. degree at Rutgers under Professor O. Wesley Davidson, a noted floriculturist and received his degree in 1940. He was superintendent of the ornamental horticulture gardens at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station during 1940-41.

He matriculated at Cornell in 1941 as an Instructor to teach floriculture. In 1941, he left for a research position in South Carolina with the USDA, as part of the WWII effort, to study growth and extraction of rubber from field grown goldenrod. In 1944, he
was a chemist in the Rubber Materials Laboratory of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in Paterson, New Jersey.

In 1945, he returned to Cornell as an Instructor to continue his graduate studies under Professor Kenneth Post, who, at the time, was one of the world’s leading researchers in the field of floriculture. The floriculture industry in the United States was changing and expanding rapidly. Post’s research was a major factor in these changes and expansion.

John received his Ph.D. degree in 1948 and was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture at Cornell University. In 1949, he was appointed at Pennsylvania State University as Associate Professor of Floriculture in the Department of Horticulture and ultimately Professor and Chairman of the Floriculture Section. He was instrumental in creating a very active floriculture program, organizing the commercial floriculture industry in the state, beginning the Pennsylvania Flower Growers organization and publishing a monthly bulletin. He organized his colleagues in Plant Pathology, Entomology, Agricultural Economics and Agriculture Engineering to work together for the benefit of the commercial floriculture industry in the state. They created active teaching, research and extension programs.

Professor Kenneth Post, at Cornell, died suddenly in October of 1955, just after he was appointed department head. John was recruited to return to Cornell to take on the headship of the department. His tenure as head was historically significant for the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. Tremendous growth in the “Green Industries” (a phrase that evolved from the floriculture, nursery, landscape and turfgrass industries to describe them in total) was occurring. These industries enjoyed strong relationships with the Department, College and New York State government. John understood these dynamics and thus laid the foundation for many changes in departmental programs to better serve the changing needs of these industries. As an example, undergraduate education in landscape architecture, that had a long
and significant history at Cornell, had disappeared. However, landscape instruction continued in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. There were only two faculty teaching the courses included in the landscape curriculum for a rapidly expanding undergraduate enrollment. Furthermore, landscape audiences in the state that fully supported the Department landscape program, constructively urged that landscape design move toward accreditation as a Landscape Architecture Program. Under John’s leadership, the decision to move forward was begun with the hiring of a third faculty member who had the credentials to move the program towards accreditation. Today, Landscape Architecture (which has an accredited undergraduate program for over thirty years) is an independent department in the College and has a very close relationship with the graduate Landscape Architecture program located in the College of Architecture, Art and Planning. Collectively, these programs enjoy a national and international reputation for excellence.

Another example of change initiated under John’s leadership was associated with the need to bolster faculty support for the rapidly growing turfgrass industry in New York State. For almost thirty years, turfgrass science was someone’s part-time faculty assignment in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. Under John’s leadership, the first full-time faculty position in turfgrass science was created and filled. Today, the turfgrass industry is supported by two faculty positions that interact with an interdepartmental team of turfgrass scientists from other departments and programs to field an outstanding program that enjoys tremendous moral and financial support from the turfgrass industry. Like Landscape Architecture, the Turfgrass Program enjoys a national reputation for excellence.

In addition to the “Green Industries,” John was also committed to youth and consumer education in floriculture and ornamental horticulture. John worked with the Department of Education at Cornell and the New York State Department of Education to get an appreciation of flowers incorporated into elementary school curricula. He also actively supported a full-time 4-H Youth position
in the department that functioned to deliver floriculture and ornamental horticulture information and training to the extensive 4-H Cornell Cooperative Extension network in New York State. As head, John enthusiastically supported two Cooperative Extension positions that directed information to adult consumer audiences in the state. One channeled a program through the College of Human Ecology; the other through the traditional agricultural, county-based Cornell Cooperative Extension System associated with the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. John was very proud of what these positions accomplished and followed their progress with great interest.

John was instrumental in organizing the Kenneth Post Foundation in 1957 after Professor Post’s death and served as secretary until his retirement in 1983. Monies for the endowment came from members of the floriculture industry. They collected over $100,000, which was a very large sum in 1957. Interest from the endowment is still allocated to various research projects, selected by Kenneth Post Foundation board members.

John worked with the New York City Florists Club for many years, organizing programs and maintaining close liaison between the Department and Club members. At the demise of the Club in 1990, John was instrumental in having the Club donate its’ treasury to The Gloeckner Foundation (a philanthropic floriculture granting foundation), of which he was president.

John was active with the American Society of Florists, the national society for the floriculture industry. He served on numerous committees and was particularly active in one associated with “Grades and Standards for Cut Flowers and Potted Plants.” This committee and the society tried to convince the industry, including growers and retailers to have standards for their products on a year round basis. The arguments were very logical, but they were unsuccessful in establishing standards, which, by the way, are still not established today. John was elected to the American Society of Florists’ Hall of Fame in 1979.
Professor Seeley was active in the American Society for Horticultural Science. A national organization started in 1903 by a group of horticulturists that included Liberty Hyde Bailey. John a long time member of 68 years, was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1970, served on numerous committees and in 1981 was elected president. He also was active in the International Society for Horticultural Science, headquartered in the Netherlands. He was the United States representative to the Section for Ornamental Plants from 1962-86, served as secretary from 1962-64 and chairman from 1964-70 and again from 1982-86.

In 1984-85, John was awarded the D.C. Kiplinger Chair in Floriculture by Ohio State University. This was a high point of John’s career. This was a period of time when he was not under stress and could completely emerge himself in floriculture activities including teaching, research and extension. Colleagues at Ohio State still talk about the enjoyable, productive time they had working with John during that year.

John joined the board of the Gloeckner Foundation in 1970. This organization had a large endowment and granted monies each year to support floricultural research. In 1986, he became president, after the benefactor Fred Gloeckner died. John was particularly helpful to young assistant professors getting started. He advised and encouraged them on ways to improve their applications to obtain their grants. Many floriculture faculty in the U.S. still talk appreciatively about the help John contributed to their careers.

His interest in Rotary International was life long. He joined the Ithaca Rotary Club in 1957, rose to club president and became governor of District 7071 in 1973-74. District 7071 included about 50 clubs in central New York State. Part of his responsibility as governor was to visit each club during his one-year tenure. The theme of his talk to the Rotary clubs was “The Phenomena of Photoperiodism.” John grew plants to demonstrate the phenomena and took them to these meetings. He related the phenomena to Rotaries’ goals of service to mankind.
Honorary societies he was elected to include: Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Epsilon Phi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Phi Alpha Xi. He received a Silver Medal from the Massachusetts Horticulture Society in 1980 and the Carl Bittner Extension Award from the American Society of Horticultural Science in 1982.

John met Catherine Cook, while he was a student at Rutgers and she a student at New Jersey College for Women (NJC). They married in 1938 and had five children. He was pleased all his children achieved their Bachelor’s degrees and two, Daniel and Thomas, continued their studies to earn Ph.D. degrees. Thomas is presently Professor and Chairman of the Department of Neurobiology and Behavior at Cornell. John and Catherine were married for 61 years prior to Catherine’s death in 1999. His son, David, passed away in 1995. John is survived by his daughter, Catherine Anne, of Ithaca, New York; and sons, Daniel, of Holliston, Massachusetts; George, of Cooperstown, New York; Thomas, of Ithaca, New York and 14 grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

In 1986, his colleagues in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture and Department of Plant Pathology organized the “Seeley Conference,” where invited (100 limit) leaders of the floriculture industry of the world came to Cornell for four days to a “think tank” analysis of major problems/changes facing their industry. This was an opportunity for intellectual exchange of ideas and thoughts among the participants, a unique innovative conference that was a great success. It has continued on an annual basis. The original conference board consisted of Cornellians, who during the initial years underwrote many of the expenses. Today’s board members aren’t necessarily Cornellians and the conference is self-supporting. This past June was the 21st conference and honored John.

John had a long and productive life; his accomplishments were many. He touched and improved the lives of many people, including hundreds of students. We are all pleased to have had the opportunity to know and work with him.

Robert Langhans, Chair; George Good, Ken Horst
Alvin F. Sellers

August 9, 1917 – January 19, 2008

Alvin Sellers joined the Cornell faculty in 1960 as Professor of Physiology and head of the Department of Physiology of the Veterinary College. At the time of the appointment, he was internationally recognized for his work on ruminant digestion and ion transport. He would soon attract talented new faculty members that became world leaders in research and graduate training in gastrointestinal physiology and in the emerging field of comparative gastroenterology.

Al was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, the son of Addison B. and Marion F. Sellers. He received the VMD (Veterinariae Medicinae Doctoris) from the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania in 1939. He subsequently did graduate work at the Ohio State University and received the M.S. degree in Pathology in 1940. He continued graduate research training at the University of Minnesota until 1942 when he joined the United States Army Veterinary Corp. During World War II, he served as Chief of the Section on Bacteriology and commanded one of three mobile units of the First Medical Laboratory in campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany. He returned to the University of Minnesota in 1946 to complete his graduate training and later served as Associate Professor, Professor, and head of the Division of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology in the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Minnesota. In 1957-58, he was a Guggenheim Fellow at the Physiological Laboratory, University of Cambridge and at the Rowett Research Institute.

Al’s personality often appeared serious but this masked a huge sense of humor. For those who knew him well, he was the ideal dinner party guest because of his talent as a storyteller. His dedication of purpose in the laboratory was recognized by all with whom he was
associated. His work and that of his close associates resulted in numerous, critical advances in knowledge of ruminant digestive physiology and, during the latter part of his academic career, in similar advances in the closely related digestive function of the equine large intestine. Al was a dedicated experimental physiologist but was equally committed to applying the sciences basic to medicine in teaching and in veterinary medical practice.

Al is survived by his wife of 65 years, Dorothy M. Sellers; by three children, Alvin F. Sellers, Jr., Mary Ann (George B. Seeley) Sellers, and Christine (Karen Grimm) Sellers; by two grandchildren, Kate Sellers Seeley and Laura Jane Seeley; and by one great-grandson, Jack Riley Wheeler Seeley.

_Bud Tennant, Chairperson; Charles Guard, Katherine Houpt, Richard Rawson_
Maurie Semel, Professor Emeritus of Entomology, died on February 10, 2005 in Bucyrus, Ohio. Maurie was born and raised in Brooklyn, New York. He attended the N.Y.S. Institute of Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, receiving an Associate in Applied Science degree. After serving in an aviation unit of the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II, he attended Cornell University, earning a Bachelor of Science degree in 1949 and his Ph.D. degree in 1954.

In 34 years on the Cornell faculty, Maurie distinguished himself as an applied entomologist working at the Long Island Horticultural Research and Extension Center (formerly the L.I. Vegetable Research Farm) in Riverhead, succeeding Dr. Hugh Huckett in 1954. His research program emphasized improvement of insect control in vegetable, potato and floricultural crops. Maurie was a pioneering investigator of beneficial biological agents for insect control and one of the first U.S. scientists to evaluate use of the insect pathogens *Beauveria bassiana* for control of Colorado potato beetle and *Bacillus thuringiensis* (BT) for corn insect control. BT is now widely used in agriculture. His research provided the necessary data to support labeling of novel chemicals to control important pests on Long Island and elsewhere. Two sabbatical leaves, at the University of Arizona and at the International Potato Institute in Lima, Peru, South America, were opportunities to gather both research and technical information useful to the agricultural industry of Long Island. Dr. Gerald Wilde, a former graduate student of his, remembers him as a fantastic mentor and teacher and credits Maurie’s direction and support for a great deal of his own success and accomplishments.
In addition to his professional duties, he was a popular and active community leader. His interests, expertise and ability to recognize the importance of both sides of an issue were well received. Maurie was especially dedicated to service in Rotary International and a supporter of the Rotary Foundation. As a Paul Harris Fellow with 45 years of perfect attendance, he served as Club President and District Governor. He was also appointed by then-governor Hugh Carey to the New York State Advisory Council for Agriculture, and participated on many other Long Island committees concerned with land use and planning issues.

After retirement from Cornell, Maurie and his wife Marilyn moved to Bucyrus, Ohio where he continued his work with Rotary and other civic groups, 4H and Cooperative Extension. Maurie was devoted to his loving family and is survived by his wife of 55 years, Marilyn; daughter, Valerie; sons Mark and Brad; and three grandchildren. His three children are also Cornell graduates.

His daughter, Valerie, has fond memories of his days with Cornell.

“My brothers and I were introduced to Entomology at a very early age. We were reminiscing about how we would all jump into the old green pick-up and set off on a balmy summer’s evening to ‘help’ Pop check his light traps. We would wind through potato fields until we came to a remote corner of a field or woods to explore the contents of the previous night’s catch. We marveled that he knew the name of each species, knew which ones to keep of interest and which ones to leave for the raccoons. He taught us about mounting insects and of the importance of documenting each and every find. More than that, he taught us about the important part that each and every creature plays in nature and the delicate balance, which must never be disturbed. Pop was one of those rare individuals who never wanted to stop learning. Entomology was his passion but the world was his challenge. After retirement to Ohio, it took maybe
two weeks before Pop was riding out on farm calls with the local Ohio State County Extensionist. He would call and away they would go, troubleshooting and helping out a farmer whose crops were being attacked. Pop was a kind and gentle man, a very loving and devoted father. His legacy is one of care and compassion.”

Daniel Gilrein, Joseph B. Sieczka, Arthur A. Muka
Sergio David Servetto, Assistant Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering, died at the age of 39 in the early morning of July 24, 2007, in the crash of his recently purchased single-engine plane during the final segment of a trip from the Midwest to Ithaca. Sergio’s enthusiasm for flying began in his native Argentina and was reawakened in Spring 2007 when he saw it as a way to be with his family in Ithaca for long weekends during a year he was about to spend as a visiting faculty member at Notre Dame. In a haunting coincidence, Sergio started his life in the United States in Urbana, Illinois, and ended it in Urbana, New York.

Sergio was educated first at the National University of La Plata in Argentina, after which he worked for three years as a programmer for IBM in Buenos Aires. He then came to the U.S. from 1994-99 as a graduate student in computer science and electrical engineering at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. Upon graduation from UIUC, he received the coveted David J. Kuck Outstanding Thesis Award in Computer Science at UIUC. Sergio then joined the Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne, working for two years with the eminent Professors Martin Vetterli and Bixio Rimoldi. In 2001, he was offered an Assistant Professorship at Cornell and joined our ECE faculty.

Sergio was a colleague of great intelligence, intense conviction, boundless energy, and tremendous enthusiasm for research, teaching, and ideas. He maintained high ideals for himself and expected the same of others. His friends enjoyed his great personal warmth. Sergio was an individual of strong principle who believed with Theodore Roosevelt:
“The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the
arena...who strives valiantly...and who at the worst, if he
fails, at least fails while daring greatly...”

He was widely read in his native Spanish as well as in German and
English, and was known to quote aptly from Cervantes and Kafka.
Sergio’s restatement of the engineer’s creed of “can do” was the
proverb, “If there is no wind, row.”

At his untimely death, Sergio was already highly regarded
worldwide for his work in information theory and its applications to
such areas as sensor networks and media compression. He had the
respect and affection of many outstanding researchers in these
specialties. In an unprecedented gesture, his professional society,
the Information Theory Society of the IEEE, held a session at the
September 2007 Allerton Conference on Communication, Control,
and Computing to honor him and his work. In addition, a Sergio
Servetto Memorial Session was held in July 2008 at the IEEE
International Symposium on Information Theory, where papers were
presented that were cognate to Sergio’s unremitting work on the
challenging information theory problem of multiterminal source
coding, in which two correlated sources are encoded separately
subject to distortion criteria.

While Sergio was actively engaged in journal editorial work and
served on technical program committees, his favorite professional
outreach activity was the Student Committee of the IEEE
Information Theory Society, the purpose of which is to interest
graduate students in the discipline and then support their research
devotees. Sergio was a founding member of the Committee,
established its website and had recently assumed the responsibilities
of Committee Chair. He assiduously laid the groundwork for an
ongoing School of Information Theory for graduate and post-
doctoral students. Indeed, the First Annual School of Information
Theory, held in June 2008, was dedicated to Sergio Servetto.
Sergio is survived by his beloved wife Viviana Sitz and his two young sons, Luciano and Alejandro.

Terrence L. Fine, Chairperson; Toby Berger, David A. Hammer
Lillian Shaben lived for more than 100 years, a rare accomplishment today. She was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota and graduated from Iowa State University in 1921. Following work experience in extension in Iowa and in industry as a demonstrator for the Russell Miller Company, she was appointed to an extension position in Food and Nutrition at Cornell University in 1928. Her original appointment was signed by Martha Van Rensselaer in Home Economics and Dean Mann of the College of Agriculture. In 1932, she received a Master's degree from Columbia University. After 27 years of service at Cornell University, she retired in 1953 as Professor Emerita.

As an extension educator in the field of food and nutrition, Lillian Shaben was widely renowned as an exceptionally talented teacher and had a large following of devoted listeners. She repeatedly drew huge audiences for her presentations throughout the State of New York. She was meticulous in her demonstration preparations and she was known as someone who could reach a lay audience. Her publications covered subjects such as food preservation, the relationship of preparation procedures on the nutritive value of foods, and the importance of nutritious school lunches. Her presentation style was a model for 4H members and leaders to follow.

On Lillian Shaben's retirement, Ruby Greene Smith said, "In the retirement of Professor Lillian Shaben, the Cornell University Faculty and the homemakers of New York State lost a teacher who was loved and respected by many. In her career as an Extension specialist and as a Professor, she has proved to be scholarly and tactful, an inspiring teacher and leader, and a loyal friend."
She was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, Mortar Board, Theta Sigma Phi, and Epsilon Sigma Phi, the Cooperative Extension fraternity. At Iowa State, she helped to establish the Iowa State College chapter of Chi Omega, a social sorority. She belonged to a women's athletic fraternity and received her athletic letter while in college. In addition, as an undergraduate, she counted her most educational experience in college as being the women students' representative on a committee of faculty members who planned the building of Iowa State's Memorial Union.

While she lived in Ithaca, she owned a cottage on the west side of Cayuga Lake where she went in season to refresh her aesthetic interests. She shared this grand experience with many colleagues, as well as students.

Lillian Shaben moved to East Lansing, Michigan several years after her retirement to be near her sister, Irene. She continued to be active in the fields of art and design, the loves of her life. When her health began to fail, she moved into the Burcham Hills Health Center in East Lansing. She eventually lost her sight and died in May 1997.

*Mildred Dunn, Gertrude Armbruster*
Robert Shallenberger was a scholar and a teacher in the highest tradition: he was a man who had a remarkable impact on both science and society. His book, *Taste Chemistry*, will be a classic not so much for the science it introduces as for the creative way it organizes the knowledge of taste around chemical structure. His galvanizing effect on science through his influence on students and colleagues will be felt for generations to come.

What was distinctive about Shallenberger? Like the most gifted scientists, he was fearless; he made intellectual connections that were unusually innovative. Colleagues noted that he never seemed afraid to put forth an idea that wouldn’t hold up, and even enjoyed the process of proving himself wrong.

Robert (Bob) Sands Shallenberger was born in Swissvale, Pennsylvania on April 11, 1926. He attended public schools until the age of 17, when he enlisted in the Navy. He served as quartermaster on the U.S.S. Butternut during World War II, ending his tour of duty in February 1946. Bob immediately returned to Swissvale High School, graduating in June of the same year. With support from the G.I. Bill, he studied at the University of Pittsburgh (B.S. 1951); with the help of scholarships he received advanced degrees from Cornell University (M.S. 1953, Ph.D. 1955).

From Ithaca, Bob moved to Hoboken, New Jersey, where he took a position as a research chemist at the General Foods Research Laboratory; there, he developed chromatographic methods for the analysis of sugars in foods. With these methods, he studied the complex chemistry of caramelization and browning until October 1956, when he joined the faculty of Cornell University’s Food Science and Technology Department at the New York State
Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva as a Professor of Biochemistry.

Charged with the dual tasks of studying carbohydrate chemistry of horticultural crops and helping improve New York’s own crops, Bob became fascinated with the relationship between the three-dimensional structure of sugar molecules and their physical properties and taste chemistry. This led to his life-long quest to determine why different isomers of simple sugars produce such divergent taste sensations.

Although Bob was passionately engaged in the study of structural chemistry, he also made significant contributions to food science. In the beginning of his career at Cornell, he campaigned to convince growers to allow apples to remain on the tree long after the first fruits began to drop. By increasing the sugar-acid ratio the fruit would become tastier and fetch more profit, even with a one to two percent loss caused by harvesting late. Within two years, applesauce produced in New York went from grade C to grade A.

Later, during a study of carbohydrate sweetness, Bob demonstrated that high fructose corn syrups could duplicate the chemistry and taste of hydrolyzed sucrose (invert sugar) as a replacement for sucrose in beverages. It was a discovery with significant implications in a state where corn is a major agricultural product. Bob never stopped searching for practical applications of his science even as he became more engaged with the fundamental chemistry of sugars.

In 1961 and 1962, while on sabbatical leave at the University of California in Berkeley, Bob embarked on his most important work when he began an exhaustive comparison of the physical properties of the crystalline sugars (mostly hexoses), looking for something that could predict their taste. He could find only one correlation that related to the sweetness intensity per unit mass of the sugars; the presence of hydroxyl hydrogen bond signals in their infrared spectrum. In discussions with faculty and students, he made
convincing arguments that these signals could be used to predict the three-dimensional structure of sugars in solutions.

In May of 1963, I met Bob for the first time in a bar on University Avenue in Berkeley. He talked about the subtle and complex structure of sugars with such passion that I was thrilled when, after several drinks and many marked-up napkins, he asked me to be a student in his lab in Geneva. Together in 1967, we published “The molecular theory of sweetness” in Nature; it was a paper that contained ideas still valid at the time of his death. Working in his basement in Geneva, Bob had machined metal models of sugar molecules to use in simulating the transition-state energies between different molecular shapes: sweet molecules could easily be transformed into a specific shape he called A-HB, while non-sweet molecules could not.

Although Bob was hired on a 100% research position at Cornell, he insisted on teaching to help develop his ideas and on maintaining an active extension effort. Two of his students, CY Lee and myself, became Cornell professors and Lee recently completed a six-year term as Chair of the Food Science and Technology Department. During his tenure, Lee has developed programs in nutraceuticals, functional ingredients and enology, all in keeping with Bob’s broad view of the mission of agricultural research and role of the Experiment Station. Until his death, Bob continued to share his unique vision through his work on several commissions and committees at both the College and the University levels.

Bob is survived by his wife, Carol; two sons, Richard of Sacramento, California, and Paul of Lake Worth, Florida; two daughters, Susan of Oakland, California, and Eve Tapscott of Geneva, New York.

Terry Acree, Chairperson
Sanford Reuben Shapley

October 15, 1906 - March 12, 1997

Blessed with curiosity and a mind that loved knowledge, combined with the practical skills required for application, S. Reuben Shapley made significant contribution to Cornell and to New York State agriculture. He did it with confidence and with a thoughtful manner, recognized both on and off campus.

Born on October 15, 1906 in Hamilton, New York, he was the son of Sanford L. and Minerva C. Shapley and was raised in South Otselic, New York. His formal training began when he enrolled as an undergraduate in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1924. While a student, he was a member of Alpha Zeta Honorary Fraternity, Ho-Nun-De-Kah and winner of the first Farm Life Challenge Contest (now Rice Stage Debate). The application of his acquired knowledge was made available via the Extension Service starting in 1928 and extending through 1939.

He was then appointed District Agricultural Agent in Land Use Planning. Recognition of his dedication to public service and his skill in delivering agricultural knowledge to his clientele led to positions of leadership from associates and Extension administrators. In 1943, he was appointed Associate Professor in Extension Service and Assistant Leader of County Agricultural Agents. During the trying years of World War II (1943-45), Professor Shapley gave unique leadership to the State’s Farm Labor Program in the capacity of Supervisor.

In 1945, Shapley was named Professor of Farm Practice for the college. In this role, he guided the diverse Farm Services of the college and in addition developed farm practice opportunities for literally thousands of students so that they might meet their work experience requirements for graduation. Being able to assist
students gain essential experience with recognized successful practitioners was a high point for many of our students and a personal delight for “Reub”. For many, this became a life-long association and a valuable part of their Cornell experience.

In 1958, he was named Professor in Personnel Administration in the Office of Resident Instruction. During the 1960s, Professor Shapley expanded the operations in the work experience area to encompass an intern program with interested agri-business organizations, an innovation well received in a period where relevancy was becoming a key goal of students. He also wrote several articles and other publications regarding the work experience requirement of the N.Y.S. College of Agriculture.

After serving Cornell for 44 years, Reuben retired in 1972. In recognition of his many duties and responsibilities with the Cooperative Extension Staff, with fellow faculty and with undergraduate students in particular, Professor Shapley retired as Professor Emeritus.

In addition to his career at Cornell, Professor Shapley was an active community leader. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a trustee and elder in the church. He helped establish and was a charter member of the Ellis Hollow Community Center, Inc. From 1950-56, he was member and chairman of the Ithaca area school study committee that led to the consolidation of 44 school districts. In 1958, he was presented a citation by the Ithaca Teachers Association for services to education. He was a member of the Rotary Club and a local 4-H leader.

Reub enjoyed gardening, growing Christmas trees, raising Airedales, traveling, photography, refinishing furniture, hunting, fishing, making wine and playing bridge. Through 1991, he lived in his country home in Ellis Hollow. Later he moved to Concord, New Hampshire to live at the New Hampshire Odd Fellows Home in Concord to be near his daughter, Judy. He died March 12, 1997.
He was survived by two sons, S. Philip Shapley, Owen Sound, Canada; Bruce D. Shapley (deceased, 7/25/97); a daughter, Judith Waterman, Bedford, New Hampshire; eight grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; and a sister, Esther S. Day, Bainbridge, New York. He was predeceased by his first wife, Elizabeth D. Coon, April 1955; his second wife, Mildred R. Coon, November 1991; and a brother, Charles S. Shapley.

A man of substance, integrity and honesty, each of us who knew him did profit from the encounter. To be called an associate was an honor.

Herbert L. Everett, Leonard W. Feddema, Richard A. Church
Nelson J. Shaulis was a renowned viticulturist at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, in Geneva, New York. His extraordinary career had a profound impact upon the grape industry worldwide.

"Nelson Shaulis was one of the truly great minds in viticulture of the 20th century," said Hugh Price, Chairman of the Department of Horticultural Sciences at the Experiment Station.

"His research and writings have a profound influence on grape production in New York and around the world. He will be sorely missed by friends, colleagues and admirers and remembered every time one sees a vineyard trained to the Geneva Double Curtain system."

Shaulis' long and distinguished career began at Penn State, where he graduated with a B.S. degree in Pomology in 1935, and a M.S. degree in Soil Science in 1937. He received his Ph.D. degree in Soil Science from Cornell University in 1941. He served as a Soil Conservationist with the USDA Soil Conservation Service from 1938-44 and as an Instructor in Pomology at Penn State. In 1944, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Pomology at Cornell's Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, and was awarded the title of Professor in 1948. He retired as Professor Emeritus of Viticulture in 1978, and remained very committed to viticulture until his death.

Shaulis' research on grapes in New York emphasized an integrative approach to optimizing vine growth and cropping via soil and canopy management. His research in New York was conducted
primarily at the State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, as well as Cornell's Vineyard Laboratory at Fredonia.

Experts in modern viticulture consider Dr. Shaulis the father of "canopy management", a term used in the industry for a spectrum of techniques to control shoot growth and leaf display to improve yield and quality. The core principle of canopy management is to ensure the exposure to sunshine of critical parts of the grapevine to achieve good yields and high fruit quality.

While working with the Concord grape, Dr. Shaulis observed that excessive shade inside canopies reduced grape yields and fruit ripeness. He discovered that by separating one dense canopy into two less dense ones, the vine could intercept more sunlight and fruit yields were therefore increased. Better sunlight distribution in the vine improved not only vine maturation, but also fruit quality.

This "Double Curtain" technique was first tested at Geneva in 1960, and four years later field trials with growers began. Although Concord belongs to the North American species *Vitis X Labruscana*, Dr. Shaulis' discovery was quickly applied to vinifera grapes, the classical European variety. The principles elucidated by Dr. Shaulis form the basis of modern canopy management worldwide.

Dr. Shaulis also worked with Dr. Shepardson of Cornell's Department of Agricultural Engineering to develop the mechanical grape harvester. Today, harvesters modeled after the Cornell machine are in use around the world.

Dr. Shaulis was an outstanding integrator of knowledge. He looked beyond narrow fields of expertise and developed concepts on the proper siting of vineyards, the physiology of grapevines, mineral nutrition, rootstocks, and microclimates. He also developed standard terminology for viticultural terms, and insisted that terms be defined before discussions could proceed. He will especially be remembered for his precise way of thinking.
Shaulis' research and extension efforts on grapes in the field of viticulture have had a lasting impact upon the industry in New York State and throughout the world. According to the Station's current viticulturist, Robert Pool:

"Nelson's concepts have been applied in every major grape producing region of the world, and served as the knowledge base that allowed New World wine growing to emerge as a major factor in international trade in the last 20 years."

His contributions to world viticulture were recognized posthumously in June 2000, at an international conference on grape physiology held in Crete.

Because of his vast knowledge and intense research techniques, Shaulis was frequently called upon to assist or advise others throughout the world. In 1961, he spent the fall studying grape culture in France, Switzerland, Germany, and associated areas. In 1967-68, he was the Fulbright Senior Research Fellow in Australia, where he conducted viticultural research.

In 1972, Shaulis was named a Fellow of the American Society of Horticultural Science, the most prestigious award of that organization. In 1997, 19 years after his retirement, Dr. Shaulis was the recipient of the Merit Award given by the American Society for Enology and Viticulture, also the highest award of that society. He was also the recipient of Merit Awards of the Society of Wine Educators, the American Wine Society, the New York State Wine and Grape Foundation, and the National Grape Cooperative, and received the award for Outstanding Achievement from the ASEV-Eastern Section.

Shaulis was a member of the American Society of Horticultural Science, the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science Society of America, Sigma Xi and the American Society of Enology and Viticulture of which he was made an honorary life member.
"Even though Nelson retired in 1978, he continued his research and his writings and, above all, his great enthusiasm for New York's grape industry", stated James E. Hunter, Director of the Experiment Station.

In addition to his extraordinarily active career in research and extension, Shaulis served on the Board of Education for the Geneva City School District in the 1960s, and was a leading member of the Zion Lutheran Church from 1944 until his death.

Shaulis—a devoted and loving husband, father, and grandfather—is survived by two daughters, Catherine Santomartino, of Scotia, New York, and Margaret Harty, of Sodus, New York; three grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. He was predeceased by his wife of 55 years, Lillian, on July 30, 1996.

Alan Lakso, Hugh Price, Bruce Reisch
Raymond Sheldrake, Jr.

September 7, 1923 – October 21, 2008

Professor Emeritus Raymond Sheldrake, Jr. was born in Prospect Park, New Jersey on September 7, 1923. He began his education in the public schools of Hawthorne, New Jersey and graduated from the Central High School in Paterson, New Jersey in 1942.

World War II had just started and Ray joined the U.S. Army in 1942. He was assigned to the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and spent three years in the European theater. Ray was honorably discharged in 1945 and enrolled at Rutgers University, New Jersey.

Ray graduated from Rutgers in 1949 with a B.S. degree, majoring in Horticulture and Agricultural Education. He immediately enrolled at Cornell University for graduate studies and was awarded an assistantship in the Department of Vegetable Crops at the Geneva Experiment Station. At Cornell, he majored in Vegetable Crops, Soils and Plant Pathology and completed his studies for the Master of Science degree in 1950 and his Doctorate in 1952.

Upon receiving his Doctorate degree, Sheldrake was appointed as Vegetable Specialist in the Extension Service at the University of Georgia. He served in this professorial position for two years. In 1954, he returned to Cornell and the Department of Vegetable Crops as an Assistant Professor, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1957 and to full Professor in 1969.

Ray’s first assignment at Cornell was in extension with youth where he introduced many innovations to the 4-H program. Later he achieved notoriety both statewide and nationally in teaching and research in addition to extension. He assumed responsibilities for teaching the beginning course in Vegetable Crops 101 (general horticulture). The course became a great success with increased enrollment of students from other departments in CALS and other colleges. Ray’s successful approach included a number of “hands
“laboratories that the students loved. The spring semester course culminated with a public sale of the plants grown by the students during the semester. Amateur horticulturists from all over the local area looked forward each spring to observe and purchase the student’s products. This was a great practical experience for the students and good public relations for the department and CALS.

Ray’s communication talent was perhaps his finest attribute. He had the correct personality, charisma and enthusiasm to work with horticultural growers as well as students. They had instant respect and clearly understood what he was teaching them. He became a popular statewide and national speaker. His talks attracted large crowds whenever he was on a program. In addition, his extension expertise included the written word where he authored a number of popular monthly columns and articles for extension as well as commercial publications, including the American Vegetable Growers. He wrote a number of Cornell extension bulletins, which received wide distribution. His instructions and plans for the “Cornell 21 Greenhouse” were for years one of the most popular publications produced by CALS. He and Emeritus Professor James Boodley of the Department of Floriculture, wrote a bulletin on the preparation and use of the artificial media, “Cornell Peat-lite Mix”, for the production of bedding plants that had state, national and international distribution. A number of companies were started that just commercially manufactured this mix for growers.

Professor Sheldrake especially enjoyed applied research to solve problems and made some very important contributions to the Horticultural Industry. Ray was at the forefront for innovations with uses of plastics in horticulture. Plastics products, especially polyethylene, were becoming available in the mid 1950s. Thin sheets of the plastic were manufactured in various lengths, widths and thicknesses. He was first involved in using large sheets as coverings for greenhouses, an inexpensive substitute for glass greenhouses. This allowed growers to increase production facilities quickly and cheaply as compared to glass greenhouses. He later demonstrated that two layers of plastic applied to the greenhouses would save about 30% of winter heating, a number still in use today.
Ray also designed a plastic greenhouse that could be inexpensively built by small farmers, called “Cornell 21”. The design used standard materials and featured minimum waste of construction materials to produce the 100 feet by 21 feet greenhouse. Hundreds of these plans were sold by the Vegetable Crops Department. He also studied using polyethylene sheets to cover large surfaces of soil, which acted as a mulch to reduce weeds, reduce moisture loss and warm up the soil for early spring plantings. These systems are still used today on thousands of acres.

In the early 1960s, “bedding plants” were just becoming popular with home gardeners. A whole industry was evolving to become today a major part of the floriculture industry, and included both vegetable and flower growers. Bedding plant production fit well into the vegetable grower expertise, availability of facilities and seasonal schedule. At the time there was a major problem with seedling production, which involved disease, uneven production and lack of reliability. The cause was with the soil used for seedlings germination and growth. The standard was to use native soil and mix in ingredients such as sand, fertilizer and organic matter. Variation from grower to grower and location to location was large. Ray and his colleague, Emeritus Professor James Boodley, developed an artificial media called the “Cornell Peat-lite Mix” composed of the common materials peat moss, vermiculite and/or perlite, plus lime and fertilizer. This product was an immediate success and today, forty years later, this is the media used by most bedding plant growers in the country, producing billions of seedlings per year, which add to the beauty and quality of life for many households nationwide.

In the late 1950s, Ray and his wife Elsie started a greenhouse business in Ithaca called “Early Bird Farms”. He used this facility to commercially prove many ideas he was expounding to growers. The business was very successful and is still run by his children and grand children today. Ray’s business motto was “Grow and Offer Quality Produce and People will Come and Buy”, and consumers did come and bought. Ray initiated an annual Poinsettia Show every
Christmas at Early Bird Farms that continues to be a favorite holiday experience for the Ithaca community.

Professor Sheldrake took early retirement from Cornell in 1979 so he could spend more time consulting. He joined the W.R. Grace Company as a full time consultant, traveled for the company and helped develop their different bedding plant media and specialized fertilizers. After retiring from the Grace Company, he built a home and small research facility in Trumansburg, New York. He continued operating this facility for 10 years, then moved to Palmetto Florida and finally to a retirement home in Sun City Center, Florida.

Ray was an avid pilot and purchased his own plane in the 1960s. This was followed by two more, the last a twin-engine plane, which he used it to travel all over New York State and, in fact, the whole country. He was an avid golfer, particularly after retirement. He always carried his golf clubs in his plane and played golf at every stop. When he built his research greenhouses and home after retirement from Cornell, they were located right next to the Trumansburg Golf Course and Ray was seen every morning playing his early morning golf game.

Bowling was another of Ray’s sports. He was an accomplished bowler who participated in the Monday evening Agricultural Bowling League for a number of years Ray had four children: two sons, Gregory R. and George A. of Ithaca, New York; and two daughters, Barbara Bendzunas of Comer, Georgia, and Connie O’Connell of Mooresville, North Carolina. He also had five grandchildren. His wife, Elsie, died in 2002.

Ray made many contributions to Cornell students, state, national and international growers. Many of his innovations are still in use today. His special charisma gave him the ability to gain both students’ and growers’ confidence. The horticultural industry and his colleagues will miss his enthusiasm for horticulture.

Robert Langhans, Chairperson; Edwin Oyer, Leonard Topoleski
Shan-Fu Shen, Professor Emeritus of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering at Cornell University, passed away after a short illness in Ithaca, New York, on December 22, 2006. He was 85 years old.

Born in Shanghai, China, in 1921, Professor Shen received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1941 from the National Central University in Chunking. In 1943, he won the prestigious Tsin-Hua Fellowship in Aeronautical Engineering by placing first and winning its fifth national competition. This fellowship supported postgraduate work at any U.S. institution. In 1944, he won the prestigious Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund Fellowship in Aeronautical Engineering by placing first and winning its ninth national competition. This fellowship supported postgraduate work at any British institution. In 1946, he accepted the Tsin-Hua fellowship and began graduate study at MIT. He brilliantly completed the Sc.D. degree in Aeronautical Engineering in 1949, with Professors C.C. Lin and H.S. Tsien, two of the world’s leaders in theoretical and engineering fluid mechanics, as thesis co-advisers.

Following two years as a Research Associate in the Mathematics Department at MIT, Professor Shen joined the faculty of the Aeronautical Engineering Department at the University of Maryland, where he became a full professor in 1957. Then, in 1961, after eleven years at Maryland, he was convinced by W.R. Sears to become a Professor in what was then the Graduate School of Aeronautical Engineering at Cornell University, and there he remained for the rest of his professional career. A distinguished scholar in aerodynamics, fluid dynamics, and heat transfer, Shan-Fu Shen taught and advised Cornell undergraduates and graduate
students, conducting his own research and guiding others until his retirement in 1991 as the John Edson Sweet Professor Emeritus. During his career, a number of special appointments attest to his international distinction. He was a Guggenheim fellow at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich in 1957; he served two one-year terms (1964, 1969) as Visiting Professor at the University of Paris; in 1977, he was a Visiting Professor at the Technical University of Vienna; and in 1984-85, he was a Visiting Professor at the Institute of Space Sciences at the University of Tokyo, and at three universities in China. Dr. Shen has also been a consultant to the David Taylor Ship Research and Development Center of the U.S. Navy on matters concerning the seaworthiness of marine vessels on rough seas, the dynamics of giant helicopters with circulation-controlled rotors, and design modification of aircraft for carrier landing.

Professor Shen’s work over the years is striking for its diversity. He made important contributions in all regimes of aerodynamics including transonic and hypersonic, in aeroelasticity, in finite-element methods for aerodynamics, in hydrodynamic stability (including a notable review of the subject in the “Princeton Series”), in the kinetic theory of gases, in non-Newtonian flows, including modeling of polymer flows with heat transfer, in rarefied gas dynamics, and most recently, in the theory and computation of boundary-layer separation, especially in unsteady flow over maneuvering bodies.

Professor Shen made other notable engineering contributions in the years from 1974-88, when he was a Co-Principal Investigator, along with Professor K.K. Wang, who was the leader of the Cornell Injection Molding Program (CIMP). This program was conceived at Cornell in the early 1970s to help manufacturers facing difficult problems in producing plastic parts. The program initially was supported for one year by the National Science Foundation via its RANN (Research Applied for National Needs) program in the high risk—high potential benefit category. Because of the program’s successes, the NSF support continued for a total of 12 years, as part of its aim to foster university-government-industry collaboration. In
1979, an industrial consortium was established so that a membership of more than 50 major corporations throughout the world might benefit from the results of the Cornell effort. The goal of CIMP was to establish a scientific basis for solving practical problems of injection molding, and Shan-Fu Shen contributed the necessary theoretical understanding of relevant fluid mechanics and heat-transfer issues. He made significant contributions to the success of this effort through research, with colleagues and graduate students, on transient and non-isothermal flow and solidification in polymeric materials. Professor Shen and colleague Dr. C.A. Hieber (Cornell Ph.D., 1970) published their results in the Journal of Non-Newtonian Fluid Mechanics in 1980; their predictions of flow-front positions and cavity pressure distributions agreed very well with experiments. The efficient numerical scheme that they developed paved the way for further advances in the analysis of flow and solidification of polymer melt in realistic mold cavities. Today, Shan-Fu Shen’s studies of non-Newtonian flow and properties of polymer melts are recognized as important for enabling the efficient design and manufacture of the countless plastic products needed in the modern electronics and consumer products industries.

In recognition of these wide-ranging contributions to engineering science, Shan-Fu Shen was elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 1985. Professor Shen has received many other awards as well. He received the Achievement Award from the Washington Academy of Sciences in 1958 and was elected Fellow the same year. He was elected corresponding member of the International Academy of Astronautics in 1969 and in 1985 received Germany’s Alexander von Humboldt Senior Award. He became a member of the Academia Sinica (Republic of China) in 1972.

Newtonian Fluid Mechanics, Israel Journal of Technology, and Rheologica Acta. Also, through the years, he has supervised many graduate students and post-doctoral fellows who went on to dot the map of universities and companies throughout the world.

Professor Shen always showed the greatest sense of responsibility for the fortunes of the graduate students he advised and led in research; they attest to the integrity, decency and imagination as well as scientific depth with which he inspired them, along with his rigor and occasional severity! One former student (W.G. Habashi, now of McGill University, a leader in the burgeoning field of computational fluid dynamics) especially remembers how tough and uncompromising Professor Shen was in his final Ph.D. exam. But, he also remembers Dr. Shen’s friendly concern for his subsequent career, urging him to be independent, to go beyond his thesis subject and to do new things.

Shan–Fu Shen’s faculty colleagues at Cornell remember him as a serious-minded but warm and helpful friend. K.K. Wang, recalling his association with him in the injection-molding program described earlier, says that at a critical time when he needed a partner to initiate interdisciplinary research on injection molding of plastics, Shan-Fu stepped in; and that for 14 years, Shan-Fu generously contributed his vital expertise in fluid mechanics and heat-transfer to the program; that, during that time, he was always a sincere and constructive critic, a reliable advisor and major contributor in matters of computational fluid mechanics; and that he was highly regarded not only by the students and research staff in CIMP, but also by program collaborators from industry and other institutions. Now, Professor Wang adds, “He will be remembered fondly by all of us who have worked closely with him for so many years.”

Shan-Fu Shen was devoted to China and its culture, and to his family—his wife Ming-Ming and their son Hsueh-Yung and daughter Hsueh-Lang, who all survive him. He was certainly proud of the musical talents and accomplishments of Ming-Ming and both his children. And he was the proud host of many dinners at his
home, where Ming-Ming showed her mastery of classical Chinese
cuisine, to the delight of privileged guests!
So we must say farewell to Shan-Fu Shen, distinguished scholar,
engineering scientist, faithful teacher, colleague and friend.

Franklin K. Moore, Chair; David A. Caughey, P.C.T. deBoer
Edwin Stanley Shepardson (E.S.S.) and his twin brother, Walter Stanton, were born on January 13, 1913 to Stokes and Agnes Stanton Shepardson on a farm in the Town of Otselic, and reared on a farm in the Town of Smyrna in Chenango County, New York. In his youth, Stanley assisted his father with the operation of a 120-acre dairy farm, a practice that continued through the summers while he attended college. This background not only developed his keen interest in agriculture, but also set the path for his professional contributions in the years to come.

Stan, as he was affectionately called, received his B.S. degree from Cornell University in 1936, and that same fall joined the extension staff of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell as an extension instructor in agricultural engineering with responsibilities for 4-H programs in farm electrification. He was soon working with adult audiences, not only in farm electrification but also in farm machinery, farm power and related home applications. He was well suited to this work because of his farm background, readily developed a variety of related publications, and was popular with farm audiences—he knew their needs. He assisted the WWII Food Production Agency by developing and presenting programs and demonstrations throughout New York State on the repair and maintenance of electric motors and equipment, which were scarce resources due to the war effort. Later, he developed custom spray equipment for potatoes, fruits and vegetables, and trained operators in their use.

In 1941, he married his beloved life long companion, Mary Ward, and, after nine years in extension work, astutely recognized the need for advanced training to support his desire to contribute further to the field of higher education. He subsequently received his M.S.
degree from Cornell University in 1947 and that same year was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. The year 1949 marked his move to teaching and research responsibilities, where his extensive personal experience on the farm and in his highly successful extension outreach programs aptly served students whom he taught in courses on farm machinery, farm power, rural electrification and mechanics. This also began his service as a faculty advisor to undergraduate and graduate students, bringing a special real world flavor to the research programs of the latter. In 1950, he was promoted to Associate Professor and to Professor in 1958.

Stan’s specialty in research was the development of mechanical harvesting machinery and he held several patents on his work. He had a great appreciation for the removal of drudgery from food production activities. He was the recognized leader in the development of a mechanical harvester for grapes, an application that reduced labor by a factor of forty and was rapidly adopted in the U.S. and abroad. He was also involved in the development of cabbage and lettuce harvesters, mechanical grape vine pruners, mechanical apple harvesting, and the mechanics of the milking process in dairy cows, submarine cultivation of pond soils to increase fish production, seed pelleting, waste management and environmental applications. He authored or coauthored over fifty technical or research papers. Stan worked abroad with USAID in Israel, IRRI in the Philippines on their agricultural engineering development program, and in Australia with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industry Research Organization's fruit and vegetable harvesting programs.

He made a special contribution to the department during the 1950s when the Agricultural Engineering Department’s new 2-acre building, Riley-Robb Hall, was approved for construction on campus. Stan led the effort to determine the physical system needs for the department’s teaching, research and extension programs, which included all aspects of the equipment and instrumentation required to support the faculty, staff and students, and was responsible for its selection, as well as supervision of its acquisition.
In 1958-59, he was named Acting Head of the department while O. C. French was on leave in the Philippines, was Coordinator of Research from 1960-72, and Department Head from 1972 to his retirement in 1978. During his tenure, the department gained national and international prominence under solid leadership.

Stan was an active member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) and chaired the North Atlantic Region during 1968-69. In 1973, he was elected a Fellow of ASAE, and designated a Life Fellow in 1978. Within ASAE, he was instrumental in obtaining accreditation approval for the Master of Engineering degree at Cornell in this field, the first in the nation. He was also a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the Northeast Society of Conservation Engineers, and the American Society for Engineering Education.

Stan was an active and enthusiastic supporter of Cornell. He served as Treasurer of the Class of 1936 for many, many years and was its local representative for organizing and operating Class of 1936 reunions. He was the first contributor to the department’s capital campaign, establishing the E. Stanley Shepardson Scholarship Fund for the benefit of its undergraduate majors. In addition, he designated funds for unrestricted support of Cornell’s football, lacrosse and hockey programs, and donated to other scholarship programs in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi, and in 1987, was honored by the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences with its Outstanding Alumni Award. Additionally, he was a past Master of Hobasco Lodge 716 of the Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Rotary International.

Stan greatly enjoyed the outdoors, and he and Mary traveled extensively in the U.S. and Canada, with their trailer regularly heading to Florida in later years to follow the sunshine. He also enjoyed hunting, fly tying and fishing, but the greatest of these was fly fishing, and he had the black fly bites to prove it following trips to their summer hideaway in the Adirondacks. Surprisingly, the insect bites did not bother him one iota!
Stan was appointed Professor Emeritus in 1978, and on the occasion of his retirement, it was noted that the number 13 was well suited to Stan's life. He and his twin brother came into the world at a combined weight of 13 pounds on January 13, 1913, he spent four 13 year periods of professional practice at Cornell University, and was honored at the celebration of his retirement on June 13, 1978. And he enjoyed every bit of it. He was a grand gentleman to know.

David L. Call, Everett D. Markwardt, Ronald B. Furry
Dr. John Sherbon was a wonderful mentor to many of us. He represented a healthy balance of academic life and personal life. John started out in Idaho and brought with him a Westerner’s understanding of the world. He did his undergraduate work at Washington State and graduated in 1959. He spent the next year in Denmark as a Fulbright Scholar, using the first month to learn enough Danish to capitalize on the opportunity to learn about cheese-making. Upon his return to the United States, John went straight to the University of Minnesota where he completed his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees. Minnesota is also where he met and married his beloved wife Ruth, who was originally from South Dakota. They would go on to share 56 years of a loving partnership through the joys and challenges that life would bring. They came to Cornell shortly after John completed his Ph.D., as he succeeded the respected food scientist, B.L. Harrington. The outgoing and incoming faculty taught the food analysis course together for one year, after which John taught the course for many years, eventually splitting it into two courses: one for sophomores and another, more
advanced version, for graduate students. At heart, John was an analytical chemist who took seriously the issues involved in doing careful scientific work and equally careful management of data. Later in his career, John’s research focus was on ice cream. Throughout his career, John consulted on dairy issues around the world and was energized by his sabbatical leave in New Zealand and work on milk fat fractionation. He often demonstrated for his classes that removal of the highest melting fractions of milk fat made excellent candles on the way to producing a more spreadable butter.

John was a gifted and dedicated teacher who emphasized critical thinking about problems and the importance of following instructions, especially when expensive laboratory equipment was involved. For example, in one experiment, John gave students a powdered salt/sugar mixture for analysis of its salt content. Unfortunately for the students, he hadn’t mixed the sample. So if you only took a top sample, you got close to 100% salt or sugar, depending on which one went in first. This was a lesson about sampling that students never forgot.

On another occasion, John gave a fairly long quiz with the instruction: “Read the entire exam first before starting to work.” Only one student left the exam early. He had followed instructions. The third question from the bottom said: “If you have come to this point, put a check mark here and hand in your paper.” John really knew how to get students’ attention.

John was one of the most welcoming faculty members of the department. He and Ruth often invited students and their families for dinner, especially for holidays when some of them could not get home. Ruth was a great cook and we all looked forward to these opportunities. When they traveled west each summer to visit family, they offered their home and boat to a young couple. For some, it was an opportunity to learn how to run a household for the first time. We also learned that a collie can get sunburned and that the vet school would tattoo its nose to protect it from the sun. The household generally had dogs, cats, rabbits or other pets around.
Much of John’s interaction with students occurred outside of the classroom. He always had — or made — time to speak with undergraduates and graduates alike. He got to know students (and faculty) so well that he could predict their grades in courses taught by other faculty.

John and Ruth dedicated themselves to their two children, Barbara and Bill, sparing no effort in supporting their academic, social, musical, or athletic activities. John was actively involved in the early formation of a girls’ hockey league and its development. John coached the early morning girl’s hockey and would arrive to teach his 8 o’clock class after hockey practice. The first thing he did was post the Ithaca Shooting Stars hockey scores from the weekend on the blackboard. Many of his students at that time called him “coach.” He really was, and John had a knack for getting the best out of his students. In later years, John and Ruth took great pride and delight in their two granddaughters, Chelsea and Leah (daughters of Barbara and Mike Wood).

John was a man of many talents. In addition to being a scientist, he was facile with technology of all types. He could fix anything. The teaching assistants in John’s instrumentation course got first hand training in trouble shooting problems and keeping lab equipment running well. An accomplished musician, he played the trumpet throughout his life, adding to others’ pleasure by participating in special musical events. John took up duck-decoy-carving and created beautiful pieces that he shared with friends. An athlete in his formative years, John kept himself in excellent shape throughout his life. In their retirement, he and Ruth enjoyed extensive travel, including many outdoor adventures that required hiking, biking or boating. They appreciated nature and bird-watching in particular.

Most of all, John was a mensch. He and Ruth were very active members of St. Paul’s Lutheran Church in Collegetown and John was a long-time member of the Lansing Lions. If there was work to be done or someone in need, John was there to help. He will be sorely missed.
Professor John E. H. Sherry taught his first course in “Laws of Innkeeping” at the Cornell Hotel School in the fall semester, 1972. Born in New York City, he grew up in Morningside Heights, near Columbia University, received his B.A. degree from Yale University, his L.L.M. from New York University, and his J.D. from Columbia University, where he was a classmate of Cornellian and U.S. Supreme Court associate justice, Ruth Bader Ginsburg. His father, John H. Sherry, a prominent New York hotel attorney, who famously commuted from New York to Ithaca by train, taught law at the Hotel School for over forty years.

John and his father are testimony to the family’s commitment to the law and to education. Together they taught law and educated the future leaders of the hospitality industry for nearly sixty years. They taught many, many generations of Cornell alumni. And, they remain unique in the history of the School -- the only father-son combination of faculty members to teach at the School.
The Hospitality Industry -- hotels in particular -- have some very special issues in regard to the law of business. Hotels historically have the right of Innkeeper’s Lien, whereby a hotel can seize the luggage of a guest who tries to skip out on the bill, keep it, and sell it to satisfy the unpaid rent. In modern times, the universal use of national credit cards, and the fact that most hotels insist on a credit card upon check-in, has relegated the use of the Innkeeper’s Lien law to history. However, it allows interesting, and sometimes humorous classroom discussion. John used such incidences to keep the mood light and fun.

On a more serious side, hotels are faced with some very strict rules having to do with the guest experience, and safety in particular. John was well-versed in these issues, and particularly those instances where the hotel’s liability might be increased. This type of knowledge is highly important to the student who might make a career in Lodging.

John loved the Cornell and Hotel School community. He proudly served on many university committees, often representing the Hotel School. He regularly attended, and was a longtime season ticket holder, to both Cornell football and hockey. He enjoyed any university event that served Cornell BBQ chicken! Within the Hotel School, he supported both "Quantities" classes by regularly dining in the old Rathskeller and the Statler dining room as well as the newer facilities. He attended many Hotel Ezra Cornell (HEC) weekends, and, between John, his father and his daughter, his family has an extensive and much cherished collection of HEC china.

His colleagues at the School sought him out for his expertise and guidance about legal issues and many remember him as “counselor.”

He developed and taught the course “Business and Hospitality Law” in the Hotel School as well as courses in international law at Cornell Law School.
John traveled extensively throughout his career, including sabbatical leaves to China and Israel. He is remembered by his family and colleagues for his scholarly intellect, profound commitment to his students, his work ethic and his sense of humor punctuated by a deep bass laugh. To this day, his daughter meets Hotel School alumni who share wonderful recollections of their experiences in his classes or how he helped them individually.

He served in the Korean War with the 17th Field Artillery Battalion and in the Army Reserve through the early 1960s, when he was called again to active duty during the Cuban missile crisis, ending his service with the rank of captain.

The family’s belief in the importance of education continued. A son and daughter graduated from Cornell University -- John E. Sherry, earned a B.A. from the College of Arts & Sciences in ’84, and Suzanne Sherry Lee, received a B.S. from the School of Hotel Administration in ’89. A second son graduated from SUNY Albany -- Douglas M. Sherry, earned a B.A. in History in ’88. Inspired by their father, both John and Douglas went on to graduate school. Douglas is a Ph.D. and is now carrying on the family tradition as a college professor. John is an medical doctor, practicing in VA.

A member of the Cornell hotelie family, now gone but not forgotten.

A. Neal Geller, Richard H. Penner, Michael H. Redlin
W. Frank Shipe

March 8, 1920 – May 20, 2008

Born in Middletown, Virginia, March 8, 1920, W. Frank Shipe received his B.S. degree in Dairy Science in 1941 from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Immediately after graduation, he was called into the Army. He served over four years, mostly in the Pacific theater in the artillery and achieved the rank of Major. Upon discharge, he returned to VPI as an Instructor. In April 1946, he entered graduate school at Cornell and earned his Ph.D. degree in September 1949. He majored in Dairy Chemistry and minored in Organic Chemistry and Bacteriology.

Since joining the Cornell faculty, October 1, 1949, Professor Shipe devoted most of his time to teaching and associated educational activities, but also maintained a very active research program, publishing over 100 scientific papers and articles. His research efforts were devoted primarily to determining the factors influencing fluid milk spoilage and in developing methods for monitoring quality. His work on the freezing point of milk led to the universal adoption of the thermister type of cryoscope and the use of standard salt solutions for their calibration. He introduced the Infrared Milk Analyzer (IRMA) for milk fat and protein analyses in New York State. His studies as associate referee for the Association of Analytical Chemists (AOAC) led to the adoption of turbidometric instruments (e.g. Milko-Testers) for determining the fat content of milk. He also developed improved methods for measuring free fatty acids and the Vitamin A contents of milk.

Much of his work on milk quality pertained to factors affecting milk flavor. His findings relating to lipolytic and oxidative changes during storage of milk contributed to the control of these defects. Professor Shipe and his graduate students demonstrated beneficial and harmful effects of various milk enzymes. These studies led to the development of procedures for immobilizing enzymes. He and
his colleagues developed pigmented plastic milk containers that protect the flavor and the vitamin A and riboflavin contents of milk. His research on dried beans helped to elucidate the causes for decreases in protein digestibility during storage.

During his teaching career, Professor Shipe taught over 4,000 students and advised more than 300 undergraduate and 40 graduate students. He always took a personal interest in his students and he and his wife, Margery, generously extended the hospitality of their home as an expression of friendliness and genuine interest in each individual.

As a teacher, Professor Shipe’s dedication and performance was outstanding. One of his greatest assets was his untiring willingness to work with both undergraduate and graduate students on a one-on-one basis as well as in the classroom and laboratory, and his motivation and stimulation of students came not from a heavy hand, but by subtle direction toward self-discipline and inquiry. He also was very innovative in the classroom, being one of the first department members to use the overhead projector and videotapes. In recognition of his excellence in teaching, he received the coveted American Dairy Science Association (ADSA) Kraft Teaching Award in 1982.

The first course Professor Shipe taught, beginning in 1952, was entitled Commercial Grades of Dairy Products, which dealt with the grading of the sensory qualities of dairy products. With Professor Shipe’s coaching, the Cornell Dairy Products Judging team entered seventeen national contests and eight northeast regional contests. Throughout those years, a number of the team members won awards for judging milk, ice cream, butter, cheese and yogurt. These contests gave the team members and coach an incentive to improve their sensory acuity and sensory vocabulary. When the dairy emphasis was replaced with the food science curriculum in 1964, he modified this course to include all foods and placed more emphasis on the principles of sensory evaluation and statistical analysis of data. He taught this course, Sensory Evaluation of Foods, from 1965-88. Similarly, his Introductory Dairy Science Course, taught
from 1957-64, was revised to include other foods and renamed Food Properties and Analysis. From 1972-86, he supervised the course in Food Chemistry for seniors and graduate students. In 1972, he developed a new course entitled Food Facts and Fads, currently called Food Choices and Issues. It was developed for non-majors to provide specific information about foods and the food industry and to dispel misconceptions about them. Since its inception, the course has had the largest enrollment of any food science offering, currently over 200 students from various disciplines.

In addition to chairing the department’s Scholarship and Curriculum committees for over 20 years, Professor Shipe served the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences on the Program Area, Physical Science, Honors and Curriculum Committees. He was also a member of the University Faculty Council for four years.

During periods of sabbatical leave, he conducted research on the evaluation of stabilizers for ice cream at North Carolina State College in 1956-57, served as Flavor Project Director for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets in 1963-64 and conducted studies on milk fat globule membrane at the National Institute for Dairying, Reading, England in 1970-71. In 1985, he worked as a volunteer for Bread for the World by drafting legislative proposals pertaining to aid for developing countries. Other professional activities include: AOAC Associate Referee for Cryoscopy; AOAC Associate Referee for Automated Fat Tests; Secretary-Treasurer, Vice President and President of the Eastern Division of ADSA; Student Affiliate Committee of ADSA; Secretary-Treasurer, Vice Chairman and Chairman of Central NY Institute of Food Technologists, and Flavor Nomenclature and Reference Standard Committee of ADSA. He has been a member of the American Chemical Society, American Dairy Science Association, Institute of Food Technologists, International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi.

Professor Shipe and his wife were active members of Saint Paul’s United Methodist Church for over 40 years, where he served on
several committees and as Lay Leader. He was also a very public spirited individual, frequently sending letters or telegrams to his state and federal representatives, the President and occasionally to the editor of the *Ithaca Journal*.

Professor Shipe retired from full time department activities July 1, 1986. He continued contributing to the department for several years. He spent time every week in Stocking Hall where he continued some of his research on milk quality and gave lectures in the Food Chemistry and Food Choices and Issues courses. His retirement allowed him more time to spend with his wife, Margery. They were married 59 years when Marge died in 2007. He attributed much of his success to her advice and support. Their two daughters and their husbands, 11 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren survive Professor and Mrs. Shipe.

*John W. Sherbon, Chairperson; David K. Bandler, James C. White*
Albert Silverman had a long and distinguished career in Physics, coinciding with "the Golden Age of Elementary Particle Physics" in the last half of the Twentieth Century. He was never far from the frontier of particle physics during that exciting era.

Silverman was one of the first physicists to join the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies (LNS) at Cornell, after its formation by distinguished founding members coming from the Manhattan Project. Born in Boston, after serving in the US Navy from 1944-1946, Al received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley in 1950 before coming to Cornell. His entire subsequent career was spent at Cornell, continuing long after his retirement in 1990.

The physicists at LNS began building a succession of five state-of-the-art electron accelerators, increasing in energy and intensity, enabling faculty and staff at Cornell to work at the very frontier of particle physics in a home-grown facility while most universities were closing down their accelerators. Cornell became a rare university environment, where graduate and even undergraduate students could participate at the frontier of physics. Al made
significant contributions to every phase of construction of these accelerators, and particularly to the development of new particle detectors and the experiments that made major contributions to discoveries in physics. He led several pioneering experiments, including, at one of the earlier accelerators, evidence for the existence of a new particle, later established to be the "ρ" vector meson. At the next Cornell accelerator, Al led one of the several efforts around the world that definitely established and explored the properties of the ρ meson, along with successively more massive vector mesons.

The next stage in advancing the frontier required the building of the electron-positron storage ring and collider called CESR (Cornell Electron Storage Ring). In 1975, Al coordinated a group of physicists from Cornell, Harvard, Rochester, Syracuse, and Vanderbilt, to initiate the design of a particle detector to utilize the unique capabilities of CESR. During the next four years Al worked tirelessly to bring a diverse group of physicists from these and other institutions together to form the CLEO Collaboration. This was an association of individual, far-flung university groups accustomed to working independently on much smaller projects with relatively little time pressure. All of Al's skills of negotiation and persuasion were required to focus these individuals on the collaboration's goals and keep the construction on schedule. He succeeded admirably and the CLEO detector was ready to take data when CESR was completed in 1979. The first results (including discovery of an important new particle) were obtained late in 1979 and were announced to the high energy physics community in a holiday greeting card. The card was an instant sensation and riveted the attention of colleagues world-wide. Since then, CLEO has been one of the most productive collaborations in high energy physics, discovering the B meson and pioneering detailed measurements of the newest particles containing of b quarks and of c quarks.

While leading the construction of the CLEO detector, Al steered the group into a particularly collegial style for collaboration governance. Leadership was vested in a few elected officers, each with responsibilities in a particular area, such as the detector or the software that processed the data and performed the analysis. The elections of these officers, and other decisions were decided by
democratic votes of the members. The votes of individual graduate students and postdocs counted as much as the votes of the most senior and distinguished professors. This method of operation was enshrined in a constitution, elements of which have been adopted by later collaborations. The CLEO Collaboration is heavily indebted to Al for guiding it in these formative years and establishing such an effective and collegial tradition. This tradition of collegiality and friendliness is certainly not common in other large collaborations around the world!

Al's contributions were not limited to organization and governance of the collaboration. He took a very active part in the physics results produced by the group. He often served as an "elder statesman," guiding younger colleagues through the complications of their analyses of data on their ways to discoveries, and smoothing relationships among colleagues. He continued this activity into retirement. As a leader, he was always kind and gentle with his colleagues, always welcoming to new arrivals, leading by example and by persuasion. To work with him was to be part of a close-knit family.

Al was a true interdisciplinary scholar. He had broad interests in music and art as well as in science. His multiple sabbaticals and visits to the University of Rome were almost as much about art as about physics. This made Al the de facto leader of a kind of informal “sister institution” relationship in which sabbatical leaves were traded with what had earlier been Fermi's nuclear laboratory. In later years, he collaborated with colleagues in other departments at Cornell in the use of physics for the investigation of archaeological objects.

Al was an early supporter of and participant in the COSEP program for bringing minority students to Cornell. He taught introductory physics courses for students in the program to help them bridge the (often substantial) gap between their high school physics courses and the courses that they would encounter at Cornell.

Al also taught an interdisciplinary course for "poets," i.e., non-science undergraduates. His enthusiasm for physics and his talent for helping students understand the subject created immediate rapport with young students.
During his career, Silverman served on many national advisory boards: the Program Advisory and Scientific Policy Committees of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center; the Visiting Committee and Board of Overseers of Fermilab; and the Trustees of the Universities Research Association.

With his warm humor, wide range of interests in science and beyond, Al was a superb companion. He had a special talent for introducing and discussing topics that could elicit responses from even the quietest members of a group. All of his colleagues and everyone else who knew Al Silverman miss his warmth, his humor, his wide range of interest and knowledge, and his enthusiasm for all aspects of life.

Richard M. Talman, Chairperson; David G. Cassel, Nariman B. Mistry
Arnold Singer was born in New York City in 1920. After graduating from Flushing High School, he was awarded the St. Gaudens Prize and scholarship to the Art Students League of New York. He studied there with the celebrated artist/teachers Bridgman, Nicolaides, and Abels. During World War II, Singer served as a camouflager for the Corps of Engineers returning again to the Art Students League after the war to work under the guidance of Cameron Booth, Byron Browne, and most importantly, Will Barnet, who remained a long time devoted friend and mentor. While at the Art Students League, he gravitated to a group of young artists interested not only in the European modernist tradition of Picasso, Mondrian and Matisse, but also Gothic and Romanesque painting, eighteenth and nineteenth century classicism, Cezanne, as well as works produced by the indigenous peoples of Africa and the tribes of the northwest coast. While very much influenced by abstraction and what at the time was referred to as “non-objective” abstraction, Singer focused a great deal on the study of the human figure and the urban environment—a source of imagery seemingly at odds with the most rigorous forms of abstraction. As a result, he forged an approach to image making that conflated the formal purity of abstraction and the intense observation of nature.

He was a founding member in 1952 of the Hansa Gallery, one of the pioneer cooperative galleries on the lower east side in New York City. During the 1950s, Singer had three solo exhibitions at the gallery, as well as a solo exhibition at the Stein Gallery in 1956. Since the early Hansa exhibitions, solo exhibitions have been held at the Arkansas Art Center in Little Rock; the Pratt Graphic Arts Center; The Gallery in Morgantown, West Virginia; and at Wells College in Aurora, New York. He has participated in numerous group exhibitions in this country—at the Chicago Art Institute, the
Philadelphia Print Club, the Brooklyn Museum, and the Kornblee Gallery in New York City—and abroad at the Studenterforeningen in Denmark and the Galeria Wstolzesna in Warsaw. The collections of the Brooklyn Museum, the Pasadena Art Museum, and the Print Club in Philadelphia, among others, include Arnold Singer graphics.

While still a student at the Art Students League, Singer studied lithography (the first printmaking department in the country founded by Joseph Pennell), eventually teaching the printmaking medium at the League as well as Pratt Graphic Arts Center, where he became a master printer. A major participant in the renaissance of lithography that took place in New York in the fifties, Singer assisted in establishing some of the earliest workshops and introduced the medium to many leading American artists. He printed editions for Rufino Tamayo, Stuart Davis, Larry Rivers, Ellsworth Kelly, Adolf Gottlieb and Barnett Newman. Considered an authority on graphic processes, he published technical articles in educational journals, and his work has been reproduced in *Art News*, *Artist’s Proof*, and many others. He has published lithographs for *Time-Life*, *Incorporated* and provided technical data for the section on lithography in the *Life Science Library* series. A 1957 woodcut collage by Singer appeared on the cover of *Fortune* magazine, and another Singer print was selected for the 1966 UNICEF calendar.

Arnold Singer came to Cornell in 1966, recommended by Peter Kahn (late Professor Emeritus in the History of Art Department) as a leading expert in lithography. He inaugurated the program in lithography at Cornell and devoted all his energy to its development. A few years into his career at Cornell, he encountered a certain technical problem and began research to find a solution. His inquiries led him to the work of a leading British practitioner who declared that the ultimate authority was an American named Arnold Singer. By the 1970s, he had focused his teaching and studio practice on painting and drawing. He was a dedicated and generous teacher and took great pleasure in discussions of principles and style, conveying to his students the importance of drawing, composition and design as the prevailing and fundamental structure of works of art. His intense interest in cultural history had a profound effect on
the development of his own artistic production and guided his approach to teaching and the mentoring of younger artists.

Singer had a passion for music, with a strong inclination toward the classical—periods and styles incorporating clarity of structure and form.

“Arnold loved traditional jazz and he exposed his art students to the beauties of New Orleans and Chicago styles. He would play recordings during class and encourage them by noting that this was music that Mondrian had loved. He himself harkened to these eras because he could hear the individual voices.”

*Marty Laforse*

He drew and painted continuously, working and reworking every painting and often creating numerous interpretations of a single subject. His paintings and drawings of still life subjects, figures, portraits and landscapes were composed with incomparable elegance and simplicity. He was a passionate believer in the Classical tradition and had little patience with what he looked upon as the frivolous experimentation of the avant-garde.

“A classicist he certainly was but he was, first and foremost, a humanist. His sensitivity to and intimate involvement with people could not help but surface in his classically arranged depictions of them. This was abundantly clear in his images of his family, and also in the many compositions with friends and students he found to be interesting subjects. He was brilliant in selecting the telling gesture or pose or physical characteristic, never reduced to caricature, that would reveal deep levels of observation, empathy and understanding.”

*James Zver, MFA 1969*

Arnold had a great passion for debate over a wide variety of topics
including painting, photography, music, politics, and literature. He often held unpopular positions, but reveled in discussions with friends who represented opposing views. Those on the other side of the conversation were continually challenged to clarify and re-evaluate their positions. For Arnold, the debate was an expression of respect and friendship. He surely would have been very disappointed if everyone had agreed with him.

In addition to maintaining his deeply held artistic convictions, he will be remembered for his love of children, his friends and the ocean. He lived on Parker Street in Ithaca until December 2004, when he joined his son, Tony Singer, in Ringwood, New Jersey. He is also survived by his daughter, Poppy Singer of Ithaca, and four grandchildren, Simnia and Leo of Ithaca and Michael and Christopher of New Jersey; as well as his brothers Herb Singer in California and Morton Singer in Florida.

Victor Colby, Gregory Page, Stanley Taft
The formative years of Samuel Thomas Slack, ably prepared him for a long and effective career as a Cornell Dairy Cattle Specialist for New York. He was born in Sykesville, Maryland near the well-known, local, family landmark, “Slack’s Corners.” He grew up on a dairy and crop farm located in Howard County, Maryland and was active in 4H and FFA projects. During high school, he was a member of the state 4H-Club Dairy Cattle judging team that placed first place in the national contest. After graduating from high school, he worked for two years on the home farm and for one year with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the Roosevelt era. He entered the University of Maryland with a major in Dairy Husbandry working “in the barns” to defray expenses. His education was interrupted in 1941 when he entered the U.S. Army and was in charge of a station hospital laboratory in the Middle East Theater. Upon his return to the States, he entered Officers Candidate School and received a Second Lieutenant’s commission. He served as a Medical Supply Officer until his discharge in 1945.

Slack reentered the University of Maryland and graduated with honors with a B.S. degree in Dairy Science in 1947. He entered Cornell University’s Department of Animal Science and earned an M.S. degree in 1949 and a Ph.D. degree in 1951. Slack was then appointed an Assistant Professor of Animal Science with responsibilities in extension and research in the areas of dairy cattle nutrition and management. He quickly became an effective interpreter and purveyor of research data for the practical dairymen. He became an Associate Professor in 1963 and a full Professor in 1972.

In 1951, the post-war era of dairy husbandry was characterized by expanding herds, combined with a surge of vital new information.
His research and communicating skills combined to present a unique opportunity for dairymen to improve their herds. The value of early cut forage, the usefulness of heavier grain feeding and the importance of wilting silage were all factors the dairymen could use immediately. As one colleague wrote:

“It cannot be emphasized too strongly how much easier it was to sell farmers and feed manufacturers these ideas because they had heard the story from Professor Slack. By virtue of having helped to plan the research and in some instances having helped carry it out, he could speak authoritatively about it in rhetoric that they understood and accepted”.

Other areas that received his attention included housing, feeding and management of herd replacements and veal production. He was an expert at relating to field problems, encouraging research and returning to the field with solutions.

In 1957, Professor Slack became Superintendent of the Dairy Cattle Section of the New York State Fair, a post he held continuously until 1982. He was required to interact annually with about 120 dairymen and 1200 cows, a feat he performed with aplomb and skill. His concern was always for the cows and their owners and helped them project a positive image to the fairgoers. At his retirement from that position, he was presented with a lifetime pass to the Fair, the only one in existence.

For four years, Slack, taught courses in Dairy Cattle Selection; and coached the Dairy Cattle Judging Teams, which represented Cornell in national contests. His teams finished first or second on a number of occasions, thus maintaining Cornell’s preeminence in this arena. In his honor, his name was affixed to the alumni-sponsored Harrison-Trimberger-Slack fund, which is a repository for voluntary contributions to help defray judging teams’ expenses. In addition, Sam conducted many judging sessions for breeders and was frequently called to be the official judge at National and International Dairy Shows.
With the advent of the new Teaching and Research Center at Harford, New York in 1972, Sam relinquished his extension responsibilities and became the faculty member in charge of the center. He capably turned the new facility into a productive unit in nutrition, breeding and management research for many faculty.

He was a willing cooperator. He served on numerous intra- and inter-departmental committees, which planned the extension strategies. He also served as an undergraduate advisor to a number of students.

A method of communication used effectively by Professor Slack was extension publications. He had 28 technical papers or bulletins and 192 popular articles of specific interest to the practicing dairymen. Of particular note was his sequence for the Dairymen’s League News. In this venue, he wrote a regular article, in some cases monthly, between 1959 and 1973. The wide range of topics was spectacular.

Sam served as a Consultant with the Rockefeller Foundation in Bogotá, Columbia in 1963 on their dairy industry. He spent six months as a Visiting Professor at the University of Georgia and a brief tour with the Minister of Agriculture in Guatemala.

Professor Slack was an effective extension specialist. His accomplishments resulted from a dedicated, unrelenting and direct, though low-key, almost casual approach. The accuracy, credibility and persistence of his efforts, have had an impact that has meant much to dairying in New York State.

As a devoted husband, father and grandfather, Sam was able to devote more time to them following his retirement in 1982 as Professor Emeritus. He was an avid gardener and friendly advisor to would-be gardeners. Volunteer activities were important to him. He was active in the Saint Catherine of Sienna Catholic Church, the Ithaca Cayuga Rotary Club of which he was Past President and a Paul Harris Fellow, and more recently the Reach Out 2000 Ministry to Children.
He is survived by his wife of 55 years, Mayrene Hallmark Slack, of Ithaca; a daughter, Teresa Slack Hargett (son-in-law, Daniel Hargett); and granddaughters, Lindsey Beth, Caitlin Leigh, and Chelsea Rae Hargett, all of Ithaca.

William G. Merrill, Richard G. Warner, James D. Burke
Professor Emeritus Floyd Slate died in Florida at the age of 88. He was a professor of materials in the Department of Engineering Mechanics and Materials (the precursor of the Department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics) and subsequently of the Department of Structural Engineering in the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering from 1949 until his retirement in 1987. Born in Indiana and raised on a farm in that great state, Slate was no stranger to hard work. He attended Purdue University where he majored in chemistry, receiving a B.S. in 1941, a M.S. in 1942 and a Ph.D. in 1944. From 1946-49 he was an Assistant Professor at Purdue, where he worked on the Joint Highway Research Project as Chief Chemist, and on the Manhattan Project as Chemical Supervisor.

He joined Cornell University in 1949 as an Associate Professor, received full professor status in 1973, specialized in engineering materials – particularly concrete and masonry – and studied the
relationship between internal structure and engineering properties. His passion and deep expertise in all things related to concrete materials began with his Ph.D. dissertation at Purdue, where his background in chemistry was called upon to advance the development of a new type of paint for marking highway pavements. In what became his characteristic method for tackling a new problem, he threw himself into the study of Portland concrete to fully understand the substrate to which his new, extended-durability paints were to adhere. As is absolutely true in the case of Professor Floyd Slate, “the rest is history.” His background in the well-organized literature of pure chemistry, combined with his in-depth exploration of the concrete literature led to a life-long passion for that literature and a firm requirement that each of his graduate students match their time in the laboratory with equal time in the Cornell library, where, Floyd was fond of saying, that within the extensive collections at Cornell, “A scholar can follow a footnote home.”

Alumni fondly and enthusiastically recall the courses he taught: Engineering Materials, Differential Equations for Engineering, Strength of Materials, Structure and Properties of Materials, and Advanced Plain Concrete (concentrating on the material itself), to name a few. His materials courses were always accompanied by a weekly hands-on laboratory component, most frequently under the watchful and dedicated supervision of Stanley Olsefski, professional lab technician extraordinaire and Floyd’s co-author and long-time friend.

Among the innovative and interdisciplinary courses not previously offered on campus, Slate co-developed “Low-Cost Housing” with Professor Henry Richardson of Cornell’s College of Architecture. The course provided a forum in which Floyd could engage students across campus and share knowledge and insight gained in his extensive international travel to study indigenous construction methods, materials, and cultures. Within a comfortable setting of his enumerable stories and broad collection of slides and photos, students took on individual projects to explore a country or region and to suggest new ideas for improving the human condition. While
encouraging creativity, Slate was quick to point out that advances in the technology or economy of building materials or systems must be compatible with the culture and traditions of any particular society for such innovation to be successful, and his lectures always included photos of well-intentioned technologies that led to social failures. His breadth of knowledge on the topic enabled him to compile the publication, "Low-Cost Housing for Developing Countries, an Annotated Bibliography 1950 – 1972."

Professor Slate supervised many graduate students who majored in structural and transportation engineering, but he may be best known in the field of concrete for his landmark, break-through work on identifying and proving the existence of hair's-width “microcracks” within the concrete matrix, and correlating these cracks with the macro behavior of reinforced and unreinforced concrete under multi-axial loading. The existence of such cracks had been postulated, but it was only when Slate and Olsefski recovered and refurbished a used X-Ray machine from the Cornell School of Veterinary Medicine, and pioneered techniques for using it to study thin slices of concrete, that the cracks were positively identified and mapped. Slate and his co-authors then went on to describe the effects of these cracks on the most basic of concrete behaviors: the shape of the stress-strain curve, and that was only the beginning of a long-list of award-winning papers. Slate’s successors extended X-Radiography to Neutron Radiography, and sustained what has become the Cornell hallmark of connecting micro- to macro-behavior.

On these pivotal projects and papers Floyd worked closely with many of his CEE colleagues such as George Winter and Arthur Nilson. He also interacted with colleagues at other Universities, particularly in the Mideast and South Pacific. He was a member of the American Institute of Chemists (AIC), American Concrete Institute (ACI), American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM), and American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), and served on several professional committees. He won the ACI Wason Medal for Materials Research for the "best original research work in fields of cement and concrete" a remarkable three times, in 1957, 1965 and 1974. In 1983, he was the recipient of the ACI Arthur R. Anderson
Award for “outstanding contributions to the advancement of knowledge of concrete as a construction material.” And in 1986, he won the Wason Medal for most meritorious paper published by the ACI. His work also contributed to Cornell’s structural engineering laboratory earning ACI’s Charles S. Whitney Medal in 1988 for contributions to the field. In 1992, Floyd was elected to ACI Honorary Membership. Within Cornell CEE he won the award "for outstanding and consistent contributions to bettering faculty-student relations" and received top teaching recognition from Tau Beta Pi. Always looking for innovative solutions to practical problems, Floyd Slate was sought-after as a consultant to governments and industry and traveled to many foreign countries lecturing and consulting on concrete, masonry, corrosion, and indigenous, culturally compatible, affordable housing.

A key to Professor Slate’s success was that he liked nothing better than to be in his lab, and in that lab he absolutely insisted on painstakingly careful experimental technique. He had carried this passion from his Purdue training, where Floyd’s first Ph.D. student, Professor William Dolch (who went on to great renown in concrete research) recalled, “Professor Slate personally showed me exactly the right way to fold filter paper.” In the concrete, masonry, and timber labs at Cornell he enforced strict compliance with ASTM test methods, even to manually controlling rate of loading with older-generation hydraulic test machines not built to make such control easy. He equally applied the notions of scrupulous care and attention to detail in his early pre-computer, pre-finite-element analysis of stress and strain via numerical methods and the graphic “Point Matching” technique, working with Professor Harry Donald Conway and involving hundreds of tedious yet critical calculations. And when the analytical or experimental work was done, Slate required that his students “write it up in such manner that the reader could exactly duplicate the work in every detail.”

So complete was his mastery of concrete materials, and so keen was his interest in learning more that in only a few years he came to prominence as an invited speaker in the most influential national and international conferences and venues, where his published
conference proceedings are every bit the landmark contributions of his work in more readily available journals. His personal friends and associates in the field constituted a virtual “Who’s Who” of concrete research, which has paid huge dividends to Floyd’s subsequent students as an entree to that community by virtue of association with Professor Slate.

While Floyd Slate’s many outstanding and pivotal technical contributions can be readily verified and appreciated again and again in his beloved “Literature,” it may be on the non-technical side of his Cornell career that he made his most profound contributions. While always an award-winning teacher, he was also a mentor, equally willing to discuss career directions, teaching styles and policies, and advice for balancing career, family, and personal time. Further, his international travel gave Floyd a deep knowledge of languages, customs, traditions, and cultures. Dinner at Floyd and Midge’s house was always an international affair, with cuisine and guests representing many lands. After-dinner discussion was never about concrete (that was for the office), but always about insights from differing world cultures. Never-favoring any custom or belief system over another, Floyd embraced them all, searching to discover meaning and inspiration in words and their origins, rituals and their significance, and people and their hearts and minds. To become one of Professor Slate’s graduate students was to become a member of an international community, temporarily represented in Ithaca but sharing ideas and languages from faraway places. For Floyd each day was a celebration of Cornell’s international nature, mission, and opportunity.

Floyd Slate not only loved Cornell deeply and appreciated its countless technical, cultural, and social opportunities, but he loved the Finger Lakes region and counted it among the most beautiful and peaceful environments in the world (and he would know, having visited most of the world). Early one cool, crisp fall morning he called several colleagues that he knew to be photographers to alert them that the sky that day had an unprecedented clarity and shade of blue, and that he recommended that the schedule for the day be adjusted to take advantage of the illumination, which he knew would
not last long. Likewise one recalls another day when Floyd received a letter informing him that one of his past students had just received a prestigious academic award at his home university in the Middle East. Floyd’s uninhibited joy in his student’s success knew no bounds as he fairly danced around his office saying that it was “A great day for Cornell.”

Professor Slate is survived by his children, two daughters and one son. His beloved wife, Margaret – known to many as "Midge," predeceased him on August 16, 2004.

Kenneth C. Hover, Chair; John F. Abel
Fred Slavick joined the faculty of Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations in Fall 1953, following study for the Ph.D. degree in Economics at Princeton University and employment there as a Research Assistant in the Industrial Relations Section and as a Teaching Assistant in its Department of Economics. Except for two years at the Bureau of Labor and Management at Iowa State, Fred served Cornell until his retirement in 1978.

Fred was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and was educated in its public schools until he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Like many of his generation, his undergraduate education was interrupted by military service during World War II. After special training at Kenyon College and in England as an interpreter of German, he served in that capacity in prisoner-of-war camps in France.

After discharge from the U.S. Army, Fred returned to the Madison campus to complete his B.A. degree in 1946 and an M.A. degree in 1947. There as a Graduate Assistant, Fred studied with Professor Edwin Witte, one of the leading scholars in the field of social insurance and one of the architects of the Social Security Act. That influence continued at Princeton where he matriculated for his Ph.D. degree in Economics, serving as a Teaching and Research Assistant to J. Douglas Brown, also a major figure in the legislative development of the Social Security Act. Fred received his Doctorate from Princeton in 1953, with a dissertation on disability and medical care insurance through collective bargaining. He joined the ILR faculty in that year as a Research Associate, and was promoted to Assistant Professor in the following year. He became an Associate Professor in 1960, and received his promotion to full Professor in 1966.
Fred's teaching and research from his student days onward were consistently in the field of income security and protective social legislation. During his tenure at Cornell, his research in that field ranged broadly, though perhaps with most emphasis on aging and retirement policy. Fred's approach to issues in the field invariably was to test the validity of the underlying policy assumptions. For example, in his monograph on retirement policies (*Compulsory and Voluntary Retirement in the American Economy, 1966*), he exposed the heterogeneity in the provisions of formal pension plans, whether unilateral or collectively bargained. In another study of eligibility for unemployment insurance of voluntary quits, Fred's research challenged the inflexibility of the prevailing policy of disqualification in most state plans. Other important research efforts included an assessment of unemployment insurance under prolonged economic recession, and a study of the employment problems of older workers.

Both as teacher and a "citizen" of the academic community, Fred cheerfully fulfilled his obligations with distinction. He was admired for the quality and content of his course offerings, and respected for the rigor and impartiality of the performance standards he expected from his students.

No less important in his life than his devotion to professional interests was music. Trained as a boy on the violin, later switching to the viola, Fred's capability on the instrument and his knowledge of the string quartet repertoire well exceeded that of most amateur and even some professional musicians. His friend, Professor John Hsu of Cornell's Department of Music, told us that "(Fred). . . reached such a high level of proficiency that he was able to play all the great works in the string quartet repertoire." After his return to Milwaukee at retirement, Fred played regularly in several string quartets and quintets. There and during his travels abroad to Great Britain and Israel, playing music and attending concerts was often his principal interest. These activities brought him great happiness.
During the last several years of his life, Fred was afflicted by Alzheimer's disease. His devoted brother, Monroe Slavick and sister-in-law, Florence, cared for him during these last years. He died in Milwaukee on August 5, 1999 at the age of 76.

Ronald G. Ehrenberg, Duncan M. MacIntyre, Robert L Aronson
Edward Holman Smith
September 2, 1915 – June 23, 2012

Edward Holman Smith, Professor Emeritus at Cornell University, died peacefully at home, surrounded by his loving family, on June 23, 2012, at the age of 96. He was born on September 2, 1915, in Abbeville, S.C., to Joel Allen and Anne Holman Smith, the only son in a family of seven children that included two sets of twins, of which he was one. He was preceded in death by his six sisters: Grace Smith Harrison of Asheville; Anne Smith Cook of Teaneck, NJ; Rebecca Cothran Smith of Columbia, SC; Blanding Smith Guignard of Columbia, SC; Hettie Smith Carter of Asheville; and Meta Lythgoe Smith of Asheville.

Ed graduated from Clemson Agricultural College in 1938 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture-Entomology and a commission in the U.S. Army. He went on to receive Master’s and Doctorate degrees in Entomology from Cornell University. During World War II he served as an officer in the European Theater and retired from the U.S. Army Reserve as a colonel.

Ed’s entomological career began as an agricultural extension agent working with fruit growers in New York State’s Finger Lakes
Region. In 1964 he was named Chairman of the Entomology Department at North Carolina State University, in Raleigh, NC. He was an early advocate for the writings of Rachel Carson and testified against the excessive use of DDT at U.S. Senate hearings in the 1960s. He returned to Cornell University in 1967 to become Director of Cooperative Extension for New York State, shepherding that agency through the financial trials following New York City’s declaration of bankruptcy during the 1970s. He ended his career where it began, at Cornell’s Comstock Hall as Chairman of the Entomology Department. His knowledge and expertise took him to Afghanistan, China, Kenya, Thailand, Peru, and Malawi where he worked to improve the quality and quantity of food production in those countries. Throughout his life he was a tireless advocate for the environment, instilling in his children, grandchildren and extended family a love of and respect for nature.

In 1998, Ed and his wife of 64 years, Janet Ritchie Smith, moved from Ithaca, NY, to Asheville, NC, for what he described as their “late harvest” years. Here they made new friends, connected with old ones, and continued their work on the biography of entomological pioneer Charles Valentine Riley. Ed served on the Board of Visitors of Warren Wilson College and continued to write in his capacity as the “elder statesman and historian” of the Entomological Society of America. From raising Imperial Moth caterpillars for a granddaughter’s first grade class, to sampling new tomato varieties developed at the Fletcher Experimental Station, to picnics at The NC Arboretum, his love for and fascination with the natural world was boundless.

In addition to his beloved wife, Janet, he is survived by four children: Janet Smith Moore of Asheville and her husband Parker Moore; Rebecca Cothran Smith and her husband Keith Mendelson of McLean, VA; Joel Allen Smith and his wife Katherine Megrue Smith of Pottersville, NJ; and Jane McNaughton Smith of Arlington, VA.

His legacy is in the capable hands of the next generation in whom he had so much faith: his grandchildren – Daniel, 25; Hannah, 25;
Amelia, 23; Samuel, 21; Lydia, 20; Henry, 19; Laureana, 17; Edward, 15; Allen, 13; and Sarah, 11; nieces and nephews, their children and grandchildren.

Jeffrey G. Scott and Rebecca C. Smith
Helen Powell Smith
September 1, 1899 - February 6, 1997

Professor Helen Powell Smith died on February 6, 1997, at the age of 97. She was born in Washington, D.C., in 1899 and attended high school there. She received her B.S. degree from Pennsylvania State University in 1921. After graduation, she co-managed a tea room and inn at Ormond Beach, Florida, during the winter months and supervised the Lake Placid Tea Room during the summers of 1922 to 1923. In the summer of 1924, she supervised the dining room at Canyon Camp, Yellowstone Park.

In 1925, Professor Powell Smith became a home demonstration agent in Bergen County, New Jersey, and the following year became an Associate Clothing Specialist for the New Jersey Extension Service. In 1929, she left the extension service and began working in private industry, first as a promotion advisor for Hahne Company and then as Director of the Color Research Bureau and the Educational Bureau of the Spool Cotton Co. of New York, selling agents for J and P Coats and Clarks threads. During this period, she was a resource person for both college home economics programs and the extension services of New England and southern states. In this capacity, she developed teaching materials, bulletins, clothing kits, and educational services.

While in New York City, Professor Powell Smith began taking courses at Columbia University, primarily in art, and later in summer programs in Maine and North Carolina. In 1937, she married Culver Allan Smith. He was hired by Cornell in 1935 as Assistant Director of Placement Services. In 1946, he became Director of the University Placement Service and by 1953, he was the University Employment Counselor in the Office of the Dean of Men.
Professor Powell Smith joined the faculty of the College of Home Economics as Acting Assistant Professor and Extension Specialist in clothing in 1937. She was appointed Assistant Professor in 1939 and Associate Professor in 1943. In 1952, she became head of the Department of Textiles and Clothing, a position she held until her retirement in 1958. As an administrator, she was very interested in the development of educational resources, and she was able to allocate a fund for the purchase of a valuable collection of ethnic clothing and textiles, which was acquired from a professor of Art History at Columbia University. This collection is now one of Cornell’s most valuable. While serving as head of the department, she was also the Extension Clothing Project Leader.

Professor Powell Smith initiated a radio program “Let’s Make a Dress,” a set of 15 discussions about how to cut, fit and sew a dress. The series was an experiment in the effectiveness of teaching a technical subject over the radio. It was also a way to reach rural homemakers who could not attend local home demonstration meetings. She conducted live presentations for Extension audiences that were recorded for use at various stations around New York. Listeners registered for the program and participants over the five years of the program exceeded 15,000. Registrants received lesson helps so that they could keep abreast of the presentations over the radio.

Professor Powell Smith was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, National Honorary Scholastic Fraternity and Epsilon Sigma Phi, National Honorary Extension Fraternity. In 1947, Epsilon Sigma Phi awarded Professor Powell Smith its Certificate of Highest Achievement for the radio program she developed. She also received an Award of Merit from WHCU as a result of the radio program originated and produced at WHCU.

After her retirement, she and her husband moved to Black Mountain, North Carolina. They continued their interests in gardening and traveling. She also enjoyed spending time weaving on her own loom. In 1983, Professor Powell Smith moved into Highland Farms Retirement Community, where she was active in the center’s activities, including the thespian group. She also enjoyed reading,
playing classical music on the piano, and walking around the campus. Professor Powell Smith spent her remaining years at Highland Farms, and was there when she died. She is survived by her sister-in-law, Dora Powell, of Asheville, North Carolina; her niece, Sarah Wall, of Black Mountain, North Carolina; and her grand nephew, Douglas Powell III, of Long Beach, California.

Jennifer Gerner, Jean Robinson, Francille Firebaugh
Robert Samuel Smith

June 15, 1920 - January 25, 2004

Cornell University and the Ithaca Community lost one of its highly regarded and widely respected citizens in the unexpected and untimely death of Robert S. Smith on January 25, 2004 at the age of 83. He was a family man, an inspiring teacher and educator, a community spirited citizen, who enriched our lives with his good humor and his willingness to carry out assignments wherever he was needed. He leaves behind a legacy of commitment to the improvement of rural life and the natural resources, which make farming and forestry possible. His heritage in Cooperative Extension and service to others filled his life wherever he was—in small communities, at the university, or in banking and finance.

Born on June 15, 1920, Bob grew up in New Hampshire on a farm near Laconia as part of a big family. He returned regularly throughout his life to his native state and often reflected on his happy, rugged New England heritage. Early in his life, Bob’s father set about teaching his son how to train a team of oxen. Bob often talked about that experience and many others from his days on the farm, as he spent much of his life teaching others—first as county agent, then as college professor, banker, board member and community leader. Often you teach by example, and in all these roles we learned from him about thrift, persistence, loyalty, and the solid results achieved from hard work.

Bob’s education started on the home farm and with life in rural New England in the 1920s and 1930s. As one of ten children on a farm, there was always enough to eat, but often not a lot of extras. He had heard a lot about the agricultural college at Cornell during his youth from his older brother, and what others had gained from a degree there; so he came; found his partner for life, Mary Morgan; and graduated in 1942. After graduation, he became the Assistant
Agricultural Agent in Livingston County and was quickly named to be the County Agricultural Agent in Lewis County. With United States entry into World War II, he joined the Army and served as a field artillery officer in Europe. Returning after the war, he became the Agricultural Extension Agent in his home county in New Hampshire. But the GI Bill made more education possible and he returned to Cornell where he completed his Master’s degree in Agricultural Economics in 1950 and his Ph.D. degree in 1952.

His academic advisor at Cornell was Stan Warren, a master teacher and friend of agriculture. Bob completed his doctorate with Stan studying father-son and other types of business arrangements, seeking to establish a set of principles that underlay success in making such arrangements work effectively. Bob’s first major publication after completing his thesis was an experiment station bulletin, Transferring the Farm to the Next Generation. Much of what he wrote in that 80-page bulletin applies as well in the 21st century as it did 50 years earlier.

Smith was immediately appointed by the College as an Assistant Professor in Extension as coordinator of statewide, young-adult programs. He joined the faculty in Agricultural Economics in 1954 as an Associate Professor in Farm Management with primary responsibility for extension programs. He was promoted to Professor in 1958—just six years after completing his thesis. He worked closely with Van Hart on farm credit programs and directed the Bankers School of Agriculture from 1960 onwards. He was appointed Professor of Farm Finance in 1961 and made this the center of his professional work for the rest of his life at the university.

Bob took two sabbatical leaves overseas. The first was in Israel in 1960-61 as Agricultural Advisor to their Ministry of Agriculture. In 1968, he went to Teheran as Advisor to the Agricultural Development Fund of Iran where he worked closely with its President, a former graduate student at Cornell. These were both teaching and learning experiences, part of his life-long effort to
improve the life and education of people making their living from the land.

Because he was such an effective teacher of county agents and farmers, he was asked to teach the department’s courses in Farm Finance and agreed to teach a course in Personal Finance in the late 1960s. Not surprisingly, his students appreciated his efforts in the classroom and the seniors of the college chose him as their Professor of Merit in 1972. Earlier, he had been recognized by the Farm Credit Banks of Springfield with their first Agricultural Counselor Award in 1965. The Internal Revenue Service honored him with a Special Citation for his tax education programs in 1974. Epsilon Sigma Phi recognized his continuous contributions to extension education with their Superior Performance Award.

As a successful teacher and leader in his field at the university, he believed in giving back to the institution where he had worked, taught, and learned. Bob was instrumental in organizing and successfully completing two major fund raising efforts for the college. With the strong support of Dean Kennedy, the funding of the W.I. Myers Chair in Agricultural Finance was completed in 1977 and Bob became the first holder of that Chair until his retirement. To recognize the many contributions of his mentor and teacher, Stan Warren, he led the campaign to establish the Stanley Warren Teaching Endowment, largely funded by Stan’s former students. He and Mary have given back in many other ways to their colleges and university, most recently funding an endowment for the Morgan Smith Trail at the Cornell Plantations in October 1999.

Bob was invited to join the Board of Directors of the Tompkins County Trust Company in part because of his responsibilities at the university in agricultural finance. His abilities as a banker were quickly recognized by the rest of the Board. He was elected Chairman of the Board and took early retirement from the university in 1980. As Board Chairman, he took an active role in the community and strongly encouraged young professionals at the bank to accept responsibilities in community affairs. He took an active role in the American Bankers Association and was particularly
pleased when one of his former Ph.D. students living in Iowa became its President. He served for many years on the Board of Mutual of New York and took an active role on the Board of Hospicare here in Ithaca. He was an active member of the City Club of Ithaca for 20 years and served it well as sergeant, judge and speaker.

The Smith household was a welcoming place. Bob and Mary’s five children came to know many of their parents’ colleagues and friends. They always took an interest in what others were doing and rejoiced with them in their achievements and comforted their sorrows. They took rightful pride in the achievements of their five children located throughout the northeast quadrant of the country. Pat, Peggy, Sherry and Starlee have all had successful lives and careers. Bob was particularly pleased to see his son, Scott, become Dean of Agriculture at the University of Kentucky.

Farms, farming and rural people were especially important to Bob. He spent much of his productive life finding ways to help others improve their well-being. He has left a special mark on the university, his colleagues and the local financial community. All of our lives are the better for our years and close association with Robert Samuel Smith.

_Olan D. Forker, Eddy L. LaDue, Bernard F. Stanton_
Donald F. Solá, “Don”, Professor Emeritus of Linguistics, passed away July 29, 2008, in Hospicare, Ithaca. Don was born on February 24, 1922 in Herkimer, New York. He leaves his wife of 62 years, Daphne Joyce Solá; three children, Michèle, Cristina, and Matthew; and five grandchildren. At the outbreak of WWII, he joined the U.S. Army Air Corps, serving in the Signal Intelligence Corps in India. After being mustered out, he worked at the New York Herald Tribune, affirming interests in quality journalism, history, and political affairs.

In 1950, Don enrolled in Cornell University receiving his B.A. degree in 1952 in Spanish Linguistics continuing with graduate studies at Cornell and majoring in Linguistics with Anthropology and Social Psychology as minor fields. He developed a lifelong interest in Quechua and Andean Studies, and in 1958, he received his Ph.D. degree with a dissertation on Quechua, “Huanaco Kechua: The Grammar of Words and Phrases”. He followed up his dissertation research with in-depth field studies in Quechua dialectology with support from a two-year Rockefeller Foundation grant.

Don was appointed Instructor in Spanish linguistics in 1953 and Assistant Professor in 1958. His responsibilities were to Spanish language teaching, but Don recognized the need to make instruction in Quechua available to Americans and took it on as an additional duty. Since this was the first attempt to teach Quechua in the United States, no relevant teaching materials were available. By chance, his efforts came at a time when American public opinion awoke to the need to support instruction in less-commonly taught languages, and in 1958, Congress passed the National Defense Educational Act, a bill that provided support for languages “critical to the national defense”. Fortuitously, Quechua was one of those languages, and
Don led in the preparation of Quechua instruction materials. He began the project in 1961, and after five years, he had a complete curriculum for Quechua. To make the language available to students outside of Cornell, Don secured funding to establish a summer program in Quechua, a program which more than forty years later continues to function.

Don’s background in Andean language and area studies and expertise in bilingual issues led to involvement until 1978 in various UNESCO and U.S. government projects concerned with language policy and literacy development in Peru. He focused on the development of programs of bilingual education for Peru’s Quechua speakers. Don was also interested in developing a cadre of Peruvian experts in bilingualism and applied linguistics. From 1961-69, he directed a cooperative project between San Marcos University in Lima and Cornell for collaborative development in linguistics and language teaching in Peru, whereby Peruvian scholars came to Cornell for M.A. and Ph.D. studies. This project enabled Don not only to enrich our graduate student body but also to introduce issues of language policy and bilingualism into the linguistics curriculum at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

A Fulbright teaching and research grant in 1973 saw him in Cuzco, Peru, where he did further research on bilingualism. He continued consulting on issues of bilingual education for the U.S. Agency for International Development until 1978. Throughout his two decades of work promoting linguistic studies and bilingual education in Peru, Don was a founder and active in directing the Inter-American Program for Linguistics and Language Teaching (PILEI), whose main function was to present linguistic institutes attended by graduate students from throughout the Americas.

In his later years until well after his retirement, Don was active in developing software for computer-assisted language learning and received several contracts to maintain a laboratory for preparing software for the learning of Spanish, called “interlex”.

Don had broad interests. His friends and family knew him as a lover
of music, classical and popular, an avid attendee of the theater, and a spirited and talented ballroom dancer. He was famous for his generosity and hospitality. His beautifully restored home in Jacksonville was the scene of frequent social events through the years, where Don and his wife, Daphne, regaled their guests with gorgeous food, music, and good fellowship.

*John U. Wolff, Chairperson; Richard L. Leed, Margarita Suñer*
Fred Somkin

May 12, 1924 – February 1, 2009

Born in Detroit, Michigan, Fred Somkin received instruction at the Yeshiva school there, earned his B.A. degree in English from Wayne State University (1946) and his LL.B. degree from Columbus Law School (now Catholic University Law School in Washington, D.C.) in 1952. He had served in the U.S. Army during World War II and in its reserves as a sergeant from 1949-53. From 1952-59 he practiced law in Washington, where he became a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the U.S. He served as counsel for the penultimate capital defendant in Washington.

Through his legal practice Fred met Bodil Hammergaard, a Danish woman who served as an apprentice to Frank Lloyd Wright (1950-54). They married in 1959, and she designed their home on Cornell Walk in Ithaca. Bodil predeceased him in 2000 and they had no children.

While completing his Ph.D. degree in American History at Cornell (1967), Fred taught history at Queen’s University in Kingston, Ontario, from 1963-68, when he joined the Cornell faculty as Associate Professor of History. His specialty was American cultural and intellectual history, and his courses included “The American Dream,” “Law and Authority in American Life,” “Crime and Punishment,” “The Jewish Immigrant Experience,” and undergraduate seminars on a variety of topics.

His best-known work, which remains an influential classic, is *Unquiet Eagle: Memory and Desire in the Idea of American Freedom, 1815-1860* (Cornell University Press, 1967), an exploration of American concerns about the meaning of democracy, prosperity, national security, and occasions rich with symbolic significance, such as Lafayette’s triumphal return visit to the United States in 1824-25. Fred’s ultimate concern in this beautifully written
book is the quest for a sense of national identity. He quoted from a
symptomatic committee report in 1845 that sought for the young
country “a distinctive name, one that would express the American
‘nationality’ more meaningfully than the United States.” Hence its
recommendation: The Republic of Allegania. The committee’s
purpose, of course, was to eliminate or smooth over the growing
estrangement between North and South and strengthen the Union.

The range of Fred’s reading and erudition astonished his friends. He
could identify the source of quotations from literature and historical
figures that sounded familiar to others who nonetheless could not
place them. In a notable essay that appeared in the Journal of
employed his deep knowledge of American literature to demonstrate
the likely influence of Walt Whitman’s poetry on a famous prison
statement made by the Italian-American anarchist Bartolomeo
Vanzetti in 1927, and to show more broadly that “Vanzetti’s prose
took a marked impress from Whitman’s words.”

That kind of literary detective work appeared early and often in
Fred’s scholarship. It began with “Tocqueville as a Source for
Edwin Arlington Robinson’s ‘Man Against the Sky’,” and in 1963
occurred again in “Scripture Notes to Lincoln’s Second Inaugural,”
which appeared in Civil War History in 1981.

During the later phase of his career at Cornell, Fred’s special focus
became the world of Jewish-American theater and music that thrived
in New York City during the late nineteenth and early twentieth
century. That led to his last major publication, “Zion’s Harp by the
East River: Jewish-American Popular Songs in Columbus’s Golden
His research interests during the 1990s reached back to his legal
training and activity on behalf of civil liberties during the 1950s.
For his final project he turned to the doctrine of self-defense in the
United States during the first half of the nineteenth century, which
from a cultural perspective was a hitherto undeveloped field of
inquiry. After examining more than 400 cases of self-defense during
the early republic, he focused on a notorious manslaughter episode
that occurred in Massachusetts in 1806, a court case in which the defendant, whose trial was tainted by partisanship, was eventually cleared. That case became the basis for many other self-defense decisions during the half-century that followed.

Fred retired from teaching at Cornell in 1994. During his later years, he shared a close friendship with a kindred spirit, Rabbi Eli Silberstein of Ithaca. They met weekly to study the Talmud, a practice they both loved, and to share stories about their similar backgrounds as Yeshiva students. Fred is remembered for his love of music and poetry along with ‘Yiddishkeit’ and lively storytelling. The history of American humor had engaged him as a professional interest, and close friends recall with affection his own delight in jokes and anecdotes that revealed the foibles of his students, his colleagues, and himself.

Michael Kammen, Chairperson; R. Laurence Moore, Richard Polenberg
Dr. Robert W. Spalding was known by all his friends as Bob. Bob Spalding was born on May 27, 1920 in St. James, Missouri. He grew up on a general farm, and was active in the 4-H Program. Also, in high school, he played basketball and was in the band. He gained special experience with dairy cattle by working on a number of dairy farms.

He entered the University of Missouri in 1939, majoring in Dairy Husbandry. He was a member of the intercollegiate judging team. In addition to receiving a Sears Roebuck scholarship, he worked his way through college financially by employment in the Department of Dairy Husbandry. Also, he worked on the Hatch Experimental Dairy Farm during the summer of 1941. Other undergraduate activities included membership in the Dairy Club and the Agriculture Club. He received the B.S. degree in 1943.

In 1943, he married Margaret Ann Gibbs, and volunteered for duty in the Navy. After midshipman’s school, he served for three years as an antisubmarine and radar officer. His Navy experience took him to many countries. He held the rank of Lieutenant when discharged in 1946.

He immediately continued his education by enrolling at the University of Missouri, studying for an M.S. degree, 1946-47. He was granted an assistantship, which, along with the GI bill, provided financial support. The assistantship afforded an opportunity for Bob to help teach courses in artificial breeding, production testing, and feeding and management of dairy cattle. For his Master’s thesis, he worked on factors affecting gestation length in dairy cattle. This information was published in a Missouri research bulletin, a series for which the University of Missouri is famous.
In 1947, Bob Spalding came to Cornell where he was appointed as an Assistant Professor. He participated in all phases of the extension program, with a focus on reproduction and breeding. This was a critical period for the development of the artificial breeding program. Professor Spalding conducted intensive training programs to prepare inseminators for artificial insemination under the auspices of the Department of Animal Husbandry. As no suitable written training guides were available, he prepared a manual for training inseminators. Along with Professor H.W. Carter, he was instrumental in convincing dairymen that new methods of sire selection and testing developed by Professor C.R. Henderson must be adopted to replace the old natural service proofs, if the objective of attaining the tremendous potential of genetic improvement of dairy cattle was to be achieved. Professor Spalding was appointed Associate Professor in 1952. The program continued to flourish with Cornell and the New York Artificial Breeders Coop., Inc. leading the world in breeding better dairy cattle through artificial insemination.

During this time, Professor Spalding utilized the three months off appointment and sabbatical leaves to initiate research toward his Ph.D. degree at Ohio State University, which was awarded in 1962. Following receipt of this degree, his position was changed to a joint extension-research appointment. He was promoted to full Professor in 1963. Professor Spalding was also made a member of the graduate faculty. New responsibilities included advising undergraduate and graduate students.

In the early 1950s, Cornell University developed a model program in international agriculture with the University of the Philippines at Los Banos, which resulted in advanced training of the Philippine staff, rebuilding the physical plant and improved teaching and research. Professor Spalding was given a leave of absence to serve as Visiting Associate Professor in the Department of Animal Husbandry, Los Banos, during 1957-58. His interest in international programs continued. In 1968, he served as a consultant to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, and he assisted the
Ministry of Agriculture, Barbados, West Indies, in solving some of their livestock production problems.

Throughout his career, Professor Spalding took the leadership on many department and college committees. Among others, he served for 10 years on the College Extension Dairy Committee (Chairman 1962-64). He headed the College Farm Labor Program in 1966-67, and 1969-70, and then he served as the Program Leader for the Agricultural Manpower Program, New York State College of Agriculture, 1970-72. In 1972, he became the College Dairy Industry Program Leader, a position he held until retirement in 1977.

Professor Spalding served the university in other ways. He was treasurer of the Grad-Fac Club in 1948-49. He chaired the Program Committee of the Statler Club, 1964-66. He served on the Faculty Council of Representatives for two years, and served as Vice-chairman (1973) and then Chairman (1974) of the United Way for Cornell University. This responsibility expanded to Vice-Chairman (1976) and Chairman (1977) of the United Way of Tompkins County.

He authored many extension publications prepared as mimeographs, extension bulletins, and newsletters to extension agents, and as articles in farm magazines. Many of these publications discussed the selection and evaluation of sires used in artificial insemination, providing recommendations enabling dairy farmers to improve their herds. He held management schools for dairymen and for extension agents to bring them up-to-date on the latest information on feeding and dairy management, on regulations concerning water pollution, and on testing for cattle diseases.

He initiated a seminal study in 1972 on breeding efficiency involving 200 herds of Holstein cattle. In 1975, this resulted in the first paper clearly documenting the dramatic negative effect that high milk production had on conception rates. Also, he conducted research on estrous cycle regulation. An illustrated flyer highlighting the effective methods of detecting estrus was used by extension, and by a commercial company (with permission),
resulting in 100,000 copies being distributed. This was the largest circulation of any leaflet prepared in the Department of Animal Science.

Professor Spalding was a member of the American Dairy Science Association, the Dairy Shrine Club, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Alpha Gamma Sigma. In Ithaca, he was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church and the Rotary Club.

Professor Spalding had many other interests. He was a master gardener, golfed, bowled, enjoyed dancing and fishing, and he was an avid bridge player. He and his wife, Margaret, raised three children, Jacqueline, Belinda and Steven. They spent many summers vacationing on Bob’s Lake in Canada.

Professor Spalding lived in Ithaca for many years after his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1977. During these years, he continued several of his hobbies, including traveling. Soon after the death of his wife, Margaret, in 1992, he moved to Sarasota, Florida. Summers for a few years were spent in Ithaca exploring the expanding wine trails and the great Adirondacks, but most of the time was spent in the mild climate of Florida.

He married his high school classmate, Eileen Bishop, in 1994. He continued his golfing, walking, and travels until ill health curtailed these activities. He passed away on January 2, 2004.

He is survived by his wife, Eileen; four sisters, Mary Lloyd, Maxine Birdsong, Iola Dean, and Meredith Morrison; three children, Jacqueline Woo, Belinda Spalding, and Steven Spalding; and several stepchildren and grandchildren.

Douglas E. Hogue, R. David Smith, Robert H. Foote
Roger M. Spanswick

June 24, 1939 – February 12, 2014

Roger was born in England, in a thatched cottage in Barford St. Michael and St John, a double churched village between Oxford and Banbury. He grew up next to the tallest spire in Oxfordshire, in nearby Bloxham, where his grandfather, a self-taught historian, was the local butcher. After concentrating on math and science at Banbury Grammar School, he graduated from Birmingham University with an honors degree in physics. He went on to the University of Edinburgh where he earned a one year Diploma in Biophysics under the mentorship of Jack Dainty. Elwyn Williams supervised Roger’s Ph.D. work, including his early research on ion transport, using the large internodal cells of *Nitella translucens*, which were harvested from a mountaintop pond in Perthshire. Roger continued his studies of characean cells as a Nuffield Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow with Enid MacRobbie in the Botany School of Cambridge University. Roger made major and pioneering contributions to the understanding of basic ion transport processes in plant membranes. Central to Roger’s work was the integration of reductionist theoretical and experimental techniques with a systems
perspective in order to understand the physical processes that make life in general, and plant life in particular, possible.

In his late teens, Roger became a Humanist, the principles of which, as explained by Bertrand Russell in “Why I Am Not a Christian”, he followed for the rest of his life. Roger focused his endeavors on science and denied the supernatural. Although he tolerated the religious beliefs of others, he had no personal use for religious principles. He believed we were capable of striving to make the world a better place for all individuals, no matter their culture or creed. We did not need religion for this behavior, just a belief that we should do unto others as we would have them do to us.

Roger was first and foremost a scientist. He found the best organism to answer a fundamental question, developed a sound experimental design, built or modified apparatus to perform the experiment, and developed or used a sound theoretical framework to plan and analyze the experiment. Thus he developed the technical and analytical skills necessary to make the best use of the experimental method; questioning and re-questioning the accuracy and precision of the results; employing his encyclopedic knowledge of the literature related to the question to be answered; and honestly, fairly, and clearly communicating the results to others.

On arriving at Cornell University as an Assistant Professor in 1967, Roger joined the Section of Genetics, Development and Physiology in the Division of Biological Sciences. He was one of a new group of plant physiologists recruited along with Rod Clayton, Andre Jagendorf and Peter Davies. The Section eventually became Plant Biology, and later, the Department of Plant Biology. Roger became an Associate Professor in 1973 and a Full Professor in 1979. In 2001, he moved to the Department of Biological and Environmental Engineering, where he enjoyed colleagues who shared and appreciated his scientific philosophy and expertise. As a teacher, in *Transport of Solutes in Plants*, and *Transport of Water in Plants*, he inspired students with that expertise, his vast general knowledge, personal stories and historical anecdotes. He carried those attributes
in to the development of a new course in *Metabolic Engineering*; Roger the innovator was absolutely in his element.

In 1972 Roger published a groundbreaking paper in which he presented evidence for the existence of an ATP-dependent electrogenic proton pump in the membrane of characean cells. This H⁺-ATPase was distinctly different than the ATP-dependent Na⁺/K⁺ exchange pump found in animal cells so disproving the then-prevalent assumption that plants cells were like animal cells. He showed the H⁺-ATPase generated voltage across the membrane of plant cells was greater than that produced by the Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase of animal cells. Roger published a review on Electrogenic Ion Pumps in the Annual Review of Plant Physiology in 1981 that put an end to any idea that, in terms of electrophysiology, plants were just slow animals.

Roger began to direct his intellectually diverse group of graduate students and postdocs with two goals in mind: expanding our understanding of transport in plants, and developing the human potential of each individual member of the research team. He considered each one of his students, whether undergraduate or postdoc as an individual with much to offer. Thus a library dormouse was as special as a laboratory rat. Each merely had to pass on information gleaned, and Roger was delighted. The research was focused on understanding the physicochemical basis of transport and an understanding of the integrated complexity of transport. Roger steered his research team down the reductionist path by working with purified H⁺-ATPase, and discovered that there were distinctly different proton-pumping ATPases in the plasma membrane and vacuolar membrane. They also found that the electrochemical proton gradient established by the H⁺-ATPase was able to drive transport of sugars, amino acids and other ions through co-transport of a proton with the other substrate. Following the complexity path, members of Roger’s lab also elucidated how sugars were transported from the maternal tissues of the plant into the embryos of the developing seeds, how ammonium and nitrate were transported into the roots, and how insectivorous plants generated a neuron-like action potential that allowed them to capture their prey.
Roger worked for a second time at the Botany school in Cambridge as a Senior Visiting Fellow in 1973-74, and in 1981-82, was awarded a Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship to study at the University of California, Davis. He received the accolade of Highly Cited Scientist from the Institute for Scientific Information, and was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Roger was cited twice by Merrill Presidential Scholars as the Professor at Cornell who had most affected their undergraduate career.

Roger married Helen Walker in Edinburgh in 1963. They had two sons, Andrew and Robert, as well as three grandchildren. Roger and Helen looked on his graduate students, postdocs and colleagues as extended family and had great pride in their accomplishments. In 1996, Roger was diagnosed with prostate cancer, was treated and seemed cured. In 2008, he developed multiple myeloma. Always optimistic, he considered the treatment of his cancer as another experiment; he actually enjoyed the science behind his treatments, was grateful for the medical care he received, and never gave up hope that each new procedure would give him more time to work. He was rewarded with five more productive years, but the disease finally took him from us on February 12, 2014. Friends, colleagues and family celebrated Roger’s life with a memorable symposium at Cornell in June of that year. Our loss of Roger’s intellect is great. Yet he will continue to affect the lives of those of us who knew him well. We loved him and he loved the entire world.

*Larry P. Walker, Chair; David Warren Keifer; Randy O. Wayne; Peter Davies; with assistance from Enid MacRobbie*
Frances Marion Spratt, Associate Professor in the Department of Textiles and Clothing in the College of Human Ecology, died on July 9, 1997, at the age of 91 in Mt. Holly, North Carolina.

After her retirement on June 15, 1967, Frances returned to live with her sisters: Elizabeth Spratt and Mrs. George Hacker in the family home in Mt. Holly where she was born. The imposing homestead was a working cotton plantation when her grandfather brought her grandmother there as a bride. Union soldiers were stationed there during the Civil War and a union sword is evidence of their occupation. After her grandfather died, her father took a position in town, but maintained the home place as a country home with all of the advantages of a self-sufficient farm with orchards, vegetable gardens, farm animals and gardens so that very little else was needed. Entertainment was almost completely centered at home, with visits from friends and summer reunions with relatives from South Carolina. Frances was proud of her southern heritage and claimed a signer of the Declaration of Independence as one of her ancestors.

With this background, Frances and her sisters developed a strong family relationship, a love of the land and their home, and the homemaking skills, which influenced their lives and their careers.

After attending Mt. Holly High School, Frances graduated from Women's College in Greensboro (now the University of North Carolina in Greensboro). She taught home economics in several high schools in North Carolina including at Mt. Holly High School where she set up an innovative project of a model home in a vacant building. Her students learned how to shop, do banking and other home activities including taking a trip to Charlotte to lunch at a nice restaurant so they could learn how to order a proper meal. Many of
her former students still remark about the wonderful experiences they had in Miss Spratt's classes.

During World War II, Frances was asked to head up a community project, "The Community Canning Center," where residents in and around Mt. Holly could bring their produce to be canned in a safe, easy, and quick manner. She received great praise from the community for this hard and confining work.

Frances attended summer school at Cornell in 1946 and later returned for her M.S. degree. She served as a teaching assistant in the Department of Textiles and Clothing in 1948-49 while working on her degree that she received in June 1949. After this, she taught for four years at the University of Texas until she returned to Cornell in 1953 as a faculty member of the College of Human Ecology (Home Economics).

Frances was exceptionally knowledgeable in her field. She also had great skill in disseminating this knowledge to her students through her courses in apparel design. In 1964, she was selected as "outstanding professor in the College for her superior teaching ability, her warm and friendly personality and her helpful attitude in all matters in the College."

In addition to her regular academic responsibilities, she also served as advisor to Omicron Nu, a scholastic fraternity, chair of the college undergraduate awards committee, and a member of the college student-faculty committee. She was a member of Pi Lambda Theta, The American Home Economics Association, and membership chairman of the southern region of the N.Y. Home Economics Association.

Frances enjoyed travel and developed an especial fondness for Denmark, where she lived for several months. Frances and her two sisters spent considerable time in restoring and refurbishing the old homestead. The large, high ceilinged gracious rooms were furnished with family antiques and mementos and many examples of exquisite embroidery lovingly executed by Frances, her sisters and past generations as well as by her three nieces. Frances' special pride was
the elegant dining room with its crystal chandelier, which Frances had found in Ithaca, Swiss tambour embroidered curtains and her collection of blue and white Royal Copenhagen porcelain displayed in shell carved corner cabinets.

Frances and her sisters were excellent cooks in the old southern tradition, and true southern hospitality was always a way of life. Frances was famous for her delicious home baked bread, and her old-fashioned spoonbread was a toothsome delight along with Southern fried chicken, garden vegetables and ambrosia dessert. Not to ignore the garden, Frances loved her roses and peonies. The home was surrounded by huge southern magnolias, azaleas, live oaks and a tremendous beech tree, which shaded the front lawn and was planted by her grandfather.

Frances will always be remembered for her gracious manner, her beautiful prematurely snow white hair and her petite well-tailored style. She epitomized the very best of the southern gentlewoman.

W. Jean McLean, Elsie McMurry, Raymond T. Fox
Adrian Morris Srb, Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of Genetics, Emeritus, died in his Cayuga Heights home on May 24, 1997. He was 80 years old. Adrian was born in Howells, Nebraska on March 4, 1917. He graduated with High Distinction from the University of Nebraska in 1937 with a major in English Literature. He remained at the University of Nebraska to obtain a Master’s degree in Agronomy in 1941.

Srb entered Stanford University in 1941 to begin graduate studies in the laboratory of George W. Beadle, also a Nebraskan, who had received his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1930. At Cornell, Beadle had been a member of a group of students who worked on the cytogenetics of maize under Rollins A. Emerson of the Department of Plant Breeding. Srb began his studies at Stanford thinking he would work on the eye pigment system of Drosophila. Beadle, in collaboration with Boris Ephrussi, had developed techniques for transplanting eye discs among larvae as a means of probing the nature of gene action in determining eye colors. By the time Adrian arrived at Stanford, Beadle had recognized that an entirely different approach was needed to examine the problem of gene action. He had selected the bread mold, Neurospora, as an organism that could be grown on a chemically defined synthetic medium, a decided experimental advantage for studies designed to elucidate the role of genes in metabolism. Thus began Adrian’s attachment to Neurospora. Beadle and his students were busily engaged in producing and characterizing what were called biochemical mutants. These mutants showed that the biosynthesis of substances essential for the growth and maintenance of Neurospora is under the control of genes, each gene responsible for conferring specificity on a single enzyme that in turn controls a single step in the biosynthetic
pathway. These studies helped usher in a new era of genetics that culminated in the advent of modern molecular genetics. The pioneering studies of Beadle were recognized in 1958 when he shared the Nobel Prize with Edward L. Tatum and Joshua Lederberg.

After completing his graduate studies in 1946, Srb remained at Stanford for one year as an Assistant Professor. In 1947, he began his Cornell career when he accepted a position as Associate Professor in the Department of Plant Breeding. This career lasted 39 years until his retirement in 1985. He was named Professor of Plant Breeding in 1951. With the formation of the Division of Biological Sciences, Adrian’s title changed to Professor of Genetics, and in recognition of his distinction in teaching and research he was named Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of Genetics in 1976.

No account of Adrian’s contributions to Cornell would be complete without recognition of the central role that he played in the formation of the Division of Biological Sciences in the mid 1960s. Srb was a leading member of a group of distinguished biologists at Cornell who convinced the newly appointed Cornell President, James Perkins, of the need for Cornell to take steps to enhance its efforts in the basic biological sciences. The result was the formal establishment of the division in 1964. Srb’s advice and counsel were critical in the early days of the division as it discussed and debated the organizational structure that would best serve basic biology at Cornell. The revitalization of biology at Cornell that establishment of the division brought about is in no small measure a tribute to the insightful advice that Srb and his colleagues provided.

One of Adrian’s greatest contributions to Cornell, and to the academic world in general, was his dedication to research and teaching. He understood, and was a strong advocate for, the need to develop a variety of experimental model systems including yeast, ciliates, fruit flies, and plants. In his own laboratory at Cornell, steady and significant contributions were made to the genetics, physiology, and development of his favorite experimental organism, Neurospora. Graduate students and post-doctoral fellows in his
group investigated cytoplasmic inheritance and other epigenetic phenomena, quantitative inheritance, the nature of dominance, and the genetic and biochemical basis of differentiated phases of the fungal life cycle. In later years, Adrian's interests shifted towards the study of morphogenesis, an area that he foresaw with his usual insight as being at the intersection of molecular genetics, cell biology, physiology, evolutionary biology, and systematics. As a result, his research program became focused on the genetic and cellular basis of ascus and ascospore development, an investigation that was based on the generation and analysis of a large number of mutations that disrupted normal morphogenesis and its underlying orderly pattern of meiotic and mitotic divisions. Adrian’s publications were models of clarity and lucidity as were his verbal accounts of his research. In reading his papers, those who knew Adrian had the sense that they were engaged in a conversation with him. Few achieve this felicity of expression.

In 1952, Adrian and Ray Owen published the textbook, General Genetics, that was not only widely adopted throughout the world, but served as well for years as the model that other authors sought to emulate. It is interesting to note that an advertisement for a new genetics textbook that was published twenty-eight years later still made comparison to the original Srb and Owen text.

Adrian was an extraordinarily gifted teacher. His course in physiological genetics, which was given from 1947-71, was for generations of Cornell graduate and undergraduate students one of their most challenging and significant exposures to an advanced biology course. Even the required term paper for the course is fondly recalled as a labor of love because every student knew the paper would receive Srb’s careful scrutiny and would benefit from his detailed comments on style as well as content. After the division was formed, Adrian collaborated with Gerald Fink and Peter Bruns in offering a course on the Genetics of Lower Eucaryotes, with Srb responsible for the component dealing with fungi. For many years, he taught a course in Human Genetics, intended to highlight the relevance of genetics to medicine and human health biology. His mastery of teaching was clearly demonstrated in this course as he
communicated difficult material to a non-specialist audience in a lucid, logical and interesting manner. Srb’s teaching talents were recognized by his being named Cornell Professor of Merit by his students, and receiving the Edgerton Teaching Award upon nomination by his colleagues.

Adrian was a devoted and conscientious citizen of Cornell. He served as a faculty trustee on the Board of Trustees. He chaired the Interim Executive Committee for the formation of the Division of Biological Sciences. He was a member of numerous important university committees. Among these were the Music Committee, the University Press Board, the Committee for the Revision of Faculty Procedures and the Committee for Andrew D. White Professorships.

Adrian received many honors for his scholarly contributions. He was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences. He was named an Honorary Foreign Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh and an Honorary Member of the Chilean Genetics Society. He was elected a Fellow in both the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Society of Naturalists. In 1969, he was awarded an Honorary D.Sc. degree by his alma mater, the University of Nebraska.

Adrian enjoyed two sabbatical leaves in France, and one in Scotland. Working with his long time colleague, Boris Ephrussi, at the University of Paris, he extended his interest in fungal genetics to include baker’s yeast. There can be no doubt that Adrian’s experiences in France were highly stimulating and productive scientifically. His French experiences also contributed greatly to his joy of living, for he knew full well how to take advantage of the good food and wine that France offered. In the laboratory of Robert Brown at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, Adrian became interested in exploring mutations that affected the morphology of Neurospora, an interest that he developed further upon his return to Ithaca.
Perhaps it was as a colleague and friend that Adrian is most admired. He maintained a lively interest in the world about him, catholic in his interests that ranged from literature to art, to current events, to music, to politics, to gardening, to religion, to stamp collecting, to sports. He was a most engaging and informed conversationalist with a delightful sense of humor. He held a special place in the minds and hearts of his graduate students. He gave them freedom to develop their own ideas, and expected them to take responsibility for their research and to be able to defend their interpretations. The respect his graduate students felt for him was abundantly evident during the celebration that honored him upon his retirement in 1985.

His colleagues at Cornell and elsewhere will always admire and respect Adrian for his intellect, his contributions to genetics, his superb teaching talents, his loyalty in friendship, his companionship, and his zest for life.

Srb was married to Jozetta Helfrich, a fellow graduate student, in 1940. His wife completed a Master’s degree at Stanford in Sociology and Economics at the same time that Adrian received his doctorate. The Srbs had two daughters, Rosalind (Mrs. Robert W. Mayberry) and Katherine (deceased); and a son, Jerome.

Royse P. Murphy, June B. Nasrallah, Harry T. Stinson, Jr.
George Staller was introduced to Economics in the traditional European manner – as a student in the law faculty at the Charles University (Prague) from which he received his degree in 1949. He continued his studies at Hastings College (Hastings, Nebraska) earning his B.S. degree in 1942 and entered Cornell’s Ph.D. program in Economics that same year.

George quickly acquired an enviable reputation as a graduate teaching assistant for the large lecture courses in introductory Economics, taught by senior members of the faculty. He combined a conscientious dedication with a remarkable capability of exposition and patience in explaining the key concepts introduced in the lectures, made palatable by a generous supply of Czech humor.

He completed his Ph.D. degree in 1957 with the defense of his thesis entitled, “Czechoslovakia’s Industrial Production 1947-1957,” and spent the academic year 1957-58 at Harvard working at the Russian Institute with Professor A. Bergson.

George was a scholar who studied the planned economies of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe with a special interest in Czechoslovakia. Most of his scholarly work involved trying to compile data for those countries so that it would be possible to measure their growth rates and then to utilize that information to make comparisons in a consistent fashion between planned and free-market economies.

Several of his papers dealt specifically with trying to understand the economy of Czechoslovakia. During the 1940s and 1950s the centralized system of Czechoslovakia worked extremely well. In
fact, Czechoslovakia did as well as or better than not only many of its communist neighbors but also many of the European nations that maintained a free-market economy after the War. As George argued in his work, Czechoslovakia’s success could largely be explained by strong demand within a completely protected market, underutilized and expanding capacities, and a skilled labor force. The Soviet bloc nations needed Czech-manufactured goods for their reconstruction and, in return, were willing to supply Czechoslovakia with fuels, raw materials and foodstuffs at favorable rates. In the 1960s, however, the situation was very different: the Communist bloc nations slowed down their industrialization drive, their manufacturers started competing with Czech exports; and, in addition, they could reach outside the bloc for sophisticated, high-quality machinery the Czechs could not match because their research and development had fallen behind. Thus, between 1961 and 1965, unlike during the 1940s and 1950s, the Czech economy virtually stagnated.

In trying to understand the workings of the Czech planned economy, George had much broader interests in mind. He wanted to discern not only whether planned economies in general could compete with capitalistic ones in terms of growth but also whether they could overcome some of the flaws inherent in the capitalistic system. When adherents tout the superiority of planned over free-market economies, they typically make several claims. These claims include: planned economies grow faster, they provide full employment, they are not subject to fluctuations in output, and they have more stable international trade. Many economists had studied the first two of the claims. George decided to analyze the veracity of the last two. In his paper, “Fluctuations in Economic Activity: Planned and Free-Market Economies, 1950-60” in the American Economic Review, 1964, George argued that the planned economies of the Communist block were subject to fluctuations in economic activity to a degree equal to or greater than that experienced by the free market economies of the OECD. In a second paper, “Patterns of Stability in Foreign Trade: OECD and COMECON, 1950-1963,” American Economic Review, 1967, he found that the OECD countries and the United States had more trade stability than COMECON countries and the Soviet Union.
Thus, while a large part of his academic career was spent studying planned economies as such, his special interest focused on trying to determine how planned economies stacked up against capitalist ones, and from his research, he concluded that planned economies could not be shown to be superior to free market economies.

George’s research formed the basis for his undergraduate courses on the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and his graduate seminar on Comparative Economic Systems. He particularly enjoyed participating with his friends Myron Rush (Government) and George Gibian (Russian Literature) in teaching multi-disciplinary courses on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. These efforts, coupled with his continued involvement with the Introductory and Intermediate Macroeconomics courses, now in the role of professor guiding a half-dozen graduate teaching assistants, led to his receipt of the Clark Teaching Award (College of Arts and Sciences). Other forms of recognition followed: in 1998, on the occasion of its 650th anniversary, his alma mater, Charles University (Prague), where he had taught annually since 1990, awarded him its Doctor Honoris Causa degree; in 2002, he received an Outstanding alumni award from Hastings University; and in 2009 the first annual George J. Staller Lectureship in Economics was delivered by Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen in honor of George’s teaching at Cornell.

In addition to deep devotion to and pride in his family, George will be remembered by his students and colleagues for his generous hospitality, centered around good food and drink, both at home and in the office, where his door was always open, and often the last to close. He could be as entertaining as any stand-up comedian when the occasion required, and could offer profound insight and advice – often with proverb in Latin, French, German, or Russian, which he would quickly, if somewhat loosely, translate.

Tom E. Davis, Chairperson; Alfred E. Kahn, Uri M. Possen
John Richard Stamer was born in Plankinton, South Dakota. He obtained his B.A. in Biological Science and Chemistry at Dakota Wesleyan University in 1950, M.S. in Bacteriology and Biochemistry at South Dakota State College in 1952 and Ph.D. in Bacteriology from Cornell University in 1962 with Professor Van Demark as his advisor.

He was appointed Research Specialist in Microbiology at the Department of Food Science & Technology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva campus of Cornell in 1962, Assistant Professor 1963 – 1969, Associate Professor 1969 – 1977, Professor of Microbiology 1977 – 1986 and Emeritus Professor 1986 until his death.

He developed a reputation as the world authority in the field of basic physiology and nutrition of lactic acid producing microorganisms and was the featured speaker at the Symposium on Lactic Acid Bacteria in Beverages and Food conducted at the Long Ashton Research Station in the United Kingdom 1973. He wrote chapters in several books.
While his research focused on fundamental studies in microbiology, he was always interested in the practical application of his results and he worked closely with the food and beverage industries to develop safe, wholesome and nutritious foods, especially fermented vegetables. This work was appreciated by these industries.

The National Kraut Packers Association wrote to Cornell as follows:

“It was a feeling generally shared that we could never find anyone in the Nation that would not only interest himself in the peculiar fermentation problems of the kraut industry, but would have the talent to push even more of the mysteries aside.

“Much to our astonishment, Dr. John Stamer appeared on the scene. Almost immediately he attracted interest and gratitude on the part of our industry because we recognized that here was a man who was moving into new and most exciting directions. In a short span of time Dr. Stamer has demonstrated to the members of this industry that he has the capabilities, the interest, for fundamental research approaches to the problems of this industry, but also what is to us very vital and important, the ability to see the problems from the viewpoint of the plant operator and to talk to him, to communicate and motivate him.

“In summary, we wish to send these words of appreciation to you folks in positions of research and administrative leadership who spotted this talent, and please accept our sincere thanks for allowing him to follow up his ideas on kraut. Dr. Stamer’s ideas are very valuable to this industry’s development and we are excitedly looking forward to his association with the operators. We only hope and pray that we will find that he is intending to stay with Cornell and that he keep up his work on kraut fermentations and related problems.”

Thanks in large part to John, and his predecessor, Professor Carl Pederson, New York State became the leading state for production of sauerkraut. In some years New York produced more sauerkraut than Germany.
John served in the U.S. Navy from October 1943 through April 1946 and was assigned to a mine sweeper. During those years he became an expert in radio communication and he continued to be a ham radio enthusiast for the rest of his life making contact with ham radio aficionados around the world. He kept a map of the world on a wall of his home with a pin wherever he had contact with other ham radio operators. This map looked like a forest of pins.

He was a member of the American Society for Microbiology, Sigma Xi and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He is survived by son, Mark of East Rochester, N.Y.; daughter, Anne of Springfield, P.A.; daughter-in-law, Donna of Malvern, P.A.; grandchildren, Kelly, Kyle and Keith of Malvern, P.A.; brother-in-law, Joseph Andose (Jeannette) of Cranbury, N.J. John was predeceased by his son, Richard in 2010. His wife of almost 55 years, Amelia Andose Stamer died August 13, 2013, just twenty weeks after his passing.

Malcolm C. Bourne, Chairperson,
Yong D. Hang, Gilbert S. Stoewsand
Professor Emeritus Stuart W. Stein of the Department of City and Regional Planning died June 24, 2014, age 84. In his 31 years as a faculty member (ending in 1993) and more than 50 years as an Ithaca resident, he had a remarkable impact on Cornell, our local community, and his many students. His death brought forth an outpouring of appreciation from the University and the broader community that surrounds it.

Stu enjoyed 59 wonderful years of marriage with Sandy, his best friend. He leaves her along with their four children and spouses/partners: Tom (Hale Aylanc), Peter (Jill), Catherine/Katie (Frithjof Hungnes), and Jenny (James LaVeck). He also leaves seven grandchildren, Avi, Rachel, Tova, Chloe and little Stuart Stein, and Maya and Matthias Stein Hungnes, in addition to many nieces and nephews, cousins.

Stu was born in Brooklyn, New York, to Tillie and Herman Stein, with older siblings Anita and Danny, all now deceased. The family
resided in Queens, where Herman, a Polish immigrant, owned a lumberyard. Enduring several lengthy hospitalizations in his youth, Stu developed an abiding compassion for those facing uphill struggles. Upon graduating from Brooklyn Tech High School, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), becoming the first in his family to attend college. There he completed his undergraduate degree in Architecture in 1952 and his Master of City Planning degree in 1954.

Stu quickly gained respect and reputation as an urban planner. Employed by the Rhode Island Development Commission for three years, in 1957 he joined with Lachlan Blair to create Blair & Stein Associates in Providence, RI (which eventually added offices in several other cities, including Washington, D.C.). Their work attracted national attention with the publication of *College Hill: A Demonstration Study of Historic Area Renewal* (1959), a plan for an historic area adjoining Brown University in Providence.

At a time when historic buildings were typically razed and replaced with new ones, the College Hill plan called for their retention and rehabilitation, with sensitive in-filling where new buildings were needed. It became a model for preservation efforts in many places. This effort reflected what became a recurring theme in Stu’s work, a willingness to innovate in ways that excited and united communities, rather than fomenting conflict and fear of change.

Blair & Stein worked for towns and cities in Rhode Island and further afield: e.g., preparing downtown plans for Binghamton, NY and Fort Wayne, IN. They also worked in places of great natural beauty, such as the Cape Cod National Seashore. As the firm grew, Stu developed a knack for empowering others to be their best. Increasingly, he saw his calling as teaching and cultivating young professionals interested in serving the common good.

In the early 1960’s Burnham Kelly, Stu’s former MIT professor and then Dean of Cornell’s College of Architecture (now the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning), was attempting to balance design theory in the Department of Architecture with social science-based
planning in City and Regional Planning. Dean Kelly realized Stu’s dual background in architecture and planning, along with his practice-oriented design capabilities, made him an ideal candidate for a new faculty position, and Stu accepted a joint appointment in the two departments.

By 1969, Stu’s appointment was wholly in City and Regional Planning. Focusing largely on physical planning, his courses dealt with a wide array of subjects, including urban design, plan-making, site planning, survey methods, historic preservation, issues regarding urban renewal, housing, urban transportation, the needs of minority groups, and urban planning in developing countries.

Of particular significance, his community workshop courses, offered over many years, formed the core of Stu’s accomplishments as an educator. Under his guidance, planning students applied themselves in helping to solve community and neighborhood issues in the Ithaca area and more broadly throughout the Finger Lakes Region. Students benefitted from Stu’s unique combination of creativity and ethical idealism while learning to master the best professional practices in the planning arena. He became a master of connecting students with local groups and communities which needed assistance, and connecting those planning efforts to emerging initiatives at state and federal levels.

Stu’s effectiveness led to several leadership positions at the University. For a number of years in the 1970’s there were two planning departments in Sibley Hall, and Stu chaired the Department of Urban Planning and Development. After the departments recombined, he became the first Director of City and Regional Planning’s new Urban and Regional Studies undergraduate major; and during two different periods he was Associate Dean in the College.

From his first years at Cornell, Stu involved himself in local public affairs. In 1963 the City asked for his help with re-invigorating Ithaca’s decaying downtown. In collaboration with three other faculty members, he helped develop a plan to convert a section of
State Street from an automobile thoroughfare to an expansive and welcoming pedestrian mall, leading eventually to creation of one of Ithaca’s defining features, the Ithaca Commons.

After serving on Ithaca’s Board of Zoning Appeals, in 1971 he was elected to its Common Council for one year. With these efforts he began a series of expanding official public roles that for roughly two decades paralleled his academic duties. Over time he chaired the City’s Planning Board and held seats on its Urban Renewal Agency, Board of Public Works, and Downtown Mall Steering Committee.

Eventually Stu undertook far wider public responsibilities at the county level. He completed five four-year terms as an elected member of the Tompkins County Board of Representatives (1982-2002). Serving as the Board’s Chairman from 1993 to 1996, Stu was recognized for his unique ability to bring together often contentious Democratic and Republican contingents. He fostered bipartisanship by understanding seemingly incompatible positions and forging from them a creative synthesis differing parties could accept. Highlights of his years on the Board included a broad initiative to invigorate the arts and tourism, creation of the first economic development strategy for the county, and consolidation and expansion of the county’s public transit system.

Stemming from his role as a county legislator, Stu also gave years of service to the Ithaca-Tompkins County Transportation Council, the Tompkins County Industrial Development Agency, the Board of Directors of the Finger Lakes Association, the Tompkins County Strategic Tourism Planning Board (which he helped found and for which he served as chair), and the Tompkins-Tioga Electric and Gas Alliance. On his retirement from the county legislature, he became a co-founder of the Municipal Electric and Gas Alliance Inc. (MEGA), a non-profit, community-based energy cost savings program that is benefitting more than 100 communities and more than 30 counties state-wide.

Stu’s public service extended far beyond Tompkins County. He was appointed a member of the New York State Board for Historic
Preservation in 1977 and served as the Board’s Chairman from 1979–1995. Other significant positions included the NYS Committee on Registers (dealing with the National Register of Historic Places, 1977-95); the Commission for the Restoration of the New York State Capitol (1980-92, and 1995-2001); the NYS Parks Council (1979-95); the NYS Urban Cultural Parks Advisory Board (1986-95), and, at the federal level, lengthy service on the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Commission.

Stu earned numerous honors, including:

--- his election as a Fellow of the American Institute of Certified Planners in 2000;

--- the Finger Lakes Association’s George F. Train Memorial Tourism Award in 2001 and the Tompkins County’s Tourism Partner Award in 2013;

--- the Certificate of Merit from the Commissioner of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, in 1995;

--- the Tompkins County Community Action Award in 2001 recognizing his years of effort in fighting poverty in Tompkins County; and

--- the Community Arts Partnership’s “Friend of the Arts” award recognizing his significant contributions to the growth of arts and culture in Tompkins County, an award received just five days before his death.

One of Stu’s proudest moments as a legislator flowed from his efforts in helping amend Tompkins County's Fair Practices Act to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation. At the time, this was very controversial, and Stu’s impassioned statement of support helped the measure pass by just one vote. The local LGBT community honored him for his moral courage and influential role in achieving this important legal and cultural milestone.
Stuart Stein was a professor in the very best sense of the word – teaching, yes, but far more importantly imparting to decades of students an understanding of how to make good things happen in a difficult, messy world. He combined his role as a teacher with major contributions as a public servant, making his community and many other communities better places to live and work. Cornell is proud of his many accomplishments and contributions, and his abiding humanity.

Richard S. Booth; Pierre Clavel; John W. Reps
Dr. Keith H. Steinkraus, Professor of Microbiology and Food Science at the New York State Agricultural Campus of Cornell University received his B.A. degree cum laude from the University of Minnesota in 1939. After working several years in the food industry and the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps, he returned to academia receiving his Ph.D. degree from Iowa State University in 1951. He became an Assistant Professor at Cornell in 1952, Associate Professor in 1955, Professor in 1962 and Emeritus Professor in 1988. After his retirement, he remained very active in research and publishing until shortly before his death.

Keith grew up in Bertha, Minnesota, and attended a one-room schoolhouse. While a student at the University of Minnesota, he met another former student from the same schoolhouse, Maxine Curtiss. They were married in 1941 and spent 65 idyllic years together until Maxine’s death on December 11, 2006. He was even more dedicated to his family than to his research.

His research specialized in indigenous fermented foods and food microbiology. Over a long career at Cornell, he studied fermented foods including tempe, tape, trahanas, idli/dosa, and the fermented fish sauces and soy products of the Far East including miso and tofu. Throughout his career, he worked to share his knowledge and research not only with his Cornell students, but also with an international audience. His interest in fermented foods, unknown in America, was stimulated further by his students at Cornell who came from places like Taiwan, Thailand, Mexico, Kenya, Zaire and Egypt. These students were interested in studying the microbiology of the foods from their own countries, and this interest coincided with and expanded Dr. Steinkraus’ research efforts.
In 1959, Dr. Steinkraus was invited by the Interdepartmental Committee for Nutrition for National Defense (NIH) to participate in surveys of the nutritional status of military personnel, their dependants, and the general populations of South Vietnam, Ecuador and Burma. The project was later extended to include Indonesia, the Philippines, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Malaysia. In 1974, UNESCO/UNEP/ICRO invited him to lecture at the Institute of Technology in Bandung, Indonesia. Because of his contributions to the subject, and his teaching experience, Dr. Steinkraus was asked and accepted the responsibility of compiling a book on indigenous fermented foods. The finished reference, a 671 page *Handbook of Indigenous Fermented Foods*, was published in 1983 and was the first comprehensive and authoritative book on the subject.

Over the course of his distinguished career, Dr. Steinkraus contributed his knowledge to institutions, students, and colleagues worldwide. He maintained and developed his connections with Asia, consulting on food processing issues in Indonesia and as a teacher and researcher at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture and the Institute of Technology in Bandung, Indonesia. He lectured as a Visiting Professor in Thailand and Singapore. He was also a Visiting Professor at the Polytechnic of the Southbank, London, in Germany at the Universitat Gottingen, and at the Central Division of Nestle Products Technical Assistance Co. in Switzerland.

Dr. Steinkraus’ work had significant international impact; he was the American Delegate to the UNEP/UNESCO/ICRO panel on Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology and worked as a consultant to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to determine how genetic engineering and biotechnology could be used to help developing countries in Africa. He was a fellow of the American Associate for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Microbiology, Institute of Food Technologists, and the International Academy of Food Science and Technology. In 1985, the Institute of Food Technologists gave him the prestigious International Award for his contributions to the international exchange of ideas in food technology to developing nations.
Keith’s physical impression was enlivened by his shock of prematurely white hair, signature bowtie, and forward leaning rapid-fire speech. To students or anyone working in his lab, Keith displayed an infectious, nearly irrational optimism that inspired them to search for solutions to tough problems. This optimism carried over to international venues where he frequently was asked to speak or organize workshops and symposia on indigenous fermented foods. His approach of grounding research in the daily realities of indigenous food producers helped ensure that the right questions were addressed and locally sustainable methods were developed. A particular emphasis in editing and negotiating the publication of his *Handbook of Indigenous Fermented Foods and the Industrialization of Indigenous Fermented Foods* was to provide information useful in developing countries in a format that was affordable.

His broad experience and first-hand knowledge of indigenous food production problems, methodologies and microflora enabled him to bring his experience in the fields of microbiology, food chemistry and nutrition to bear on problems faced by producers in countries with limited resources for research. He had a great interest in improving the nutritional status of less developed countries by making nutritious, safe, shelf-stable foods available through locally sustainable production methods.

His trips through rural areas of Southeast Asia and Africa were notable for their grueling timetables and peripatetic itineraries. Travel companions would comment that if you weren't running you were falling behind. He would be taking pictures, asking local producers about production methods and sharing his enthusiasm and knowledge in a torrent. Stairs were taken two at a time. His belief that hunger and poor nutrition were inexcusable drove him to search for solutions before time ran out.

Life in the lab was experienced at a similar pace. Students would be working simultaneously on a wide range of problems important to food producers in their home countries. The atmosphere could be at once exciting and maddeningly chaotic. Keith would bounce from student to student, problem to problem, each quite unrelated and not
skip a beat. Having completed a tour of the lab, he would return to his office and type furiously at a manuscript or one of the innumerable letters he wrote to colleagues and meeting organizers before email was in wide use. This continual networking was an outgrowth of his belief that by connecting well resourced labs and students with those working on indigenous food problems, affordable solutions would be found, increasing the supply of regionally palatable foods. His enthusiasm and sense of purpose enlivened discussions and problem solving, blunting sharp disagreements even among students and visiting scientists from wildly different cultural backgrounds.

Chang Lee, Chairperson; Malcolm Bourne, Roger Cullen
Robert Stern was a superb teacher and scholar, and an inspiration to faculty, staff, and students in the ILR School. Bob joined the School in 1974, after earning an A.B. degree from Washington University in St. Louis in 1970, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Sociology from Vanderbilt University. He struggled with diabetes throughout his life, and his health deteriorated in the last decade, yet he gave an immense amount of time and energy to Cornell, his students, scholarly organizations in his field, and the Ithaca community.

Professor Stern’s research focused on problems of organizational governance and on the sources and nature of organizational conflict. Early in his Cornell career, he became part of a research team studying the effects of employee stockownership, which was then becoming a mechanism for preventing plant closures. He concentrated his efforts on the conflicts that ensue when new ownership structures emerge but old patterns of governance remain. When a series of case studies of worker buy-outs demonstrated the failure of existing corporate governance structures to accommodate the interests of employee owners, he turned his research attention to employee membership on corporate boards as a possible labor voice mechanism. Ever the sociologist, it irked him no end that two of the articles from this research were published in the Journal of Applied Psychology, but as he acknowledged with a sigh, it was the price he had to pay for collaborative research. Bob liked collaborative research, however, because it afforded an opportunity to examine organizational problems from multiple perspectives. It also gave him the chance to correct his co-authors’ poor syntax. He felt there was much to do on that score. Most of his other research on industrial democracy, strike duration, and trade union membership programs, also was joint with ILR faculty, appearing in more
palatable journals in industrial relations, sociology, and organizational theory.

Bob Stern was a productive scholar, producing seven books and monographs and dozens of articles, but he was first and foremost a teacher and mentor. As Professor Deborah Balser, one of his former graduate students, has written:

“Bob knew that the way he dealt with students had an important impact on their lives. He understood that he could publish a hundred articles in academic journals but it was in dealing with students that he made a difference.”

Bob was an original member of the ILR School’s Teaching Advisory Committee, and he was the committee’s spark, always looking for ways to improve his own teaching and that of others. He also was a mentor of young faculty members, both in his own department of Organizational Behavior and in other departments within the School.

Bob taught courses on regulating corporations and on the sociology of industrial conflict. Perhaps his favorite course was on organizational behavior simulations, in which students participated in games that modeled running a company and executive and cooperative decision making. The course required large blocks of time to play the simulations, so Bob taught it at night, even when his health was failing and he was no longer able to drive after dark. It was difficult for him to continue teaching the course, but he thought it was intellectually stimulating and useful for students, so he found ways to do it.

Bob was a colleague of wide-ranging interests in an era of rigid disciplinary boundaries. Professor Balser writes that Bob “liked learning new things.” Professor Robert Hutchens, who worked with Bob and Professor David Lipsky on an interdisciplinary study of the role of government transfers in strike behavior, recalls that:

The three of us shared a common interest, but came from different disciplines. Bob wanted us to go beyond disciplinary boundaries and produce joint
work. Part of his excitement for the project arose out of bringing us together and encouraging us to work on the same question.

One way that Bob learned new things and met new people was through travel. He used his sabbaticals to visit new places: in 1981-82, he was a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands; in 1988-89, he visited the University of California at Berkeley; and in 1996-97, he visited Queensland University of Technology and Monash University in Australia. The year in Australia was a triumph over adversity. Bob had already lost a leg, but he carried on with the trip, visiting and lecturing at various universities and doing things that tourists do, including white water rafting. He had a marvelous year and brought back stuffed toys and other knick-knacks that still grace faculty offices.

In 1997, despite mounting health problems, Bob became the Director of Graduate Studies in the ILR School. He reasoned that if he could not do as much scholarly research as in the past, he could still serve the School in another capacity. Bob was an excellent choice for the job: he was committed to both the professional masters program and to the M.S./Ph.D. program, he enjoyed meeting prospective students, he was interested in the work of people in disciplines other than his own, he was fair, and he always was sympathetic to students with academic, personal, or financial problems.

Bob had a wonderful and irreverent sense of humor, which he applied to his and other’s academic work and to his physical ailments. Professor Hutchens writes that for Bob,

“ideas were not to be taken too seriously. They were just ideas. One could poke fun at them. Bob loved to pose a question that couldn’t be fully answered by an economic model. This was always done gently, with a smile and a twinkle in his eye. That was part of the fun of joint work.”
Professor Lee Dyer writes that Bob would occasionally appear outside his office door in his wheelchair, and with a big grin on his face, say in a loud voice: “Dyer, you are in violation of OSHA standards. I have urgent business to conduct here and my chair won’t fit through the door.” In this way, Bob “managed to convey a subtle awareness of his physical condition coupled with his uncanny ability to make the most of that condition for the greater good.”

Bob also led a full life outside of Ives Hall. He was an active member of Temple Beth El; he did volunteer work for the Greenstar Cooperative Market; and he served on the Board of Directors of the Finger Lakes Independence Center. He was an avid sports fan, frequently attending Cornell sporting events, especially hockey games, and he enjoyed going to minor league baseball games in Binghamton and Syracuse. He developed a passion for baseball cards and other sports memorabilia relatively late in life, and became a regular attendee at weekend card shows, where he would buy, sell, and trade cards. Although it was unclear if his sports card business was profitable, he obtained many hard to find cards for faculty and staff at Cornell, and he developed a whole new set of friends in the process.

Family was important to Bob. He and his wife, Corinne, brought up two accomplished, loving, and spirited children, Danielle and Ethan, who, like their father, have not been afraid of choosing unusual paths.

The words most often used to describe Bob by his colleagues are “courage,” “spirit,” and “inspiration.” No matter how sick he was, he continued to do his job and to give of himself to others. Professor Ronald Ehrenberg recalls that when his son was seriously ill with a malignant brain tumor, Bob visited him in the hospital and gave him some sage words of advice:

“Don’t compare yourself to what you were. Don’t compare yourself to the people around you. Just ask how you can make yourself and the people you love as happy as possible.”
Archivist Richard Strassberg sums up the view of many of us when he writes that:

“Bob’s determination to continue his work no matter what, his good humor and kindness to others as his own body was failing him, is a tribute to the human spirit and must be an inspiration to all who knew him. He is likely to be the bravest person that we will ever know.”

James A. Gross, Tove H. Hammer, George R. Boyer
Victor Russell Stephen

December 10, 1924 - February 1, 2000

Vic was born in Philadelphia and grew up in Providence, Rhode Island. His immediate family includes Virginia, his spouse of 53 years; sons, Craig Russell and Scott David; and Craig’s son, Evan Parker-Stephen, and daughter, Elise Parker-Stephen.

Vic studied illustration at Pratt Institute prior to World War II. After serving in the military as Bombardier, Navigation Instructor, and Second Lieutenant, he returned to Pratt and graduated in 1947.

His first employment at Cornell came in 1948, when he accepted a position as Publications Production Manager for the College of Agriculture. Then he attended Pennsylvania State University, receiving his B.S. and M.S. degrees in Art. Vic was Staff Artist at Penn State and headed the Division of Visual Services at the University of Illinois’ College of Agriculture. Vic returned to Cornell in 1968 when he joined the Department of Communication Arts. He was named Emeritus Professor in 1983.

His international work led to advisory positions with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Costa Rica (1951), with the Ministry of Agriculture in Jordan (1965), and with the USAID Basic Village Education Program in Guatemala (1976).

Vic was actively engaged as an artist his entire life. He looked forward each day to working on his drawings, etchings, and paintings. He won many prizes for his artistic endeavors in local and regional competitions and shows, such as the Star-Gazette Twin Tier Prize, Arnot Art Museum (Elmira); “Best in Show” Award, Ithaca Art Association Art Exhibit; and first in oil and graphics, Cayuga Museum of History and Art (Auburn).
The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences published prints of four of his Cornell campus and local scenes—“Libe Slope, Afternoon,” “Taughannock in Winter,” “Buttermilk in the Fall” and “Moonlight Over the Bridge at Beebe Lake.” Recently, an alumnus wrote to express his happiness of giving a print of the latter to his wife as a reminder of the place where he proposed to her. Vic’s work had the evocative power to recall time and place in the memories of any viewer familiar with his subject matter. Prints of Vic’s artistry hang in homes and offices of many alumni and friends.

Vic’s colleagues in the Department of Communication remember fondly his pride in his students’ work and the many hours he spent with students as they worked together to develop their ideas into effective visual messages. He kept a jar of colored pencils on his desk and often was seen sketching ideas and rough drafts with students at his elbow in rapt attention.

Vic also reached out to people in the State of New York. He worked for many years on the State Fair exhibits for the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and for the College of Human Ecology. His students included many Cornell Cooperative Extension field staff who attended his training workshops and used his visual materials in their work.

Truly, Victor Russell Stephen was a gifted artist and a dedicated, effective teacher who gave unselfishly of his time and tremendous talent.

Royal D. Colle, Donald F. Schwartz, Ronald E. Ostman
During his 36 years on the Cornell Faculty, Professor Harry T. Stinson had a lasting impact on the Biological Sciences at Cornell in the roles of teacher, department chair, and Associate Director of the Division of Biological Sciences. In the latter position, Harry was chiefly concerned with the Biology curriculum and advising of undergraduate students. Harry passed away on January 30, 2008, at the age of 81, ten years after retiring.

Harry attended the College of William and Mary and earned his Ph.D. degree in Botany from Indiana University in 1951. He established himself as a leading plant geneticist in positions at the College of William and Mary, and subsequently at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Harry came to Cornell as a full Professor in 1962. At Cornell, Harry continued his research on the inheritance of traits in plants of the genus *Oenothera*, including fascinating examples of non-Mendelian inheritance of genes later shown to be in plastids. Harry also instituted an introductory undergraduate course in Genetics, a class that has evolved over the years and is still a central part of the Biology curriculum, leaving a lasting contribution.

With the founding of the Division of Biological Sciences in the mid 1960s, several new Genetics faculty were hired, and Harry became Chair of the newly formed Section of Genetics, Development, and Physiology. Harry continued, as Chair, after the unit became the Section of Botany, Genetics, and Development. He ended his service as Chair in 1980, just as the unit was split into the Section of Genetics and Development, and the Section of Plant Biology.
In 1978, Harry became the Acting Director of the Division of Biological Sciences, stepping into the breach left by the departure of Richard O’Brien. He served in this role until 1979 when Robert Barker arrived to become Division Director. At that point, Harry became Associate Director of the Division. Thus, from 1978-80, Harry simultaneously shouldered two major administrative responsibilities. He continued to serve as Associate Director of the Division until the Division structure was dissolved in 1999. Harry was highly regarded as a fair, effective administrator, and was particularly well known for his parsimoniousness in the husbanding of institutional financial resources.

In the position of Associate Director of the Division, Harry had a tremendous positive influence on the evolution of our undergraduate Biological Sciences major, at the time the largest major at Cornell. Harry participated actively in all aspects of the program, from the Curriculum Committee, which considered an endless stream of course proposals and petitions from undergraduate students, to overseeing faculty search committees, to serving as faculty advisor to a very large number of undergraduate Biological Sciences majors, including all the transfer students. As the administration of Biology and Life Sciences grew more complex at Cornell, Harry was a source of information and wisdom about previous mistakes that did not need to be repeated.

This recitation of Harry’s contributions to Cornell does not capture the humor, energy, and enthusiasm that he brought to all tasks at hand. Spirits tended to lift when Harry entered a conversation; there was usually laughter, and always the expression of strong opinions.

As he approached retirement, and continuing on well into his Emeritus years, Harry participated actively in The Cornell Tradition, an alumni-supported program that recognizes and rewards outstanding undergraduates. Starting in 1986, he again, became a classroom teacher, collaborating with Dr. Rita Calvo to present an extremely popular seminar course on Human Genetics and Society that was offered to senior students concentrating in Genetics and Development. In this class, in addition to learning about human
genetics, students research, discuss, and write about controversial issues in human genetics and development. Thus Harry ended his service to Cornell as he had begun it, in the classroom teaching a cutting edge course in close contact with students.

In 2007, the Office of Undergraduate Biology, the lineal descendant of the office Harry directed for so many years, instituted an award to honor faculty members chosen by the graduating seniors. It is the Harry T. Stinson Award for Outstanding Service to Biology Students. The award was presented on May 27, 2007, for the first time before the assembled graduating students and their parents. All in attendance were graced by Harry's participation in the ceremony, and it was clear that Harry was delighted at his being honored in this fashion. Remembering Harry and his legacy of contributions to Biology at Cornell brings appreciation, warmth, and smiles to all who knew him and benefited from his efforts.

*Thomas Fox, Chairperson; Rita Calvo, Ross MacIntyre, Rebecca Sparrow*
Earl L. Stone, Jr., Charles Lathrop Pack Professor of Forest Soils, spent a productive 31-year career at Cornell during which he pursued interests in soil science, forestry, ecology, tree nutrition and physiology, natural history, and land use history. After retiring from Cornell, he spent 23 productive years at the University of Florida. Earl died at age 92 at home in Gainesville, Florida.

Earl Stone was born in Phoenix, New York and received his B.S. degree in Forestry from the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse in 1938. He received an M.S. degree in Soil Science from the University of Wisconsin in 1940 and his Ph.D. degree in Soil Science from Cornell in 1948. He served with the 8th Photographic Reconnaissance Squadron, 5th Air Force in the Pacific, in World War II (1942-45). From 1958-60, he was Visiting Associate Professor at the College of Forestry, University of Philippines.

As a scholar, Stone had the unusual ability to design studies that were based on deep empirical knowledge of soils and plants, pertinent to theory, and clever in exploiting opportunities presented by nature (e.g., natural experiments). A good example is the study that grew from Stone’s realization that fertilized pine plantations could be used to address a fundamental issue in the cycling of nutrient elements in forests. This study hinged on the distinctive chemical signature of rubidium in potassium fertilizers, as opposed to native soils, and allowed him to determine that the vast majority of the potassium of fertilizer origin was still present in the trees and the soil 40 years after the fertilizer had been applied. This result indicated a surprising ability of the ecosystem to retain an important nutrient element in the face of high leaching potential (water soluble nutrient on a deep sandy soil). A second example relates to a recurrent theme in Stone’s work: documenting the persistent effects...
of people on soils. Stone suspected that careful sampling of soil nutrients around old houses or barnyards would reveal “hotspots” for elements such as phosphorus long after the inputs ceased. He showed such enrichment of the soil even 50-75 years after farm animals last contributed manure to the sites, thus anticipating more recent studies documenting such legacies of Roman agriculture in parts of Europe. In the same vein, he suspected soil amendments associated with Native American maize cultivation as the cause of high soil phosphorus contents in some local forests near Cayuga Lake but was never able to provide conclusive corroborating evidence.

We mention one more study as an example of the breadth and depth of Stone’s scholarship. He observed in the field that fairy rings were sometimes recognizable in the growth of ground pines (*Lycopodium*) here in New York, and that other plants were noticeably more vigorous in some rings compared to others. Stone and colleagues documented higher nitrogen content in the rings with the more vigorous growth. Finally, the study was taken to the molecular level by describing the enzyme, produced by the roots of the ground pines, responsible for making more nitrogen available to plants in the zone of greater growth. This study could have been based on observations in nature alone, or it could have also included the documentation of greater plant growth in some rings, but under Stone’s guidance it went further and included the detailed molecular mechanisms.

Earl Stone was a keen observer in the field. His abilities to see both obscure details and broad relationships of soils and species in a forest—and through these to interpret the history of that forest—were legendary. An Earl Stone field trip was guaranteed to be fascinating, informative, and a jaw-dropping experience based on how much complexity and nuance he could marshal at a field site using experience, his eyes, a shovel, and perhaps a soil pH kit.

In his philosophical outlook, Stone could be the consummate “particularist,” seeing each forest stand as unique with its own history, its own mosaic of soils, and assemblage of plants. He was
such a keen observer that he could see nature as a wealth of details and particular circumstances, and this quality made him impatient with generalizations that did not take account adequately of the variability of the real world. At the same time, Stone could look past much of the detail to offer important generalizations and syntheses. For example, he wrote papers proposing compelling and perceptive general frameworks for understanding forest management, site quality, nutrient cycling, and man’s use of forest land. Earl Stone was hard to classify using conventional categories like “soil scientist” or “forest ecologist” because he made use of so many disciplines in his research and teaching.

Stone was a gifted writer; reading his scientific papers was a treat quite apart from their content. His facility with the language produced writing that was pithy, incisive, yet elegant. Stone was also a great storyteller and one of the funniest people we have known. In conversation, he would often quote an author (George Bernard Shaw was a favorite) usually to make a humorous point. He regularly used colorful language to get points across. One of us witnessed a graduate student committee meeting at which the student was running on and on in response to a question from Stone, who interrupted with: “I expect you to tell me the truth, and nothing but the truth, but not the WHOLE truth.” On other occasions, he would use the phrase “where the dog died” to indicate the importance of past chance events as explanations for spatial patterns that we see in forests today.

With his wonderful stories, great sense of humor, sharp intellect, generous personality, and vast knowledge of many scientific fields, Earl Stone was a stimulating and engaging colleague. A brother, John R. Stone and his children survive him: Dr. Jeanne Fox, Dr. Earl Stone III, and Dr. Nathan Stone.

Peter Marks, Chairperson; David Bouldin, Susan Riha
Robert William Storandt '40 died April 27, 2013 at age 95 at his home in Ithaca, New York. At the time of his death, Bob was Director of Admissions Emeritus, having retired from the University in July 1983 following a career of thirty-six years in undergraduate admissions. He had been named at a Faculty Senate meeting an honorary member of the Cornell faculty.

A Rochester, New York native, Storandt enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences in 1936, beginning what would become a passionate lifelong devotion to the university. As an undergraduate, he joined Kappa Sigma fraternity, WVBR and also was a member of Quill and Dagger senior honor society. In addition, he was active in the Lutheran Church Student Council and several other student groups. As editor-in-chief of The Cornell Daily Sun, he was a strong advocate for Touchdown IV, Cornell’s live bear mascot. He urged Cornell administrators officially to recognize the bear cub as the university's mascot, but to no avail, especially after a group of alumni celebrating Cornell’s football victory over Ohio State in 1939 took the bear to a Cleveland nightspot where Touchdown perhaps overdid things a bit by climbing a potted palm tree. Shortly
thereafter, Touchdown IV was ‘retired’ to an animal preserve.

In his 2008 book, *Touchdown: The Story of the Cornell Bear*, author John Foote ’74 acknowledged Storandt’s oral histories of Touchdown IV and said: "I hope that this book is a fitting tribute to Bob's enthusiasm, love and respect for Cornell."

Storandt began his career at the fledgling American Airlines immediately after graduation from Cornell, though he was soon called to serve in the Army, 1st Infantry Division, in World War II. He served mainly in Germany, reaching the rank of technical sergeant. After the war, he returned briefly to American Airlines, but soon received an invitation to join the Cornell admissions office as the Assistant Director from then Director of Admissions, Herb Williams. Storandt explained that prior to World War II, getting into college was not very competitive. The GI bill changed all of that and suddenly Cornell had 15,000 applicants and needed an admissions office and staff. He remained in undergraduate admissions for the rest of his working life, serving nineteen years as director of undergraduate admissions. He retired as Associate Dean of Admissions.

During his tenure as Director, Storandt was involved in enrolling almost 100,000 Cornellians chosen from nearly one-half million applicants. At the time of his retirement, fully one-third of Cornell’s living alumni received their acceptances for admission with Storandt’s signature.

Storandt was proud that, during his tenure, Cornell was in the vanguard of minority outreach and need-blind financial aid policies. During his career, he was involved in all aspects of Admissions: selection, interviewing, school visits, advising alumni through the Alumni Secondary School Committee program, writing publications, streamlining processing and creating policy. He also administered the freshman financial aid program for many years, and served as a member of the Cornell National Scholarship Committee for more than 15 years. He was a member of the College Scholarship Service Committee of the College Board and completed
a term on the Trustee Committee on Membership of the College Board. He also did a three-year term as a member of the National Merit Scholarship Selection Committee. While working in admissions, Storandt also contributed to the campus in many ways, through Cornell United Religious Work, serving on the Board of Managers and Board of Governors of Willard Straight Hall, and serving on and chairing the Board of Directors for the Cornell Daily Sun. He retired in 1983, at which time the employee newsletter ran an article paying tribute to Bob. It captured his character in a very special way.

“…Have you ever wondered what it would be like to work for someone who treated everyone fairly and with respect? Wouldn’t it be great to work for someone who cracked a joke or told a funny quip upon noticing that you were feeling down or when the work load is hectic and everyone else seems to be at each others throats? The staff members in University Admission Office have had…the(se) luxuries because they’ve worked with and for Robert W. Storandt.” The article went on to describe Bob’s omnipresent smile, his deep appreciation of the staff, especially during the holidays when the rest of the University was on vacation but admissions staff were busy preparing files to be read. “I don’t know of another boss who at holiday time comes trudging into the office with boxes of 40+ corsages…!”

To honor his retirement, the first named Cornell Tradition Fellowship was created in Bob’s honor. The kindness Bob showed his staff and his colleagues also impacted the students who received the honor of being named the Robert W. Storandt ’40 Cornell Tradition Fellow. “I found him to be extremely kind, thoughtful and caring – wonderful and memorable traits to an impressionable 18-year-old freshman,” wrote Douglas Rutzen ’87, the first Storandt named fellow. (Rutzen now is President and CEO of the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law.) In 1987, Storandt was named director of undergraduate admissions emeritus.

Bob and his wife, Jean Cummings Storandt Cornell ’42, had a love of travel, especially aboard ships and across waters of all sizes, from
the Atlantic Ocean to the canals of Canada. For decades, their favorite retreat was their camp on Wolfe Island in the Thousand Islands. Their retirement home, however, remained their first house in Ithaca because Storanltd wished to be ‘within the sounds of the Chimes,’ even in retirement.

Besides his wife, two sons, three grandchildren and one great-grandson survive Storanltd.

Susan H. Murphy with the assistance of Mary F. Berens
Phyllis E. Stout

December 16, 1922 – June 1, 2006

Professor Emeritus Phyllis E. Stout invested her professional and personal life in the development of others—particularly young people. She worked at George Jr. Republic School for six years following her graduation from the College of Home Economics at Cornell in 1944. She received her M.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

She excelled in her 4-H Youth Development work with Cornell Cooperative Extension for over 32 years. A member of the 4-H staff at Cornell, she was the liaison with youth program areas in the College of Human Ecology. Phyllis also served as the CCE Director’s representative to county CCE Boards of Directors. She was committed to having new staff in counties prepared to meet the challenges of their work with youth, providing sound orientation and ongoing support to them. Phyllis also developed extensive educational materials for 4-H volunteers to enable them to share their talents and achieve the goals of the 4-H programs. In special assignments, she often provided leadership for CCE 4-H participation in the National 4-H Congress, Capital Days, NYS Fair, and NYS 4-H Club Congress. She was influential in defining the future of the 4-H Youth Development program across New York State. Phyllis was an active member of the National Association of 4-H Extension Agents.

Phyllis believed that ordinary people can do extraordinary work in their local communities. And she invested much time and effort herself in community building, particularly in her retirement. She served on the Hangar Theater Board of Directors 1985-95 and the Tompkins County Cooperative Extension Family and Consumer Advisory Committee 1988-93, and the Board of Directors 1989-91.
While she lived at Longview, she was a member of the Independent Residents Council in 2001-2002 helping to identify problems and solutions for the operation of the new facility. As a Longview resident, she attended classes at Ithaca College and for several years was interviewed by Ithaca College students for their class projects.

Phyllis loved sports. She attended Cornell football games for decades. Lake Placid figure skating practices and performances were special for her, and she loved to play golf. When she could no longer play the golf greens herself, she continued to express her love of the game by sponsoring a green for the annual Cornell 4-H Open Golf Tournament.

Over several years, Phyllis gradually lost her eyesight. She fought this in many ways—seeking the best medical care traveling by bus to and from Rochester, using magnifying equipment with her computer, organizing her living space at Longview, accessing books on tape and CDs. She used the Gadabout Service to travel to appointments. Though finally legally blind, she continued to volunteer as a way of coping with her difficulties and to be an example to others with handicaps so that they might also decide to volunteer. In recognition of this, the Tompkins County Office for the Aging selected Phyllis as the recipient of the “Outstanding Contribution by a Senior Citizen” Award in 2004.

Phyllis infected others with her curiosity to learn and her love of travel. One of her favorite New York State sites was Lake Placid, particularly for its simplicity in the beauty of nature. She was a strong resource for her siblings, many nieces and nephews, great nieces and great nephews, and friends. She was always ready to help a friend by listening and, if asked, offering advice.

Though Phyllis respected the past, and liked the “tried and true,” she was always interested in current Cornell Cooperative Extension programs while she continued to look to the future.

Ann Mathews, George Preston, Harold Sweet, Jane McGonigal
Professor emeritus of sociology Gordon F. Streib died in Gainesville, Florida at the age of 92. He taught at Cornell for 26 years, retiring in 1975, after which he accepted a graduate research professorship at the University of Florida, retiring in 1988. He was internationally known for his work in gerontology and retirement housing in particular.

Born in Rochester, New York, Streib earned a BA in history in 1941 from North Central College in Naperville, Illinois. During World War II, Streib registered as a conscientious objector and served in various capacities which included building roads in upstate New York, as a cook's helper at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital and volunteering for human hunger experiments. While working at the hospital he earned a master's degree in sociology (1946) at the New School of Social Research. After the war he helped transport horses to Poland for the American Friends Service Committee to help rebuild Poland's agricultural stock.

Streib authored or edited eight books, including Retirement in American Society: Impact and Process, with Clement J. Schneider (1971); and Old Homes -- New Families, with W. Edward Folts and Mary Ann Hilker (1984), and 150 journal articles.
He was honored by the Gerontological Society of America with the Robert W. Kleemeir award for outstanding research and received the Distinguished Contributor to Sociology of Aging award from the American Sociological Association. He was a founding member of the Southern Gerontological Society that named their Gordon F. Streib Distinguished Academic Gerontologist award after him.

Gordon Streib had an adventurous mind. He successfully administered a survey questionnaire to Navajo families despite the opinion of anthropologists that Navajos would not respond to a structured instrument. Another example occurred in Russia where he was a visiting lecturer. At one point in his talk on retirement housing, he remarked that he probably had nothing new to tell the Soviets in view of their well-known innovations in organizing friendly and productive communities. At Cornell, Streib was a productive researcher and a genial mentor to students.

Ruth Streib, his wife and companion, died just one day later. They lived for seven years at the Oak Hammock Continuing Care Community which Streib co-founded. Their survivors include four children and their families.

Frank W. Young, Chairperson; and Susan Lang
S. Cushing Strout
April 19, 1923 – November 21, 2013

Cushing Strout taught at Cornell for over thirty years until his retirement in 1989. In the fall of 1943, he left Williams College to serve in the army as an enlisted man in the 87th Infantry Division of the Third Army. He survived the Battle of the Bulge, an experience that generated many stories he would retell to friends and family.

After graduating from Williams College in 1947, he received a 1952 Ph.D. from Harvard in American studies, and then taught at Williams College, Yale University and the California Institute of Technology, before he came to Cornell, first as a visiting professor in 1962 and then as member of the tenured faculty in the English Department.

A member of the faculty since 1964, he held the Ernest I. White Chair of American Studies and Humane Letters from 1975 until his retirement. He wrote many scholarly essays and books on American intellectual and literary history, including *The Pragmatic Revolt in American History: Carl L. Becker and Charles A. Beard* (1958), a

“Cush” was a keen minded and engaging conversationalist; a principled, wide ranging scholar; a supportive colleague; and a stimulating teacher and a valued friend.

Cushing wrote five books, edited five others, and published scores of articles and reviews on the philosophy of history, the American image of Europe, the interplay of American religion and politics, and many other aspects of American literature and history. He was also co-editor with David Grossvogel of a book on the political crisis at Cornell in 1969.

Respected as one of the luminaries of the Cornell Faculty and, throughout the world and as a significant figure in the field of American studies, Professor Strout achieved distinction in many ways. He was a Fulbright Fellow at the Center for American Studies in Rome, a resident scholar at the Rockefeller Study and Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy, and a Senior Fellow at the National Humanities Center in North Carolina.

A brilliant, innovative, and important scholar in American Literature and American Studies, Cushing was a paradigm of personal and intellectual integrity. He was admired by his peers for his knowledge, curiosity, brilliance, articulateness, and fervent belief in both reason and the life of the mind. Young scholars regarded him as a generous mentor from whom they could always get sound advice.

Cushing often acknowledged many teachers who had been important to his intellectual development. These include William (Bill) Miller who taught American History and Literature at Williams College; Perry Miller at Harvard; R.G. Collingwood, the Oxford philosopher who stimulated his interest in the philosophy of history; and in later years Erik Erikson who pioneered in the application of Ego Psychology to the humanities.

As a scholar, Cushing was a man of remarkable erudition. His range
of reading, understanding, and recalling seemed to span any topic remotely related to the sprawling and burgeoning discipline of American Studies.

He was equally well informed and passionate about magic. Not only was he able to perform multiple tricks, but he also knew the history of each one, and the best way to perform it according to books written by professional magicians. Ever the scholar even while pursuing his hobbies, he published a book on close-up card magic in 2005.

Similarly, Cushing was not content to be a gifted and enthusiastic tennis player. He knew the history of the game and studied the strokes and tactics of those who dominated the sport in different eras.

He was enthusiastic about movies and his memory was remarkable. He could recall where and when and with whom he had seen films no matter how long in the past. He loved detective fiction, but he was not fond of the most recent film adaptations on PBS of Sherlock Holmes. His last published work was a review of a book about Sherlock Holmes in the Summer 2013 Sewanee Review.

To those who came to know him in a scholastic setting, Cushing was the paradigmatic academic: knowledgeable, clever, and above all, as objective as possible and open-minded. In any discussion, his arguments were always crafted by reason, based on thoughtful sifting of information, and rarely colored by emotion. On rare occasions, however his close friends became aware of deeply felt and passionate emotions.

In academic arguments, he fought like a fencing master and gave no quarter but he always relied on his belief in logic, knowledge, and truth. To the entire world outside of academia, he was always gracious and never domineering, a gentle person, and a gentleman.

Jean and Cushing raised three sons: Nathaniel, Benjamin and Nicholas. Cushing loved his dogs and his family summers in Maine.
He thought of himself first and foremost as a family man, father of three sons and wife of Jean with whom he shared more than sixty-five years of marriage. Their first date, by Jean’s bemused recollection, was “a romantic moonlit night” sitting on a rocky shore where they discussed the problem of free will and determinism. Thus began a conversation that continued through 65 years of marriage. His beloved Jean remained steadily at his side until the end.

He was also a loyal and valued friend. Even in his final months, which were so hard, he responded to those who visited him with graciousness and good humor. Throughout the progression of his illnesses, he welcomed visitors, greeting them with a characteristic grin and soon launching into a discussion of the books he was reading or the reviews he was writing.

Cushing’s life was celebrated at a touching memorial service March 2, 2014 at Kendal Auditorium, which hundreds attended. Friends and family spoke eloquently about this man who was a wonderful parent, teacher, scholar, colleague, and human being.

Daniel R. Schwarz, Chair; Howard Feinstein; Peter D. McClelland
George Suci was born and grew up in Gary, Indiana. He was the only child of Aron and Adela Suci, who immigrated from Romania early in this century. George's Romanian heritage shaped his character and his traditions - friends in Ithaca will remember the spring lamb roast he held for many years.

During World War II, George was stationed in the Aleutian Islands where he was responsible for the maintenance of communications equipment. In his spare time, though, he studied the art of boxing, which in later years appealed to some of his graduate students who, like George, had not grown up in an academic world.

After the war, George was educated as an electrical engineer and psychologist at Purdue University and the University of Illinois. He went on to hold positions at the American Institute for Research in Newport, Rhode Island, the Institute of Communications Research and the Department of Psychology at the University of Illinois, and the National Institutes of Health. He joined the Department of Human Development at Cornell in 1959.

George's research and scholarly writing was concerned primarily with language and the way it carries meaning. He did pioneering studies on the measurement of meaning (the semantic differential method) with Osgood and Tannenbaum at the University of Illinois. Later, at Cornell, he and his students developed psychological and psychophysiological methods to study early language development and the relations between thought and language in infants and children.

George served as adviser and mentor for many graduate students who went on to successful teaching, research, and administrative careers in universities and government agencies. He taught core
courses in cognitive development at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. He served as Department Chairperson from 1986-91 and as Director of Graduate Studies from 1978-81 and again from 1993-94. He was appointed Professor Emeritus in December 1996, but continued to teach through the spring of 1997 and served as Acting Department Co-Chairperson during the summer of 1997.

George died at home on Wednesday, February 11, 1998, after a brief illness.

George meant a great deal to many people at Cornell. The comments that follow reflect the thoughts of a few of his friends and colleagues, written since the time of his death.

"When we first met, I was just beginning my professional career and George was on the home stretch of his, entering the stage of life Erik Erikson called 'Generativity.' George was very generous and was a valued professional advisor. I regularly sought him out for counsel because I could count on him to listen to my concerns and give me solid, sensible advice. I was often surprised when he would completely transform my perspective on a troubling issue. I didn't expect to find such deep wisdom and professional sensitivity from this humble man.

"George was a colleague. We team-taught a course in cognitive development for several years and I came to admire his ability to be completely non-defensive when he lectured. He gracefully turned my interruptions into learning opportunities for the students, modeling for them the practice of scientific dialogue. George's seminal research on the semantic differential gave him a impressive depth of appreciation for issues of scientific measurement. His lectures and readings on the philosophy and practice of operationally defining scientific constructs was unparalleled. I'm glad I was taking notes during those
lectures, because I can now provide my students with George's excellent lessons. It was always a pleasure to discuss science with George. He had an uncanny ability to look at research and immediately cut through the fluff to see what was valuable and what was not.

"George was a friend, a good friend. Despite the difference in our ages, we became fast friends. It was easy to be friends with George, mostly, I think, because I knew I could trust him and he knew that I did. He never treated me as just an 'assistant professor.' In fact, one of the nicest things about George was his nearly total disregard for a person's social or professional status. Even in an academic setting where status differences are institutionalized, George treated everyone, students, junior faculty, and staff as individuals. I think that's why so many people liked and trusted him.

"It was also easy to be friends with George because he was so much fun. He always made me smile. It could be something simple, like coming in to work wearing his Art Carney hat, or when he got tickled by something and would throw his head back in a wonderful snaggle-toothed laugh.

"My grief is alleviated a little because I have so many happy memories of George. In all their cacophonous variety, from the sacrilegious to the sublime, all these memories are George to me."

"Sometime during the winter of 1997, I took advantage of the fact that George had just retired to finally tell him what I thought of him. I told George that there were two qualities of his that were most important to me as his former student, his colleague, and his friend."
"First, I admired his street smarts. He had a sense of what made individual people tick, what was most meaningful to them, what motivated them. He also had a strong and accurate sense of how things in the world really worked, whether it was the relation between thought and language in infants, or department politics.

"What he didn't have was any grand illusions of control. This was one part of his street smarts - he worked the system for solutions to problems, instead of thinking he could dictate or impose them.

"And another part of his street smarts that I liked very much was that he had no particular respect for authority per se. He didn't show disrespect. But respect was something people earned by their actions and their principles, not something that came along with power.

"Besides his street smarts, the other thing about George that was important to me was his big heart. His genuine interest in your well being. His ability to focus on people's strengths and not their weaknesses. The open and supportive atmosphere that he created among the people he worked with - faculty, staff, and students alike.

"These two qualities - street smarts and a big heart - were even more valuable because, in George, they were combined. And it was that combination that I sensed 24 years ago when I joined other grad students in the east basement to work with George.

"That was a wonderful time. Having ideas, lots of them. Remodeling the lab on weekends and during breaks. Building our own apparatus and inventing Rube Goldberg solutions to the endless electrical and mechanical problems, trying to record heart rate from
12 month-olds while keeping the pens on the Grass polygraph unclogged, using an old blues tune as the lab’s theme song; the list seems endless. From those days until now, George was a model for me - and I know, for others.

"He was down to earth, unpretentious proof that someone from a background that didn't have much money or education could go to college, get a Ph.D., and actually make it in this bizarre world of academics without losing his identity, his mind, or most of all, his heart."

"George was a mensch. The general translation of 'mensch' is 'honorable man'. More specifically, it refers to someone who is kind, merciful, righteous, and has integrity. Traditionally, a mensch is explicitly not a hero. Practically, living life as a mensch is often itself a heroic act.

"Traditionally, a mensch is not necessarily wise, but George was. He could cut through the cobwebs and see what the important issues were. His advice often seemed quirky, as though it were coming out of left field. However, it was his very quirkiness that often provided an entirely different, and invariably useful, way of seeing and understanding things.

"George was amazingly non-judgmental. It was possible for a colleague to confide in George about one's anxieties without having to worry that at some point in the future, the information would be mentioned in a context that would make it hurtful or embarrassing."
"George was the person of choice to talk with about ideas that were only imperfectly formulated. He never treated them as evidence of intellectual inferiority; instead, he treated them as being first steps, and provided feedback to make them better. He had a clear, incisive mind and he was generous in sharing it. In the institution of academia, where worth is often equated at best with mere intelligence and at worst with glibness, George based his academic evaluations on the actual scientific quality of a person's professional work; he based his personal evaluations on the integrity of a person's actions. He was equally comfortable, and non-condescending, talking with janitors as with administrators.

"It was not surprising that George was chosen to occupy leadership positions, as director of graduate studies, and as department chair. People trusted George. Academia, like many political institutions, is frequently a hotbed of interest groups jockeying for power, often at other people's expense. George, too, had interests and preferences and, in certain administrative positions, could have acted on them. However, one of George's frequent expressions was, ‘Nah, I'm not gonna do that. I'd like to, but you do stuff like that, you lose your integrity.’

"George was entirely without artifice. He didn't posture; he didn't lie by omission; he didn't promote himself. Those who didn't miss the hoopla found a man of integrity, a listener, a source of wise advice, a loyal friend. George was a mensch."
"The characteristics which always come to mind when I remember George as a long-standing colleague and friend are his high sense of personal and professional integrity, a sharpness of critical intellect combined with a generosity of spirit and personal modesty, and a capacity to appreciate the simple joys of life and to share them with others. He greatly enjoyed being helpful to others dealing with problems, be they graduate students or faculty colleagues, whether concerned with technical issues or interpersonal questions.

"In his administrative roles, his hallmark was a commitment to fairness and allowing for differing views to be heard and discussed on the way to group decision making. In essence, George seemed to be able to live his professional life, with its commitment to excellence and achievement, within the larger guiding framework of his personal life as a caring human being."

_Rick Canfield, Barbara Koslowski, Henry Ricciuti, Steve Robertson_
Ravindra Nath Sudan, the IBM Professor of Engineering Emeritus and a member of the EE/ECE Faculty for 50 years, died of congestive heart failure in St. Petersburg, Florida at age 77.

Ravi, born in Chinani, India on June 8, 1931, obtained the B.A. degree in English (with honors) from the University of Punjab in India in 1948 and the D.I.I.Sc. degree from the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore in 1952. Continuing his studies in England, he obtained the D.I.C. degree from Imperial College, London in 1955 and the Ph.D. degree from the University of London in the same year, both in Electrical Engineering. From 1955-57, he was an engineer with the British Thomson-Houston Company in Rugby, England, followed by a year with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in Calcutta, India. In 1958, he came to the School of Electrical Engineering (now Electrical and Computer Engineering) at Cornell as a Research Associate, joined the faculty as an Assistant Professor in 1959, became an Associate Professor in 1963, advanced to full Professor in 1968, and was named the IBM Professor of Engineering in 1975. He retired as Professor Emeritus on July 1, 2001.

Professor Sudan’s career at Cornell was characterized by innovative research and rigorous teaching in the EE/ECE School, and dedicated service to the College of Engineering and the worldwide plasma-physics community. Since his initial study and research had been in electric power and machinery, his first years in the School were spent with the electric power group, where his research was concerned with power circuit breakers in vacuum and the physics of electrical breakdown in vacuum. This research stimulated a strong interest in the then emerging field of plasma physics, to which he devoted most of his career and in which he rapidly became one of the world’s leading theorists.

He began by studying space and solar plasma physics, including the structure and dynamics of the solar magnetic field, and plasma
turbulence in the ionosphere and in the equatorial electrojet. His first work in this area was the independent discovery in 1963 of the “whistler instability,” which subsequently was shown to be the physical mechanism causing very-low-frequency radio emissions from the magnetosphere.

Although he never lost his interests in space physics, most of his research was concerned with aspects of controlled thermonuclear fusion such as the physics and technology of pulsed high-power electron and ion beams and their application to inertial fusion, ion rings and their application to magnetic fusion, intense laser-plasma interactions, plasma stability, nonlinear interactions in plasmas, solitons, and the physics of intense relativistic electron beams and intense ion beams. He enjoyed interacting closely with experimentalists and trying to understand their results. This often required resorting to computer simulation, which led him to seek bright theoretically inclined graduate students and post doctoral associates who were willing to become, or already were, experts at computer simulation.

From 1975-85, he was Director of the Cornell Laboratory of Plasma Studies. In 1984, he joined the 1982 Nobel Laureate in Physics, Professor Kenneth G. Wilson, to found Cornell’s Center for Theory and Simulation in Science and Engineering and was the deputy Director of that Center from 1985-87. He held visiting appointments in Plasma and Fusion Physics in England, Italy, and the United States; was an invited Lecturer in the former Soviet Union, France, former West Germany, and Japan; and chaired several international conferences. For a period, Ravi served as Head of the Theoretical Plasma Physics section at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory and was a consultant to a number of other government, industrial, and university laboratories. He was on the editorial boards of several technical journals and was a co-editor of Volumes I and II of the Handbook of Plasma Physics. His many awards included the 1989 James Clerk Maxwell Prize in Plasma Physics of the American Physical Society and the Gold Medal in Physical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in 1994. At the June 2002 International Conference on Intense Charged-Particle Beams,
in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Ravi received the 2002 Beam Award “for original contributions as well as for helping to create the field of beams and sustaining it over the years.” He was a past Chairman of the Plasma Science Committee of the National Research Council and a Fellow of the American Physical Society, the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Ravi published over 225 papers with his students and colleagues.

During his long career at Cornell, Professor Sudan brought many major research programs to the EE/ECE School and the College of Engineering. He received research grants and contracts from the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Department of Energy, the Office of Naval Research, the Naval Research Laboratory, and Sandia National Laboratories. For the extensive numerical studies required by many of these programs, Ravi had access to the Cornell National Supercomputing Facility, the National Magnetic Fusion Computing Center in Livermore, California, and the NCAR Computing Center at Boulder, Colorado. These programs collectively established Cornell as a major center of plasma physics research and supercomputing capability and also provided support for many Cornell graduate students who have gone on to distinguished careers in these disciplines.

In the classroom, Professor Sudan was a rigorous lecturer who set high standards of performance. In his earliest days at Cornell, he introduced two new mathematically oriented courses, one on the generalized theory of electrical machines and the other on the unified theory of electromechanical systems. In the early 1960s, he developed and introduced two new senior and graduate-level Plasma Physics courses in the EE School and in the School of Applied and Engineering Physics. Members of the Faculty who assisted Ravi in these courses have testified to the difficulty of the exercises and their educational effectiveness. Outside the classroom, Ravi was easily available for student conferences and gave freely of his time in advising his many graduate students on their research projects throughout his active years. He was equally generous of his time with the many visiting scientists and graduate students from foreign
lands who came to study with him during his tenure on the Faculty.

Ravi was a person with a great sense of humor who enjoyed life. On one occasion, he was visiting a large observatory near Lima, Peru, where he enjoyed watching live radar displays of echoes from some of his favorite plasma instabilities. At a group dinner afterwards in Lima, he ordered a traditional spicy Peruvian dish. One of us (DTF) convinced the waiter that this foreign visitor really did like very “picante” food. In due course, the dish arrived, covered with far more chopped hot red peppers than usual, and with another plate of peppers on the side! Many of the waiters discretely gathered around in the darkened dining room to see what would happen. Ravi took a bite, smiled, dumped the extra peppers on his plate, and finished it all off with gusto, as the astonished waiters melted away. It was a memorable evening.

In 1996, Ravi suffered a major medical setback that essentially ended his active research career. He made a remarkable recovery, however, that allowed him to host visiting scientists and graduate students who had been inspired to study plasma physics at Cornell because of Ravi’s major contributions to the discipline. He was also able to attend occasional conferences and important events in the field of plasma physics. A gala celebration of Ravi’s achievements was held on the evening of May 11, 2002 in the Ithaca College Tower Club. The event was attended by over 100 distinguished members of the plasma-physics community from this country and abroad.

In his early years at Cornell, Ravi was fond of playing squash with several of his colleagues. On one occasion he was returning from the squash courts and stopped to watch a cricket match that was in progress on Hoy Field. Ravi, obviously quite impressed with some outstanding play that he had just observed, called out, “Well played, Sir!” Without question, the same accolade summarizes Ravi’s career at Cornell.

Ravi and Dipali Ray married on July 3, 1959 in Calcutta, India, spent their 49 years of life together principally in Ithaca. Ravi is
survived by his wife, Dipali (Dipu), of Ithaca, New York; his daughter, Rajani, of Dallas, Texas; his son, Ranjeet, daughter-in-law, Melissa, and two grandchildren, Anil and Anjali Sudan, of San Jose, California; a brother, Virendra Nath Sudan, of Andhra Pradesh, India; and a sister, Indira Agnjhotri, of Faridabad, (Hariyana), India.

Professor Sudan will be long remembered as a brilliant scholar, inspiring teacher, highly respected colleague, and devoted friend.

Simpson Linke, Chairperson; Donald T. Farley, Jr., David A. Hammer, John A. Nation
John C. Swan, Professor Emeritus of Extension Administration, resident of Longview, Bella Vista Drive, Ithaca, New York, died October 12, 2008. He was born on the family farm at Schroon Lake, New York, and graduated from Schroon Lake Central School in 1936. He earned his B.S. degree in Agriculture from Cornell University in 1943.

Professor Swan devoted his entire 31-year career working for the Cooperative Extension Service (now known as Cornell Cooperative Extension). From 1943-55, he served the agricultural community in Rensselaer County as County Agricultural Agent. In 1955, he moved to Cornell as Assistant State Leader of Country Agricultural Agents.

During his tenure at Cornell, he received a Farm Foundation Fellowship Award in 1959 to study at Michigan State University where he received his M.S. degree. Professor Swan went on to become State Leader of Agricultural Agents, Assistant Director of Cornell Cooperative Extension and Extension Program Leader for Commercial Agriculture and Natural Resources. He retired from Cornell in 1973.

Professor Swan played a major role in coordinating the delivery of research based knowledge from Cornell to the commercial farmers and agribusinesses across New York State through Cornell faculty and Cooperative Extension field staff. While in his position of leadership at Cornell, he helped to organize and served on numerous program development committees composed of faculty, county agents and regional specialists. He was a leader in recognizing the many changes going on in commercial agriculture, such as the decline in the number of farms, much larger and more specialized farms, and the implications of these changes in the organization and delivery of agricultural extension and community development.
programs. He provided leadership as the chairperson of the College of Agriculture’s “Special Task Force” to determine how Cooperative Extension could best meet the needs of the increasingly sophisticated agricultural industry in New York State. He saw the need for and was a strong proponent of specialized staff at the county level. As a result of Professor Swan’s leadership, multi-county and regional teams of agricultural specialists were formed in many parts of the state. More than 35 years later, teams of Area Extension Educators serve the farm community today throughout the state. Examples of this are the Regional Dairy and Regional Fruit Teams serving commercial producers in Western New York.

He recognized the need for new extension education programs in public issues, particularly as they pertain to commercial agriculture. Extension programs initiated under his leadership concerned challenges of evolving land use patterns, preserving and improving water quality and tax policy affecting land used in agriculture.

Professor Swan was active in a variety of community, professional and agricultural related organizations. For a number of years, he was responsible for organizing the selection and documentation of individual farm families being recognized as Century Farm Families by the New York State Agricultural Society. The Society awarded him their Distinguished Service Citation in 1974 in recognition of his outstanding service to the agricultural industry.

He and Mary Warren Swan, daughter of the late Professor George Warren (for whom Warren Hall on the Cornell Campus is named) were married in 1943 and had four daughters: Julie, Dorothy (Parrill), Molly (Denison) and Barbara (Lopez) all of whom survive him as well as four grandchildren, one great grandchild, and two sisters, Mary Swan Connell and Rita Hooley. He was predeceased by his wife, Mary, and his brother, Robert Swan.

William E. Worth, Chairperson; James C. Preston, David T. Smith
Harold B. Sweet, Professor Emeritus and lifelong learner and teacher spent most of his career in the Cornell University Cooperative Extension System. He was born on a small farm near Smyrna, New York on November 15, 1913. Harold joined the 4-H Club program, the youth development program of the Cornell Cooperative Extension System, when he was age ten. He participated in garden and swine programs and was a member of the 4-H county band that performed at the World’s Fair in Chicago. During his high school years, Harold participated in a 4-H mechanics program taught by professors in the Agricultural Engineering Department at Cornell University. This early participation in the programs of the land-grant university, inspired Harold to choose Cornell Cooperative Extension, 4-H as a profession.

Harold applied to and was accepted at Cornell University where he attended 1931-35 and earned his degree. He was a member of the Alpha Zeta honor fraternity and played trumpet in the Cornell Big Red band as well as participating in the Cornell University Collegiate 4-H Club. To earn extra money, Harold corrected papers from the 4-H mechanics program, he waited tables three times a day for meals at the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority, and was employed to visit 4-H agricultural projects carried by youth in Chenango County during summer vacations.

After graduation, Harold started his career in education as a teacher of Agriculture at the Harrisville High School, Harrisville, New York in the foothills of the Adirondacks. During his second year of teaching, an offer to work as an Agent-at-Large came from Cornell Cooperative Extension to work in the Agricultural Program. From this start, Harold then became a 4-H Agent in Lewis County Cooperative Extension. Harold’s work consisted of enrolling youth
in the 4-H program, recruiting, training and recognizing volunteer leaders, providing interesting supportive county wide programs based in the research of Cornell University, enlisting private and government support, and conducting a public information program. He served as a 4-H Agent in Lewis, Wyoming, and Broome counties from 1938-56. During World War II, the 4-H program supported the Victory Garden program that was widely adapted across New York State. 4-H was also instrumental in bond programs to support troops and even collecting milkweed pods for flotation devices for the troops.

The next phase of Harold’s career was at Cornell University as a State 4-H Program Leader. He was liaison with 4-H faculty specialists in the College of Agriculture at Cornell and provided leadership for programs and activities at the state and national level. Harold was a Cornell Cooperative Extension Director’s representative with Cornell Cooperative Extension Association Boards of Directors. He served in these roles at Cornell University from 1956-75.

Harold did not stop his 4-H career when he retired from Cornell Cooperative Extension. He accepted an assignment with the National 4-H Center in Chevy Chase, Maryland, the fund development and program support arm of the nation wide Cooperative Extension 4-H Youth Development program. He served in this leadership role from 1976-87. Travel related to his long career in 4-H took Harold to Europe, Africa, the Caribbean, the Philippines, Japan, Canada and all but four states of the United States.

In addition to his fulfilling career, Harold enjoyed playing bridge, traveling and spending time with his friends and family. Harold was supported in his career by the love of his wife Elizabeth (Betty) Lawlor Sweet, and their children, daughters Charlotte and Margaret, and sons Charles and Robert. The Sweet family was a source of pride with their services to others including community development in a variety of nations, law, insurance and help to those most needing help in our society.
Harold contributed to the mission of Cornell, the state Land Grant University System. He exemplified the access to formal education, existing degree programs and the constant integration of new knowledge in to every day activities. His loyalty, commitment and dedication to helping people make informed and considered decisions is a great and lasting contribution to society.

*Glenn J. Applebee, Chairperson; Lucinda A. Noble, William Worth*
Bob (Robert D.) Sweet died January 30, 2014, at his residence in Jacksonville, N.Y. Bob and Virginia, his wife of 62 years, had resided on Slaterville Road for most of their 70 years in Ithaca. Bob touched the lives of many folks in the community. He was well known for telling stories and having a sense of humor. His stories often began with his passion—sharing a lifetime of experiences growing vegetables in New York. Bob credited his lifelong learning and thoughtful approach to issues to his parents who operated a small vegetable farm in northern Ohio.

As a member of the Kiwanis Club of Ithaca for over 50 years, Bob participated in fundraising projects to support Kiwanis community projects. Bob’s long tenure with the club provided a sense of local history as well as an incentive to keep current with local club goals and projects. Bob remained an active member of the St. Paul’s Methodist Church congregation from the mid-thirties until he died. Throughout his life he was an avid reader and spent much time visiting the Trumansburg and Ithaca Public Libraries. His daily
reading of the Ithaca Journal kept him informed about community issues. Bob was loved by his daughters, Charlotte and Christina, his grandchildren and his great-grandchildren. He left his family and friends a treasure trove of memories.

Bob completed his B.S. degree in education at Ohio University with the intention of teaching vocational agriculture in Ohio. No jobs were available in 1936 and his advisor suggested that he pursue an M.S. degree at Cornell University, where he was offered an assistantship involving lettuce breeding. He completed his degree in 1938 and began work on his Ph.D. in vegetable crops, plant breeding, and plant physiology, completing the degree in 1941.

He joined the faculty as the Extension Specialist for commercial vegetable crops in 1940 prior to completing the Ph.D. He knew that vegetable growers were desperate for hand-laborers to hoe or hand weed crops such as carrots and onions and that is why he began a career that focused on weeds. Bob began as a Vegetable Crops Instructor in 1940 and subsequently was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1943, Associate Professor in 1946 and Professor in 1950. He served as Chairman of the Department of Vegetable Crops from 1975 to 1982.

When Bob began his studies at Cornell, it was not uncommon for growers to feel compelled to pay for up to 200 hours per acre for hand weeding. The advent of World War II severely decreased the availability of hand-laborers. Bob attended a weed conference in California in the early 40’s and learned that carrot growers there were using what was called ‘stove oil’ to kill weeds successfully in carrots. The ‘stove oil’ left a particularly bad taste and smell on the carrots so that they could not be sold. To deal with this Bob worked with H.L. Yowell of Standard Oil of New Jersey to conduct field trials with Stoddard Solvent, which was found to be safe and effective. By 1946, Stoddard Solvent was used by nearly all of New York’s carrot growers. Thus, Bob was one of the creators of the first successful chemical weed control technique for vegetable crops in the northeastern United States.
Bob had a long and distinguished career as a weed scientist in vegetable crop production beginning with his first appointment as Instructor in the Vegetable Crops Department in 1940. He was a pioneer investigator in the use of chemicals to replace tillage to control weeds in row crop vegetables. Among his many contributions in the field of research was his discovery of synergistic responses among herbicidal chemicals and the development of combinations that increased their effectiveness at greatly reduced rates. The research that he conducted with atrazine, fruit oil, and 2-4D in sweet corn dramatically reduced atrazine rates and was rapidly and widely adopted by the industry.

Bob and his graduate students studied the growing habits of many weed species, developing their life cycle patterns with special attention to points or events that made them especially vulnerable to control by chemical or biological means. His studies on yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus* L.) were classical.

Bob was an early proponent of the IPM (Integrated Pest Management) concept, especially biological control methods. Among his accomplishments in the area was the identification of potato cultivars that were especially competitive with many weed species including quackgrass, nutsedge, pigweed, lambsquarters and ragweed. Additionally, his research in IPM led to the concept of using living mulches, e.g. white clover or similar legumes for both sweet corn weed control and nutrition. Grass mulches were also identified for improving soil health.

Bob was a popular and skilled advisor to undergraduates as well as graduate students. His door was always open to them and he was generous with his time and sage in his council. He took very much of a team approach with his graduate students. They would all help one another with planning, planting, and harvesting field experiments. Technicians would be included in these discussions and were an important part of the team. Bob was astute in hiring good helpers, and he treated them so fairly and respectfully that they were extremely loyal to him. Thus they grew in their job skills to the point where they helped break in new graduate students.
Because of his reputation, Bob’s graduate students seldom had a problem finding good employment when they completed their degrees, and they tended to maintain strong, affectionate relationships with him long after they left Cornell. Attesting to his long career in research, 26 Masters theses and 19 Doctoral dissertations were awarded under his direction, and many prominent researchers in the field of weed research were his students. He has been author or co-author of some 80 scientific publications as well as numerous popular articles.

Bob was one of the founding members of the regional Northeastern Weed Science Society (NEWSS) and a true legend in the field of Weed Science. He served as the first Secretary/Treasurer of the NEWSS and was the second President of the society from 1949 to 1950. He received the Award of Merit from the society in 1975 and became a Fellow of the society in 1979. His name became so synonymous with NEWSS service and student education that the NEWSS graduate student award was named for him. Bob was also very active in WSSA (Weed Science Society of America) as he was the first Business Manager of the national society and served as the first editor of the journal *Weeds*. He was named a Fellow of the WSSA in 1974. Bob was the NEWSS Representative to the Board of the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST) from 1978 and was a continuing Board Member of CAST until 2009. CAST is a nonprofit organization composed of scientific societies and many individual, student, company, nonprofit, and associate society members. CAST provides timely, objective, science-based information without motive or agenda to inform agricultural decision makers at all levels.

To all who knew him, Bob will be remembered as a great scientist, teacher, and friend. He was intelligent, engaging, kind, respectful, and thoughtful of others. He was not afraid to champion causes and did so with great passion and respect. He was, in short, a true gentleman and pioneer in the field of Weed Science and he will be missed by all who knew him.

*Robin R. Bellinder; Elmer E. Ewing; Russell R. Hahn*
Michael Szkolnik was Professor Emeritus in the Department of Plant Pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva. He joined the department as an Assistant Professor in 1951 and retired in 1984. After receiving a B.S. degree in Biochemistry from Rutgers in 1943, Mike served in the U.S. Army in the European Theater during World War II before returning to Rutgers for his Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology in 1949. Prior to joining Cornell, he worked in Guatemala from 1949-51 for Experimental Plantations, Inc., a subsidiary of Merck and Company.

Mike was born in Clifton, New Jersey and attended high school in Freehold, New Jersey, where he developed an interest in vocational agriculture, biology and chemistry. Early in his life, he gained practical experience working on several different types of farms as well as employment for three summers with the Dutch elm disease program of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Pathology, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The chemical control of fungal diseases of deciduous orchard fruit crops was the focus of Dr. Szkolnik’s research throughout his career at Cornell. During his tenure, the arsenal of fungicides available to fruit growers shifted from a small number of inorganic compounds with broad-spectrum activity to organic compounds with very different properties. These included systemic activity in plants and, in some cases, the ability to eradicate disease in the early stages of the infection process rather than having to be present as a protectant before arrival of a pathogen on a plant surface. Mike developed procedures to evaluate these new types of fungicides and determine how growers could best use them to obtain practical and economic control of diseases.

In addition to field trials conducted in the experiment station and growers’ orchards, Mike maintained several thousand potted apple,
pear, peach and cherry trees that were used in conjunction with a precision sprayer, artificial rainfall facility, and walk-in, temperature-controlled mist chambers to conduct research on trees year-round in the greenhouse. In addition to using the chambers to determine the practical mode of action of fungicides, a term Mike may have coined, he used the chambers for disease-biology studies including determination of the effect of split-wetting periods on scab infection and the time required for scab infection to occur at temperatures below 42 F. This facility, which Mike helped design, was probably one of the finest in any university at the time and was used for studies on control of scab and cedar apple rust of apples and leaf spot disease of cherry, among other major fungal diseases occurring in the northeastern United States.

One practical mode of action of fungicides that Mike discovered was particularly interesting. By hanging strips of cheesecloth or cords that had been soaked in certain ergosterol biosynthesis-inhibitor fungicides in a closed greenhouse, he determined that powdery mildew could be controlled for two to six months through “vapor action.” This was impressive because mildew is particularly hard to control in greenhouses, even with weekly sprays of conventional fungicides.

Dr. Szkolnik was one of the very first to prove the development of resistance to a fungicide, in this case resistance to dodine, also called Cyprex. Szkolnik and others had demonstrated the effectiveness of this chemical and it was widely used by apple growers to control scab disease. After a few years, some growers reported that the chemical was no longer effective. Laboratory studies by Mike demonstrated that a strain of the fungus had evolved that was resistant to dodine. Although some individuals tried to persuade Mike not to disclose this information, he felt strongly enough about the need to inform the growers and suggest other control products that he and his colleagues decided to do so immediately.

Mike was committed to helping the New York tree-fruit industry obtain effective and economical control of the numerous fungal diseases that affect their crops. He was often invited to speak to
growers at meetings in the state and he was a regular speaker at the annual pesticide conference at Cornell that was attended by a large number of researchers, industry personnel, and extension and other agricultural service providers from throughout the northeastern United States and beyond. Chemical companies that conducted research to develop new fungicides followed the results of his research closely.

Dr. Szkolnik was a member of the American Phytopathological Society, the New York State Horticulture Society, and the New York Academy of Sciences. He was the author of research publications in outlets ranging from scientific publications to those with fruit growers as the primary audience. He was a serious gardener and an avid card player, especially of poker, with his colleagues at the experiment station.

Dr. Szkolnik is survived by his wife, Louise, of 57 years, three daughters, two sons, nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

George S. Abawi, Herb S. Aldwinckle, James Hunter
Philip Taietz died in Sarasota, Florida at the age of 89. He was born in Lithuania in an era when national borders in that region shifted frequently and some records give his native country as Poland. As a consequence of this instability, his family emigrated to the U.S., several members at a time. As part of this exodus, Philip and his mother arrived in New York City in 1921 and managed to find a family contact despite no knowledge of English.

Philip attended Boys High School in Brooklyn and graduated from Brooklyn College in 1934. He did graduate work at the New York School of Social Work (1937-39) and began his career as a social worker starting in 1939 and continuing until 1946. He was appointed to the Cornell faculty as Assistant Professor in the Department of Rural Sociology in 1946, at first teaching undergraduate courses to prepare students for rural social work positions. Later, he specialized in social gerontology in rural areas. He took leave in 1950-51 to finish his graduate work at Cornell, where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1951. He was advanced to Associate Professor in 1952, and to Professor in 1963, holding that post until his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1976. He was Acting Chair of the department in 1961-62. He also taught briefly at Wells College and the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University.

Professor Taietz initiated one of the early courses in the Sociology of Aging at Cornell, along with courses on Community and Public Policy Toward Older People. He also offered a course on Work and Society and another on Social Work and Social Welfare. Through his teaching and his supervision of graduate students, he influenced the life work of many persons who went on to outstanding careers. From 1947-59, he coordinated the New York State Institute for
Public Welfare Training and in 1953, he organized the Cornell Institute for Nursing Home Administrators, directing it for five years. The Institute for Nursing Home Administrators became one of New York's premiere programs in the training of individuals actively involved in nursing home management and was one of the pioneering efforts in the United States attempting to upgrade the quality of nursing home care through university-affiliated training programs. Solid, current research was brought to bear with good teaching techniques on these problems.

Taietz's research in aging and retirement, community, and occupations gave him national and international recognition. In 1957-58 he was a Fulbright Research Scholar in the Netherlands where he established professional connections that he continued all his life. His use of the sabbatical leave program was outstanding. Early in his career, he developed a pattern of visiting significant institutions on a periodic basis. Besides domestic teaching outside Cornell, he was a Visiting Professor at the Andus Gerontology Center at the University of Southern California (1975), a Visiting Fellow at the Australian National University (1980) and at the Fondation Nationale de Gérontologie in Paris (1984 and 1987). Some of these contacts were initiated after his formal retirement from teaching, but never a retirement from intellectual inquiry. For example, in Paris he conducted research on American expatriates, sometimes working in his favorite second language. He continued to teach a course in the Sociology of Aging in Cornell University Summer Session for many years after his retirement. Even in 1990, Dr. Taietz and Dr. Nina Glasgow, in collaboration with the American Association of Retired Persons, conducted a national conference on successful aging.

Most of Taietz's writing concerned aging and social welfare, but occasionally he produced little gems such as his article on "Conflicting Group Norms and the 'Third Person' in the Interview" (American Journal of Sociology, July 1962). This article reported a quantitative analysis of the effect that another person in the room has on a respondent. Only someone who was a close observer of micro interactions could have teased out these patterns. He also
participated in an excellent study of the differentiation of health services across New York State. This study, conducted with Professor Dan E. Moore, was significant because it documented the close relationship between community size and complexity and the presence of increasingly complex medical services.

A specific topic of interest to him was the change that occurs in the lives of professors upon their retirement. As early as 1967, he and Dr. Paul Roman published Organizational Structure and Disengagement: the Emeritus Professor. His principal post-retirement research project focused on the productive activities of emeritus professors in conjunction with Drs. Donna Dempster-McClain and Phyllis Moen.

Professional society memberships included the American Sociological Association, the Gerontological Society of America, the Rural Sociological Society and the New York Association of Gerontological Society Educators, for which he served as president, 1980-81. So far as we know, he attended every annual meeting of the American Sociological Association after he became a member.

Taietz was active in the local community, fostering what he regarded as important community services. Among them he served as co-chair, along with Mrs. Jeannette McCay, of the first Board of Directors of the Tompkins County Senior Citizens Council. The number of senior citizens in this organization has increased year by year. He also served on the Board of Directors of the Family and Children's Service of Ithaca and the West Side Community Center.

He is survived by his wife of 50 years, Miriam; a daughter, Elizabeth McSorley, of Dublin, California; and a stepson, James Lawson, who lives in Rochester, New York. He has a surviving brother who resides in Yonkers, New York. There are numerous grandchildren and great grandchildren for whom the Taietz family served as models for their many years.

Philip Taietz was a genial person, quick with puns and wry comments, and a source of much laughter. His wide circle of friends
stretched across the social sciences and he contributed to the integration of these sometimes-divergent groups.

*Gene Erickson, Olaf Larson, Frank Young*
Haruo Tashiro

March 24, 1917 – December 08, 2009

Haruo Tashiro, Cornell University Professor Emeritus in the Department of Entomology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, passed away peacefully in Golden, Colorado at the home he shared with his son, Steve, and Steve’s wife, Patricia. He was 92 years of age. “Tash,” as he was affectionately called by his many friends and colleagues, was a world leader in the biology and management of insects and mites on turfgrass and woody ornamentals.

Tashiro received his B.S. degree (1945) in Botany and Zoology from Wheaton College in Illinois and his M.S. degree (1946) and Ph.D. degree (1950) in Entomology from Cornell University. He was a research entomologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in Geneva, New York, from 1950-63, before becoming the investigations leader and research entomologist with USDA at Riverside, California. In 1967, he returned to Geneva to serve as Professor of Entomology until his retirement in 1983.

Throughout his active scientific career, Tashiro produced numerous publications on the biology, ecology and management of insects affecting horticultural crops and turfgrass. Perhaps best known is his 1987 publication, Turfgrass Insects of the United States and Canada. This book was the first comprehensive reference to bring together under one cover a discussion of practically all insects and other arthropods destructive to turfgrass in the United States and southern Canada. It soon became the standard reference for the subject. The book was revised in 1999 by Tashiro, his former graduate student, Pat Vittum, and Mike Villani, who succeeded Tashiro as the turfgrass and soil ecologist at Cornell.
Among his many accomplishments, Tashiro conducted seminal studies on the European chafer (*Rhizotrogus majalis*) during the 1950s and 1960s, elucidating the biology of the insect, identifying trapping techniques, and identifying management strategies. He also studied the grass webworm (*Herpetogramma licarsalis*) and the fiery skipper (*Hylephila phyleus*) during sabbatical leaves in Hawaii.

Tashiro was not only an excellent scientist but an accomplished artist. His detailed drawings of insects, his skill in cartography and his photos grace the pages of his books on turfgrass insects. His artistic skills were recognized by many, including his colleagues Paul Chapman and Siegfried Lienk. Since they were not able to find an artist who could provide the morphological accuracy necessary to illustrate a book on insects affecting apples in New York, they asked Tashiro if he was willing to try. After a few trial paintings, they were pleased with the efforts and asked him to collaborate. From 1963-68 Tashiro prepared watercolor renditions of 56 species of tortricid moths whose larvae damage leaves and fruits of apples. The book, *Tortricid Fauna of Apple in New York*, was published by Cornell University in 1971 and remains a classic.

Tashiro was born in Selma, California, on March 24, 1917. During his youth, Tashiro was among the approximately 110,000 Japanese Americans interned in camps during World War II because of their ancestry—an act the federal government apologized for in 1988. In 1942, he married Hatsue Morimitsu whom he had met at their church in Sacramento. Rumor has it that he courted her by bringing gifts of vegetables from his family’s farm in nearby Orosi. Tashiro and his wife moved east to Cornell so he could obtain his advanced degrees at Cornell University and together developed many long-lasting friends in the area. Tashiro always considered Geneva his home and he and Hatsue raised three children there. He was involved in many civic organizations including devoting many hours to leadership activities in the Presbyterian Church. Tashiro was an avid golfer, even into his late 70s, and was a renowned horticulturalist who created an arboretum around his house.
He is survived by his daughter, Elaine Gerbert and her husband, Pierre (Lawrence, Kansas); his son, Steve and his wife Patricia (Golden, Colorado); and his daughter, Wendy (Byron Bay, Australia). Tashiro was predeceased by Hatsue on April 7, 2006. She was buried in Dinuba, California, where Tashiro will also be laid to rest. Tashiro will be remembered as a gentleman, excellent scientist and an inspiration to his family and friends.

James Hunter, Chairperson; Anthony M. Shelton, Pat Vittum
Dean Lee Taylor, a Cornell University Professor of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering and a leading researcher and educator in computer-aided design (CAD), died at home in Ithaca, July 31, 1997. He was 48 years of age.

Professor Taylor joined the faculty of Cornell’s Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering in 1976 after graduate study at Stanford where he completed his Ph.D. degree in 1975. His undergraduate degree was earned at Oklahoma State University in 1971. He served as the Sibley School’s Associate Director from 1991-96, leading a major curriculum review and revision. He was elected as a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1995, and was honored with the Cornell College of Engineering’s Excellence in Teaching Award in 1989. He was a Visiting Research Fellow at the University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, in 1981 and a Visiting Scholar at the University of California at Berkeley in 1990.

He will be remembered as an effective researcher and educator in the fields of system dynamics, computer-aided design, design theory, micromechanical machines, and concurrent engineering. In addition, he made important contributions to the design of bone-implant systems by directing the development of software for determining the geometry and material properties of bones from CT scans. Dean developed important laboratories for research and education, including the Integrated Mechanical Analysis Project Laboratory and its successor, the Biomechanics Computing Laboratory, which is now used extensively for the analysis and design of orthopedic implants and other aspects of the musculoskeletal system.
His textbook, *Computer-Aided Design*, presented a new approach to using the computer for design and analysis. Whereas early computer-aided design systems concentrated on the design and graphical representation of individual components, Taylor sought to expand the capabilities of computer-aided design to represent assemblies of interacting parts and their function as an engineering system.

In addition to teaching in the College of Engineering, Taylor contributed to the continuing education of industrial executives through short courses taught in the Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell. He also was active in the Realization Consortium, a national engineering educational effort, and the Cornell Manufacturing Enterprise.

These are the basic facts. We, however, remember him more personally as a colleague who was an innovator, a servant, an innovative teacher, a family man, and a friend.

He was an innovator. Dean was curious and thirsty for knowledge; he wanted to learn about the next thing that would be important. He had a broad horizon and he was more interested in learning about new things than becoming the expert in a narrowly focused area. And so his students worked on the next thing too: on mesh generators for finite element structural analyses; on computer-aided modeling capabilities that enabled other students to analyze and design bone-implant systems; on imaging techniques that could be used to implement robotic orthopedic surgery; on magnetic bearings; on micro electro-mechanical devices; on design theory and product design. Dean wanted to bring the computer to bear on the analysis of mechanical systems and he did by creating the Integrated Mechanical Analysis Laboratory, which evolved into our Biomechanics Computing Lab.

He was a servant. Computer Science needed a computer graphics course and Dean taught one. He served the school during a time of transition. Dean was the Associate Director with three directors in five years, which must be some kind of a record. He served the
College of Engineering as Director of the Computer-Aided Design Instructional Facility, one of those next things, in its early years. He served us all—we, his colleagues, always had someone to go to with our questions about computing and computer systems, and someone who more than likely could cut a deal with industry to get the equipment we needed.

He was an innovative teacher. He thought of new ways to teach computer-aided design and produced a textbook to do it. He envisioned new ways of teaching design and analysis to sophomores and moved a curriculum to include it and developed a design studio, “The Design Studio of the Future”, to implement it. “We as engineers”, he said to a colleague only a few weeks before he passed away, “have a lot to learn from the professional schools—business, law, veterinary medicine”—and he worked with architecture to develop the design studio and with the Johnson School to teach leaders from industry.

He was a family man. We knew that he was proud of his wife, Kathy, and his daughter, Lauren, and their many accomplishments. His ability to juggle the responsibilities of family and career was admired.

He was a friend. An avid sailor, he shared his enthusiasm for the sea by taking students and a colleague’s son with him on summer sailing excursions. He introduced friends to good books, technical and otherwise, and his easy way with students was appreciated by those of us who are more introverted.

He was away from the Sibley School during the 1996-97 academic year. He came back to Cornell toward the end of the summer of 1997 after his sabbatical leave, after a family vacation in Europe and England, eager to innovate, ready to teach, ready to advise members of the Class of ’01, full of energy, and ideas, and enthusiasm, and great joy. We shall miss him. The design studio of the future now bears his name. We are grateful for the reminder it provides of his contributions to Cornell and to those of us privileged to know him as a colleague and friend.
Now finale to the shore!
Now, land and life, finale, and farewell!
Now Voyager depart! (much, much for thee is yet in store;)
…Depart upon thy endless cruise, old Sailor!

From Now Finale to the Shore, Walt Whitman, Leaves of Grass

*Albert George, Frank Moon, Donald Bartel*
Glenn Hanna Thacker was born in Falls City, Nebraska on March 20, 1914 and grew up on farms in Richardson County, Nebraska. He obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture from the University of Nebraska in 1940 and following graduation, operated a general farm for twelve years in Case County, Nebraska. Thacker served as Extension Poultryman at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, 1952-56, and held a similar position at Iowa State University, Ames, in 1956 and 1957. He entered graduate school at Cornell University, majoring in business management with a minor in farm management and conducting his graduate research on the economics of turkey production in Iowa. As a graduate student, Thacker served as Acting Assistant Professor in the Department of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University. He received the Master of Science degree in 1958 and was appointed Assistant Professor of Extension. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1964.

Glenn Thacker’s appointment at Cornell University was primarily in the area of poultry extension with emphasis on poultry business management. Thacker’s program served most kinds of poultry farming in New York State, but his greatest effort was in the areas of egg production and turkey production. He was well known throughout the State as a result of his many farm visits and extension presentations and numerous articles in Cornell Poultry Pointers, extension bulletins, and extension newsletters. He cooperated with the Department of Agricultural Economics in the preparation of Poultry Outlook and co-authored the annual Poultry Business Summary and the newsletter, Egg Business. Thacker’s appointment also included an instructional component. Glenn Thacker especially enjoyed teaching his undergraduate course in poultry business
management and supervising undergraduate students in independent projects.

Glenn Thacker’s contributions to poultry extension extended to many aspects of poultry management. Thacker, for example, studied poultry feed prices in New York State, Texas, and Washington while he was on sabbatic leave at Washington State University and Texas A & M University in 1965-66. He found wide variations in the prices paid by farmers for feed. His study resulted in the development of a quarterly feed price survey that was a valuable tool for the poultry industry for more than a decade. Thacker also became interested in factors influencing losses of eggs due to breakage, a major economic problem for the egg industry. He investigated eggshell damage on farms in New York State and subsequently studied egg breakage on farms in Arkansas while on sabbatic leave at the University of Arkansas in 1974. He wrote numerous extension articles on the control of eggshell damage on the farm.

Glenn Thacker was a member of the Poultry Science Association and the American Economics Association, and was a participant in the Northeast Poultry Extension Specialists organization. He was elected Professor Emeritus of Poultry Science after 20 years of service in 1977. Glenn and his wife, Ruth, resided in retirement in Buena Vista, Arkansas.

Robert C. Baker, Robert J. Young, Richard E. Austic
Over a thirty-one year period, David A. Thomas was a Professor of Accounting, Associate Dean, Dean, and Dean Emeritus of the S.C. Johnson Graduate School of Management of Cornell University. The Johnson School was called the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (B and PA) and housed in McGraw Hall and Malott Hall for most of Dave’s career.

Dave was born and grew up in west Texas and he earned his B.A. degree from Texas Tech (Lubbock, Texas) in 1937 at the age of 20. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Dave loved to tell tales of his childhood. He told of his father taking out his six-gun and going to the Texas Rangers and joining their posse searching for outlaws. He had a difficult youth in a hard part of the country (he did not enjoy riding horses) and he loved living in Ithaca.

Dave served as a combat staff intelligence officer and rose to the rank of Captain in the Army Air Corps during World War II, and was one of the early arrivals on Iwo Jima. When World War II ended, he returned to Texas to earn his M.B.A. degree at Texas Christian University. He also earned his C.P.A. degree in 1948 and taught accounting at TCU. He was an Instructor, 1946-48; an Assistant Professor, 1948-49; and then an Associate Professor.

In 1949, he went to the University of Michigan to work on his Ph.D. degree in Accounting, studying with Professor W.A. Paton (one of the leading accounting educators of the 20th century). He received his Ph.D. degree in 1956.

He was the twelfth professor hired by Cornell’s young Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, appointed as an Assistant Professor in 1953. In 1956, Dave received tenure as an
Associate Professor, and was appointed a full Professor in 1957. In 1956, he became the School’s Associate Dean—a position he held for over twenty years. He was a Dean who got things done. He never said no to a reasonable request. During his time as Associate Dean, he continued to teach the basic accounting course. He also served as the School’s Acting Dean, 1961-62 and 1968-69, building the skills that would serve him well in his later deanship.

Dave was named Dean in 1981 and under his leadership, several critical changes were implemented. The primary change was to drop the public and health programs in order to better focus the School’s resources on its core strengths. Unfortunately, when he became Dean he was unable to continue teaching. While an outstanding dean, he will be primarily remembered as a beloved teacher by many students he shepherded through accounting.

Dave was also importantly involved during most of his career with the Charles E. Merrill Trust, a family foundation engaged in philanthropic activities. He recommended the distribution of more than $120 million to education institutions, religious charities and social service organizations. One of his many recommendations led to the University of Chicago’s famous collection of stock price data that has culminated in dramatic research insights and advances in the art of investment. Dave was the President of Cornell University’s Faculty Statler Club from 1977-79.

After his retirement in June 1984, Dave expanded his hobby of painting pictures, one of which currently hangs in Sage Hall.

Dave’s wife, Libby, survives him, as does his daughter, Ann, and her two children. Dave died on June 28, 2004 in Venice, Florida. He was 86 years old. Dave was always a soft-spoken gentleman who treated everyone with whom he associated with respect and in a gentle firm manner. Let it be said that no teacher of accounting was better loved by his students.

*Tom Dyckman, Sy Smidt, Hal Bierman*
Professor Thorpe was known simply as “Ray” by his colleagues and friends, and as “Uncle Ray” by the more than 50 classes of Cornell students for which he was a teacher, mentor, advisor, coach, confidant, counselor, and good friend.

His early years in the Navy, during World War II, did much to shape his outlook and to make him the man he was. He was born in Utica, New York, but grew up in Herkimer, New York. Upon graduation from high school in 1938, he enrolled in the chemical engineering program at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. In 1941, at the end of his junior year, he joined the Navy, and was commissioned as an Ensight, but after brief training, he was released from active duty to complete his studies at RPI. In December of that year, Pearl Harbor was attacked, plunging the U.S. into World War II, and in May 1942, immediately after receiving his BChE degree, he returned to active duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he quickly advanced to the post of Ordnance Ships Superintendent.

Unwilling to be confined to a stateside appointment, Ray requested combat duty. After a brief stint on a destroyer escort in the Atlantic, he was assigned as Assistant Gunnery Officer on the USS Bennington, a newly commissioned Essex Class Carrier bound for the Pacific. By May of 1943, he had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant JG. While on leave in the spring of 1944, he married Eleanor Livingston Crofts in Cortland, New York, and days later was promoted to the rank of Lt (equivalent to Captain in the Army). He held that rank until his discharge nearly two years later.

Over the first six months of 1945, the Bennington saw heavy action in the campaigns at Iwo Jima and Okinawa, two of the most intense battles in the Pacific. Eleven U.S. aircraft carriers were sunk in the
Pacific War, and although The Bennington was repeatedly attacked, it never suffered serious damage. Ray and his gun crews were proud of that record. Ray was formally discharged from active service in February 1946, at the age of 25. He served in the Naval Reserve until 1955.

Ray Thorpe was a true American Hero. His military experience strengthened his commitments to integrity, to honor, and to caring for his fellow man. To this he added his own deep sense of compassion, his common sense approach to everything in life, and his ability to inspire and motivate others. It was these characteristics that made him so successful and so well loved for the next 59 years of his life, most of which were devoted to Cornell. Had he remained in the Navy, he would surely have risen to the highest ranks.

But he chose another path. In March 1946, a month after his release from active duty, he enrolled in Chemical Engineering at Cornell, and was awarded the degree of Master of Chemical Engineering in September 1947.

After a brief period as a process engineer at Monsanto, he returned to Cornell in 1949 as a research investigator, and in 1951 was appointed Assistant Professor of Chemical Engineering. Three years later, he was appointed to the rank of Associate Professor with tenure.

From time to time over the years, he taught or assisted in the teaching of almost all the undergraduate courses in Chemical Engineering. His specialty, though, was the sophomore introductory course required for entry into the program. Here the students learned how to think, not just to regurgitate facts; how to marshal information already gained from chemistry and physics to solve practical problems; and how to quantify the performance of flow processes for solids, liquids and gases as these undergo chemical and physical changes. In all of his teaching, Ray demanded rigor, but he also stood eager to help those who struggled. His success as a teacher for 39 years, his remarkable rapport with students, and his ability to motivate and inspire them is the stuff of legend. Students
who were overwhelmed by academic pressures and personal problems, were often invited to spend a few days at Ray’s home, where he helped them through a difficult period. When they had serious financial difficulties, he would sometimes write a check to bail them out.

The teaching awards he won illustrate the extent of Ray’s influence on his students. He twice won the Tau Beta Pi Award for excellence in teaching—in 1974 and in 1983. The student honor society selects the winner of that award. At that time, it was one of a small number of teaching awards, and was the most prestigious in the Engineering College. At the time of his retirement in 1988, he was one of only two faculty members who had won that award twice. In 1982, the School of Chemical Engineering awarded him the title of “Master Teacher.” In 1984, the University inaugurated the Merrill Scholars Program, a program under which the top students from the graduating class are screened and 35 are chosen as Merrill Scholars. Typically about six of these are from Engineering. Merrill Scholars are asked to identify the high school teacher and the Cornell Professor who contributed most to their success. In the first four years of that program, there were four Merrill Scholars from Chemical Engineering, and they all identified Ray as the Cornell faculty member who had contributed the most to their success. No other faculty member in the University came close to that accomplishment during that time. The Chemical Engineering Alumni have further honored Ray by endowing the Thorpe Lectureship, which annually brings to campus outstanding leaders from industry, many of whom are his former students.

A few other brief notes about Ray’s career: he was on the staff of the University Division of Unclassified Students from 1973-79, and he was its Director from 1979 until his retirement in 1988. DUS was a kind of “purgatory” where students seeking to transfer to another college were assigned until they met the requirements for transfer. There is a letter in Ray’s Cornell files from the Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education, pointing out that before he took over, many of the Deans wanted DUS shut down because it was
ineffective, but with Ray’s leadership it became highly successful. It gave him the opportunity to help students all across the university.

In 1984, he was appointed to the rank of full Professor, after 30 years as an Associate Professor—a promotion that many recognized as 25 years overdue!

Ray retired at the end of 1988 to care for his wife, Eleanor, who was seriously ill. She died in 1990.

The final chapter in Ray’s Cornell career began in 1991 when the Dean of Engineering asked him to return to Cornell to work in the Engineering College Advising Office. He readily agreed, and he worked there continuously until a few weeks before he died. He also taught part time in Chemical Engineering. With his guidance and leadership, he and his colleagues made the Advising Office more effective and successful than it had ever been. He was back in his element, and he loved it.

Outside Cornell, one of Ray’s major interests was the civic affairs of Cortlandville, New York, the community where he lived most of his life. He served for many years on the Town Board and as Town Supervisor. A colleague there captured one of his outstanding qualities with the observation, “Ray had a ton of common sense.”

Ray is fondly remembered by his colleagues, particularly the eclectic group of professors with whom he lunched regularly at the Statler over the years. That motley gathering at times represented economics, physics, education, and mathematics, in addition to various branches of engineering. Ray’s contributions to the discussions were frequent and forceful. He is sorely missed.

His daughter, Kimberly T. Knight; his son, Mark L. Thorpe; and two grandsons, Garrett and Wyatt Thorpe, survive Ray.

Robert K. Finn, Ferdinand Rodriguez, William B. Streett
William Thurston died in Rochester on August 21, 2012 at the age of 65. He had a completely original approach to mathematical thinking (and life in general): he kept in his office and at home an extensive collection of toys and games that could be given mathematical meaning; he always thought that mathematics should be a playful activity.

He had 33 graduate students and 174 mathematical descendants but more generally he taught a generation of topologists, group theorists and complex analysts how to incorporate geometry in their thinking.

Bill was a member of the charter class of New College in Florida where he also met his first wife, Rachel Findley. He graduated in 1967 and received his doctorate from Berkeley in 1972. In Berkeley, Bill and Rachel started a family and Bill began working on foliations. He spent a year at the Institute for Advanced Study, then another year at MIT as an Assistant Professor. In 1974, he was hired at Princeton University as a 28 year old full professor. It was at Princeton that he began wondering about the question of geometric structures on three dimensional manifolds.
While at Princeton he taught a legendary course which became the basis for his book, *Three Dimensional Geometry and Topology*, which won the AMS Book Prize in 2005. Bill had strong feelings about exposition. Bill said about this book: “I had the ambition to try to communicate on a more conceptual level, paying attention not only to the logical aspects of what is correct but also to the psychological aspects of how we can hold it in our heads and understand it. The geometric modules of our brains are the parts most severely neglected in most mathematical writing.”

In 1982 he was awarded the Fields Medal for his work on three dimensional manifolds. In 1991, he returned to UC Berkeley as Professor of Mathematics and in 1993 became Director of the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute. In 1996, he moved to University of California, Davis. In 2003, he became Professor of Mathematics at Cornell University.

Bill did revolutionary work in foliation theory, low-dimensional topology, dynamics and geometric group theory.

His early work, in the early 1970’s, focused on foliations. His work contained striking examples that seemed to contradict prevailing thinking and enormously intricate and clever constructions which displayed the essential unity of the field. He solved so many problems that graduate students were discouraged from going into the field by their advisors since it appeared that after Bill was done there would be no problems left to work on. Bill was awarded the Oswald Veblen Prize for his work on foliations. Only now is the field catching up with his contributions.

In the late 70’s and early 80’s, Bill proved a collection of results which electrified the mathematical community. These results may appear to be unrelated but in fact share a connecting thread. The starting point for all these results is the question: what is the right geometry underlying this problem? The results were the following:

- Homeomorphisms of surfaces built from simple models: finite order maps and pseudo-Anosov maps.
• A compact 3-manifold that fibers over the circle has a hyperbolic structure if and only if its monodromy is pseudo-Anosov.
• A compact Haken 3-manifold admits a hyperbolic structure if and only if it contains no incompressible tori.
• A post-critically finite branched map of the 2-sphere to itself is equivalent to a rational function if and only if it admits no “Thurston obstructions.”

The second and third results show that fairly general constructions of 3 dimensional manifolds produce hyperbolic manifolds. This inspired Thurston to make the geometrization conjecture: every compact 3-manifold is built from pieces each of which has one of eight natural geometries. This geometric formulation of the problem was very influential. This conjecture was solved by Perelman in 2005.

Bill described his introduction to the question as follows: “When I gradually realized the geometric beauty of 3-manifolds, it was as if it was a giant whirlwind, far bigger and far stronger than I, had swept me up and taken over my mathematical life. I couldn’t escape (admittedly, I didn’t even want to escape). At first I glimpsed only parts of the big picture, but little by little it came into focus and the mist blew away. I worked very hard and was able to prove the geometrization conjecture in many important cases, including, in some sense, almost all cases. I became completely convinced that the geometrization conjecture is true, but my approaches were extremely difficult, if not impossible, to push through.”

Al Marden created the Geometry Center at the University of Minnesota as a place where Thurston’s ideas could be translated into concrete form. Many great things came out of the Geometry Center, in particular the two videos, *Not Knot* and *Inside Out* that give Bill’s clever new construction for turning the sphere inside out.

The famous Japanese couturier Issey Miyake and his clothes designer Dai Fujiwara, designed their 2010 collection after Thurston’s “eight geometries.” Bill was invited to the presentation
of the collection at Fashion Week in Paris. Bill really got into the swing of things: the set was suggestive of the fundamental domain for a Kleinian group, and Bill wandered around it winding giant ropes around Dai and himself, all while speaking of how this reflected various aspects of the geometry of knots. The press corps was mystified but much entertained, and had a field day.

Theorems one and four on the above list deal with the iteration of maps which is referred to as dynamics. Bill’s technique for finding the correct geometry in the problems listed above had a common feature. He would create the geometry by some infinite process, starting with some initial geometry and applying a transformation over and over, until the initial geometry converged to the desired geometry. All of Bill’s thinking was influenced by dynamical systems that are somehow the essence of “infinite processes.” So in some sense all of these results concerned dynamical systems.

Around 1980, Bill broadened his focus from groups that arise in specific geometric problems to groups in general. Bill stressed the notion that a group is a very geometric object. The book Word Processing in Groups was a massive attempt to write in one place the many insights that Bill brought to the subject. It took the combined efforts of Epstein, Paterson, Cannon, Holt, Levy and Thurston.

In addition to the Fields medal and Veblen prize, Thurston won the Alan T. Waterman award from the NSF and the Steele Prize of the American Mathematical Society for seminal contributions to research but, more important than the awards that Bill received, he had a profound influence on all of the mathematical fields in which he worked and on all the people that knew him.

Bill is survived by his wife, Julian Muriel Thurston; their children Jade and Liam; three children from his first marriage, Nathaniel, Dylan and Emily; his mother, Margaret; a sister, Jean Baker; a brother, George; and two grandchildren, Orion and Briet.

\(^1\)Notices of the AMS, vol. 52, no. 4, April, 2005, p. 450
2 Notices of the AMS, April 2012, vol. 59, no. 4, p. 565

John Smillie, Chairperson; John Hubbard, Allen Hatcher
John Tomkins was born on May 5, 1918 on a dairy farm in western Pennsylvania. He received his B.S. and M.A. degrees from Penn State University before serving in the Army Corps of Engineers in World War II. He then became a Research Associate at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva and received his Ph.D. degree in 1950. Dr. Tomkins then worked for three years at Michigan State University as a berry crops specialist, then for Welch’s Grape Juice Cooperative, then back to the experiment station at Geneva. He became a Professor in the Department of Pomology at Ithaca in 1964, dividing his time between extension and teaching.

Dr. Tomkins taught two popular courses: the Essentials of Fruit Growing and Small Fruits. Students who appreciated his enthusiasm, generosity, and stories about his first-hand experiences in fruit production loved him. He was also very actively engaged in extension, visiting growers in each county of the state each year, and logging between 30 and 40,000 miles annually. Many growers, including nursery stock producers who produced small fruits as part of their inventory, considered John to be their friend, as well as their source of research-based information about berry production. Fruit growing was both John’s profession and avocation. John took great pride in his very large garden in Dryden where he grew all sorts of fruits and vegetables, and generously shared them with neighbors. It was not unusual for John to unexpectedly show up at one’s doorstep with a basket of berries, which, in his words, were specifically for jelly or jam making even though no one in the house knew how to make either. Many of John’s innovations for strawberry, raspberry and blueberry production, in particular, could be seen in this garden. Later in his career, John helped to establish the North American Strawberry Growers Association, serving as this organization’s
executive secretary for many years. John was tall in stature and character, and was respected throughout the country as an authority in strawberries. He retired in 1983 and, with his wife, Gladys, moved to California to be closer to their three children. John passed away on December 14, 2004.

George Good, Marvin Pritts
Professor Kenneth E. Torrance was born on August 23, 1940 in Minneapolis, Minnesota; he died at age 69 on February 15, 2010 in Ithaca, New York.

Ken received degrees of B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. (1966) in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Minnesota. He then became a Research Associate (1966-68) at the Fire Research Section of the National Bureau of Standards in Gaithersberg, MD, where he studied how fires develop in buildings.

In 1968, Ken came to Cornell as Assistant Professor of Thermal (Mechanical) Engineering. For a sabbatic year, he was a Postdoctoral fellow at NCAR (National Center for Atmospheric Research). In due course, he became Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, and, after 2001, occupied the chair of Joseph C. Ford Professor of Engineering.

At the time of his death, Ken Torrance had been a member of the Cornell Faculty for 42 years. Along the way, he served the University, College of Engineering, and his Department in a wide range of capacities, notably three years as Associate Dean of Engineering for Research and Graduate Affairs.

In his professional career, Dr. Ken Torrance was a master of the science of heat and energy transformation, and its application to a wide range of practical applications. He was a leader in theory, computation, and experiment. His research was always done with students, and credit for results was generously shared with them. Having supervised 46 MS/Ph.D. theses and 28 undergrad
engineering projects at Cornell, Dr. Torrance trained generations of engineering scientists to deal effectively with the great energy issues of the future, not just in Mechanical Engineering, but in the fields of Aeronautics, Geology, Architecture, Computer Science, Agricultural and Biological Engineering, for whom he co-supervised student theses. Dr. Torrance and his students published important fundamental contributions to the knowledge of heat convection in planetary mantles, for example in geothermal processes. They also studied heat exchange processes in the Earth’s atmosphere, especially in and around cities. In his laboratory, Dr. Torrance was the first to determine the thermodynamic structure of boiling convection in porous materials. His research provided understanding of how fire spreads on the surface of liquid fuels. He also performed important studies of methods for component cooling of miniaturized electronics, and pioneered numerical methods for various heat transfer computations.

Perhaps his most notable accomplishment was to show that to be successful, “computer graphics”, or computer generation of realistic synthetic visual images of objects and scenes, must fully account for the radiometric properties of the objects and media involved. Collaborating with faculty and students in the Cornell Program of Computer Graphics, he went on to develop a measurement laboratory in which such properties are determined, and he pioneered the development of physical models and computational methods by which the goals of computer graphics are then achieved, even for enclosures with multiple reflections. He introduced radiosity algorithms now recognized as breakthroughs for computer graphics. Much of the software now used for realistic simulations in flight simulation, computer games, architectural rendering, the entertainment industry, automobile design, and cosmetic products, is based on Ken’s theoretical and experimental work. He also extended his radiation energy-transfer ideas to problems of food inspection and microwave heating.

The great impact of Ken’s experimental talent and computational leadership in the computer-graphics field were recognized when he was given the prestigious SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics
Achievement Award of the Association of Computer Machinery (ACM).

Dr. Torrance’s 7 conference keynote speeches, on Boiling in Porous Media, Mantle Convection, and Image Synthesis, are all evidence of his wide scientific influence. He was elected Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and served on important committees for the ASME Heat Transfer Division. He received three “best paper” awards from the ASME. He was also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Owing to Ken Torrance’s personal and scientific reputation at Cornell, and his generous spirit of helpfulness, he was in great demand for committee service, far beyond what is usually expected of a university professor. For the University at large, he was a member of the General Committee of the Graduate School, the Executive Committee of the Materials Science Center, and the Faculty Council of Representatives (as Chair of its Research Policies Committee). He also served for a time as an Advisor for CURW (Cornell United Religious Work).

For the College of Engineering, in addition to his service as Associate Dean, Ken served on the College Policy Committee, the College Computing Policy Committee, the Facilities and Master Plan Committee, Lecture Halls Renovation Committee, and the Duffield Hall Safety Evaluation Committee (especially concerned with the design of laboratory exhaust stacks). For the Mechanical and Aerospace School, Ken most notably served as Graduate Faculty Representative for the Field of Mechanical Engineering, as Chair of the Graduate Area of Fluid and Thermal Sciences, and as Faculty Advisor to the Student Section of ASME.

Students and colleagues of Ken Torrance testify to the benefits they derived from their associations with him. In all his studies, Ken pursued and gained understanding by very hard work, and then happily conveyed that understanding to colleagues and students; his three teaching awards demonstrate the regard in which students held him. Ken was one of the first in the country to introduce a course on
Computational Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer; generations of Cornell students have taken this course. Students testify that as an advisor, Ken obviously prepared and deliberated carefully in his own mind before meeting with students. Students found him a warm and receptive mentor and guide, in both technical and professional matters.

He was unfailingly willing – eager – to share his knowledge and understanding; he would feel obliged to provide a scholarly, correct answer even to off-hand questions. Ken was always generous, never demanding credit. Of course, he must have appreciated the awards he received from the computer graphics community, but his bibliography shows many co-authorships in cases for which one imagines he was the intellectual leader.

The range of people and disciplines touched by Ken’s generosity is quite amazing, including computational fluid dynamicists, astronomers, analytical chemists, and even a horticulturist (Professor Thomas Whitlow). Tom testifies that his first meeting with Ken not only confirmed his sense that all his grad students should take Ken’s course, but also that he now had a friend and colleague with whom he could share his ideas. Ken always provided sage, succinct advice on Tom’s experiments with plants, wind and dust. Ken was not just generous with time and ideas; he offered a no longer used wind tunnel, which now has been in Tom’s lab for 6 years, helping him with his experiments and reminding him of Ken Torrance, a model colleague, teacher and friend.

Ken’s greatest joy in life was spending time with his large family, including his wife of 48 years, Marcia, his brothers Don and John, his children, Charles, Deborah and Catherine, and all their own families including his six grandchildren. He was very proud of all his family’s accomplishments, and derived great pleasure in following their activities. He had devoted much time and effort to teaching his children, and leading them on camping trips. In recent years, Ken rekindled his passion for classic cars, spending many hours fine-tuning his ’57 Chevy and giving rides.
Ken Torrance was not only a fine scholar and teacher, but he was a supremely good man, responsible, industrious, neighborly and kind, loyal to friends, and loving to his family. He was very proud of his Midwestern heritage, and one supposes he would say that the virtues just named are simply the expected Midwestern values. Of course, these values found profound expression in his professional life, as his Cornell colleagues well know. Cornell colleagues share a deep respect and affection for this good friend, and deeply mourn his passing.

Donald P. Greenberg, Chairperson; Franklin K. Moore, Zellman Warhaft
George Trimberger was teacher, mentor and friend to hundreds of Cornell students from dairy farms in New York state and elsewhere. He held a special place in the hearts of purebred dairy cattle breeders, many of who meticulously adhered to his methods and advice on matters of breeding and management. His success over the years in developing and coaching Cornell dairy cattle judging teams that competed in national intercollegiate contests is legendary and almost unparalleled.

George was born in Neilsville and attended school in Chilton, Wisconsin. Raised on the family farm, he graduated magna cum laude from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in 1933. For several years, he served as chief dairy herdsman at the University of Nebraska before undertaking graduate studies in dairy science and zoology at that institution. He earned the M.S. degree in 1942, but interrupted his graduate studies in 1944 to take a position as Instructor at Cornell, completing requirements for the Ph.D. degree from Nebraska in 1948, while on leave from Cornell. His career in teaching and research at Cornell extended over a period of 31 years, as he rose through the ranks to Professor in the Department of Animal Husbandry (now Animal Science), retiring in 1975 with Emeritus status. In 1997, he moved to Charlotte, North Carolina, where he died at age 94.

Early in his career, Trimberger conducted pioneering studies on the duration of estrus, time of ovulation and optimal time of insemination of dairy cattle. Some of the resulting publications are now considered classics in the field. Later he was involved as a team member in studying the effects of stage of growth and methods of harvesting and preserving forages on their feeding value; and in research concerned with the effects of various levels of concentrate...
feeding on the yield and chemical composition of milk, the economy of production and the reproductive efficiency and health of dairy cows.

For many years, George taught courses in production and management of dairy cattle to students who ultimately became dairy farmers and agricultural leaders in the northeast. In this way, he had a large impact on the dairy industry, especially in New York State. He had a particular interest and expertise in dairy cattle conformation (or type), which gained him national and international stature as an official judge and allowed him to train very successful Cornell dairy cattle judging teams. He was author (and in later editions co-author) of a textbook, Dairy Cattle Judging Techniques. His record as a coach in regional and national intercollegiate competitions involving some 24 teams was, until recently, unequalled. He also developed a descriptive type classification system that was adopted by the Holstein and other breed organizations and is still widely used nationally and internationally as a means of evaluating body conformation. This system de-emphasized the significance of some of the traditional fine points of body conformation and stressed physical traits that he felt would have greater impact on lifetime productivity and profitability.

Trimberger served in 1955-57 as Visiting Professor and leader of the Cornell-Los Baños project, an effort to rebuild and enhance the quality and level of teaching and research competence of the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines following World War II. He was involved there once more as Professor and project leader in 1966-67 in a joint UP-Cornell graduate education program. Other foreign assignments took him to Israel, Europe, Cuba and, following his retirement, Nigeria.

George was an active member of the American Dairy Science Association, at various times having served as secretary, vice-chairman and chairman of the production section, chairman of the program committee and secretary, vice-president and president of the eastern division. He was also active in several other professional organizations, including particularly the Dairy Shrine Club, where
he was a founding member and served as director and president. He was the recipient of many honors and in 2001, 26 years after his retirement, was recognized by the alumni of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences with an “Outstanding Faculty” award.

Those colleagues who knew George best will long remember his demanding work ethic, stubborn determination, amiable disposition, hearty laugh, lengthy written communications, eternal optimism and heavy foot on the accelerator. He was a charming host and loyal friend to many. He enjoyed a good argument, held strong positions on some issues, and was always a formidable and persistent exponent of his point of view.

His wife, Eleanor, whom he had married in 1938, died in 1998. He is survived by three children: Dr. Ellen Kay Trimberger of Berkeley, California; George M. (Mickey) Trimberger of Charlotte, North Carolina; and Pamela Trimberger Castro of Westtown, New York; and by six grandchildren. George is also survived by four of his six siblings.

David M. Galton, Douglas E. Hogue, J. Murray Elliot
Professor Ari van Tienhoven was born in The Hague, Netherlands. During his college years, which coincided with World War II, he was part of the student resistance movement in the Netherlands. This ultimately led to him being hidden in the home of a Frisian farmer. He developed enormous gratitude and love for this family for the sacrifice and risk they took on his behalf. True to Ari’s loyal nature, he maintained a lifelong friendship with them and their extended family.

While a student in Wageningen, his knowledge of Dutch, German, French and English enabled him to volunteer as a guide for visitors. As a result, he was invited to visit the University of Illinois and eventually, he left the Netherlands and came to the United States in 1947 to begin a graduate program at the University of Illinois. His beloved Ans joined him in Illinois sometime after and they were married in March, 1950. Under the guidance of Dr. Andrew Nalbandov, he began his research career focusing on poultry physiology and completed his Ph.D. in 1953. He spent two years as
an Assistant Professor at Mississippi State College and then joined the faculty in the Department of Poultry Science at Cornell in 1955. He enjoyed teaching and was well liked by students.

“Dr. van” (as his students called him) believed that his most important contribution was through his teaching. For many years he taught Reproductive Physiology of Vertebrates. He stated that “teaching was the real joy of my professional life….some of the reasons for this love are that I have an evangelistic (but agnostic!) tendency but also that I love the subject matter, which is easy because it deals with sex!” He also taught courses in avian physiology and animal reproduction. His teaching was recognized with the Edgerton Career Teaching Award (selected by his peers) as well as the Professor of Merit Award (selected by students).

Dr. van incorporated unconventional teaching methods and evaluation strategies before it was fashionable. While his oral exams struck terror in many students, he believed it was a useful technique for evaluating students. He was the quintessential professor—always asking questions and setting high standards for class work and research. He was outspoken on matters of student concern and many students came to him for advice. He was never too busy to help students and colleagues solve their problems. When faculty members rejoiced in the quiet of summer in Ithaca, they were quickly reminded by Ari that the students made it all possible. He retired promptly at the age of 65 but retirement really only meant that he was no longer on the payroll. After retirement, he initiated 2 new courses; he developed a very timely course on AIDS and Society and subsequently, an additional course on Ethics and Animal Science, which continues to the present.

Ari generally had a hands-off approach to graduate student training. His graduate students had enormous freedom. He always challenged them although his basic requirement was to work hard and not manipulate data. As long as this was done, one had his complete support and loyalty.
Ari was very good at designing physiological experiments that could confirm or deny proposed mechanisms for reproductive phenomena. He helped explore the possible reasons for why birds are the only vertebrate group that does not have any live-bearing species. He also published on several areas in poultry physiology including ovulation, thermoregulation and animal welfare. He published the first stereotaxic atlas of the brain of a bird and his studies of the thyroid effect on reproduction were landmarks in the field. He was made a Fellow in the Poultry Science Association as well as a Fellow in American Association for the Advancement of Science. His desire to learn as much as possible about chicken physiology and anatomy found him attending a wide range of talks on campus. Part of one sabbatical leave was spent as a visiting professor in the Department of Anatomy at the Veterinary College where he was able to increase the teaching time devoted to bird anatomy. His ability to read the literature in several languages was a great help to many colleagues and led to his being chosen by Professor Asdell to revise his book on mammalian reproduction. In addition to this book, he also published two editions of a reproductive physiology textbook.

At Cornell, he thought of himself as a very good “politician” in that he was often successful in getting things done. He loved the freedom at Cornell and the history of cross-college interactions. He believed that anything was possible at Cornell and often commented that when he asked a colleague for help, he always received it. His loyalty to people and causes he supported was unwavering. He was a man of principle in all of his dealings and made his intentions clear. He was well known and appreciated for the many tough years that he served on the Ithaca School Board. At the conclusion of his term as President, the School Board praised Ari’s “complete, eminently fair treatment of all issues to come before this Board.” In 2001, Ari received the Tompkins Community Action award to acknowledge his contributions “given unselfishly over the past 35 years.”

In his last lecture, Ari defined himself as somewhat of an “idealistic pragmatist, not a philosopher or a contemplator, but a politician in the best sense of the word, who defines politics as the art of the
possible.” Ari made many things possible. His many anonymous gifts—to the parent struggling to pay a school fee or the custodian determined to complete a degree—were spontaneous and had a direct impact on the recipient. Often his donations honored others, including former students, public figures, mentors, and colleagues. Ari established awards and endowments in Mann Library to honor his wife, individual staff members, and student and staff employees of the library.

Soon after Ari officially retired in 1987, he remarked to a friend, “Cornell can do quite well without me, but I really cannot do without Cornell.” Ari never left Cornell. In addition to his office in Morrison Hall, he established himself in Mann Library, a place he considered his home away from home. Every morning in the Library, he read his daily Dutch newspapers online, scanned a broad range of science journals on the shelves, and sent copies of articles to friends or colleagues that he thought would interest them. Ari wrote that “Cornell has been unbelievably good to me and the words Freedom with Responsibility have not been a slogan but have been and are a credo.”

In the final lecture of his Reproductive Physiology class, Human Reproduction and Society: a two way street. A Sermon,” Ari spoke as both an animal physiologist and a citizen. He considered the relationship between human reproduction and society. Ari was struck by the unique qualities of the Declaration of Independence, noting that he knew of “no Declaration or Constitution that includes such a statement about the right to the pursuit of happiness.” He challenged his students to be thoughtful citizens:

“My career and much of my life is nearly over and it is to you, ‘my’ students that I have to look at the future which I may partly see and partly have to take on trust. I hope that my course and this sermon have given you the impetus to do your own thinking but at the same time that they have given you the idea that there are other solutions and other beliefs to be respected. If you can remember that during your next 50-60 years then I have fulfilled my task.”
Ari was devoted to Ans, his wife, friend and help-mate; she predeceased him in 2005. He was proud of his three children, Richard, Arianne, Andrew and their families, who survive him.

Patricia A. Johnson, Chair; Howard Evans; Janet McCue
Michael Gerard Villani
February 7, 1953 – May 15, 2001

Professor Mike Villani was revered by fellow scientists throughout the world, adored by his many undergraduate and graduate students, and loved and respected by all. He was the consummate teacher, advisor, and mentor. He unselfishly devoted his time in questioning, cajoling, and inspiring others to think creatively and to develop their potential. He always shared the success of his highly acclaimed program on turf insects with his staff and with other scientists around the country. His management style was to encourage freethinking and independence among those who worked both with him and for him. He was the acknowledged master of the win-win situation. Villani rarely thought of himself and he gave far more than he got in return. Mike epitomized the best in all of us in both his professional and personal life. He will be greatly missed for the unique perspectives he brought to the science of soil insect ecology, the probing questions he asked that often made those associated with this area of research question long held beliefs about soil arthropod behavior, and the engaging and gentle manner in which he did so.

Villani died at home after a lengthy illness with pancreatic cancer. Mike died in a manner consistent with how he lived. He showed dignity, compassion for his family, a sense of humor that never waned, and a commitment to giving each day his best effort. Villani is survived by his wife, Connie; two daughters, Sara and Kate; his parents, Salvatore and Concetta Villani; a sister, Susan; and two brothers, Thomas and John.

He was born in San Antonio, Texas and graduated from East Meadow High School, East Meadow, New York in June 1971. Villani was awarded his Bachelor of Arts degree from the State University of New York, Stony Brook, magna cum laude in 1979.
and his Doctorate degree in Entomology in 1984 from North Carolina State University, Raleigh. He also attended Hobart College for two years as an undergraduate and was active in its lacrosse program.

Villani came to the Geneva Experiment Station in 1985 as an Assistant Professor of Entomology. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1991 and to full Professor in 1999. His specialty was soil and turf insect ecology.

Mike’s principal professional interests scientifically were in the area of the interrelationships between turfgrass insects and the soil environment. His projects on soil insects placed Geneva in the worldwide limelight as the center of excellence for this type research. His research included the impact of soil heterogeneity on insect behavioral patterns. This included the study of predatory/prey and pathogen/host interactions with the soil. Among these strategies were the impact of soil physical properties on chemical and microbial insecticides, use of pheromones in grub monitoring and management, use of fungal pathogens, and the use of nematodes to help control turf insects. His research has been of immediate and significant benefit to researchers and pest management practitioners worldwide. His program was featured in a television segment produced by the BBC.

Villani served as co-author with Dr. Haruo Tashiro, Professor Emeritus of Entomology at Geneva, and Patricia J. Vittum, Associate Professor of Entomology at the University of Massachusetts, on a revision of a book originally written by Tashiro, Turfgrass Insects of the United States and Canada. This book is considered “the bible” of the turfgrass industry and is the manual of choice among golf courses across the country. He was also a co-editor with Rick Brandenburg, Professor of Entomology at North Carolina State University, of the Handbook of Turfgrass Insect Pests which has become a best seller in the handbook series published by the Entomological Society of America.
During his career, this distinguished scientist received numerous awards and honors. He received a Citation of Merit (their highest award) from the New York State Turfgrass Association in 1999; the National Recognition Award in Urban Entomology from the Entomological Society of America in 1997; the Distinguished Achievement Award in Urban Entomology from the Eastern Branch of the Entomological Society; and several others. In January 2001, Villani received the Outstanding Service Award of the Turfgrass Council of North Carolina.

He was a member of the Entomological Society of America and the International Turfgrass Society; and served on the scientific and technical advisory boards of Earthgro Composting and Turfgrass Trends Digest. He was co-editor of Environmental Entomology and served on numerous committees both within the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University and nationally.

Rick L. Brandenburg, Paul S. Robbins, Frank F. Rossi, Wendell L. Roelofs
Dr. Morrill Vittum was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts and received a B.S. degree from the University of Massachusetts in 1939, a M.S. degree from the University of Connecticut in 1941 and a Ph.D. from Purdue University in 1944. Following a year in the U.S. Navy during W.W. II, in 1945 he moved to upstate New York and joined the Cornell University faculty. Dr. Vittum spent his career at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva. He spent 23 of his 37 years on the faculty there as the Head of Department of Seed and Vegetable Sciences. During those years he spent sabbatical leaves at the University of California, Oregon State University, and twice at USDA in Washington, D.C. He was also an international short-term consultant and advisor, and for short periods visited Turkey, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

In the early 1970s, he spent over two years at the University of the Philippines in Los Baños, south of Manila, coordinating cultural exchange programs (faculty and students) between that institution and Cornell University. In 1980 he was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Horticultural Science. For many years following his retirement, he served as Secretary and Treasurer of the New York State Seed Association, and was elected an honorary member of that organization in 2000. Dr. Vittum was recognized both nationally and internationally for his expertise in mineral nutrition of vegetable crops. His books Phosphorus Nutrition of Vegetable Crops and Sugar Beet (1980) and Band Application of Phosphatic Fertilizers in Vegetable Crops (1977) are frequently referenced today. In addition he published extensively on soil testing methodology and interpretation, and the interaction of plant nutrients.

Dr. Vittum was a pioneer in developing the technology on which the Growing Degree Day (GDD) method of determining the maturity of
vegetable crops is based. This method of environmental monitoring is used extensively by vegetable processors to schedule planting and harvesting dates of green peas, snap beans and sweet corn.

Dr. Vittum and his wife, Winifred, were world travelers and visited or lived in 49 states and more than 20 countries. After retirement, they participated in many Elderhostels, visited their son, David and his family, living in the Philippines, and visited their daughter, Patricia, living in New Zealand. They always looked forward to returning to their home in Phelps, New York which hosted many guests, visiting scientists and students. The Vittum’s valued their roots in New England returned annually for a quiet vacation on the lake listening for the loons.

Dr. Vittum loved the outdoors and nature. During college, he was President of the Outing Club, and he spearheaded efforts to rebuild many hiking trails in the Amherst, Massachusetts area following the Hurricane of 1938. He was an active Boy Scout all his life (an Eagle Scout with three palm branches) and was National Scout of the Year in 1935 (an honor bestowed by the VFW on one scout in the USA each year). He was scoutmaster of Troop 46 in Phelps for many years. He and his wife were both extremely active members of the Presbyterian church in Phelps (later to become the United Church of Phelps), with special interest in the Presbytery’s Camp Whitman in Dresden, New York where for years he was a member of the property and endowment fund committees. The Vittum’s were enthusiastic members of Foster Parents Plan and sponsored children around the world for more than four decades, and were instrumental in moving the extended family of one of “their children” in the Philippines to the Rochester area. The Vittum’s were also host family for the first AFS student in Phelps.

Dr. Vittum is survived by his son, the Rev. David A. (Jean) of Phelps; son, Allan (Andrea) of Penfield; daughter, Dr. Patricia J. Vittum (Laurel Brocklesby), of Sunderland, Massachusetts; four grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren. Dr. Vittum leaves an incredible circle of friends around the world.

Hugh Price, Chairperson; Michael Dickson, Gary Harman
Robert Lee Von Berg

June 14, 1918 – August 11, 2006

Born in Wheeling, West Virginia, Bob attended schools there before entering West Virginia University from which he received a B.S. and M.S. degrees in Chemical Engineering with a minor in Electrical Engineering in 1941. He served in the National Guard from 1937-41. Next, Bob went on to Massachusetts Institute of Technology where his work was sponsored by the National Defense Research Council. He graduated with the Sc.D. degree in 1944, again majoring in Chemical Engineering. From MIT, he joined the Industrial Engineering Department of DuPont in Wilmington, Delaware. There he worked on process design and development until 1946 when he accepted an offer to join the faculty of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering at Cornell. Three years later, he was promoted to Associate Professor and in 1958, to Professor of Chemical Engineering.

Early on, Bob developed an interest in nuclear engineering and spent six summers at Oak Ridge and Brookhaven National Laboratories working on reactor design as well as one summer at DuPont’s Savannah River plant working on nuclear fuel processing. He was a visiting professor at the Los Alamos National Laboratory cryogenic engineering division. At Cornell, he was primarily responsible for the design of the Gamma Radiation Facility. He served as a consultant to other faculty who made use of the facility, often as a member of a graduate student’s special committee. For many years he served on Cornell’s Reactor Safety Committee.

Other one-year leaves were spent working on process development at Dow in Midland, Michigan and at the Delft Technical Institute in the Netherlands where he held a NATO fellowship. Visiting
professorships in New Zealand and Australia further enriched his international background. All of his varied experiences with research and development enriched his teaching and research at Cornell. He and his graduate students studied the design and analysis of chemical processes and equipment design especially in the areas of liquid-liquid extraction and the use of gamma radiation to promote chemical reactions such as ammonia synthesis. Atomic Energy Commission Fellowships supported several of his students. He also collaborated with another Chemical Engineering faculty member, Herb Wiegandt, on the desalination of seawater using a direct contact freezing process.

Over the years, Bob taught courses in thermodynamics, reaction kinetics, nuclear engineering and plant design. It was especially plant and process design that continued to be his interests even to the years following his nominal retirement in 1988. He served on faculty panels that critiqued teams of chemical engineering seniors who were required to design chemical plants in the “capstone” design course. Bob was patient and thorough in his questioning, but he always maintained an even disposition and good humor that elicited positive responses from the students.

Other products of Bob’s overseas study periods were the people he contacted. Some of them returned the favor by spending time at Cornell in a teaching capacity.

Second only to his devotion to teaching and research was his abiding interest in music. As a graduate student, he was the student leader of the MIT Classical Orchestra. Over the years, he played the clarinet in the Cornell Orchestra and the Ithaca Concert Band. In addition, he played as part of the informal groups that entertained at numerous Chemical Engineering functions, especially at the annual departmental Christmas parties. During his sabbatic leaves, he invariably found a local group with which to play.

Bob was an elder and long-standing member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca. He was a founding member and
volunteer of the Cayuga Heights Fire Department in 1955, and he served as a Trustee of the Village of Cayuga Heights. At various local and university track and field events such as the Heptagonals, he often officiated as a timer and in other capacities. For some of his colleagues, he is especially remembered as a member of an informal Statler Club luncheon group that included faculty from various disciplines. He participated and enjoyed the animated discussions that ranged over politics, science and technology, and the state of the University.

Bob married Kate Hopkins in 1947. Surviving him are Kate and their four children: Eric, Gretchen, Karl and Karin, their spouses and twelve grandchildren; and also his sister, Gloria Luikart; and three nephews.

_Ferdinand Rodriguez, Chair; Robert K. Finn, Julian C. Smith_
Robert Jeffrey Wagenet was born in Pittsburgh, California, on August 10, 1950. Following graduation from the University of California at Davis (1971) with a Bachelor of Science degree in Soil Science, he continued his education at the University of Oklahoma where he earned a Master of Science degree in Environmental Health in 1972. He returned to UC Davis for graduate studies and completed his Ph.D. degree in Soil Science in 1975. In 1976, he accepted a position at Utah State University, where he obtained the rank of professor within six years. Twice at Utah he was named Professor of the Year in the College of Agriculture. In 1982, Jeff and his family moved to Cornell University, where he began as Associate Professor and was soon promoted to full Professor in the Department of Agronomy.

Jeff Wagenet was recognized internationally for his work on the fate and transport of chemicals in soil, especially the transport and transformation of nitrogen fertilizers under irrigated conditions, the displacement and chemical reactions of inorganic salts in saline soils, and the movement of pesticides through soil. He cooperated in the development of analytical and numerical mathematical models describing these processes. He and his friend and collaborator, J.L. Hutson, developed a family of comprehensive numerical models with the acronym LEACHM that describe the fate and transfer of nitrogen fertilizers, inorganic salts, pesticides, and organic manure in soil. LEACHM has been used by numerous research and regulatory groups both within the U.S. and internationally. The models also have been extended for use with geographic information systems, soil survey databases and for climatological data to estimate pesticide leaching at a larger geographic scale. He published over 100 refereed papers and six book chapters. He was a member of the
National Research Council’s Committee on Long-Range Soil and Water Conservation. During the course of his career, he was appointed visiting professor at Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (Switzerland), Katholieke Universiteit (Leuven, Belgium), Department of Land, Air and Water Resources at University of California at Davis, Institute for Soil, Water and Climate (Pretoria, South Africa), and the Institute of Soil and Water of the Volcani Center (Bet Dagan, Israel).

Perhaps Jeff’s greatest contribution to Cornell was through his role as department chair from 1987 through 1995. Jeff was well respected by both his colleagues and CALS administrators for the open, organized and efficient manner in which he chaired the department. During his tenure as chair, Jeff oversaw a broadening of the scope of the department to include environmental concerns and modern information technology. As part of this change, the Department of Agronomy was renamed the Department of Soil, Crop and Atmospheric Sciences. At the same time, Jeff will be remembered for his commitment to upgrading the department’s agronomic research infrastructure, including major improvements to the Musgrave Farm at Aurora, New York. In addition, he successfully steered the department through a difficult financial period for the college.

Jeff was a great teacher and mentor. While at Cornell, he taught undergraduate and graduate courses on transfer processes in soils, as well as an interdisciplinary course of the fate of chemicals in soil. He was major professor to 17 M.S. and 10 Ph.D. students.

Jeff was a fellow of the American Society of Agronomy and the Soil Science Society of America. He received the Honor Award of the Soil and Water Conservation Society. He was Editor of the Journal of Environmental Quality (JEQ) from 1990-95. During this time, the journal was expanded from four to six issues per year and it became one of the premier environmental journals in the world. Jeff helped to broaden the journal’s scope by implementing publication of papers under subject matter categories, which greatly increased the visibility of various environmentally related topics in the journal.
In addition to his professional work, Jeff was a merit badge counselor for Troop 4 Boy Scouts of America, served on the Science Center Board, and attended the First Congregational Church of Ithaca. He was a loving husband and father and good friend.

Jeff died peacefully at home on July 31, 1997 at the age of 46 after a seven-year struggle with brain cancer. He leaves behind his wife of 26 years, Linda; his son, T.R.; and his daughter, Kylie.

Susan Ernst, Gary Fick, John Hutson, Harold VanEs, Linda Wagenet, Susan Riha
The Finite Element Method (FEM), to which Lars Wahlbin, in the Department of Mathematics, devoted his professional career, is a powerful tool for approximating solutions to partial differential equations. It is used by engineers and scientists throughout the world to help solve problems of practical importance. But why does it work? How does it work? How can it be tweaked to work even better? These were the kinds of questions that interested Lars, and allowed him to use the subtle insights of mathematical analysis to make lasting and significant contributions to practical questions.

In essence, the FEM takes an infinite dimensional problem that is basically intractable and replaces it with a sequence of finite dimensional problems that can be solved by well-known methods implemented on a computer program. But how well do the solutions to the new easy problems approximate the solution to the original problem? To answer this question one needs error estimates, theoretical bounds on the size of the difference between the solutions of these two problems. These error estimates come in
many different styles and flavors. Wahlbin is noted for two types in particular, called “maximum norm estimates” and “interior estimates.” Another striking feature of the FEM is a phenomenon called “superconvergence.” While the approximations converge to the true solution at a rather ho-hum rate throughout the whole space where the problem is posed, there are some special points in space where the rate of convergence is much snappier. Wahlbin made major contributions to understanding this phenomenon and how it can be used, and indeed he wrote the definitive book on the subject, “Superconvergence in the FEM.” He also wrote a second book, “Local error estimates in the FEM” that has been very influential in the field.

When he arrived at Cornell in 1974, Lars joined a group of three mathematicians, the others being Jim Bramble and Al Schatz, who specialized in the FEM, and they made Cornell’s Mathematics Department one of the world’s leading centers in the area. Lars supervised the Ph.D. theses of thirteen students. From 2003 to 2012, Lars was a co-organizer of the “Finite Element Circus,” a regular twice yearly conference (at rotating northeast locations) on the theory and applications of the FEM. His graduate students fondly remember the wonderful camaraderie during car trips to the Circus with Lars and Al Schatz. As one of them reported, the discussion topics included the latest scientific developments in our area, “but we also heard about Lars’ prowess as a handball goalie, his time serving in the Swedish military during the Cold War, and many other experiences that I might not have expected of an Ivy League Professor”.

Lars was an editor for the prestigious journal “Mathematics of Computation” for many years, and served as its Managing Editor from 1996 to 2002, a kind of thankless task that “somebody has to do,” and which Lars did with grace and skill and boundless energy. It is even reported that when some referee candidates failed to deliver timely reports on submitted papers, Lars would step in and do the refereeing work himself. This is consistent with his defining character trait that was observed by everyone who interacted with him: his selfless determination to give everyone the support they
need to succeed. Another illustration of this was his service to the mathematics department as Director of Undergraduate Studies (July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2013), where he showed great patience and consideration helping students deal with their most pressing problems. But above all there was his wonderful sense of humor, and his contagious laughter.

Lars Wahlbin was born in Linkoping, Sweden, one of a pair of identical twins, and educated at Chalmers University of Technology in Gotheborg where he received his Ph.D. under the direction of Vidar Thomee in 1971. He was a fellow at the University of Chicago 1972 – 1974 and then came to Cornell where he remained for the rest of his career. He is survived by his wife Anita, whom he married while still an undergraduate student; his son Stefan and daughter-in-law Kathy; and two grandchildren.

Robert S. Strichartz, Chair; John Guckenheimer, Timothy Healey, Al Schatz
Kathryn E. Walker

February 9, 1917 - November 18, 2002

Dr. Kathryn E. Walker, Professor Emerita of the College of Human Ecology, died November 18, 2002 at her residence in Kendal at Ithaca. Born to Roy M. Walker and Helen Klinger Walker of Lemont, Pennsylvania, in 1917, Katy earned both Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees in Home Economics from Pennsylvania State University in 1938 and 1945 respectively. During the intervening years, she taught high school home economics in Alexandria and Damascus, Pennsylvania. Upon completing her Master’s degree, she taught at the Laboratory High School at Slippery Rock State College, Pennsylvania. While at Slippery Rock State College, Katy took summer courses at both Pennsylvania State University and Cornell for several years. She commenced Ph.D. studies in the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management, Cornell University, in 1953. Upon completing her Ph.D. degree in Home Economics in 1955, Katy joined the faculty of the Department of Household Economics and Home Management as an Assistant Professor and spent the rest of her career teaching and doing research here at Cornell. She retired in 1978.

Katy will be remembered as a pioneer in the collection and analysis of the way people use time when not employed for pay. While time diaries have been used since the 1920s, Katy perfected the use of the 24 hour diary as the most accurate means of recording what people do with their time during the day, when they do it, for how long, with whom, and what else they might be doing at the same time. Her initial and abiding interest was not with time use per se, but with the efficiency with which people performed the welter of housework activities. Absent good measures of household output, a deficiency that continues to plague the field, she used the time spent on housework as a proxy and worked tirelessly to improve its measurement. She hoped that through her research, housework
would be recognized as important as work in the labor market and
that the work could be made more efficient, relieving some of the
burden shouldered by housewives and others who do it.

In addition to the many M.S. theses and Ph.D. dissertations she
directed on time use and home management topics, three of her
research contributions stand out as most important: the 1967 time
use study of families in Onondaga County, New York, published in
1976 by the Center for the Family, American Home Economics
Association as a book co-authored by Margaret Woods entitled,
Time Use: A Measure of Household Production of Family Goods
and Services; a 1980 monograph co-authored by William Gauger
entitled, The Dollar Value of Household Work, as College of
Human Ecology Information Bulletin No. 60; and her leadership in
organizing and directing the NE-113, The 11-State Time Use Study,
a time use study conducted by Agricultural Experiment Station
researchers in 11 states.

The publication of Time Use: A Measure of Household Production
of Family Goods and Services in 1976, along with several journal
articles published earlier, established Katy as a leader and innovator
in the field of time use research. She consulted with researchers at
the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, as they devised
the 1975 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts Survey and
the subsequent re-interview survey as well as with a wide array of
international time use researchers. As a result, Cornell became the
place where international researchers from Scandinavia, Germany,
The Netherlands, Japan, Korea all came to become more familiar
with diary survey techniques she pioneered.

The Gauger and Walker monograph, The Dollar Value of Household
Work, surveyed and analyzed the techniques by which unpaid
housework might be valued. As such, it became the standard used
and cited by lawyers and expert witnesses in arguing wrongful death
and injury and divorce cases in every state of the union.

Through her organizing skills, her tenacity, and her vision, NE-113,
The 11-State Time Use Survey was financed by regional research
funds from the USDA and conducted in 11 states in 1977-78. More than anything else, this endeavor trained a generation of home economics researchers in the time use diary survey technique and provided them with the data to answer a host of questions about the variability and determinants of the time married women and men spend doing housework. Without Katy Walker’s leadership and tenacity, this would not have happened.

Throughout Katy Walker’s career, only sporadic, piecemeal, and very infrequent national surveys of time use were conducted and not all of those employed the kind of detailed time diary techniques Katy developed and promoted. Only on the eve of her death has the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Bureau of the Census developed a national survey of time use that will be conducted at regular intervals. While Katy did not live to see a continuing national time use survey, her work influenced its design. Such a national survey would not have come to pass without Katy’s influence and that of a host of other time-use researchers.

While Katy’s research interests were always clearly focused on time use research, she played an important role as an educator, especially at the graduate level. Scholars who completed their M.S. and Ph.D. degrees under Katy include people from university faculties across the country and in many foreign countries. Their own accomplishments in teaching, research and extension have reflected back on Cornell and have helped make it the premier College of Human Ecology in the world. Her accomplishments were recognized in a symposium organized by the College of Human Ecology in 1992, which honored both Katy and her major professor, Jean Warren. Scholars from the United States and Canada came to celebrate their work on time use.

One of Katy’s contributions is shared by her great good friends, Gwen Bymers and Mary Woods, both faculty in the department. Jointly they owned “Walk-By-Wood,” a cottage on Cayuga Lake. There they entertained several generations of faculty, graduate students, international visitors, and friends. Through the gatherings at the cottage, scholarly relationships were established and fostered
that extended throughout the United States and around the world and continue on into the present. “Walk-By -Wood” continues its work even though its owners have all passed away because Gwen Bymers, Katy Walker and Mary Woods donated the land and cottage to the College of Human Ecology in 1990. Sold, it funds a graduate assistantship that each year is awarded to a graduate student in the department.

Pioneering researcher, staunch supporter of her department, college and of Cornell, the final word, perhaps, should be from a former Ph.D. student who, upon learning of her death, said: “Katy will be fondly remembered for the moral and material support she offered. She was small in stature but the influence on her students’ lives was large.”

W. Keith Bryant, Jean Robinson, E. Scott Maynes
Armand Van Wambeke was a Professor of Tropical Soil Science in the Department of Crop and Soil Sciences (initially Agronomy) at Cornell University from 1976 until his retirement in 1995. He was born on May 16, 1926 in Ghent, Belgium and enjoyed a rich and diverse professional career. He worked for many organizations around the world before he and his family settled down in Ithaca, NY.

Armand’s education was based in Ghent where he graduated from the Royal High School in 1944, and studied Tropical Agriculture at the University of Ghent from 1945 to 1949. He was also an accomplished basketball player and represented his country at the 1948 Olympics in London. After military service in the Ordinance Corps, Armand worked as a soil surveyor in the Belgian Congo, Rwanda and Burundi from 1951 to 1960. This formed the basis for his doctoral dissertation at the University in Ghent (1958) on the properties and classification of soils in the Kivu area, eastern Congo. This work was expanded in a 1974 publication for the FAO on the management of Ferralsols, the most highly-weathered and supposedly infertile soils of the tropics. During this time, Armand
and his wife Francine had six children - Paul, Jan, Luc, Philippe, Annika and Caroline. Armand assumed a number of assignments around the world: the University of the Congo (1960-61), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (Colombia 1961-64, Nepal 1965), and the Belgian Center for Soil Survey (1965). He became acquainted with Cornell University during an interim position as International Professor in 1966, after which he returned to Latin America as the regional soil survey officer for the FAO, and in 1970 to the University of Ghent to serve as project leader for the soil survey program. His arrival at Cornell University in 1976 initiated a very productive phase as Professor of Tropical Soil Science. He regularly traveled around the world in support of soil survey and educational efforts and did two sabbaticals in Ghent.

Armand made many contributions to the field of soil science, especially on tropical soils and land evaluation. His language skills (fluent in Dutch, French, English and Spanish) allowed him to effectively work in many international settings. He taught undergraduate and graduate students about tropical soils and his research contributed to their appraisal and classification. For ten years his group supported the international outreach of the US Soil Survey with a series of practical publications on cartography, map unit names, evaluating the quality of soil surveys, and soil moisture and temperature regimes. He gained international recognition for his research in land evaluation and the development of a computer based expert system with his Ph.D. student David Rossiter (ALES, Automated Land Evaluation System, 1987), which is used around the world. He was an enthusiastic early adopter of any technology that could improve his work, including personal computers and geographical information systems.

Armand’s primary teaching responsibility was with a course titled Soils of the Tropics, which he continued to teach for many years after his formal retirement. Many students considered this course a seminal experience in their academic training at Cornell, and Armand was especially highly regarded by international students. Towards the end of his career he wrote a textbook (1992) on the geography, properties and management of tropical soils, which was
later adapted by the FAO (2003) to their new international soil classification. Armand was known for his great analytical mind and ability to bring structure to the evaluation of complex soil systems. He took pride in challenging his students to think broadly. His reputation was that of a critical and demanding scholar and a fair and inspiring teacher.

_Harold van Es, Chairperson; Stephen DeGloria, David Rossiter_
William B. Ward came to Cornell as a full professor and department head in 1945 at age 28—after serving as an information specialist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture and War Food Administration during war years 1941-45. He earned a Bachelor’s degree from Utah State University and a Master’s degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1941. He taught in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences for 56 years from 1945 to 2001. He died at age 90 on Sunday, April 27, 2008.

Bill was invited to Cornell to organize and develop a new department that would combine communication production, teaching, extension, and research functions in the newly emerging field of communication for both the College of Agriculture and the College of Home Economics. He mobilized resources to offer courses in agricultural journalism and public speaking and to establish divisions within the new department for the production of publications, visual aids, news services, and radio, television and film. He shifted the scope of the department from one that was originally named Extension Teaching and Information to the more comprehensive Department of Communication Arts (which later became the Department of Communication). During his 26-year tenure as head of the department, Bill assembled a staff of faculty and communication specialists who had a significant impact on the field of agricultural and extension communication in the U.S. Land-grant University system. During his tenure as head of the department (1945-71), the department won more national awards for excellence than any other land-grant university. The department frequently achieved distinction for the exhibits it produced for the New York State Fair. In 1998, he was recognized for these contributions with an Award of Excellence from the internationally
recognized organization Agricultural Communicators in Education—the award noting his

“substantial and creative contributions to the communication/information technology profession and leadership involvement over many years in international activities.”

Early in his Cornell career, Bill served as President of the American Association of Agricultural Editors.

Bill’s fostering of a strong academic base for the study and practice of communication paved the way for the department to add a new applied graduate degree to its B.S. degree. This was a Master of Professional Studies (Communication) program that was the first of its kind in the country. It was the forerunner and foundation of an expanded graduate program that in later years was to include M.S. and Ph.D. degrees.

Magazine Writing was one of Bill Ward’s most popular courses. Often the opening class of the year had more students enrolled than chairs in the classroom, and he would early on whittle the class size down by the rigorous demand of writing for specific publications. In his graduate course on Communication Planning and Strategy, he required students to write case analyses in three pages or fewer to encourage them to concentrate on the essentials in a problem. Much of his writing dealt with practical matters in which transparent communication was essential. His teaching reached beyond the Ithaca campus with the publication of his textbook, Reporting Agriculture, which was widely used in the U.S. and abroad. In addition, more than 400 of his articles have been published in national and regional agricultural magazines.

Bill was an early pioneer of Cornell’s use of television for educational purposes. In 1962, he participated in the effort to obtain support for a TV Film Center and in 1970 the new Educational TV Center became a reality in the College of Human Ecology, with modern studios and equipment capable of delivering full-color taped
programs to a network of 19 television stations. The studios also became a laboratory for the teaching of television production.

In addition to being a teacher and administrator, Bill was a noted professional communicator. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and while he was attached to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, he was assigned to report on available food supplies for Hawaii in case of a blockade of Hawaii. Later, he was a member of the press corps covering a trade mission to South America led by Ezra Taft Benson, the Secretary of Agriculture. His “Washington Connection” continued into the 1970s when he received a USDA grant to plan, write and design media materials for all 50 states to improve the public understanding and image of American agriculture.

Bill was a leader in many projects abroad. When Cornell was deeply involved in institution building in the Philippines during the 1950s, he helped establish a new Department of Agricultural Journalism at the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines at Los Baños. He subsequently did consulting work on communications and publications at the nearby International Rice Research Institute during its earliest days. During a sabbatical leave in the early 1960s, Bill developed a communication program for Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia Agropecuaria, a nationwide agricultural research and extension agency in Argentina. In the late 1960s, he planned and helped create communication centers at two agricultural universities in India as a part-time consultant for the Ford Foundation. These centers continue to thrive today. In 1972, he became Chief of Party for the University of Tennessee agricultural development program in India sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development. He had the distinction of being one of those forced out of India when Indira Gandhi became unhappy with U.S. Government presence in that country. In India, he also responded to a request by the Director General of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) to plan a communication division for the organization.
In Africa, Bill served as a visiting scientist at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria. During half-time retirement from 1977-89, he was a communication consultant for IITA for three months each year. One of his special talents was compiling and editing research reports. He carried this skill over into a long-term relationship with the International Agricultural Development Service in Indonesia where he was a communication consultant. He prepared five-year research reports for the country's Agency for Agricultural Research and Development that were published and widely distributed. Bill’s involvement with international agricultural research centers also included many months over a five-year period during the 1980s at the International Center for Agricultural Research for the Dry Areas (ICARDA) in Aleppo, Syria. Bill’s other overseas assignments also took him to Guatemala, Honduras, Taiwan, and Bangladesh.

Bill Ward was a member of the University Faculty during the tenures of seven Cornell presidents. He was appointed Professor Emeritus in 1988, served as Vice President of the Cornell Association of Professors Emeriti, and represented CAPE in the Cornell University Faculty Senate. Soon after the new Kennedy Hall became the home of the Communication Department, a room in the building was named in his honor. Since 1999, there has been a William B. Ward Communication Scholarship for undergraduate students majoring in Communication.

Royal D. Colle, Chairperson; Ronald E. Ostman, Donald F. Schwartz
Robert L. Wehe, Sr., Professor Emeritus of Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering, died in Ithaca on March 16, 2012 at the age of 90.

Bob grew up on a small farm near Topeka, Kansas. He served in the USAAF as a bombardier flying missions over Germany in World War II before pursuing higher education under the GI Bill at the University of Kansas. Following graduate school at the University of Illinois, he was hired as an Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell, where he taught until retirement in 1990.

Soon after joining the then Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, Bob became involved with the NACA/NASA bearing lubrication project and co-authored with George DuBois and Fred Ocvirk a series of landmark technical notes and papers which are still cited half a century later. Bob also served the American Society of Mechanical Engineers as an officer of its Lubrication Division and as faculty advisor to its student chapter at Cornell.
Bob contributed in many ways during his 39 years of service to Cornell. He loved teaching his students how to make things work. In the mid-sixties his students built a "lunar rover" prototype and proudly drove it all over campus for months. For many years he was the faculty advisor for the so-called Mini Baja project, for which student groups designed and built an all-terrain vehicle and participated in nationwide competition, winning several first prizes. The students in these projects valued his advising and mentoring highly, as did many international students whom he counseled.

Bob also provided meritorious service as a faculty advisor for many design projects and as a teacher in a number of courses related to design. Notable were the Mechanical Engineering Design course taught for many years to students in the Master of Engineering program and the much appreciated Naval Ship Systems course taught for the Navy ROTC. He participated actively in the Engineering Coop program, teaching courses during the summer and making visits to companies which hosted Coop students during the academic year.

Before entering military service Bob had married his hometown sweetheart, Marjorie McComb, and his family was always central to his life. He was a participatory father long before it was fashionable, home at 5:30 sharp every night to spend the evening with Marjorie and their five children; he waited until the children were in bed to grade student's papers and prepare for classes the next day. Bob was a scoutmaster and loved taking his own family on camping trips, hikes and picnics in all the area's parks.

Bob and Marjorie were co-founders of the NAACP in Ithaca, and they marched side by side at the 1964 Martin Luther King, Jr. rally in Washington, DC. Bob served many years as an elder and officer of the First Presbyterian Church; he was president of the Garden Club for several years and grew prizewinning roses; he was active with Cornell United Religious Work as well.

Marjorie and Bob moved to Kendal of Ithaca when it first opened. Marjorie passed away in 2001, after 58 years of marriage. Bob is
survived by his five children, four grandchildren, one great-grandchild, and a sister.

*John Booker, Chairperson; Donald Bartel, Francis Moon*
*(Some information obtained from Ithaca Journal Obituary)*

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Lionel Weiss, Professor Emeritus in Cornell’s School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering, died suddenly on May 23. He was 76 years old. His death is a huge loss and comes as a shock because Lionel always seemed to have twice as much energy and vitality as anyone else.

Lionel grew up in New York City and received his Bachelor’s, Master’s and Doctoral degrees at Columbia University. While teaching at the University of Virginia, he spent the 1952-53 academic year as a Cornell Visiting Professor and 4 years later returned as a permanent faculty member. Weiss' arrival came during a period when Cornell Statistics took a leap forward in prominence and influence with the hiring of four from Columbia University: Lionel, Bob Bechhofer, Jack Kiefer and Jack Wolfowitz. Kiefer, Bechhofer and Weiss had all studied under Jack Wolfowitz.

Kiefer and Wolfowitz joined the Math faculty. Weiss and Bechhofer both joined Industrial Engineering. They were brought to what became the School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering as key components of a vision to shape industrial engineering into a broader discipline, more sophisticated mathematically, and better suited to the rapidly evolving needs of industry for decision-making tools. Weiss and Bechhofer mentored many generations of graduate students in statistical research, and provided training in modern statistical methodologies to many future leaders who graduated from the College of Engineering.

Lionel was prolific and profound in his research contributions. He wrote more than 100 papers and published the text, Statistical Decision Theory, in 1961, making that subject accessible to both
students and practitioners. His work with Jack Wolfowitz on maximum probability estimators was both ingenious and important in overcoming deficiencies in the maximum likelihood theory introduced by Fisher, and developed further by Wald and Cramer. He did substantial work on asymptotic properties of order statistics, which produced “Weiss-type” point estimators, and on goodness-of-fit tests, where the “Weiss test” for independence of variables uses order statistics to overcome difficulties in how variables are grouped in a chi-squared goodness-of-fit test.

Lionel’s devotion to the School of ORIE and to Cornell was unsurpassed. He served as ORIE’s Associate Director for Undergraduate Studies from 1986-95. In addition, it was not unusual for him to teach an overload. He was a dedicated and extremely effective teacher and was the winner of multiple teaching awards (1973, 1980, 1983, and 1988). He was always anxious to be of service right up to the time that he assumed the title Professor Emeritus in 1994. In fact, the spirit of service continued well beyond retirement and he continued to serve as Associate Director on a special appointment during the 1994-95 academic year.

Lionel was certainly an intellectual leader of the statistics group in ORIE, but the most colorful Weiss anecdotes center around his high octane teaching style which combined great enthusiasm, clarity and expenditure of energy. When Lionel’s students reminisce about his classes, nine of 10 use the word “speed” repeatedly. The others use variations such as “warp-speed”, “lightspeed”, “quicksilver,” and “fastest chalk in the East”. They remember him as someone who could think faster than anyone they have ever met, and who could also walk, talk, write and erase faster than anyone. Lionel’s chalkboard style was legendary and students enthuse with tongue in cheek about his ability to simultaneously write with one hand while erasing with the other, both at dazzling speed. Students always responded to him with affection, admiration and respect.

As a colleague in a technically oriented discipline at a high-pressure university, Lionel brought a special blend of devotion, kindness, charm, grace, common sense and broad scholarship to our school
and to Cornell. His literary allusions and gentle wit elevated discussions and deliberations, and occasionally maintained calm in a discussion headed in the wrong direction. He was humble, humorous, self-effacing and impossible not to like. He was a devoted family man who seemed to have no trouble deciding on the priorities of life.

A major attraction of working at a great university like Cornell is to contribute to an evolving excellence of enduring value and to have contact with the great intellects and personalities of an era. Lionel will be remembered as a distinguished and honorable contributor to his school, his university and his profession and we will miss one of our giants.

Robert Bland, Sidney Resnick
George Harvey Wellington, Professor of Animal Science and Food Science, Emeritus, died in Weslaco, Texas on September 20, 2004 at the age of 89.

Born in Springport, Michigan, George was raised on a general livestock and dairy farm. He graduated with a B.S. degree from Michigan State University in 1937. For one year he was an Instructor in Vocational Agriculture in Holly, Michigan. He continued his studies at Kansas State University, receiving the M.S. degree in 1940. He served as officer in the Remount Service in the U.S. Army from 1941-45, during which time his rank on duty rose from Second Lieutenant to Major. After being discharged from the Army in 1945, he served as an Assistant Agricultural Agent in Charlotte, Michigan for two years. In 1947, he accepted a position as Cornell Extension Meats Specialist with the rank of Assistant Professor. In 1949, he was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor. In 1952, his responsibilities were changed to resident instruction and research in the Department of Animal Science. He received his Ph.D. degree in Animal Science from Michigan State University in 1954 and he was promoted to Professor of Animal Science at Cornell University in 1957. George also had a joint appointment as Professor of Food Science. He retired as Professor Emeritus of Animal Science and Food Science in 1978.

For 24 years, he was in charge of the meat plant operation in the Department of Animal Science. He was involved in teaching five undergraduate and graduate courses dealing with Meat Science and he was very active in graduate training programs. He served as chairman of the graduate committees for four M.S. and nine Ph.D. students. George has contributed greatly to scientific knowledge through his research activities as evidenced by the thirty-six
scientific papers, which have been published. Each paper resulted from research planned carefully and executed with great detail and precision. Professor Wellington’s major research included pioneering studies on the effect of steroid hormones on meat production and quality, humane slaughter of animals, and the development of techniques for live animal and carcass evaluation. In the carcass studies in collaboration with Professor J.T. Reid, the interrelationships among concentrations of the chemical components of various meat-producing animals were found to be quite specific within species irrespective of breed, sex, and level of nutrition. Long-term studies with cattle were concerned with the influence of energy input, sex, body type, age, and body size on carcass composition and quality. Tenderness, cookability, and acceptance of meat products were measured. An interesting observation was that beef of higher fat content was not tenderer than leaner beef if produced by animals of the same age. He devoted substantial time to agricultural development and study in other countries.

In 1962, he was consultant to the Ford Foundation on agricultural programs in the Syrian Department of Agriculture, Damascus, Syria and Visiting Professor at the University of Aleppo, College of Agriculture, Aleppo, Syria in 1965-66. George studied the meat research programs in England and Ireland in 1975.

Professor Wellington was a charter member of the Reciprocal Meat Conference and was its chairman in 1960. He helped form the American Meat Science Association and was awarded the Signal Service Award in 1966 and served as the president of that organization in 1970. George was a member of the American Society of Animal Science and the Institute of Food Technologists. He received the 1975 Distinguished Service Award, Northeast Section, from the American Society of Animal Science. He continued his international involvement after retiring with assignments to: the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil in 1978; he represented the American Soybean Association as a delegate to the Soviet Union in 1979; he made on site recommendations of Animal Science related research activities
in Botswana and reviewed the agricultural research programs in Malawi in 1982.

Professor Wellington’s community activities included St. Paul’s Methodist Church, Ithaca, New York; First United Methodist Church, Weslaco, Texas; and the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club. His hobbies included organized programmed exercise, including jogging, and he was an avid golfer. The construction of dry stone walls and splitting wood supply for home heating provided him with much pleasure and satisfaction.


Robert H. Foote, Douglas E. Hogue, James R. Stouffer
Richard “Dick” N. White, the James A. Friend Family Distinguished Professor of Engineering Emeritus of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering (CEE), died at the age of 75. He was born in Chetek, Wisconsin and grew up on several different dairy farms in Wisconsin. His father alternated farm ownership with operation of a small contracting firm. Work on the farms, helping his father in construction, and his classroom interests made civil engineering his clear choice while still in high school.

Dick pursued his civil engineering education at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, earning a B.S. in 1956 and an M.S. in 1957. He and his wife Margaret “Marge” C. Howell, met while they were undergraduates and were married in December 1957. After 6-months of active duty in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, he returned to Madison to work as a structural designer for a firm of consulting engineers. He continued this work part-time when he re-enrolled at UW-Madison for study leading to his Ph.D. in structural engineering, awarded in 1961. While still a graduate student, he began to develop his famously effective teaching skills by serving as an Instructor with full responsibility for several undergraduate courses.

He joined the CEE faculty in 1961 and rapidly developed a versatile research program to complement his teaching of undergraduate and graduate courses. Although his research interests spanned all the traditional areas of structural engineering – experimental, analytical and computer approaches to concrete, steel and timber structures – he held a special love for topics in concrete and for structural model studies. In support of the last, he led the creation and use of a structural models lab for both instruction and research that was one of the finest in the nation. Among his many publications, he was the senior author (with faculty colleagues Peter Gergely and Robert
Sexsmith) of a remarkably successful set of textbooks, *Structural Engineering*, a three-volume series that integrated aspects of mechanics, analysis, behavior, materials and design – and also disseminated widely the essence of the Cornell CEE undergraduate curriculum in structures.

Among his numerous appointments and positions at Cornell, he most notably served as Director of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering (1978-84). Among his proudest accomplishments as Director was the fundraising, planning, construction and dedication for a 5,000-square-foot addition to Hollister Hall to house the Joseph H. DeFrees Hydraulics Laboratory. He served the College as Associate Dean for Undergraduate Programs (1987-90), and he was named the James A. Friend Family Distinguished Professor of Engineering in 1988. Dick retired from Cornell in 1999 but remained active in the School until illness overtook him in 2005. Thanks to the financial support of alumni and friends, the Richard N. White Instructional Laboratory was dedicated in 2004 within the newly refurbished Bovay Laboratory Complex of CEE. Posthumously, a fund drive has been launched to endow the continued maintenance and upgrading of this lab as well as the other instructional labs in the School of CEE.

Throughout his 39 years at Cornell, Dick also maintained a part-time consulting practice for dozens of clients, including leading companies, national laboratories, government agencies, publishers and universities. This consulting involved structural analysis, design and development work; structural investigations, reviews, and evaluations; structural research and development oversight; preparation of design aids; and editorial development work.

During the course of his career, he received two teaching awards from Cornell’s College of Engineering (1965 and 1996), three “Professor of the Year” honors from the Cornell chapter of the civil engineering honorary society Chi Epsilon (1972, 1987, and 1996), the University of Wisconsin Distinguished Service Citation (1993), and the Collingwood Prize of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) in 1967. He was elected to the National
Academy of Engineers in 1992 and was also named an Honorary Member of the ASCE in 2001.

An American Concrete Institute (ACI) member since the late 1950s, Dick was elected ACI Vice President in 1995, served as ACI President from 1997 to 1998, and was Chair of the Standards Board from 2002 to 2005. He was a member of the Technical Activities Committee for 7 years and served as its Chair from 1991 to 1994. He also served a 3-year term on the ACI Board of Direction. White was a member of numerous ACI committees; and he was the first Chair of the ACI Committees 335: Composite and Hybrid Structures, and 444: Experimental Analysis for Concrete Structures. White received the ACI Joe W. Kelly Award in 1992 and was the co-recipient of the ACI Wason Medal for Most Meritorious Paper and the ACI Structural Research Award in 1993 and 1994, respectively. He was named an ACI Fellow in 1974 and was elevated to ACI Honorary Membership in 2006.

During his sabbatical leaves from Cornell, he was a staff associate at Gulf General Atomic (1967-1968) and a visiting professor at the University of California at Berkeley (1974-75), the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez (1982), Southwestern Jiaotong University in China (1982), and Durham University in England (1990).

Through his mentoring of many international graduate students and his duties as ACI President, he was able to enjoy travel to a great many places in the world: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Colombia, Chile and Brazil, to name a few. He also lectured in many places, including an extended stint in China in the early 1980s that included Beijing, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Wuhan, Xian, and Chendu. Of course, he always carried his favorite camera, recording his trips, the scenery, the people, the foods, and life wherever he was.

Photography was a major pastime for Dick. He enjoyed taking pictures of people, birds, animals, flowers, and all the things around him. He later entered many photographic exhibitions, and had numerous one-man shows of his various works, both locally in
Ithaca and a major show in eastern Massachusetts. He also recorded the growing years of his daughter, Barbara, and son, David.

Dick was very proud of his years at Cornell University and of the colleagues and students who were an integral part of his career and life. He enjoyed his many friends and neighbors through his Ithaca years, as well as his beloved schnauzers. He is survived by his wife, Marge, one daughter and one son and their spouses, a sister, and several grandchildren, nieces and nephews.

Dick’s personal and professional accomplishments were outstanding as shown, in part, by the array of distinguished awards and recognitions that were presented to him throughout his career. But in addition, we particularly acknowledge the statesmanlike and humane role he performed as a distinguished member of the Cornell University Faculty – a role that infused and yet transcended his specific area of research and which demonstrated his personal warmth, knowledge, compassion and commitment to students, staff and faculty in Civil and Environmental Engineering and in every aspect of the University in which he participated. Dick was uniformly admired and respected and will be long remembered for the many roles he fulfilled as a Cornell faculty member.

John Abel, Chairperson; Kenneth Hover, Walter Lynn, William McGuire, Arnim Meyburg
William Foote Whyte began his academic career at Swarthmore College. After graduating in 1936, he went on to four years at Harvard as a member of the Society of Fellows, followed by three years at the University of Chicago where he received a Ph.D. in Sociology with a minor in Social Anthropology. With that degree in hand, Bill went to the University of Oklahoma where in one year he was both Assistant Professor of Sociology and Acting Chairman of the Department of Anthropology. He returned to Chicago as Assistant and then Associate Professor of Sociology. This appointment lasted from 1944-48, when Bill accepted an offer to teach at the then three-year old New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR) at Cornell.

The appointment at ILR gave Bill a chance to teach and research in the field then called “human relations,” but throughout his career, he continued to write and edit in sociology and anthropology. Bill often remarked that in the early days, the distances between the disciplines were not nearly so clear. He vacillated between sociology and anthropology but always felt comfortable in both camps. It is indicative of both his scholarship and his dedication to ideas rather than camps that during his life, he was elected to and served as President of the Industrial Relations Research Association, the Society for Applied Anthropology, and the American Sociological Association.

What stands out more prominently than any disciplinary affiliation was Bill’s choice to link his social research to liberal social reform. In later years, he spoke nostalgically of the “triple-threat professor” expectation at the ILR School—a professor engaged in teaching, research, and extension work.
From the beginning as a triple-threat professor, Bill engaged in industrial projects in New York cities such as Corning and Rochester, always bringing along graduate students for the research and experience. In the mid-1950s, his interest in discovering whether “good human relations” practices were universal had led him to take a sabbatical in Venezuela. The experience in Latin America led eventually to an extensive period of time in Peru and a role in the development of the Institute of Peruvian Studies at Cornell. The Institute reflected his ambition to provide field training for both Peruvian and American students. His concern over academic imperialism was evident in his insistence that all publications from the work of the Institute be published first in Spanish.

From 1956-61, Bill served as Director of the Cornell Social Science Research Center. In 1969, in response to the social unrest on campus, Bill joined faculty from other colleges and formed the Human Affairs Program, designed specifically to link the university and the community. The program remained viable for four years; with its final claim to success an alternative secondary school in Ithaca that by the time of Bill’s death had reached national acclaim.

The last chapter in Bill’s relationship to Cornell ILR was, upon retirement in 1980, to move physically into the ILR Extension complex, where he soon established an action and research group, Programs for Employment and Workplace Systems (PEWS), dedicated to providing technical assistance to labor and management collaborative work. While he continued for several years to teach one graduate seminar in strategies for labor-management cooperation, his real contribution to PEWS was his intellectual interest in the role of labor-management in organizational improvement. His writing (see below) and leadership in PEWS provided early footing for the Cornell Participatory Action Research Network, an on-campus group of faculty and students who are known world-wide via the Web and the connection to William Foote Whyte’s name.

Street Corner Society was his best-known book. Published in 1943,
it was still in print at his death and had been translated into many
different languages. The book was as vital in 2000 as when it first
appeared; it influenced countless social researchers and community
leaders over the generations. It is as close to a bestseller as social
science writing gets. Key to that book is the linking of rich urban
ethnography of a particular community with the study of
organizational behavior among the street corner boys. Bill’s ability
to focus on processes in context, particularly leadership in
organizations, was already fully visible in 1943, marking a major
difference between his writing and other urban community studies of
that period.

Taking Street Corner Society as the pivot, we see a wide variety of
threads moving outward from it. His work on the restaurant industry
and other industrial settings and his studies of organizational
dynamics became both influential and his trademark in industrial
and labor relations. (See Human Relations in the Restaurant
Industry (1948); Pattern for Industrial Peace (1950); Man and
Organization (1959); Money and Motivation (1955); Men at Work
(1965); Action Research for Management (1965); Organizational
Behavior: Theory and Application (1969); Worker Participation and
Ownership (1983); and Social Theory of Action (1991)).

At the same time, he pursued a continuing interest in larger-scale
issues of community development, both domestically and
internationally, leading to both highly contextualized
ethnographic/historical studies of communities in the Andes and
breakthrough work on unlocking human potential in development
work. (See Toward an Integrated Theory of Development (1969);
Dominación y cambios en el perú rural (1969); Power, Politics and
Progress: Social Change in Rural Peru (1976); and Higher Yielding
Human Systems for Agriculture (1983)). This double focus on the
human factor and the potency of history was a theme throughout his
whole career.

Long after other people have rested on their laurels, Bill moved into
a new arena which he called “participatory action research,” leading
to major collections of essays on the topic of collaborative research
with local stakeholders (Participatory Action Research (1990) and Industrial Democracy (1985)) and one of the most important historical, ethnographic, and organizational studies of the famous Mondragón cooperatives ever done (Making Mondragón: the Growth and Dynamics of the Worker Cooperative Complex (1988, with Kathleen King Whyte)). This work caused a great many people to encounter Bill for the first time and begin to learn from his concept of “social inventions.” He focused attention on socially desirable innovations made in one context that could be learned from and applied elsewhere.

In the final phase of his career, he turned back to reflect on his own learning and developed a uniquely effective way to share his learning, first in a book on the role of the field experience in learning about social inventions and the promise of fieldwork for future generations (Learning from the Field (1984)); and finally in much more personal reflections on his itinerary, choices, and reasons for doing what he did (Participant Observer, An Autobiography (1994), and Creative Solutions to Field Problems: Reflections on a Career (1997)).

Few people have been more intellectually ambitious, more diverse in the topics and methods of their work, or more consistently committed to linking the academy to societal improvement than Bill Whyte. We scan the horizon in fear that there will never be another to replace him.

_Davydd J. Greenwood, Ann W. Martin, Lawrence K. Williams_
Herbert Frederick Wiegandt
January 4, 1917 – August 22, 2011

Professor Herbert Frederick Wiegandt of Cornell’s School of Chemical Engineering, was a unique resource as a teacher and researcher.

Professor Wiegandt was born in Newaygo, MI on January 4, 1917 and died August 22, 2011 in Rochester, NY. His family moved to Chicago in 1921. Herb completed his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. in Chemical Engineering at Purdue University. In 1944 he married Jane Scott and they had two children, a son Ralph and a daughter Ellen, and four beloved grandchildren, Eric and Anna (Ralph and Kathleen Wiegandt), Samuel and Jeremy (Ellen and Urs Luterbacher). Following in his grandfather’s footsteps, Jeremy received his doctorate in chemical engineering in 2012 from Cornell.

Herb Wiegandt joined the faculty of the Chemical Engineering Department in 1946 and retired in 1987. His career was dedicated to teaching, research, and applied chemical engineering. Herb was an expert in the practice of process engineering, with an innate skill to solve problems in a refreshingly simple fashion. His remarkable career included a span of 15 years during which each year he worked for the French national petroleum company, ELF, for
one academic semester, then continued his faculty appointment at Cornell for the other. Upon retirement from ELF in 1982, and Cornell in 1987, he and Jane traveled widely, and continued to maintain residences in Ithaca, Paris, and Provence. In 2005 the challenges of a transatlantic lifestyle became too great so Herb and Jane settled in Rochester.

For many years during the 1960s Herb’s weekly seminars, which were structured to introduce freshman engineering students to chemical engineering, led to many new “recruits” majoring in chemical engineering. This enrollment trend was not at all typical at the time, because chemical engineering had a reputation for being the most challenging major among Cornell’s engineering disciplines.

Herb was an early pioneer in large scale saline water conversion research, and led the development of the Cornell Desalination Process during the 1960’s. This was an innovative, energy efficient approach that utilized direct contact cooling to freeze sea water and offered a viable alternative to distillation and membrane separation processes.

Robert Finn, Emeritus Professor in Chemical Engineering, recalls that “from time to time Herb would recount the challenges they had in field trials in the pilot plant in trying to make fresh water from sea water by freezing (and of course praise its advantages).” For example, Bob said that Herb frequently pointed out that conventional desalination processes involving distillation lose as much energy from the opening and closing of their control valves, than the total amount of energy used in the Cornell freezing process. Peter Harriott, Emeritus Professor in Chemical Engineering, was quick to credit Herb with being the first one in our department to engage several of the faculty in a joint research project. Pete Harriott fondly remembers how much he enjoyed spending a summer working with Herb, Bob VonBerg and Jean Leinroth on scale-up and design of the Cornell freezing process for desalination. I myself also recall many insightful discussions on the freezing process with Herb while I was a Master’s degree graduate student in his group in the late 1960s. “I was working on trying to understand
why certain hydrocarbons would form solid water clathrates during the
direct contact cooling with a boiling hydrocarbon. These clathrates or gas hydrates would compete with the desired process outcome which was to form ice. Herb had a rich intuitive understanding of hydrate thermodynamics and kinetics and by thinking in at least three and often more dimensions, he always seemed to be several steps ahead of me in interpreting the results of my latest experiments.

A major reason why Herb continued to work at ELF in France for so many years was a combination of his inherent ability to solve engineering problems and his deep understanding of how to apply principles of unit operations to petrochemical manufacturing. He learned a lot from this experience and was eager to share his personal experiences with students in the classroom when he returned to Ithaca every year. Peter Harriott remembers listening to Herb tell about some of his work at the French petroleum refinery, where he used common sense and sound engineering principles to solve problems. For example, when a large tank used for liquid-liquid separation was not performing well, Herb filled the tank with many lengths of cheap PVC drain pipe instead of just going to a larger tank, and with the increased surface area, it gave complete phase separation.

All who knew Herb, family, friends, and colleagues, would agree that he lived life to the fullest for his entire 94 years. In many ways he was far ahead of the profession in terms of appreciating the important aspects of sustainability that are so apparent today. In discussions with his students in the 1960s and 1970s he often expressed concern about the impact that a growing population was having on the planet. He was particularly troubled by increasing risks to water availability and quality along with the growing quantities of energy and mineral resources that we are consuming.
Herb strongly believed that engineers need to address these challenges as a high priority in their work.

Jefferson Tester, Chairperson; Peter Harriott, Robert Finn
Dr. Bruce Tabor Wilkins, Sr., was born in Greenport, New York and grew up in Queens. He graduated from Stuyvesant High School in New York City. He enrolled in 1948 in Cornell’s newly created Department of Conservation (now Natural Resources) and received his B.S. degree, specializing in wildlife management, with its first graduating class in 1952. As an undergraduate, Bruce was a member of the Reserve Officer Training Corps, Scabbard and Blade, captain of the rifle team and played #150 football.

After graduation, Bruce served with the U.S. Army in Korea, training at Camp Drum in 1953 and then serving as an Artillery Lieutenant in the 84th Field Artillery Battalion in Seoul during 1953 and 1954. Following his discharge, he completed his M.S. degree at Montana State University in 1956, specializing in wildlife management and botany. While serving as a Laboratory Teaching Assistant at Montana State in 1954, he met his future wife, Sandra Enevoldsen. Bruce and Sandra were married in 1956. Bruce worked as a wildlife and range research biologist for the Montana Fish and Game Department until moving to New York in 1959 to assume a Cooperative Extension agent position in Broome County, whose focus was working with non-farm rural residents.

Bruce returned to Cornell University in Ithaca in 1963 as an Extension Specialist in the Department of Conservation. His responsibilities included Extension programming in wildlife habitat improvement, fish pond management, and commercial recreation enterprises. Simultaneously, he worked on his Ph.D. degree, which he completed in 1967. He received his doctorate and a faculty appointment in Conservation in 1967, with a focus in outdoor recreation.
Dr. Wilkins’ early teaching included courses in conservation perspectives and outdoor recreation. His early research interests included hunting and fishing trends and factors associated with these trends, and campground business management, the latter also being important to his Extension programming. He began a research program in outdoor recreation that included staff as well as graduate students. This program later evolved into the Human Dimensions Research Unit.

In 1972, Dr. Wilkins became the Associate Director and Extension Director of the newly formed New York Sea Grant Institute, a position he held for much of the rest of his career. In this position, he led the most diverse Sea Grant Extension program in the nation, with offices, staff, and programs in marine, estuarine, and freshwater locations on Long Island, the lower Hudson River, and Great Lakes. During those years, the New York Sea Grant program had the reputation of being annually ranked first or second among the leading programs in the nation. Dr. Wilkins’ calls for applied research, the translation of the research results into Extension programs useful to marine trades clientele, and his emphasis on program evaluation were major factors contributing to the success of New York’s Sea Grant program.

Dr. Wilkins maintained a faculty appointment in the Department of Natural Resources during his tenure with Sea Grant and was promoted to Associate Professor and later to Professor. He worked actively with the Resource Management and Policy section of the department, leading efforts to establish more rigor in the curriculum and formalize the administration of this academic concentration. He taught courses in natural resource policy and marine fisheries and later in his career developed an interest in fisheries management in developing countries. He taught hundreds of students, had many undergraduate advisees, and perhaps a score of graduate students. Sabbatical leaves and consulting opportunities gave him the chance to spend extended periods of time in Canada, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, New Zealand, Australia, China and Taiwan, Chili, and Cambodia. In 2002, he was awarded the Outstanding Faculty Award from the Alumni Association of the College of
Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University. In 1997, he was named Professor Emeritus. In 1998, he received the William O. Wick Leadership Award from the Assembly of Sea Grant Extension Program Leaders.

Dr. Wilkins was very active professionally, with memberships in the Ecological Society of America, American Fisheries Society, and The Wildlife Society. He participated frequently in national and international conferences of these organizations as well as the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference, national Extension conferences, and regional and national Sea Grant conferences.

Dr. Wilkins was also active in community service in Ithaca. In 1972, he was part of a group who organized the Tompkins County Girls Ice Hockey Association, probably the first in New York State. In 2002, the group held a 30th Reunion, honoring the founders and thanking them for “bringing into being” an organization that meant so much to them. He was a member of First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, New York where he had served as Elder and on many committees.

Dr. Wilkins is survived by his wife, Sandra Enevoldsen Wilkins of Solomons, Maryland; by his sons, Bruce Tabor Wilkins, Jr. of Seattle, Washington, Gregory Wilkins and his wife, Marcy Feathers Wilkins of Sudbury, Massachusetts; and his daughter, Sheryl Wilkins Pardo and her husband, Jaime Pardo of Alexandria, Virginia; also by five grandchildren, Andrew, Christopher and Nicholas Wilkins, Sebastian and Amanda Pardo.

Tommy L. Brown, Chair; Barbara A. Knuth, Richard J. McNeil
Robert Elsworth Wilkinson


Robert Elsworth (Bob) Wilkinson began his association with Cornell University in 1940, when he entered the Graduate School to study plant pathology. He joined the faculty of the Department of Plant Pathology in 1948, and remained active in the departmental program until several years after his official retirement in 1987. His area of expertise was pathology of vegetable crops and management of vegetable crop diseases.

Bob was born in the farming community of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, where he grew up on the farm owned by his parents, Clara Long Wilkinson and George Roy Wilkinson. He attended a one-room elementary school and later Mt. Ayr High School, and then moved on to the University of Northern Iowa at Cedar Falls, where he received the B.S. degree in 1938. His involvement with plant pathology began in that year, when he entered Iowa State College at Ames and worked as a Research Fellow while studying corn smut disease. His M.S. degree in Plant Pathology was completed in 1940.

He enrolled in a doctoral program at Cornell in 1940 and there worked as a Research Assistant with F.M. Blodgett in the Department of Plant Pathology studying diseases of potatoes. His doctoral study, like that of many others in his academic generation, was interrupted in 1942 by military service. He served in the U.S. Army Air Corps as a communications officer with the rank of First Lieutenant, and while overseas was stationed in England, Northern Ireland, and Scotland. On returning to Ithaca after military discharge in 1946, he resumed research on the X-virus of potatoes, which was one of the principal viral causes of yield depression. His Ph.D. degree was awarded in 1948; the dissertation title was “Studies on the X virus of potatoes with special attention to a local lesion host.”
Bob remained at Cornell. In 1940, he was appointed Assistant Professor with responsibility for research on disease resistance in vegetables, an assignment that continued until his retirement. His emphasis was on onions, cucumbers and beans, the major effort being development of root disease resistance in beans. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1952, and was elected Professor Emeritus upon retirement. He collaborated extensively with plant breeders. A colleague in Africa reported that a disease-resistant bean from the Cornell program had been important in countering a food shortage in Africa. Bob was author or co-author of over 40 articles dealing with viral and fungal diseases of vegetables and development of disease resistant varieties. These appeared in both scientific and trade journals as well as conference proceedings.

Bob’s sabbaticals were sponsored by USAID and FAO. In 1955-56, he spent 18 months in Israel helping to set up a research program on virus diseases. In 1963, he spent a year in Egypt, helping to develop a program on onion diseases, and he returned to Egypt at intervals over the next six years as an advisor. In 1971-72, he was Visiting Professor at Viçosa University, Brazil, where he advised on a research program on bean diseases.

In 1943, Bob married Antoinette Miele, a union that lasted 60 years. They remained in Ithaca after retirement. Bob died of complications from a fall. Antoinette (Toni) and their three children survived him. Antoinette has since passed away.

**Gary C. Bergstrom, Thomas A. Zitter, Wayne A. Sinclair**
Professor Lawrence K. Williams was a valued faculty member of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations for 45 years. Born in Bellows Falls, Vermont, Larry received his B.S. degree in Psychology from Tufts University in 1952, his M.A. degree from the University of Illinois in 1954, and a Ph.D. degree in Social Psychology from the University of Michigan in 1960. From 1954-56, he served in the U.S. Army as a research psychologist. Larry joined the ILR School as an Assistant Professor in 1961, and was promoted to full Professor in 1969. At the time of his death, he was Professor Emeritus in the Department of Organizational Behavior and had recently completed teaching his popular graduate course on organizational change. For 21 years, from 1969-75 and from 1982 until his retirement in 1997, he also served as the ILR School’s Director of Graduate Studies.

As a social psychologist with a capital “P,” Larry was recruited to the ILR School by Professor William Foote Whyte, who was then in the process of building the Department of Organizational Behavior and offered him a generous research budget to study white-collar automation in New York State. He subsequently published research on the effect of cultural differences on workers’ attitudes, motivational constraints in industrial retraining, and the impact of technological change on individuals and organizations. In the 1960s, he and Professor Whyte were co-directors of a longitudinal and comparative research project, “A Study of Change in Peruvian Villages.” Speaking of that project, Larry said that he was most proud of the book that they coauthored, Toward an Integrated Theory of Development, which became the basic training manual for the Peace Corps.
Larry was a beloved teacher and his courses were always popular with students. During his long career, he served on the committees of over 250 graduate students and acted as chair for more than 70 of them. As Director of Graduate Studies, he also took a personal interest in every student who entered the MILR Program. Students’ remarks on his passing reflect a great affection for Larry as a teacher and mentor. Melissa Siebrecht wrote,

“Professor Williams was one of the kindest, most approachable teachers I’ve ever known. . . . Thank you for the advice and for posing the thought-provoking questions; especially for helping me to understand myself better when it came to issues of change.”

Pete Fisher commented, “I really enjoyed Dr. William’s class last semester. . . . I will never forget the fun we had learning about different cultures.”

Devan Scott remarked, “As a non-traditional student, I received great support from Professor Williams. . . . I am grateful for the support and continue to see the results today.”

Professor David Lipsky described Larry as a “connector,” someone with a special gift for bringing the world together. One way Larry brought us together was through his mentoring of junior faculty, serving as the ILR School’s institutional memory by connecting our past, present, and future. Professor Lipsky remarked,

“When I was an assistant professor, Larry was a kind of tutor. He especially taught me about the mysteries of the ILR School and the University. Larry knew as much about our institution as anyone I’ve ever met.”

Professor Lee Dyer remembers,

“The one thing that struck me about Larry, perhaps more than anything else, was how helpful he tried to be to junior faculty. When I came here the
department hadn't had an assistant professor in a number of years and really didn't know what to make of me. Larry often ambled down the hall and stepped into that breach by offering a number of helpful hints, especially about time allocation, faculty relations (okay politics) and research. Without question, his efforts helped to make my first few years on the ILR faculty a whole lot easier than they would have been otherwise.”

Janice Guthrie and Jennifer Borel described Larry in ILR Connections (Summer 2002) as

“a frequent source of information on anything ILR related . . . His current, unofficial titles include historian, lexicographer irregular, and quipster. Our motto when the written record proves inadequate is, ‘Ask Larry!’”

As the ILR School’s Director of Graduate Studies, Larry was most proud of being one of the founders and directors of GOALS, a foundation to support under represented minority graduate students in Human Resources and Industrial Relations. Together with representatives from sister programs, Larry designed, raised funds, and managed the foundation.

One of Larry’s hobbies was gardening, and he served as the ILR Gardener for many years. As Martha Smith observed, “When I look at the ILR gardens . . . I’ll think of him and how much he loved life.” His love of life was also reflected in the many organizations he supported with his generous contributions of time and money. These include the Family Reading Partnership, Heifer International Projects, the Sierra Club, Tufts University, and Cornell University. He also was the Past Commodore of the Ithaca Yacht Club, Treasurer of the Condominium Association of the Commodore Club in Naples, Florida, and a Board member of Ithaco.
Larry will be missed for his kindness, sense of humor, and endless array of stories. As Julie Sadler remarked, “He could always make me smile . . . [He] will be sorely missed around the halls of ILR.” Larry was one of those special people who always made you feel better when you talked with him. We looked forward to seeing him at work every day, stopping by each morning to check in, coming to lunch, and telling stories about the ILR School in the old days. He loved to tell jokes, and was an amazing punster. Indeed, almost every conversation with Larry would start with a joke or story. After he retired, Larry spent the winter in Florida, which left a void in Ives Hall. We looked forward to his annual northern migration, and his showing up in Ithaca on or about May 5, like the swallows returning to Capistrano.

When asked, “How are you today?” Larry’s common refrain was always, “Adequate.” But Larry was so much more than adequate. He was a generous colleague, supportive mentor to his students, and a kind man to all he met.

His wife, Jean Starliper Williams, and their son, Jeffrey Freeman Williams, predeceased Professor Williams. His cousins, Susan Smith of Williamsburg, Virginia, and Tom Orth of South Mountain, Pennsylvania, as well as his companion and domestic partner, Jeanne Mueller, Professor Emerita, College of Human Ecology, survive him.

George Boyer, Tove Hammer, William Sonnenstahl
Robin Murphy Williams, Jr., the Henry Scarborough Professor Emeritus of Social Sciences, and a respected and beloved member of the Department of Sociology in the College of Arts and Sciences from 1946 to 2003, died June 3, 2006 in Irvine, California. He was 91 years old. He is survived by his beloved wife and life partner, Marguerite; his daughters, Nancy Elizabeth O’Connor of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Susan York Williams of Binghamton, New York; his sister, Helen Coble of Mebane, North Carolina; and grandchildren Julia, Tara, Tyler, and Robin O’Connor. His son, Robin M. III, was born in 1942 and died in 1984.

Robin Williams was born October 11, 1914 in Hillsborough, North Carolina, the son of Robin (a farmer) and Mabel (a homemaker) Williams. He earned his B.S. degree at the age of 19 in 1933 from North Carolina State College, his M.S. degree in 1935 from North Carolina State College and the University of North Carolina. He studied at Cornell in the Department of Rural Sociology from 1935-36, and then went to Harvard University for graduate studies in Sociology where he received an M.A. degree in 1939 and a Ph.D. degree in 1943. At Harvard, Williams studied with a talented group of sociologists, including Robert K. Merton, during a formative period of 20th century American sociology led by Talcott Parsons and Pitirim Sorokin.

In 1946, Robin Williams joined the faculty of Cornell University as Associate Professor of Sociology and was promoted to full Professor in 1948. He was appointed the Henry Scarborough Professor of Social Sciences in 1967. He retired in 1985. He continued as an Emeritus faculty member to teach at Cornell in the Department of Sociology for nearly two additional decades until 2003. In 1990, he became affiliated with the University of California at Irvine, where he remained until the time of his death. His distinguished career as a Cornell sociologist was defined by both pioneering scholarly and
institutional achievements. His influential monograph published in 1947, The Reduction of Intergroup Tensions, was the first systematic sociological study to organize research in race relations by developing a propositional inventory of the field. He was a co-author of the landmark four-volume study, The American Soldier, which was published in 1949 based on research conducted by the U.S. Army Information and Education Division during World War II. Robin participated in this study as a soldier-researcher on the front lines in the European Theater of Operations from 1942-46. In 1951, Robin published American Society: A Sociological Interpretation, which offered a magisterial interpretation of American institutions from a structural-functionalist framework. The book was reissued in a second edition in 1960 and third edition in 1970, and was acclaimed for its meticulous scholarship in reviews in the American Sociological Review, American Journal of Sociology and the Social Forces. During the 1950s, Robin built a remarkably productive empirical research program on race relations (with John Dean and Edward Suchman)—the Cornell Studies in Intergroup Relations—funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. This led to a distinguished series of publications: Schools in Transition in 1954, a study of school desegregation co-authored with Margaret Ryan; What College Students Think in 1960; and in 1964, Strangers Next Door, an influential analysis (with Dean and Suchman) of race relations based on ethnographic interviews and survey research in Elmira and other cities. During the decade of research, many sociology graduate students received their training working with Robin, including Bernard C. Rosen and Melvin Kohn.


He played a formative role in shaping the development of Cornell Sociology. From 1949-54, he was the founding Director of the Social Science Research Center at Cornell, an exciting and
productive interdisciplinary center, which he led ably. He served as chairman of the then Department of Sociology and Anthropology from 1956-61. The committee he chaired in 1965 on the social sciences led to the construction of Uris Hall, the current location of the Departments of Economics, Sociology and Psychology. He was the founding Editor of the *Sociological Forum*, with Charles Hirschman and Victor Nee as associate editors. Established in the Department of Sociology at Cornell, it became the official journal of the Eastern Sociological Society.

As an Emeritus Professor, Robin continued an active and fruitful research career. He was the co-editor (with Gerald D. Jaynes) of *A Common Destiny: Blacks and American Society* (1989) a book sponsored by the National Research Council’s Committee on the Status of Black Americans. More recently, he published *The Wars Within: Peoples and States in Conflict* (2003). In 1999, Phyllis Moen, Donna Dempster-McClain and Henry A. Walker co-edited a *festschrift* to honor Robin M. Williams entitled *A Nation Divided: Diversity, Inequality and Community in American Society*. The author of more than 150 articles, monographs, and chapters in edited books, he was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Research Council. Among other honors, Robin Williams received the Commonwealth Award for Distinguished Service and the American Sociological Association’s Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award. The Eastern Sociological Association established the Robin M. Williams Jr. Distinguished Lectureship Award in 1992 to honor Williams’ many contributions to sociology and the society.

*Donna Dempster-McClain, Victor Nee, Phyllis Moen*
Harold A. Willman was Mr. 4-H in New York State for over 50 years. He probably had a greater impact on the agricultural youth in this state than any other individual during the 20th century. Even now, years after his retirement at many meetings of livestock or dairy producers, someone will frequently inquire about Harold and reflect on the influence he had on them in their youth, or their parents, or even their grandparents; and how they remembered how he puffed his pipe and asked them about their calf or lamb or horse and indirectly about them and their future. We will never know exactly how many farm youth chose to become students at Cornell and then leaders throughout the state and nation because of Harold.

Harold was born on a farm in McKean County, Pennsylvania on September 1, 1903. After high school, he studied at Clarion State Teachers College and taught country school for 2 years before entering Pennsylvania State University where he received a B.S. degree in 1927 followed by a M.S. degree at the University of Minnesota. He worked as a county agent in Pennsylvania for a year before accepting a position at Cornell in 1929 as Extension Instructor of Animal Husbandry at an annual salary of $2,600. From then until his retirement in 1964, he gave major attention to the youth phase (4-H) of livestock and dairy educational programs in New York State. His 4-H judging teams won national contests several times. He judged many of the livestock and dairy shows himself and usually selected the animals and youth that could participate in the State Fair. He also directed the youth livestock activities at the New York State Fair; but actually directed the youths themselves, more than their animals or their activities. He set high standards for all involved in the 4-H program.
His leadership in developing 4-H County extension agents and local leaders for the 4-H Club boys and girls was outstanding. The growing numbers of 4-H members necessitated the development of teaching methods and aids that could be used by the leaders. His well written bulletins, mimeos and 4-H Club manuals were widely used. His book entitled, The 4-H Club Handbook, received national acceptance and acclaim.

With his fantastic memory for both people and animals, it was not uncommon for him to recognize a 4-H boy or girl and tie this individual directly to their parents or even grandparents, and then remember the animal the grandmother had exhibited many years ago.

Professor Willman was honored for his meritorious service by many county and New York State organizations. These included the State Fair Board of Directors, the State Farm Bureau Association, the Dairy Cattle Breed Associations and the Empire Chapter of the Future Farmers of America. In addition, many county 4-H clubs gave him special recognition. He was a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity, as well as Alpha Zeta and Alpha Gamma Rho.

Following his retirement in 1964, he was very active in the New York State 4-H Foundation and continued activities at the State Fair. He prepared teaching aids for youth group leaders. A main activity was a horse judging series that is used across the country and internationally.

Harold was also an avid sports fan and seldom missed a Cornell football or basketball game. His interest in the Animal Science Department continued long after his retirement, as he continued to attend department functions. He also continued to follow his alma mater, Penn State, throughout the years. He was especially pleased with former 4-H club members who became active members on Cornell sports teams.
Harold and his family established the Willman 4-H Fund in 1981, to support both the Department of Animal Science and the New York 4-H Foundation to enhance the development of youth through animal science projects and project activities. A small portion of the fund's income is also contributed to the Cornell Athletic Department.

Harold is survived by his wife of 65 years, Louise, living in Columbia, Missouri; and daughters, Jean Scott and Nancy Burton; grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Robert H. Foote, Douglas E. Hogue, Harold F. Hintz
Charles Edward Williamson, Professor Emeritus of Plant Pathology, died on May 30, 1996.

Professor Williamson was born in Newport, Indiana on May 29, 1915. He came to Cornell from Wabash College, an institution at which many young men had studied earlier under the tutelage of the illustrious Professor of Botany, Mason B. Thomas, and found their way into plant pathology at Cornell University. His undergraduate education culminated in the A.B. degree at Wabash College in 1937, and he then began graduate work at Cornell University. As a graduate student he was very helpful to other graduate students, particularly beginning students. He also was a good athlete and participated in many graduate student activities. Ed was a member of the Plant Pathology Volley Ball Team in 1941, which were champions of the Cornell Graduate League.

He was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1949; the award delayed by service in the United States Armed Services from July 1942 to August 1946. Ed attained the rank of Captain and served as a meteorologist during the war. He lost much of his Ph.D. thesis material in a fire on Long Island, but when he returned from serving in World War II, he went to work and completed his Ph.D. degree in spite of this serious loss.

His assignment to the Cornell Department of Plant Pathology was made in October 1948, and Professor Williamson assumed duties in extension and research on ornamentals at the New York State Ornamenals Laboratory at Farmingdale, New York. Ed's early work was impressive as he demonstrated the relationship between ethylene production by leaf-spotting pathogen-host complexes and defoliation of affected leaves. He extended this work to show the
practical importance of ethylene production by diseased plant tissues as it affects the keeping quality of flowers in storage or in transit.

Following this early work, was a series of contributions to the florist industry of New York State in the form of basic research for solution of specific grower problems, talks to audiences all over New York State and to many florists out of state at special schools and conferences, guidance to growers in outlining and carrying through successful cropping programs, and in many publications on control of diseases of florist crops. His work was concerned with soil sterilization and fumigation, nematode control, and the nature and control of numerous plant diseases affecting anemones, carnations, chrysanthemums, geraniums, roses, and snapdragons, among other flowers. Ed had a close relationship with growers, gaining their confidence and respect as he helped them with their many cropping problems. He was particularly competent in diagnosis, and devoted many hours in the greenhouses and nurseries, helping growers to understand what was wrong, and then following through on his recommendations with them until the problem was solved. Ed's most recent work has been with control of foliar nematode disease of chrysanthemums, root rot of poinsettias, and geranium rust.

Aside from his professional accomplishments, Ed enjoyed square dancing, and he also worked with the Boy Scouts of America.

Ed is survived by his wife, Mildred Jane; two sons, Robert Bruce and David Lee; and a daughter, Judith Williamson Matthews.

*Carl W. Boothroyd, William Mai, H. David Thurston*
Dr. Scott Williamson, Assistant Professor of Biological Statistics and Computational Biology, passed away on Friday, March 14, 2008 after a year-long battle with glioblastoma. A rising star in the field of population genetics, Scott was best known for his work on using diffusion models for inference of natural selection and demographic history from genetic data. He will be fondly remembered by all who worked with him for his brilliance, humble nature, and kindness of spirit.

Scott was born in Lawrence, Kansas, the son of Brad and Carol Williamson. He was a natural athlete and scholar and seemed to excel effortlessly in whatever academic field or sport he tried. From an early age, his parents and grandparents instilled in him a love of the natural world, and along with his sister, Erica, spent an idyllic youth hiking and camping in his native state. His fondness and encyclopedic knowledge of natural history was reminiscent of the founders of the field of evolutionary biology and provided exceptional training for his career as an academic biologist.

A gifted mathematician, Scott excelled as an undergraduate and graduate student at the University of Kansas, where he worked with Maria Orive, John Kelly, and Richard Prum, among others. His Ph.D. thesis under Orive, focused on developing novel approaches for rigorous inference of evolutionary forces from DNA sequence data. His breadth of study was quite remarkable and ranged from mathematical modeling of bird feather formation and pigmentation to inference of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) population dynamics to identifying signatures of natural selection from DNA sequence data.
In 2003, he joined the newly formed Department of Biological Statistics and Computational Biology at Cornell as a post-doctoral researcher working with Carlos D. Bustamante and Rasmus Nielsen. Here, Scott found an invigorating and collaborative environment that allowed him to blossom into one of the most productive young evolutionary geneticists of his generation. He worked tirelessly to tackle difficult problems including modeling the joint impact of natural selection and population size change on patterns of genetic diversity, developing population genetic theories of domestication, and scouring the human genome for statistical signatures of recent adaptive evolution in our species. In 2006, he chose to stay at Cornell as an Assistant Professor after fielding job offers from throughout the country. During his graduate career and time at Cornell, he authored and co-authored nearly 20 scholarly articles including papers in Nature, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (USA), Proceedings of the Royal Society B, Genetics, Molecular Biology and Evolution, and the Public Library of Sciences – Genetics. Scott’s work also caught the imagination of the popular press, and his research was featured in both Discover magazine (Top 100 Science Stories of the Year 2007) and the New York Times. Tragically, during his first year as a faculty member, he was diagnosed with an inoperable brain tumor that would ultimately take his life. Scott fought bravely and strongly making frequent trips to Rochester and Duke University where he was treated.

Although many of us knew Scott as a scientist and educator, he considered his most important role that of a husband and father. A doting partner and parent, Scott adored his wife, Shannon, and two young daughters, Emma and Claire. The Williamsons lived in Trumansburg, and loved their small village on Lake Cayuga. In the tradition of his parents, Scott and Shannon spent many hours with their daughters enjoying the natural beauty of the region, and traveled to the mountains and seas of the East coast.
Scott Williamson was a scholar, a father, a husband, and a great friend. He will be missed by all who knew him, and remembered fondly for having made our lives better.

Carlos D. Bustamante, Chairperson; Charles F. Aquadro, Andrew Clark
Remembering a Maple and Natural Resource Pioneer

From November 1943 to November 1975, Fred E. Winch was a pioneer of maple research and education in New York State. He led the way in maple producer education through establishing annual maple schools at over 15 sites around the state. His dedication to natural resource research and extension was very broad and included such topic areas as forest planning, forest taxation, tree plantation spacing, installing windbreaks, recreation, and wood use as fuel. Fred broke new ground in maple and woodlot research through assisting with the establishment of two research extension facilities in New York that still are active today, including the Uihlein Sugar Maple Research and Extension Field Station in Lake Placid and the maple program at the Arnot Forest. The benefits of these pioneer efforts are still helping maple producers and forest owners today.

Mr. Winch was born in Framingham, Massachusetts on June 16, 1914. He graduated from the University of Maine at Orono with a B.S. degree and received his Master’s Degree in Forestry in 1937 from Cornell University. He was an Assistant and Associate Professor at Cornell University and served as the Extension Forester from 1943-75. He was Professor Emeritus at Cornell University since 1975. Fred became widely known for his knowledge of maple syrup production and marketing. He was an experienced forester specializing in the management of farm woodlots. He worked extensively with maple producers, woodlot owners and Christmas tree growers throughout New York State. At Cornell, he held a number of responsible positions including Director of Arnot Forest; Associate Director of NYS Cooperative Extension; Acting Chair of the Department of Natural Resources and Department Extension Leader. Fred provided significant support and leadership to organize
the North American Maple Syrup Council and later to form a National Maple Research Council. He wrote extensively about the production and marketing of maple syrup including Extension Bulletins such as **Know Your Trees**, **Production of Maple Syrup and Other Maple Products**, **Planting Forest Trees in Rural Areas**, and **Judging Maple Products**. He assisted in producing the publication, **The Maple Syrup Producers Manual**. He was especially well known for his commitment to young people through his work with 4-H and Future Farmers of America.

In May of 1977, Mr. Winch was the first inductee into the American Maple Museum’s Hall of Fame displayed at the American Maple Museum in Croghan, New York. In 1995, he received the Outstanding Alumni Award from the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University. In 2004, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences named Mr. Winch a Charter Member of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Leadership Society.

Mr. Winch continued to show his dedication to his community in retirement as a member of The First Baptist Church of Bradford, New Hampshire, serving as chairman of the Board of Trustees. He was a member and treasurer of the Bradford Historical Society and the Bradford Conservation Commission. Mr. Winch was a founding member of the Bradford Voters Coalition and was on the Bradford Town Facilities Committee of the Board of Selectman. He was a Director of the New Hampshire Timberland Owners Association from 1977-85 and was a member of the New Hampshire State Tree Farm Committee, the New Hampshire Forestry Communications Council, and a member of the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension Advisory Committee for Merrimack County.

Fred passed away Saturday, May 17, 2008 at the age of 93. His pioneering spirit is still remembered by many maple producers and forest owners throughout the world and many more continue to benefit from his foresight, dedication and hard work.

*Stephen Childs, Chairperson; Tommy L. Brown, Mike Richmond*
The passing of John Windmuller brings a special opportunity for reflection to those of us who shared many years on the faculty with him. Within a few years of joining ILR, this devoted son, brother, husband, and father—this master of Western European languages, piano, chess board, and the carpentry bench—by virtue of his love of teaching, administrative skill, imagination, discipline, and rigorous scholarship, added luster and developed profound institutional loyalty to Cornell.

John Windmuller was a model of modesty. Unless asked directly about his experiences in wartime France, he usually would not reveal his heroic leadership of other Jewish children seeking shelter in a French orphanage. Indeed, in his public life few would have guessed that before coming to the United States, John’s immediate family had personally experienced Kristallnacht, the Dachau concentration camp, the voyage of the St. Louis, the dangers of being Jewish refugees on the run in Nazi Europe, and the tribulations of adjusting to Midwestern American life. Few knew that John was a World War II veteran or that he was active in postwar relief work for children in Europe.

By his own account, John’s interest in the field of work and labor came from his experience in personnel administration in the U.S. Army during World War II and from courses taught by Emmett McNatt at the University of Illinois, where he earned a B.A. degree in 1948. He was also influenced by an uncle who, as an attorney, believed the ILR area was an up and coming field. John came to Cornell in January 1948 and wrote his dissertation on the influence of labor unions on American foreign policy, a subject that remained of interest to him throughout his life.
John received his Ph.D. degree from the ILR School in 1951 and joined its faculty that very year. He quickly assumed a central and prominent position in the School and in the field. As a member of the faculty, he was modest and did not seek the limelight. He was quiet and reserved and spoke softly. But, when he spoke, others listened—in part because he thought carefully and deeply about any and all issues, and in part because he was known as a person of unusual sincerity and integrity.

John’s leadership was manifest especially in areas of scholarship and teaching. He was a creative, forward-looking scholar who understood the central importance of international/comparative relations in the field. He almost single-handedly made this a central feature of students’ education from the early 1950s on. He created the first course on International and Comparative Labor Relations in 1951; when the School established its first International Institute of Industrial and Labor Relations in the early 1950s, Dean Catherwood appointed him its Director. Directly or indirectly, John bears substantial responsibility for the range of international opportunities offered to our students over the last fifty years. John Windmuller remains “Mr. International” in the history of the ILR School and the field.

In his scholarly career, John Windmuller became the world’s leading expert on comparative labor relations. His work shaped the field and he received many accolades, including a silver medal from the government of the Netherlands for his work in that country. He also played an important role in expanding international work across the university, having been a member of the first Executive Committee of the Cornell Center for International Studies, headed by Mario Einaudi. In acknowledgement of his distinguished scholarship, he was awarded the first Martin P. Catherwood Professorship in the ILR School in 1983.

John’s dedication to scholarship and to the life of the mind was unsurpassed. He was brilliant, rigorous, and analytical. He demonstrated to generations of students and faculty that it was possible to be qualitative and institutional and yet rigorously
analytical. He was a disciplined scholar and teacher, who seemed to read everything in the field and take notes on all that he read. John was an old-fashioned scholar: demanding, meticulous, methodical, a bit austere, and a bit severe. But just behind that facade was a warm, generous, and gracious human being, who was unfailingly helpful to young faculty members, and older ones too.

Those of us who joined the faculty after John had become a leading luminary in the ILR School learned three very valuable lessons by watching him on a day-to-day basis. The first is that John was a very active teacher and researcher until his retirement. We learned the importance of remaining professionally active and vital throughout one’s career. Second, when John retired from active teaching and became Professor Emeritus, we were able to benefit from his continued teaching one semester a year for the next several years. John eased gracefully into phased retirement. In that too, he served as a model for us to follow. And third, throughout the years we knew him, John always conducted himself with dignity and grace. He was a model of personal comportment.

When John transitioned from Professor to Professor Emeritus, we missed his daily presence at the School. Later, when he retired fully and could come to campus less and less because of his declining health, we missed him more and more. We continue to miss him today.

_Gerd Korman, Edward Lawler, David Lipsky, Gary Fields_
William B. Wolf

June 9, 1920 – June 13, 2009

Bill Wolf joined the faculty of the ILR School in what was then the Manpower Studies Department in 1969, for one year as a visiting professor and subsequently as a resident member. He continued with the department through many, sometimes tumultuous, changes, several of which he initiated and championed both as chair and informal leader, until 1982, when he retired to Emeritus status. To say that Bill served the department, school and university with distinction is indeed an understatement. He is remembered as a dedicated scholar and teacher and somewhat of a renaissance man who had an amazingly wide range of academic and other interests.

Bill received his B.A. degree in Economics with highest honors from the University of California-Berkeley in 1942 (where he was, paradoxically but characteristically, both Phi Beta Kappa and captain of the wrestling team). He received his M.B.A. degree from Northwestern University in 1945 and his Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1954. Prior to coming to Cornell, Bill served on the faculties of the University of Washington (1954-58) and the University of Southern California (1958-69). After retiring from Cornell, he held visiting appointments at the Norwegian School of Management, Kyoto University, University of New South Wales, University of Hawaii, and the University of California-Irvine, among several others.

Throughout his distinguished career, Bill was a dedicated student of management. Initially, his focus was on personnel management (as it was then called). During this period, he wrote two specialized books on merit rating and wage incentives and then a widely used textbook, Management of Personnel (1961), accompanied by a teaching supplement of cases and exercises (1962). In the early sixties, Bill’s attention turned to the development of contemporary
management thought, an interest he retained until his death. Much of his work in this vein focused on legendary management thinkers, including Kurt Lewin, James O. McKinsey, and Peter Drucker. To this day, Bill is recognized as the world’s leading authority on Chester I. Barnard whose amazing life and work he chronicled in three influential books: Conversations with Chester I. Barnard (1972), The Basic Barnard: An Introduction to Chester I. Barnard and His Theories of Organizations and Management (1974), and Philosophy for Managers: Selected Papers of Chester I. Barnard (1986). As an entirely fitting tribute to Bill’s long and influential career, in 1984 he was the unanimous choice to edit The Golden Book of Management, a classic chronicle of leading edge thought and thinkers in the field.

Bill’s dedication to research and writing naturally complemented his devotion to teaching and to students. While at the ILR School, he dedicated his efforts to updating both the name and focus of the Manpower Studies Department. The name became Personnel and Human Resource Management, which had a decidedly more contemporary and less sexist ring and, more important, better reflected Bill’s desire to develop the department’s curriculum into a “full-service menu” of leading-edge courses for future generations of managers. To this end, Bill not only introduced a number of new courses himself—most notably on organizational development and change—but also took the lead in assuring that every new hire into the department brought additional dimensions to fulfill the vision. In addition, Bill was tireless in his dedication to the development of his Ph.D. students, many of whom went on to have distinguished careers of their own. And notably, he was fond of putting his organizational development expertise to good use by orchestrating numerous informal get-togethers and other events surreptitiously designed to build camaraderie among the group he had assembled.

Bill was elected President of the Academy of Management in 1970, following many years of dedicated service to the organization. At the time, the Academy had 1,500 or so members and was growing slowly. As President, Bill introduced several major changes to the organization, most notably the formation of a divisional structure
that served both to open up many more opportunities for participation in governance and to bring in new members with new interests. Under Bill’s leadership, the Academy took on a new life and Bill’s successor as President attributed much of this “to the stimulus of the new professional divisions”. The Academy is currently the world’s largest and best professional organization for scholars interested in organizations and management. It has 18,000 members representing 109 countries who participate in two-dozen divisions and interest groups. It is not an overstatement to say, as a recent tribute did, that, “The emergence of the Academy in its present-day form is Bill Wolf’s legacy”

Bill leaves behind three sons—Peter, Steve, and Richard—as well as a legion of colleagues and friends who will miss him greatly. He also leaves behind a generation or more of managers and employees who may not know or remember his name, but whose professional lives have been profoundly influenced for the better as a result of his many contributions to the study and practice of management.

Lee Dyer, Chairperson; Samuel Bacharach, David Lipsky
Oliver W. Wolters, the Goldwin Smith Professor of Southeast Asian History, Emeritus, had been a member of the Cornell faculty since 1964. He played a substantial role in establishing his subject in this country, which, despite its deep engagement in the Philippines, had only limited academic investment in the modern history of the region and almost none in its ancient past.

Both the breadth and the interdisciplinarity of his scholarly interests gave his work a wide audience. He was, in effect, a generalist in what is a formidably difficult and specialized field and he remained a commanding figure in the development of Southeast Asian Studies through a vigorous regime of research and writing into his eighty-fifth year. He was devoted to the University's Southeast Asia Program, participating fully in its activities until a few weeks before his death.

All those who knew him are aware that Oliver disdained self-advertisement—that he was rather reserved and rarely spoke of his personal experience. Before coming to academic life, he spent twenty eventful years in Malaysia as a colonial official. He joined the Malayan Civil Service in 1937 immediately after completing his undergraduate work at Oxford with a First Class Honours degree in History.

Oliver arrived in Singapore in 1938 at a time of gathering international tension. He was immediately selected for intensive study of Cantonese, in which, after two and a half years of study in Singapore, Macau and Hong Kong, he could almost dream. He returned to Singapore in 1941 to assume duties in the Labor Department but was almost immediately caught up in the futile
resistance to the Japanese attack in December 1941. He was a
civilian internee in Singapore until liberated in August 1945.

During the post-war period, Oliver was swept up in a series of fast-
paced and challenging events. First he served as a negotiator in a
wave of industrial actions initiated by the Malayan Communist Party
(MCP). Subsequently, in 1948, when the MCP switched tactics and
launched an armed resistance, his background in Chinese affairs
fitted him to play a significant role in the massive resettlement of
hundreds of thousands of rural Chinese squatters who were located
in areas outside of the reach of governmental administration and on
the fringe of the forested areas haunted by the guerrillas who relied
upon them for recruits and material assistance. He also served as a
District Officer in several postings in Perak.

These years were exciting and full of recognition. He was ambushed
twice, escaping without injury, and undertook to travel repeatedly in
areas of known insecurity. He was awarded the Order of the British
Empire and was also decorated for his service by the Sultan of
Perak. It was during this time, in 1955, that he married Euteen Khoo
who was Inspector of Schools in Malacca and whose family, on both
sides, were notable founding fathers of Kuala Lumpur.

With Malaya's independence clearly in sight, Oliver and Euteen left
Malaya in 1957 for England where Oliver was to take up a
lectureship in the School of Oriental and African studies, University
of London, and where he remained until 1964, when Oliver joined
the Cornell faculty as its first Professor of Southeast Asian history.

He had a singular voice, unmistakably his and fully formed in his
early writing. It is audible in one of his earliest articles, “China
gives a brisk, fluent, tour of China's current policy, as well as the
Chinese state's perennial objectives in maritime Southeast Asia. The
language he uses might easily be found either in strategic
intelligence appreciations or in the subtle weighing of courses of
action and assessments of probable outcomes typical of diplomatic
correspondence. Yet he also makes a determined effort to make
clear that the historical springs of action are still a shaping force in contemporary Chinese state initiatives. From early on, China's rulers always aimed to protect the state's maritime communications to the Indian Ocean and beyond by backing a single dominant Southeast Asian polity, a grand commercial center, which could guarantee the tranquillity of the major sea lanes in a region regarded by these rulers as characterized by unstable competing polities.

This principal power was Srivijaya (7-13th c.); its location, organization, capabilities, and the character of its hinterland was the focus of Oliver's Ph.D. thesis at the University of London. The thesis was published in 1963 as *Early Indonesian Commerce*, and after he joined the Cornell faculty in 1964, it continued to engage his imagination throughout his career. He published a second book on the topic, *The Fall of Srivijaya in Malay History* (1970) and followed this up with a series of papers in the 1980s.

All this effort, drawing on the most varied sources, including botanical evidence, archaeological survey, epigraphy, reminiscences of Chinese travelers and diplomats, and art styles and iconography, established that the present city of Palembang on the Musi River was the location of Srivijaya's capital. His contributions, when surveyed in their entirety, present a picture of the historical past, the physical topography of the landscape, and the metaphorical resonance abroad of a harbor-city whose fame and cosmopolitan glamour would rival that of Alexandria, Venice, or Trieste.

The horizon of Oliver's interests extended far beyond the search for Srivijaya. He crossed borders with impunity, writing important papers on Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Thailand. His work on Vietnam drew him to Sino-Vietnamese poetry and to the study of literary conventions. A new emphasis on “voice” and the close study of the structure of “texts” became evident. At the very end of his life, he was experimenting with presenting history through the flux and swift transition of speech in dialogue. He left unfinished an extensive manuscript on fourteenth and fifteenth-century Vietnamese history written in the fluidity and immediacy of address.
found in conversation. The stimulus here was Oliver’s reading of the Russian literary theorist, Mikhail Bakhtin.

Throughout his years of teaching, and continuing throughout his retirement, Oliver gave encouragement to students, and also to colleagues, both through informal consultations in his office and by frequent lunch invitations. Although he would shrink from the grandiosity of such a formulation, he was pivotal in calling forth an intellectual community where one might otherwise have encountered only a loose aggregate of specialized producers of knowledge. He retained a large and exceptionally devoted circle of former students with whom he exchanged letters and visits long after they left Cornell. This web of exchange helped to keep Oliver in touch with publication, as well as research in progress, in many diverse fields and played a significant role in what may be the achievement for which he will be most widely remembered. This is, of course, his remarkable *History, Culture, and Region in Southeast Asian Perspectives*, originally published in 1982 and reprinted in a second edition in 1999 with the addition of a 138-page “postscript.” While there have been many significant works on Southeast Asian history, no one before Oliver has so effectively charted the contours of that discipline in such a way that it can now embark on the process of self-reflection that is a requisite of maturity. No one before him had cast a net so widely across the region or made such a compelling case that the recovery of the wholeness of experience demands the integration of perspectives provided by both the humanities and the social sciences. And, there is no parallel to the richly textured weave of the many short narratives through which he demonstrates patterns of cultural commonalities, ruling tendencies, shared proclivities, which, despite many differences, persist in the region even today and give it an air of family resemblance.

Many of the key themes in the book were developed over many years in his articles: mandala politics; openness to the new; the creative adaptation of Hindu cognitive structures to local realities; feebleness of governmental structures; marriage politics and charismatic leadership. At the core of this was a vision of early Southeast Asian polities which he designated as mandalas, but that
could be described as unstable compounds, an event in time, fluid in borders, lacking in fixed administrative structures, a momentary constellation of interdependent interests focused on the radiant presence of a charismatic leader or “man of prowess.” Very few of Oliver's friends and students will read those last words without feeling that he himself was just such a person.

The appearance of the revised edition of History, Culture, and Region was suitably greeted by a two-day seminar at the Australian National University. Oliver received many other honors, including the Distinguished Scholarship Award in 1990, the highest recognition bestowed by the Association of Asian Studies. He was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship, was a Visiting Fellow of the Australian National University, and a Bellagio Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation. He was a Trustee of the Breezewood Foundation, and at Cornell, he served as Chairman of the Department of Asian Studies (1970-72).

All of his colleagues and former students will long remember his generosity, his breadth of spirit, and the gentle and honorable quality of his character. He exemplified in his person the very best values of humane learning. We express our deep sympathy to his wife, Euteen; his son and daughter, Nigel and Pamela; and his sister, Gwyneth.
Mary B. Wood was born on July 31, 1914, in the town of Butler in Wayne County, New York, and grew up on a dairy and fruit farm. After completing high school at Red Creek High School and attending Cazenovia Seminary, she entered the College of Home Economics at Cornell University, receiving her B.S. degree in 1937. Upon graduation, Professor Wood taught home economics in central schools at Andover and Westport, New York. She returned to Cornell University and obtained her M.S. degree in 1942. Later she had the opportunity to undertake additional study at the University of Iowa and the New School for Social Research.

From 1944-48, Professor Wood served as a staff assistant for recreational activities with the American Red Cross in England, France and Germany and then in Newfoundland and Labrador. Here she developed her interest in international issues and later sought additional opportunities to travel and serve abroad.

When she completed her service with the Red Cross, Professor Wood returned to Ithaca and began her career in the Cornell Cooperative Extension Service. She was appointed an Assistant Professor with responsibilities as an extension home economist in marketing and was instrumental in developing the extension food-marketing program both in New York City and throughout the state. She became an Associate Professor in 1953. Her ability to work cooperatively with others and her patience and good humor contributed to the success of the marketing programs. She has written extensively on home economics and consumer issues, including the Focus on the Food Market and Food Marketing Highlights. During a sabbatical leave in 1973, she studied consumer television efforts in selected land grant colleges to expand the outreach for consumer programs in New York State.
For her first sabbatical leave in 1954, Professor Wood pursued her international interests. She received a Faculty Traveling Fellowship and attended the International Conference on Methods of Extension Work at the University of Wageningen in the Netherlands. In 1963, she was a participant in an FAO conference in Rome and the following year, spent four months in Liberia on an AID project to assess the need for home economics education at the University of Liberia. She traveled extensively in Liberia gaining an understanding of the needs for teaching and extension in the countryside. She later took on an international assignment traveling with the Dean of the College to review home economics programs in the Philippines and Japan.

In 1960, Professor Wood was appointed Assistant to the Dean in the College of Human Ecology. This assignment led to further leadership in the College’s International and Intercultural Affairs Programs. As chairman of an international program committee of the American Home Economics Association, she traveled to Iran, Liberia and the Netherlands. She also maintained her international interests through membership in the Society for International Development and the International Federation of Home Economists.

Professor Wood returned full time to the Cornell Cooperative Extension Service in 1966. As an Extension Leader and later as Program Coordinator, she contributed significantly to extension programming by giving leadership for program development, implementation and evaluation. Following Hurricane Agnes in 1972, she coordinated the college’s efforts to provide information for flood disaster relief in the affected areas. She retired from her position in Cooperative Extension in 1976 and was named Professor Emerita.

Professor Wood was active in both university and community affairs. She served as president of the Women’s Class of the Cornell Alumni Association and of the Cornell Women’s Club of Ithaca; she was president of the local chapter of the American Association of University Women. She was a member of the New York State and the American Home Economics Associations. Professor Wood was
instrumental in the founding of the Upstairs Gallery and served as chairman of the board. She was an active member of the Unitarian Church.

With Professors Gwen Bymers and Kathryn Walker, Professor Wood owned a cottage on Cayuga Lake, Walk-By-Wood. It was a favorite gathering place during the summer for friends and colleagues. Professor Wood was an avid reader and familiar with the classical literature. In addition, she was a bird watcher and participated in programs at the Bird Sanctuary.

Professor Wood died at her home at Kendal on May 24, 2000. She is survived by a sister, Alice L. Wood, of Ithaca; a nephew, Lincoln J. Wood, of Pasadena, California; and a sister-in-law, Rhoda M. Wood, of Lafayette, Louisiana. A memorial service was held at Kendal at Ithaca on June 1, 2000.

_Lucinda A. Noble, Jean R. Robinson, Gwendolyn J. Bymers_
Carlton Eugene Wright
May 5, 1911 - May 30, 1997

Professor Wright was raised on a dairy farm in Vermont and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1932. After two years as manager of a fruit farm in Barre, Vermont, he entered the education field as teacher of vocational agriculture in Middlebury, Vermont, where he served for three years. He came to Cornell University in the summer of 1936 to complete his Master’s degree, which was awarded in February 1937.

Professor Wright returned to Vermont in February 1937 to work at the University of Vermont as Assistant Trainer and Assistant State Supervisor of Agriculture Teachers. On July 1, 1939, he accepted a position at the University of New Hampshire as Assistant Professor in charge of the Applied Farming course, and as Assistant Teacher Trainer in Agricultural Education. He held this position until June 1941, when he returned to Cornell for advanced study. In February 1943, he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Agricultural Education and Agricultural Economics. He became an Instructor in the Department of Agricultural Economics in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences where he worked on the newly established Food Information Service. This program was designed to cooperate with the war effort in supplying food information to the public through the statewide Cooperative Extension system. He resigned in 1944 to become Director of the New York State Institute of Agriculture and Home Economics, a unit of the State University of New York at Cobleskill. One of his major responsibilities at Cobleskill was to rebuild the program and student body that had been decimated by the war. From the directorship of the institute, Dr. Wright was called to Washington, D.C. in February 1947 to become the first Director of Research and Publications of the American Vocational Association. He returned to New York State to organize a food information effort with consumers in the New York City area on July 1, 1948. This program covered the metropolitan area of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and
was sponsored jointly by Cornell University, Rutgers University and the University of Connecticut in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture. This was the beginning of Cornell University’s Cooperative Extension programming in the five boroughs of New York City. In 1953, Dr. Wright returned to Ithaca as Associate Professor of Food Information and was leader of the extension programs in food information for consumers throughout the State. In 1955, he worked for three months with the Federal Extension Program to plan a series of three national conferences for consumer marketing employees throughout the United States. He was promoted to full Professor at Cornell University in 1962.

During the two years 1962-64, Professor Wright was Chief of Party of the Cornell Project at the University of Liberia. Upon his return in 1964, he assumed leadership for expansion and implementation of a statewide program of marketing information for consumers. In 1969, he returned to New York City as Controller of the Cornell Extension program to assume fiscal and personnel responsibilities.

Dr. Carlton Wright retired July 1, 1973 after forty years of educational leadership, and was named Professor Emeritus. He is the author of Food Buying, published by the Macmillan Co. in 1962. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Kappa Phi Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, and Epsilon Sigma Phi.

Throughout his career, Professor Wright demonstrated unusual capacity to organize and carry out new programs. His broad experience, professional capacity and even temperament contributed to this ability to perform with excellence in programs cutting across departments and colleges and under unique and complex administrative structures. In retirement, he lived in Vermont and then returned to Ithaca, New York where he was an active member of the First Congregational Church and involved in the Boy Scouts of America, the Friends of the Library and the Cayuga Trails Club serving as president of the Finger Lakes Trail Conference.
He is survived by his wife of 58 years, Lucille Neumann Wright; two sons, Timothy, of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Stephen, of Dansville, New York; and four grandchildren.

Professor Wright will be remembered by his colleagues and friends for his wide range of personal and professional interests. He worked effectively with academicians and politicians, with producers and consumers with the goal in mind of improving our food marketing system.

Arthur Bratton, Lucinda A. Noble, Robert P. Story, Carol L. Anderson
Ray J. Wu

August 14, 1928 – February 10, 2008

Ray J. Wu, Professor in the Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics died in Ithaca on February 10, 2008. He was 79.

Ray was born in Beijing, China in 1928, one of five children. His parents, Hsien Wu and Daisy Yen Wu, were biochemists whose collaboration resulted in China’s first nutrition textbook, which was still in print as late as the 1990s. Hsien Wu also was recognized as the co-developer of the first blood test (Folin-Wu reagent) for sugar. Ray’s parents helped instill in him values that he kept his whole life, including the importance of education. He attended Yenching University in Beijing for two years. In 1949, the family moved to Birmingham, Alabama, where Ray’s father became chair of the Biochemistry Department at the University of Alabama, and where all five children completed their undergraduate education. Ray received his B.S. degree in Chemistry there in 1950, and then went on to earn his Ph.D. degree in Biochemistry at the University of Pennsylvania in 1955.

As a Damon Runyon Postdoctoral Fellow working under Efraim Racker, then at the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, Ray studied regulatory mechanisms in carbohydrate metabolism in mammalian cells. It was during these years that he married Christina Chan, and they had their son and daughter, Albert and Alice.

After Efraim Racker came to Cornell to become chair of the Section of Biochemistry under the Division of Biological Sciences, Ray followed in 1966 to join the Cornell faculty as an Associate Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology. He was promoted to Professor in 1972. He served as Chairman of the Section of Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology from 1976-78.
Ray received numerous awards over his lifetime, most recently the Frank Annunzio Award (2002), which recognizes innovative research of Americans who devote their careers to improving the lives of humankind through their work in science and technology, and the Outstanding Faculty/Staff Award in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (2005). In 2004, he was named the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Molecular Biology and Genetics.

Ray’s work had lasting international impact in three areas—developing recombinant DNA technology, creating transgenic plants, and furthering graduate student exchanges with China. He was the first scientist to sequence DNA, and the tools he and his coworkers developed underlie many of the techniques used in science and medicine today. His laboratory created transgenic rice strains that could be grown in hostile climates, a step that will boost food production in areas of the world where it is needed most. He spearheaded the creation of a system to bring promising students from his native China to the United States for training, thus fostering collaborations and influencing generations of researchers.

The technology to determine nucleotide sequence of genomes is one of the most important breakthroughs in modern biology because it allows the possibility of understanding the genetic blueprints of life at the nucleotide level. Ray made significant contributions to this front. In 1970, he developed the first method for determining the nucleotide sequence of DNA using DNA polymerase, which has the ability to add nucleotides one at a time to a preexisting chain by reading off a template. This enzymatic method was adopted and made more efficient by Frederick Sanger, who received the 1980 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his efforts. Even today, as the next generation of sequencing technologies is being developed, DNA polymerase remains the centerpiece of these new high throughput sequencing strategies. The DNA sequence determination of the entire genomes of rice and human, among other organisms has revolutionized basic and applied modern biology.

When he was in his 50s, Ray turned his attention to world hunger, specifically the problem that much of the world’s climate and soils

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are too hostile to grow rice and other food staples. His first step was to develop efficient transformation systems for rice. In the mid-1990s, Wu and his group genetically engineered and successfully field-tested pest-resistant rice plants, marking the first time that useful genes could be successfully transferred from a dicotyledonous potato plant to a monocotyledonous rice plant. The potato gene in rice plants produces a protein that interferes with the digestive system of the pests. As a result, the stunted growth of insects such as the pink stem borer minimized plant damage. Using a similar approach, a barley gene conferring salt- and drought-resistance turned rice plants into hardy strains in saline and drought conditions.

In 2002, Wu and colleagues made another advance by bolstering yields of genetically engineered rice tolerant of drought, salt and temperature stresses. This feat was achieved by introducing the genes for trehalose (sugar) synthesis into Indica rice varieties, which represent 80 percent of rice grown worldwide including the widely consumed basmati rice. This strategy could apply to Japonica rice varieties and other crops, including corn, wheat, millet, soybeans and sugar cane.

In addition to his own lab work, Ray Wu was also a longtime scientific adviser to governments both in China and Taiwan. He was instrumental in establishing the Institute of Molecular Biology and the Institute of Bioagricultural Sciences at the Academia Sinica in Taiwan, and the National Institute of Biological Sciences in Beijing. He also served as an honorary professor at Peking University and a dozen other Chinese universities.

In the early 1980s, Ray devised a process to identify promising Chinese college students who wanted to continue in graduate school to study advanced molecular biology. Over eight years, the program he founded (China-United States Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Examination and Application, or CUSBEA) brought more than 400 top Chinese students to the United States for graduate training, 100 of who are now faculty members in major universities. These scientists, with colleagues from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, formed the Ray Wu society (now called Chinese
Biological Investigators Society), which meets annually to promote advancements in the frontiers of life sciences. A scientific symposium to honor Ray Wu and the CUSBEA students who received graduate education in the U.S. was held in October 2008 at Cornell.

Ray Wu co-authored more than 300 scientific articles and held five patents. The volumes on Recombinant DNA that he edited in the series called *Methods in Enzymology* were classics. Until a few weeks before his death, Ray continued to be active in research, still working full-time at Cornell, running his lab, submitting grant proposals, and flying to various countries to present papers and serve on scientific advisory committees.

Ray believed in organization and planning, setting goals for himself for each year and phase of his life. In addition, he had great personal discipline. Yet, as hard as he worked, he always kept his life in balance, taking breaks to enjoy family, friends, music and photography. He was generous with his time, devoting many hours to advising colleagues, friends and family. He is remembered for his kindness, thoughtful advice and even-handed judgments. Colleagues admired him, as much for his humble, generous nature as for his can-do spirit and many scientific achievements. He was a gentleman and a scholar.

His wife of 51 years, Christina; a son, Albert, ‘80, M.D. ‘84; a daughter, Alice, ‘82, M.S. ‘86; and four grandchildren survive Ray Wu.

*Bik Tye, Chairperson; Maureen Hanson, Volker Vogt*
David Kent Wyatt, the John Stambaugh Professor Emeritus of History in Cornell’s History Department, died November 14, 2006 at the age of 69 in Ithaca. He was widely regarded as one of the world’s foremost living historians of Thailand, and was acknowledged as such not only in the international community of scholars, of which he was a vital part, but in the kingdom of Thailand itself. He spent nearly all of his four decades-long career at Cornell.

A ceremony was held in Ithaca soon after his death, and a memorial Buddhist “sanghadana” was held at Wat Makut Kasatriyaram in Bangkok where many of David’s students, colleagues, and friends were present. Also that same day, a memorial seminar was held at the Thai National Archives sponsored by the Association of Thai Archives, the National Archives Office, and the Historical Society under the royal patronage of H.R.H. Crown Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. David was a favorite of Somdet Phra Thep who would make time to attend lectures given by him when he was in Thailand. A David Wyatt fund was also established to promote the study of Siamese history and archives.

David was born in Massachusetts in late 1937, just as the clouds of the Second World War were gathering over Europe. He left his home in Iowa to get a Bachelor’s degree in Philosophy at Harvard, and this was where he met his wife, Alene, who was a student at Radcliffe. His lifelong fascination with Gilbert and Sullivan started to become serious at this time. His interest in Thailand, a little-known country on the other side of the world from where most of the globe’s main events seemed to be happening, began only after his graduation, when he had reached Ithaca as a graduate student. He eventually became fascinated with Thai history at Cornell, where he was awarded a Ph.D. degree in 1966. Thereafter, he spent several
years teaching Southeast Asian History at the University of London in the School for Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), and a further year at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

In 1969, he came back to Cornell, when he was offered and accepted a tenured position in the History Department. From this time onwards, he became extraordinarily active in academia, becoming the Director of the Southeast Asia Program from 1973-76, and the Chair of the History Department (twice) from 1983-87 and then again from 1988-89. He was given a named Chair in 1994 when he became the John Stambaugh Professor, and he eventually served as the President of the Association of Asian Studies as well, the largest grouping of scholars working on Asia anywhere in the world.

From his position at Cornell, he eventually taught and mentored many of the next generation of scholars working on Southeast Asia, so that his impact on the field will be felt for many decades to come. His liveliness in the classroom was legendary, as was the breadth of his knowledge. Though he was a specialist on Thai history, his teaching spanned the region, and he served on dozens of graduate committees that had nothing to do with Thailand per se. Several times in the 1970s he led processions of graduate students to offer ablutions to a concrete traffic marker in front of Uris and Statler Halls, as the marker was in the shape of a lingam, a traditional Buddhist phalus as seen in many temples in Southeast Asia. Bemused Cornell students watched as David and his students poured ghee (clarified butter) on the pseudo-lingam, while chanting Buddhist sutras. He knew how to enliven a centuries-old past for his students in ways that few other professors could emulate.

Taking early Southeast Asia as his specialist field of interest, he learned many languages, often very difficult ones, and he used materials in Thai, Lao, Khmer and Burmese, as well as in Western languages. He was particularly adroit with royal and Buddhist chronicles, a vexing category of sources that many other scholars eschewed, either on genuine intellectual grounds, or—as one suspects—because they are often so difficult to use. David made these chronicles come alive, and though they were written in arcane
forms of Thai and other languages, his translations of them were light and eerily beautiful. His sustained use of many of these kinds of sources, some of them called tamnan and phongsawadan, actually led to vociferous debates in the field as to the validity of such texts as markers of the distant past. David argued eloquently for their inclusion as historical substrate, however, and translations or annotations of many of these sources now make up parts of many normative narratives on the flow of Thai history.

David’s work on chronicles started at the beginning of his career and continued up until nearly the very end of it. He co-published an abridged version of a Cambodian chronicle written in Thai (a Thai version of Khmer history, in other words) in 1968, and in 2000 came out with a synoptic translation of the Royal chronicles of Ayutthaya, one of the main dynasties of Thai history. In between, he published translations and annotations of many other chronicles, including political and religious sources on Thai-Cambodian relations (1969), a number of texts from Laos (1972), the Nan Chronicle (1994) and the Chiang Mai Chronicle (1998). Changes in time period, geography, and language in all of these texts show how important this overall achievement really was—there were only a handful of people on the planet who could have comprehensively read, let alone translated into English, all of these texts.

David had a particular fascination with the Thai south in much of his work, too, which was manifested in a number of other publishing projects he undertook over the years. In 1970, he published a version of the Hikayat Patani, and then he followed this up with a book on traditional Thai views of Kelantan (now in north-eastern Malaysia) two years later. His fascination with the multi-racial, multi-religious south culminated, however, in his translation and annotation masterpiece of 1975, on the “Crystal Sands” chronicle of Nakhon Si Thammarat. This book cemented his reputation as an unusually astute student of Thai chronicles, and how they could be used to justify political, economic, religious and social arrangements in a particular time and place.
David’s interests in the second half of his career started to deviate from Thai chronicles. He always remained interested in them and continued to publish on their nature and interpretation for more than thirty years, but his horizons changed as he got older, and he started to look at other sources and questions as well. One presage of this eventual shift was a book he co-edited in the early 1980s on Moral Order and the Question of Change in Southeast Asia, which examined intellectual histories of the region via a number of vantages, across Buddhist and Islamic regimes. This was followed up later by a number of important articles, scattered across a variety of journals and a few books as well, charting the intellectual directions of Southeast Asia as the region confronted some wholesale historical changes in the political landscape of the fourteenth to seventeenth centuries. He also eventually was a main mover in the computerization of the Bibliography of Asian Studies, the principle bibliographic resource for scholars of Asia all over the world, and one of seven co-authors of the textbook, In Search of Southeast Asia, which came out in three revisions over the course of his long scholarly career.

By the 1990s, David had found another muse: temple murals. He spent a lot of time wandering from wat to wat in Thailand, and in these temples he found murals that excited his imagination and his sense of the outlines of the Thai past. Part of this was because he knew how to look at them. Where many other people would have only seen asparas and heavenly dancers, demons and white elephants, David knew how to interpret these paintings in a manner that few others could. His great knowledge of the chronicles served him here, and though he started off publishing only on a single temple’s designs (those of Wat Phumin, published in 1993), ten years later he penned a beautiful book called Reading Thai Murals (2004). This volume is now a must-read for anyone visiting Thailand and its hundreds of beautiful religious buildings: a lifetime of learning is in it, though this is always worn very lightly.

If this is true about David’s book on murals, then it is even more the case on the book that will likely be seen as David’s epitaph to the field, Thailand: A Short History, published by Yale University Press
now in two printings. David had been asked by Yale to sum up his decades of knowledge on Thailand for a history to be published by the press for both intellectuals and travelers alike. He obliged with the book that will likely be the definitive text of Thai history for many years to come. David literally waltzes through the centuries in this volume, equally at home discussing old Thai paleography (such as the famous Ramkamhaeng Inscription, and its controversies), the travel itineraries of nineteenth-century Thai kings, and the popular demonstrations that rocked Bangkok twice in the 1970s. And what a waltz it is—full of erudition, snappy language, penetrating insights, and deep learning. Again the panoply of sources utilized really marks out this book as being different—David was interested in everything about Thailand, and even the casual reader of this book can instantly see that. David was an intellectual omnivore, and that voracious appetite is evident on nearly every page of this book. Silkworm Press in Thailand will now publish his last book, Manuscripts, Books and Secrets, posthumously.

When David finally retired, his love of Cornell and particularly its amazing Southeast Asia Library collection, refused to let him wander far. Though he made several trips to Thailand with his wife Alene, his love for the library proved to be nearly as strong as his love for Thailand itself. The Southeast Asia Program had recently lost its Library Curator and David agreed to take on the position on a caretaker basis for eighteen months. He continued to fortify the library’s collections with reams of little-known texts, adding strength to what is already the world’s foremost collection of Southeast Asian books on a weekly, if not daily, basis. Graduate students continued to come to see him, and his advice and experience were eagerly sought out by the Southeast Asia program, where he was still a regular at faculty meetings well after his retirement. David had retired from Cornell, but Cornell—very wisely—did not allow David to be too retiring, and kept this great intellectual citizen within its ambit until it was no longer possible to do so on the grounds of ill health.

David Kent Wyatt died on November 14, 2006. He had divested most of his books to Cornell, to other deserving libraries, to his
successors in the department, and to other students. These books were his children in some senses too, just like his three sons, who had been a source of great pride and happiness to him during his extraordinary life. His wife, Alene, who had been with him through years of failing health, and who had been quite literally a pillar of strength at his side, was with him in mid-November, and he passed very peacefully. A strange thing happened “at the end,” however. Within a day of his passing, anyone even remotely involved in Southeast Asian Studies anywhere on the planet got email after email reporting the news of his death. Dozens of emails came into Cornell, then scores, and finally the messages stretched into triple figures, all expressing sadness at the passing of the great teacher. Though he had passed, David—like the ancient texts he adored—was breathed into life again momentarily by the glowing testaments of his community. It was a fitting tribute for this giant of a scholar, who also happened to be among the most humble of men.

Eric Tagliacozzo, Chair; Thak Chaloemtiarana, Tamara Loos
Leroy K. Young, M.D., a 45-year resident of Ithaca and Professor, University Health Services, died March 2, 2005 at age 90. Leroy was born in Philadelphia on April 25, 1914. When he entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1931, he was the first Chinese-American from Philadelphia’s Chinatown to attend college. After graduating with his B.S. degree in 1934, Leroy enrolled in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, receiving his M.D. degree there in 1938. He then completed a residency at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, specializing in Internal Medicine.

Leroy took a trip to California in the summer of 1938 to further his studies in Chinese. While visiting friends in Oakland, he met Ruth Chue, whom he subsequently married in April 1942. Leroy and Ruth then moved to Portland, Oregon where Leroy worked for the FBI during World War II. His lifelong interest in foreign languages gave him unique skills in the field of crypto-analysis, and he became a member of the small team that successfully decoded an intercepted message, leading directly to the aerial interception of Admiral Yamamoto over the Solomon Sea in April 1943.

Leroy subsequently joined the U.S. Public Health Service and after three years at USPHS regional headquarters in Savannah, Georgia, he was sent in March 1946 on a “three month” temporary duty assignment to Manila as a USPHS commissioned officer to provide consulting services to the Philippine government in tuberculosis control. The three months lasted for several years and he eventually served as Chief of the Tuberculosis Control Division and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army.
In 1951, Leroy established a private practice in Manila, providing medical care to U.S. and Allied citizens, serving the U.S. Embassy and the World Health Organization’s Western Pacific Headquarters. On the side, he and Ruth formed the Bach Society of the Philippines and sponsored numerous concerts and performances during their time there.

In 1957, Leroy spent a year in Ithaca, eventually earning his M.B.A. degree in the first graduating class of the Sloan Institute of Hospital Administration in Cornell’s School for Business and Public Administration. He returned to the Philippines in 1958 to be the first hospital administrator for St. Luke’s Hospital in Quezon City, a brand new state-of-the-art complex sponsored by the Episcopal Church.

In 1961, Leroy received a joint appointment at Cornell University to teach Hospital Administration at Cornell’s Business School, and to provide health care to students at the Gannett Clinic. In the mid 1960s, he assumed a full-time position as Assistant Professor of Clinical and Preventive Medicine in Cornell’s Department of University Health Services, serving there until his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1979.

Leroy received numerous awards and honors during his long career as a medical professional and was a long-time member of the Tompkins County Medical Society. In 1995, he was honored as an Outstanding Asian-American with a citation from the Pennsylvania House of Representatives acknowledging “his outstanding lifetime achievements and for setting a standard of excellence in his professional and government service.”

Throughout his lifetime, Leroy shared his passion for medicine, travel, opera, classical music, photography, literature and foreign languages with friends, relatives, patients, and colleagues. He had a photographic memory, enabling him to speak and read eleven languages, including French, Swedish, German, Hebrew, Latin, Japanese, Mandarin and Cantonese. Leroy will be remembered for his love and respect for life, which was evidenced by his devotion in
caring for his patients, his clever wit in capturing the moment, and his charming ability to engage all who came in contact with him.

*Kathleen Crown, James Macmillan, Allyn B. Ley*
Robert John Young, Professor of Animal Nutrition, Emeritus, was born in Calgary, Alberta, Canada on February 10, 1923. He grew up on a dairy farm in Chilliwack, British Columbia. Bob Young attended schools in Chilliwack and Sardis, B.C., graduating from the Chilliwack School System in June, 1942. In October of 1942 he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force where he served as engine mechanic and then as radio operator until he was honorably discharged in 1945 with the rank of Flying Officer, Navigator. After military service, Bob entered the University of British Columbia, Vancouver where he received a 5-year B.S.A. with Honors in 1950 and was awarded the Winifred Sader Gold Medal for being first in his class. During this time he met Greta G. Milne whom he married in 1950. He was admitted to the Graduate School at Cornell University where he earned a Ph.D. degree in Animal Nutrition in 1953.

After graduation, Bob accepted a position as Research Associate in the laboratory of C. H. Best in the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research at the University of Toronto where he conducted research on choline and related factors in methyl group metabolism from 1953 until 1956. He held positions as Research Chemist from 1956 until 1958 at International Minerals & Chemical Corporation in Skokie, Illinois and in the Research Division of Proctor and Gamble Company in Cincinnati, Ohio from 1958 until 1960.

Bob Young was appointed Associate Professor of Animal Nutrition in the Department of Poultry Husbandry in 1960. Thus began a highly productive academic career of 26 years as researcher, instructor, and administrator in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University. The research of Bob and his graduate students and research associates touched on many aspects
of poultry nutrition. His contributions include an exquisite demonstration, via the chemical synthesis of specific fatty acyl glycerides, that the chain length and degree of unsaturation of free fatty acids as well as the position of fatty acid moieties in monoglycerides affect the absorption of fatty acids in the chicken. They reported on the zinc requirement of chicks, the calcium and phosphorus requirements of chickens and the pathology of excess calcium in growing pullets, the requirements for indispensable amino acids by chickens and Japanese quail, and the utilization of dispensable amino acids and non-protein nitrogenous compounds for growth and egg production by chickens and quail. Bob Young was called upon to present overviews of poultry nutrition in numerous conference venues. He published some 77 research articles and technical papers and 22 abstracts of presentations at scientific meetings. Many of his publications were cited as resources in the National Research Council-National Academy of Science publication, Nutrient Requirements of Poultry. He was co-author of the world renowned book, Nutrition of the Chicken by M. L. Scott, M. C. Nesheim and R. J. Young (M.L. Scott & Associates, Ithaca, New York) three editions of which were published in 1969, 1976, and 1982.

Bob was energetic and proactive. He had a knack for organization and efficiency. Shortly after his appointment as Associate Professor, he was called upon to serve as Acting Head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry. By 1965 Bob was appointed Full Professor of Animal Nutrition and Head of the Department of Poultry Science and the Cornell University Duck Research Laboratory at Eastport, Long Island. He served in this capacity until 1976 when he was asked to assume the chairmanship of the Department of Animal Science, a position which he held until his retirement in 1983.

Bob Young’s administrative ability led to many assignments. Around the time that he was appointed Head of the Poultry Department, for example, he was appointed chairman of the Interdepartmental, Interdisciplinary Task Force on Agricultural Waste Management. The Task Force had responsibility for research proposals, identifying funding, and coordinating research programs
on agricultural waste management and nutrient run-off among six departments. He was director of an interdepartmental project, supported by a six-year Rockefeller Foundation grant, entitled The Management of Nutrients from Agriculture that Affect Water Quality. He participated in some 24 University assignments and committees. After his retirement from the chairmanship of the Department of Animal Science in 1983, Bob was appointed for one year as co-Associate Director of Research in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and co-Associate Director of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. He served as Associate Dean of the College from 1984-1985, and Director of the Physical Plant of the College from 1985-1986.

Bob was a member of the American Institute of Nutrition, the Poultry Science Association, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi. He took sabbatical leaves at the University of Lund, Sweden in 1966 and the University of British Columbia in 1974 and participated in numerous overseas assignments. In 1966, he spent 5 weeks in Greece under the auspices of the U.S. Feed Grains Council lecturing and consulting with farmers and feed manufacturers on animal and poultry nutrition. He traveled to the People’s Republic of China in 1980 as a member of a team of Cornell University faculty invited by the Ministry of Agriculture in the People’s Republic to review academic programs in five leading colleges of agriculture, and participated in the signing of a joint Cornell University, Nanjing College of Agriculture cooperative agreement. In the same year he was invited by the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development in Taiwan to evaluate agricultural research in livestock and poultry as part of the development of a cooperative program. He also traveled to Japan, Argentina and Brazil on professional assignments.

Bob enjoyed travel, and he vacationed overseas with his family on several occasions. He was an avid fan of Cornell hockey and basketball and enjoyed woodworking, sailing and, later in retirement, looking after the aviary in Kendal at Ithaca.
Bob is survived by his wife, Greta, and their son, Kenneth and wife, Madeline, of Ithaca, New York, and their daughter, Donna and her husband Don of Binghamton, New York, two sisters, Dorothy Crockatt and family of Toronto, Ontario, Jean Mitchell and family of Chilliwack, British Columbia, and two brothers-in-law, Allen Milne and family and Wesley Milne of Victoria, British Columbia.

Richard E. Austic, Chairperson; Douglas E. Hogue, Michael L. Thonney
Jerome M. Ziegler, former dean of the College of Human Ecology, died on May 3, 2012 in Ithaca. He was born in New York City on October 25, 1923.

Jerry Ziegler was an uncommon professor. Before coming to Cornell in 1978 as dean of the College of Human Ecology, he held a diverse array of positions. After officers’ training school during World War II, coincidentally on the Cornell campus, he served as a pharmacist’s mate in the navy. At the end of the war he became an economic analyst for the Marshall Plan, but resigned in protest when required to sign a loyalty oath. He worked as a machinist in auto factories and organized for the UAW. As President of the American Foundation for Continuing Education he combined his commitment to working people with his devotion to education. Twice he ran for congress in Illinois – losing by less than expected in a heavily Republican district. He participated in designing and conducting training for the first three cohorts of Peace Corps volunteers. He was director of the Rodman Job Corps Center in New Bedford, MA, the first urban Job Corps site. His career in higher education began as professor and vice president at the State University of New York
at Old Westbury, which he helped found as an experimental college. He then became commissioner of higher education in Pennsylvania. After serving as chair of the Department of Urban Affairs and Policy Analysis at the New School for Social Research, he was appointed dean at Cornell.

During Jerry’s ten years as dean the College moved toward its current state as a locus for scholarly analysis of human issues. Enrollment grew by 18 percent during his tenure, while the proportion of underrepresented minority students increased by 175 percent. He championed new initiatives in international and field study and incorporated the Sloan Program in Health Administration when it moved from what became the Johnson School of Management.

Abandoning his prior peripatetic ways, Jerry found a home at Cornell, advising subsequent deans and teaching, both in The Department of Policy Analysis and Management and in the Cornell Institute for Public Affairs, where he taught until 2011, 18 years after becoming emeritus. He was beloved by generations of CIPA students, who appreciated his personal interest in them and their backgrounds as well as his expertise. The seminar was his natural milieu. Every student became involved in an extended dialog. His style of teaching was Socratic in method and in content; he invoked the Greek philosophers readily for the insights they can provide on current issues. He wore his erudition lightly, drawing on his knowledge and his diverse experiences to inform and engage, not to impress. His teaching method, he explained, came from his time as a union organizer and adult educator. He learned from this experience that all learners can grapple productively with complex issues, bringing the unique perspectives afforded by their personal experiences, disciplined by the kind of careful reading, thinking, and communication he had learned at Andover and the University of Chicago. He continued to develop this teaching style outside the university as well. A Leadership Seminar he organized and led for public school principals in major Northeastern cities had Greek philosophy at its core but included as well contemporary thinking and research about education policy and practice.
Jerry’s devotion to his family was evident to all who knew him. He met Patricia McGraw when they were sixteen-year-olds attending a summer camp (a “lefty” camp, they said). They had been married for 64 years when Pat died. A love of gardening was one of the many things they shared. Pat was the flower expert; Jerry tended the vegetables. His asparagus and carrots were always the best. They also nurtured cats and dogs. But their greatest love was for their children. Jerry Jr. is a business owner, as is his wife Kathy; Sharon is a physician; Nick and his wife, Margaret, are social scientists. Jerry was predeceased by his brother Warren.

Pat and Jerry gathered around them people of all ages from diverse backgrounds who became each other’s friends by being theirs. The number and range of people who considered Jerry their mentor is astonishing. In addition to generations of students it includes faculty colleagues and department chairs, one of his home health aides who credits him with helping her find a career path, and a prisoner in Sing Sing whom Jerry lived long enough to see paroled.

Jerry Ziegler challenged and inspired students and colleagues alike to think more carefully, read more widely and deeply, and to turn their scholarship to the benefit of those most in need. He was a rare scholar, leader, teacher, and friend whose life and career exemplify what an educational institution should be about.

*Stephen F. Hamilton, Chairperson; Joan Jacobs Brumberg, John Eckenrode*
Cornell Professor Emeritus Donald B. Zilversmit, 91, died peacefully on September 16, 2010 at Orchard cove, a retirement community in Canton MA, surrounded by his three daughters. Don had an outstanding and highly productive career at Cornell University both as a researcher and a teacher.

Don was born in Hengelo, Netherlands on July 11, 1919. He began his studies at Utrecht University but he left Holland in 1939 just before the invasion of the country by the Germans during World War II. He came to the United States to pursue his studies at Berkeley, California. Concerned with the war in Holland and missing his fiancée Kitty Fonteyn who lived underground in Holland during the war to escape deportation to a concentration camp, he joined the Dutch Canadian army as an ambulance driver. He had been turned down by the US Army because he was not yet a US citizen. Don and Kitty were reunited in Holland 4 days after the war ended and they were married in 1945. Don’s wife Kitty published a book entitled “Yours Always, A Holocaust Love Story” that described her wartime experiences and her enduring relationship with Don.
After the war he completed his graduate studies at Berkeley where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1948. He joined the faculty at the University of Tennessee Medical College in Memphis in 1947 and remained until 1966 when he joined the faculty of the Graduate School of Nutrition (now the Division of Nutritional Sciences) at Cornell.

As a Rosenberg Fellow at the University of California in Dr. Chaikoff’s laboratory, Dr. Zilversmit became interested in phospholipid metabolism and pioneered the use of radioisotopes in these studies. This work was followed by several reports on the mathematical basis of tracer technology in the determination of turnover and precursor end-product relationships. These paradigms were used extensively in lipid metabolism and other biological areas. Early in his scientific career Don appreciated the significance of well validated methodology for the progress of science. A significant fraction of his laboratory projects were devoted to improving existing analytical methods or in innovating new approaches when obvious need for reliable methods were needed. Of note, his laboratory developed methods for the microanalyses of fatty acids, triglycerides and phospholipids. The fifties was a time when new methods were being developed for the analysis of lipids which were then considered messy heterogeneous substances to be avoided. This is the time when countercurrent chromatography, gas chromatography, and column chromatography were being developed and these methods provided new insights to researchers in the lipid field. Don and other colleagues in the field recognized a growing need for a forum for better exchange of information. This led to the creation of a non-profit organization whose goal was to publish the Journal of Lipid Research. From 1959 to 1961 Don Zilversmit became the first Editor in Chief of the Journal. A section in the Journal, as it still is today, was devoted to “Notes on Methodology.”

While at the University of Tennessee Don pursued his interest in phospholipid metabolism during lipid intestinal absorption and its impact on arterial plaque formation. This interest continued after his move to Cornell where he concentrated his research on the effects of
dietary cholesterol and triglycerides on atherosclerosis. In 1973 he published in Circulation Research an often-quoted hypothesis on the role of postprandial triglyceride-rich lipoproteins and arterial lipoprotein lipase in atheroma formation. His proposal turned out to be correct and clinical trials and epidemiological studies have shown that elevated plasma triglycerides independently of low-density lipoproteins (LDL) are a risk factor for atherosclerosis. The seventies were also the time when his laboratory critically re-examined methods for measuring cholesterol absorption and validated a simple dual isotope technique. In the same period his laboratory demonstrated that retinol esters remained associated with chylomicrons during their metabolism and could be used as a tracer to investigate the transport of these lipoproteins.

Starting in the late sixties and up until his retirement, Don initiated a new area of research in molecular aspects of lipid metabolism. His laboratory discovered a new class of proteins responsible for the exchange of lipids between lipoproteins in plasma and between organelles within cells. This was a very exciting and highly productive time in his laboratory. Post-doctoral Fellows and visiting Fellows flocked from Europe and Asia to his laboratory. Several distinct lipid exchange proteins were purified and characterized from blood and other tissues. These proteins have a major impact on lipoprotein composition in the blood. In the liver, the microsomal transfer protein, first isolated in his laboratory, was later demonstrated by one of his former post-doctoral fellows to be necessary for the biosynthesis of very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL) in the liver. This is of major significance since VLDL is the precursor of LDL, the well-documented carrier of the cholesterol accumulating in atheromatous lesions. These exchange proteins proved also to be very useful tools in studies of phospholipid topology in membrane biology.

Don was a highly productive scientist. Along with his students and post doctoral fellows, he published over 300 papers. Don’s seminal contributions in the lipid field were recognized by many awards. In 1959, Don received a highly competitive award, a life-time Career Development Award from the American Heart Association. The
American Institute of Nutrition in 1976 selected Don for the Borden Award, and the American Heart Association selected him to give the prestigious George Lyman Duff Memorial Lecture. The University of Utrecht, where he began his academic studies, conferred to him an honorary doctoral degree in physical sciences in 1980. He was selected for the Bristol-Myers Squibb/Mead Johnson Award for Distinguished Achievement in Nutrition Research in 1990. In 1989 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Don Zilversmit had a passion for research. He set incredibly high standards for himself, his students and his technical staff. During all his years at Cornell he led a journal club/lipid seminar with campus wide participation where both faculty members and students reported on their own research and novel reports in the literature. This was a unique setting for students to learn to critically analyze research data and evaluate conclusions of authors. He was also active in a general student seminar in Nutritional Sciences where he instilled in students the need for critical thinking.

During his last few years at Cornell Don became interested in the philosophy of science. He led an informal reading group on the subject. Don was a highly ethical individual as a scientist and in his private life. Of particular interest to him was the writing of scientific papers. He strongly felt that all data collected should be presented in the chronological order that they were obtained and not selectively rearranged to support the main conclusions of the paper.

His wife Kitty died in 2009. The Zilversmit’s are survived by three daughters, Lee Ann Karrow, Susan Howard, and Jo Feldman, and four grandchildren.

Andre’ Bensadoun, Chairperson; Malden Nesheim, Catherine Ross