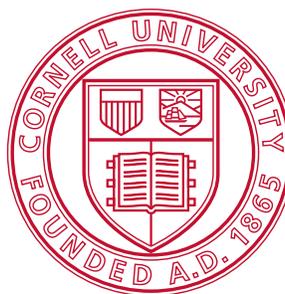


**Memorial Statements of the Cornell University Faculty  
2000-2009  
Volume 8**



**Memorial Statements of the  
Cornell University Faculty**

*The memorial statements contained herein were prepared by the Office of the Dean of the University Faculty of Cornell University to honor its faculty for their service to the university.*

Judith Bower, proofreader  
J. Robert Cooke, producer

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## *Preface*

The custom of honoring each deceased faculty member through a memorial statement was established in 1868, just after the founding of Cornell University. Annually since 1938, the Office of the Dean of the Faculty has produced a memorial booklet which is sent to the families of the deceased and also filed in the university archives.

We are now making the entire collection of memorial statements (1868 through 2009) readily available online and, for convenience, are grouping these by the decade in which the death occurred, assembling the memorials alphabetically within the decade. The Statements for the early years (1868 through 1938, assembled by Dean Cornelius Betten and now enlarged to include the remaining years of the 1930s, are in volume one. Many of these entries also included retirement statements; when available, these *follow* the companion memorial statement in this book. A CD version has also been created.

A few printed archival copies are being bound and stored in the Office of the Dean of the Faculty and in the Rare and Manuscript Collection in Kroch Library. However, the primary access (approximately 3,400 pages) is online in the University Faculty Archive at <http://ecommons.cornell.edu/handle/1813/17811> and within “The Legacy of Cornell Faculty and Staff” Collection at <http://ecommons.library.cornell.edu/handle/1813/14143>

These documents are full-text searchable across all years. Individual memorial statements, as well as volumes of these, may be downloaded. These PDF files include bookmarks and a contents listing with each entry hyperlinked for convenient access. For historical purposes, scans of the original documents are also accessible.

This project was sponsored by The Cornell Association of Professors Emeriti. Proofreaders included: Barry B. Adams, Royal D. Colle, Gould P. Colman, P. C. Tobias de Boer, Ronald B. Furry, Donald F. Holcomb, Malden C. Nesheim, Porus D. Olpadwala and Milo E. Richmond. Judith A. Bower, who has edited these booklets for many years, has had oversight for quality control. These were produced by J. Robert Cooke, co-founder of the Internet-First University Press with Kenneth M. King. J. Robert Cooke has also served as Dean of the University Faculty (1998-2003).

The archival copies of the source materials were provided by Diane D. LaLonde of the Office of the Dean of the Faculty and Elaine Engst of the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collection. The scanning and optical character recognition services were provided by Fiona Patrick and colleagues in the Cornell University Library’s Digital Consulting and Production Services.

November 2010

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# Lynne Snyder Abel

*October 25, 1940 — November 29, 2006*

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

*October 8, 1906 — March 12, 2000*

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

*December 2, 1923 — May 1, 2000*

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

*June 3, 1927 — September 26, 2002*

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 1988 E.R. Lippincott Medal for Spectroscopy from the Optical Society of America, and the 1990 Earle K. Plyler Prize from the American Physical Society.

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.

# Ralph William Alexander

*March 14, 1911 — September 17, 2001*

Ralph William Alexander of Englewood, Florida, died September 17, 2001. He was born March 14, 1911 in Washington County near Newport, Ohio to William Harvey and Bertha (Lorentz) Alexander. He received his B.A. degree from Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio in 1932 and his M.D. degree from the University of Rochester, School of Medicine, in 1936. He completed his internship at Jefferson Medical College Hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1938, and his residency at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1939. Dr. Alexander was a staff physician at the Student Health Service at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, from 1939-46. He joined the Department of University Health Services at Cornell University, Gannett Medical Clinic and Sage Infirmary in 1946 as Assistant Professor and Attending Physician. He became Professor of Clinical and Preventive Medicine in 1961 and served as the Deputy Director from 1969-71. He was named Professor of Clinical Medicine, Emeritus, in 1977.

Dr. Alexander's fields of specialization were student health and internal medicine. In 1952, Dr. Alexander, in cooperation with Dr. Norman S. Moore, then Director of University Health Services, became the founding editor of the Cornell publication, *Student Medicine*, the first publication in the country devoted primarily to the health of college students. This publication became the official *Journal of the American College Health Association* (ACHA) in 1958 and Dr. Alexander then served as Editor until 1973. He received the Ruth E. Boynton Award for distinguished service from the ACHA in 1970, and the Edward Hitchcock Award for outstanding contributions to the field of College Health in 1973. He was a Fellow of the ACHA, member of the American College of Physicians, American Medical Association, New York State, and Tompkins County Medical Associations.

Dr. Alexander will be missed by his wife of 64 years, Gladys, and their four surviving children: Ralph, Jr. of Rolla, Missouri; Judith Robin (Goodloe) of Ithaca, New York; Nancy (Davison) of Peoria, Illinois; and David, also of Peoria, Illinois. One daughter, Anne (Koehler), preceded him in death. Seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren also survive him.

*Janet Corson-Rikert, Allyn Ley*

# David Jepson Allee

*September 13, 1931 — April 17, 2003*

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*

## Robert N. Allen

*October 21, 1917 — December 14, 2002*

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*

## Archie Randolph Ammons

*February 18, 1926 — February 25, 2001*

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 Poems 1951-1971*, published in 1972; *Sphere: The Form of a Motion*, 1974; *The Snow Poems*, 1977; *A Coast of Trees*, 1981; *Lake Effect Country*, 1983; *Sumerian Vistas*, 1987; *Garbage*, 1993; *Brink Road*, 1996; and *Glare*, his final book, 1997.

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*

# Paul Denzil Ankrum

*August 14, 1915 — August 27, 2005*

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 electric 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*

# William Weaver Austin

*January 18, 1920 — March 15, 2000*

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 Zaslav, John Hsu*

## Joe Paul Bail

*May 12, 1925 — May 7, 2006*

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.”*

# 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 Woodsedge 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*

## Donald J. Barr

*May 7, 1935 — January 24, 2008*

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*

# 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*

# John Bentinck-Smith

*January 24, 1919 — May 12, 2005*

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 Edinburgh, 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

*June 7, 1933 — February 26, 2009*

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.

# Hans A. Bethe

*July 2, 1906 — March 6, 2005*

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 Schrodinger'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*

# Harry Bitner

*July 22, 1916 — May 5, 2001*

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.

*Faust Rossi, Gray Thoron, Claire Germain*

# Sara E. “Sally” Blackwell

*August 9, 1916 — January 4, 2009*

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

*June 29, 1930 — November 4, 2007*

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-Silby 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 complete 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*

# Carolyn Olson Boegly

*July 29, 1927 — June 6, 2008*

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*

## **Ralph Bolgiano, Jr.**

*April 1, 1922 — May 11, 2002*

Ralph Bolgiano, Jr., Professor Emeritus in the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, died at Kendal in Ithaca on May 11, 2002 from complications following a bicycle accident several weeks before. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth; four children: Randy of Wyoming, Douglas of Seattle, Christopher of Ithaca, and Elizabeth of Princeton; their partners; five grandchildren; and a sister, Charlotte Oliver, of Locust Grove, Virginia.

Ralph was born and raised in Baltimore, Maryland, matriculated at Cornell University as a McMullen Scholar in 1940, received the B.S. degree in 1944, the B.E.E. degree in 1947 after serving as an officer in the U.S. Army Signal Corps during World War II, and the M.E.E. degree in 1949. Subsequently, he worked for the General Electric Company as a Development Engineer until he returned to Cornell as a graduate student and completed his Ph.D. degree in 1958. In the same year, Ralph was invited to join the faculty as an Associate Professor in the School of Electrical Engineering, and was promoted to full Professor in 1968.

Ralph did his Ph.D. work at Cornell University in the School of Electrical Engineering (now the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering) under the direction of Professor W.E. Gordon. His 1958 thesis, entitled “A meteorological interpretation of wavelength dependence in transhorizon propagation,” had a major impact on the then new field of over-the-horizon propagation via radio wave scattering from turbulent irregularities in the refractive index of the atmosphere. This work, in particular, dealt with the importance of buoyancy forces and how the associated added term in the nonlinear Navier-Stokes equation altered the spectral shape of the turbulence, i.e. how the strength of the turbulent irregularities decreases with decreasing wavelength. Radio wave scattering is controlled by a distinct wavelength (determined by the radio frequency and the scatter geometry), and so it is crucial to know what physical parameters control the wavelength spectrum and, in particular, what the short wavelength “cut off” is, since there will be very little scatter at radio frequencies requiring wavelengths shorter than this. In other words, there is a high frequency cutoff in the scatter process, and the buoyancy forces are important in determining this cutoff. All of Ralph’s subsequent research built upon and expanded on his thesis work, dealing with various aspects of turbulence in the atmosphere, anisotropies in tropospheric structure, and the interaction between radio waves and atmospheric turbulence, including transhorizon radio propagation.

For years, Ralph was associated with the Cornell Center for Radiophysics and Space Research and his sabbatical leaves were directly related to his research interests. In 1964-65, as a Guggenheim Fellow and Fulbright Travel

Fellow, he was a Visiting Research Scientist at l'Institut de Mechanique Statistique de la Turbulence, Universite d'Aix en Provence, Marseille. In 1971-72, he was Research Engineer at the Radio and Space Research Station at Ditton Park, Berkshire, England. In 1979-80, he did research in his field at the University of Colorado.

Ralph was a Senior Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as well as a member of the IEEE Antennas and Propagation Society, the American Geophysical Union, and the American Meteorological Society.

During his faculty career in the School of Electrical Engineering, Ralph taught a wide variety of courses. At the graduate level, he taught courses based on his research interests in electromagnetic wave phenomena in the atmosphere, as well as a course on radio systems engineering. In his early years on the faculty, Ralph taught several courses on electrical circuits to non-electrical engineers. At that time, most of the undergraduate students in the College of Engineering were required to take a course in electrical engineering as part of their curriculum, and these courses were specially tailored to meet their needs.

During the early part of the 1960s, Henry Booker, then Director of the School of Electrical Engineering, led a thorough renovation of the Electrical Engineering curriculum. As part of this, he developed a two-semester course in Electrical Science to be taught to all electrical engineering students at the sophomore level. Ralph was a participant from the beginning, and he taught this course and its successors several times throughout his career. He also was involved with the development of a two-semester, junior-level, required sequence of laboratory courses. These courses required the participation of several faculty members and overseeing the operation was a considerable task. Over the years, Ralph was in charge of one, or both, of these laboratory courses many times, and he was highly successful in directing the operation.

As part of the renovation of the curriculum, a two-semester sequence of courses on electromagnetic fields and waves was developed. These courses, previously only taught at the fifth year level, were designed for juniors. Ralph was a major participant in the development of this sequence and over the years, he taught one or the other of these courses many times.

In all of Ralph's courses, students could expect exacting requirements, carefully developed lectures of outstanding clarity, thought-provoking problems, and challenging examinations. Indeed, faculty members who helped in teaching courses with Ralph were also frequently challenged by the problems he set. Ralph, however, was a popular teacher and greatly appreciated by students for his dedication to their education. As a consequence, Ralph was

the first recipient, in 1983, of the Ruth and Joel Spira Excellence in Teaching Award. He was also the co-winner of the Student Teaching Award for the School of Electrical Engineering in May 1985. Teaching was a major focus of Ralph's life, and he loved to interact with students. He set high standards, and was dedicated to meeting them. Ralph accepted the challenges of student advising with characteristic integrity. He always took the opportunity to enrich this interaction with students by giving his time and wisdom unselfishly. Similarly, Ralph accepted election as Graduate Field Representative of the School several times, again giving of his time for the benefit of others.

Throughout his life, Ralph was an avid sailor. From boyhood, he sailed and raced his Star Class sailboat first on Chesapeake Bay and later on Lake Cayuga. He had a natural sense for the rhythm of the water, wind and boat, and was a true "seat of the pants sailor." Ralph was a welcome guest on others' boats and successfully passed his love of sailing to his children. Ralph was also an enthusiastic bicyclist who explored much of Tompkins County on his bike and through the years cycled around the Lake and developed an impressive knowledge of the County roads and highways. After retirement from Cornell, Ralph became an active member of the Cayuga Heights Volunteer Fire Department and accepted the responsibilities thereof with characteristic devotion. At the Memorial Service held at Kendal in his honor, the presence of two Fire Department trucks and many of his fire fighting comrades was a tribute to Ralph as a valued fellow volunteer and friend.

Above all, everyone whose life Ralph touched remember him as a true gentleman.

*Donald T. Farley, Paul R. McIsaac, George J. Wolga*

# Carl W. Boothroyd

*January 15, 1915 — May 7, 2000*

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 (e.g. 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

*July 21, 1913 — April 12, 2003*

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*

## C. Arthur Bratton

*November 3, 1914 — January 25, 2000*

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*

# Urie Bronfenbrenner

*April 29, 1917 — September 25, 2005*

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

*July 12, 1908 — January 27, 2000*

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, Sulphite, 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*

## **Ludlow D. Brown**

*April 13, 1909 — December 21, 2001*

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*

# Joseph B. Bugliari

*June 7, 1932 — October 20, 2002*

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*

# Christopher Bull

*October 14, 1921 — March 17, 2002*

Christopher Bull, Professor of Clinical Medicine, died in Ithaca in the retirement community at Longview, where he had resided for the past several years following the death of his beloved wife, Kittie.

Chris was born and grew up in Ithaca, where his father was a practicing physician for many years. He attended Ithaca High School and went on to attend Cornell University in the class of 1944. After three years on the Ithaca campus, he entered the Medical College in New York and was graduated with his M.D. degree in 1947. He then took a year's internship at the Genesee Hospital in Rochester, following which he pursued residencies in psychiatry at the Pilgrim State Hospital on Long Island and at the University of Kansas Medical Center.

At this point in 1952, Chris entered the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army to complete his obligated service and served as a Staff Psychiatrist at the Osaka Army Hospital for one year. He was then assigned as Division Psychiatrist for the 45th Infantry Division in Korea, during which he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal. He then returned to take another year's training at the West Haven VA Hospital, affiliated with Yale Medical School.

For the next ten years, Chris held positions in teaching and research hospitals successively in Hawaii and Illinois. From 1964-66, he was a full time salaried Staff Psychiatrist at the Butler Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island. During this period, he published several research studies, principally related to biochemical correlates of behavior in schizophrenic patients.

Dr. Bull then joined the psychiatric staff of the University Health Services at Gannett Health Center, where he remained as Principal Psychiatrist until his retirement in 1986. As one colleague stated:

*“Dr. Bull was a very gentle, kind-hearted man who was widely appreciated for his deep caring for Cornell students. ...this obvious caring and active interest made a powerful positive impression on students who initially arrived at the Clinic feeling frightened, sad, anxious, or alone.”*

Dr. Bull had a multitude of interests. One of particular pertinence was his collection of tropical fish, for which he maintained, at his own expense, an extensive and variegated aquarium that seemed to fill his waiting room. Although he no doubt enjoyed the display, its real purpose was to entrance the student patients and perhaps to provide a soothing setting for the distraught ones. It was characteristic that he left the aquatic display to the clinic when he retired, yet continued to return on a regular basis to maintain it.

Chris' interest in painting developed after his retirement to Longview. Many of his oils are displayed in the halls there, depicting scenes from his extensive travels to the Indies and to Tasmania.

Chris Bull was a thoughtful, accomplished, gentle man who was professionally and personally at the top of his class.

*Joann Basgall, George Miller, Allyn Ley*

# 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*

# 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 Byrners has left a rich legacy in the department, the college, and the profession.

*W. Keith Bryant, E. Scott Maynes, Jean R. Robinson*

# Helen J. Cady

*February 26, 1911 — October 17, 2001*

Professor Emerita Helen J. Cady died October 17, 2001 in McPherson, Kansas, after a retirement of twenty-nine years from the Department of Design and Environmental Analysis, College of Human Ecology, Cornell University. Helen was born on her parents' farm near Lawrence, Kansas on February 26, 1911, and completed her secondary education in Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

Professor Cady was a life-long student as is evident in her educational pursuits and interests, receiving the Associate in Science degree from Kansas City Junior College; the Certificate of Completion for Interior Architecture and Interior Design, Kansas City Art Institute; a B.F.A. degree in Design, University of Kansas; and an M.F.A. degree in Fine Arts Education from Teachers College, Columbia University. Her love for and interest in design and the crafts led her to a variety of teaching and work experiences. Early positions included technical illustrator for an advertising agency in Chicago, and a professional interior designer in Kansas City. During World War II, she held positions as a master templater, Douglas Aircraft Incorporated in Santa Monica, California, and as a technical artist and draftsman with the Donners-Joyce Co., Chicago, Illinois.

Professor Cady's teaching career began in 1940 when she held the position of Instructor at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, followed by her appointment as Head of Interior Architecture and Design, the Memphis Academy of Arts, Memphis, Tennessee. In 1946, she was appointed Assistant Professor of Housing and Design (Design and Environmental Analysis), a position she held until her retirement in 1972.

At Cornell, she taught courses in interior design with an emphasis in residential lighting, history of furniture, and color. She is the author of an article on "How to Enjoy Color and Use it Effectively".

She taught weaving as a disciplined craft and as a free, "expressive art". To enhance her teaching expertise and to enrich her personal growth, Miss Cady was an active member of the New York State Craftsmen, the American Craftsmen Education Council, and the World Craft Council. She was also an active member of the American Society of Interior Designers and encouraged the interior design students to participate in the activities of the student chapter.

Helen was a member of Delta Phi Delta, national honorary art fraternity, Kappa Delta Pi, and Pi Lambda Theta. She was also affiliated with the American Association of University Professors, the Academy of Lighting Arts, and the French Azilum, Inc.

Professor Cady was a willing member on numerous college and university committees such as a subject matter consultant for the Cornell-Ghana project; a member on the Secondary School Educational Policies Committee; a member of the planning committee of the Adult Institute for Community Leaders; a consultant for local and state craft groups; and a vocational consultant for the Housing and Design Department.

Helen loved to travel, and in 1951, she was awarded a four-month travel and study to France, Italy, England, and Sweden. During a sabbatical leave in 1958-59, she traveled to Holland, Belgium, Germany, Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, which enabled her to attend design exhibitions, to meet practicing artists and designers in their studios, and to visit schools in session. In 1969, she received a travel study award from the National Society of Interior Designers for a summer session of the National Trust in England. These travels and studies, both formal and informal, gave greater meaning and depth to her teaching the history and design of furniture, architecture, and interior textiles.

Professor Cady had an unusual talent and capacity to work with individual students and to encourage them to discover themselves through special interests outside the regular classroom curriculum. Her efforts were effective, meaningful, and sincere. Her many accomplishments over her extensive and productive teaching career will be cherished by her students and colleagues.

*Allen R. Bushnell, Clark E. Garner*

# Anthony Caputi

*December 22, 1924 — February 6, 2008*

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

*May 1, 1917 – February 9, 2009*

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*

## Alison P. Casarett

*April 17, 1930 — June 1, 2002*

Alison Casarett was a woman of strong convictions, unusual stamina, and great personal courage. Through the ordeals of the past several years, since her cancer was diagnosed, she refused to give up. She continued to live her life to the fullest through the sheer force of her determination and spirit. In her final week, someone suggested that she consider moving into the Hospicare Program. She retorted, “I get to decide that myself and I’m not ready.” And even on her last day, she would not give in to the cancer, and instead spent time at the Farmer’s Market, shopping and visiting as she had done so often over the years. One would expect nothing less of someone with two Episcopal bishops in her lineage.

Alison’s determination and courage were defining characteristics of her life, and they asserted themselves early on. She was born on April 17, 1930 in Richmond Hill, New York, the daughter of Edith and John Croes Provoost, and grew up in Sea Cliff, New York. She chose a career in science at a time when very few women considered a career at all, much less a career in a scientific field. She earned her B.S. degree in Mathematics at St. Lawrence University in 1951, followed by M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Radiation Biology at the University of Rochester.

She joined Cornell in 1963 as an Assistant Professor of Radiation Biology and was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 1969, before advancing to full Professor in 1979. She was a productive researcher, with many journal articles and textbooks on radiation biology to her credit, and a teaching schedule that included courses on the biological effects of radiation, radiological physics, and applied radiation biology for veterinary students.

Early in her Cornell career, Alison demonstrated another talent not usually recognized in women of her era—a gift for administration. Upon her arrival at Cornell, she served as Associate Director of the academic-year Institute in Radiation Biology, sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Atomic Energy Commission. A few years later, she became the program’s director.

Then in 1973, in a career move that again required a great deal of courage, Alison began a two-decade association with the Cornell Graduate School—first as Associate Dean, and then, beginning in 1979, as Dean for fourteen years. This made her not just the first woman to become Dean of Cornell’s Graduate School, but one of the pioneering women leaders of the University. She was Dean for a record-breaking three consecutive terms. Her length of service as Dean of the Graduate School surpassed that of any of her predecessors, and her immediate successor

doubts that it will be equaled in the future. During part of her time in the Graduate School, from 1978-84, she also served as Vice Provost, a post in which she gained a university-wide perspective.

During Alison's deanship, graduate applications to Cornell doubled, enrollment reached record highs that are only now being once again approached, and many graduate programs advanced to be among the nation's best. Yet Alison's achievements at the Graduate School are perhaps most notable on a human scale. A faculty member who served with Alison on a graduate fellowship committee credited her with designing a selection process marked by simplicity, efficiency, and warm camaraderie—a significant departure from the temper of many university committees on which he had served.

Though Alison sometimes tried to be gruff and crusty with graduate students, she was a lousy actor and in the end fooled nobody. She couldn't help revealing her zealous concern for their individual and collective welfare. She worked very hard to make their lives as stress-free as possible so that they could focus on their research and scholarship. She was instrumental in creating a graduate center in the Big Red Barn to give "her" students a social center to call their own. She championed a Graduate and Professional Student Assembly (GPSA) to represent her students in university governance, and the GPSA continues as a reality at Cornell today. Countless former graduate students, especially in the humanities and some of the basic social sciences, remain grateful to Alison for her role in creating multi-year, twelve-month support packages that enabled them to make sustained progress toward their degrees. In establishing this practice, Alison put Cornell a decade ahead of nearly all other top graduate schools in the country.

But as involved as Alison was in the operations of the Graduate School day by day, it was international liaisons that were her special strength. When one of us—Bob Cooke—was invited by Dale Corson to serve as the University Marshal (i.e. the presiding officer at Commencement), he initially declined, saying that he lacked the courage to read the names of the Ph.D. candidates from around the world. After Alison was convinced to handle that duty, he agreed to take on the remaining assignment. "My admiration continues for Alison's courage and ability to pronounce all those complicated names." Here, as in other respects, she has had no true successor: after various less-than-satisfactory efforts, the task has now been turned over to the students themselves.

Undoubtedly Alison's comfort zone with languages and world travel played an important role in her subsequent successes in expanding Cornell's international presence. Another of us—Frank Rhodes—recalls a trip to China in 1980, just shortly after that country was opened to the Western world, in which he, Alison, and several others

from Cornell were involved. The trip was so grueling that many of the participants were barely on speaking terms by its conclusion.

*“Two memories from that trip remain etched in my mind even after more than 20 years—the insufferable dust, which completely took away my voice, and how at the Beijing Zoo, Alison turned out to be more of an attraction than the giant pandas we had come to see, for it was extremely rare to see a fair-haired Westerner in China then.”*

Thanks to Alison’s superb follow-through, many of the partnerships explored during that trip came to fruition over time, as Alison patiently, imaginatively, and successfully built exchanges involving graduate students and faculty members in Asia and also in Africa. So great was Alison’s success in building international linkages that in 1993, as she approached retirement and prepared to step down as Dean of the Graduate School, she was asked to take on a new assignment—to explore the idea of establishing an international consortium of universities that, like Cornell, were interested in taking practical steps to share students, faculty members, and electronic communication. She was appointed Special Assistant to the President in 1993 until her retirement in 1995, when she was named Professor Emerita, Physiology; and Special Assistant to the President and former Dean of the Graduate School, Emerita. Her efforts during her final two pre-retirement years set the stage for making Cornell more global in scope.

After retirement from Cornell, Alison served on the Boards of the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation and of Hospicare of Tompkins County, was president of the Hospicare Foundation, helped lead the Cornell Association of Professors Emeriti, and was an active member of the Ithaca Garden Club and the Ithaca Swim Club, where one of us fondly remembers swimming laps next to her and then tapping her for professional advice. She was an avid traveler and explorer long after her institution-building work for Cornell had come to a close and even in the later stages of her illness, visiting 37 countries across five continents in all.

Others will have their own recollections of Alison. She was a valued friend, who, in what was to be her last act of next-door-neighborly kindness just before her death, brought a pastry to one of us. She cared meticulously for Annie, her cocker spaniel. She was the loving mother of Elissa and Jenel, whose accomplishments were always a source of pride and joy for her. Alison was all those things, and much, much more. She is survived by Elissa and her son-in-law, Tim Rice; by Jenel and her son-in-law, Ed Polido; and by her four granddaughters: Elizabeth, Katherine, Jessica, and Lea.

Sophocles wrote, “One must wait until the evening to see how splendid the day was.” Alison Casarett’s day was splendid indeed. For almost four decades, she offered exemplary service and strong leadership to Cornell and our

community. Her hallmarks were vision, excellence, courage, and grace. In the breadth of her achievements, in the scope of her concern, in the wisdom of her experience, she strengthened this university and our community as she enriched and ennobled our lives.

We mourn the passing of Alison Casarett. We miss her presence in our midst. But we also celebrate, as we reflect together on the remarkable ways in which Alison transformed our university, enlivened our community, and touched each of our lives. Although she is gone from us now, in our hearts and our minds she lives. For over a life so fully, generously, and courageously lived, death can have no dominion.

*J. Robert Cooke, Francis Kallfelz, Frank H.T. Rhodes, Walter Cohen*

# Lewis Duane Chapman

*September 3, 1940 — July 29, 2007*

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, deploring 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*

# Marlin G. Cline

*December 31, 1909 — January 9, 2009*

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*

# Randall Knight Cole

*September 21, 1912 — January 26, 2006*

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 pedigree 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 mechanics, 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—attributing 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 41years 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*

## W. Donald Cooke

*May 15, 1918 — September 20, 2007*

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.

A QuickTime video, “Conversation with W. Donald Cooke,” in which Don reflects on his youth and later experiences can be viewed at <http://ecommons.library.cornell.edu/handle/1813/3770>.

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*

# Natalie Crowe

*June 29, 1911 — April 25, 2000*

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 Lambda 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*

# Gordon Joseph Cummings

*April 30, 1919 — April 5, 2005*

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*

## Harold R. Cushman

*December 21, 1920 — July 28, 2007*

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*

# Norman D. Daly

*August 9, 1911 — April 2, 2008*

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, Eleanore Mikus*

# Louise Jane Daniel

*October 28, 1912 — October 18, 2001*

Louise Jane Daniel was born on October 28, 1912 in Philadelphia along with her twin sister, Marcia. She majored in Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1935. She received her M.S. degree in Biological Chemistry from Penn State in 1936, and her Ph.D. degree in Nutrition and Biochemistry from Cornell University in 1945. She taught Chemistry and Physics from 1936-42 at Penn Hall Junior College in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. After finishing her Ph.D. degree, she worked as a Research Associate in the Cornell Poultry Department from 1945-48, and then joined the Cornell faculty as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Biochemistry and Nutrition in 1948. She was promoted to Associate Professor in 1951 and to full Professor of Biochemistry in 1958. She retired in 1973, as an Emeritus Professor. Louise's major hobbies were bird watching and gardening. Louise continued to live in Ithaca until 1985, when she moved to California where she lived with her sister. Louise died on October 18, 2001 in Carmel, California.

Despite the major difficulties facing women scientists in the first half of the Twentieth Century, Louise carried out pioneering research on the role of vitamins focusing on folic acid and vitamin B12, often collaborating with Dr. Louise Gray in the U.S. Plant Soil and Nutrition Laboratory. She trained twelve Ph.D. students, several of whom joined the Cornell faculty and published forty-one papers.

Louise's first love was teaching, at which she excelled. She taught Introductory Biochemistry in the College of Home Economics (Human Ecology) from 1948-58 and General Biochemistry in the College of Agriculture from 1958-73. In addition, she taught a biochemistry laboratory course from 1948-64, and wrote a laboratory textbook with Professor Leslie Neal in 1967. Finally, she taught an upper level course on the Biochemistry of Vitamins every other year from 1955-73. Despite her general biochemistry course being scheduled at 8:00 a.m., her lectures were always well attended. Each year she would consult with faculty specializing in different areas of biochemistry to make certain her course was up to date. In 1964, Louise took a sabbatical leave touring European universities to study their biochemistry courses and teaching methods.

Her retirement led to a major change in biochemistry teaching. It took six people to replace her as her course was split into an auto tutorial course, BioSci 330, and a lecture course, BioSci 331. Her longtime associate in teaching, Dr. Joan Griffiths, wrote:

*“I knew Dr. D for several decades, first as one of her graduate students, as her teaching assistant, and as a friend. She was the best educator I have encountered anywhere, but she was more than that. She was the consummate professional. Dr. D never refused to serve on committees and was always available for her students. Her research was impeccable and she required the same precision from her graduate students. I feel as if an era has ended.”*

Louise was honored for her teaching by being voted the Professor of Merit in 1970 by the graduating seniors in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. The Alpha Chapter of Sigma Delta Epsilon/Graduate Women in Science also honored her in 1988. Louise was such a warm and friendly person, and will be missed by all who knew her.

*George Lust, Ross MacIntyre, David B. Wilson*

# Lawrence Bryce Darrah

*December 4, 1915 — May 25, 2004*

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*

# Stanley Warburton Davis

*March 19, 1920 — June 1, 2001*

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*

## Edward C. Devereux

*September 14, 1912 — March 14, 2002*

Professor Edward C. Devereux died at nearly 90 years of age in Hawaii, where he and his wife Edwina had moved recently after some 50 years as active residents of the Ithaca community. His survivors include Edwina, now living in Ithaca; and two children: John in Madison, Wisconsin, and Catherine in Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Ed was born in Great Neck, Long Island, New York on September 14, 1912, where he attended the Kensington School. After graduating from the Phillips Exeter Academy in 1930, he went on to Harvard where he received his A.B. degree in Sociology in 1934. Following two years as a Research Assistant at Connecticut State College, Ed entered the doctoral program in Sociology at Harvard, where he was greatly influenced by the distinguished sociologist Talcott Parsons, and completed most of his doctoral work by 1940. After two years as a Sociology instructor at the University of Toronto, Ed joined the U.S. Navy during World War II, serving as Navigator and Executive Officer on a fleet tanker until 1945. He then was appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology at Princeton, where he remained for five years before joining the Cornell faculty as Associate Professor of Child Development and Family Studies in 1950, serving as Department Chair from 1966-70.

Throughout his Cornell career, Ed's major specialization was in the family as a social system and as a socialization context shaping the development of both children and adults. His strong interests in both sociological theory, and in the everyday issues faced by children and families in contemporary societies, enriched the experiences of his students as well as his faculty colleagues. He had an enduring commitment to utilizing his theoretical knowledge and experiential background to help create better community and family environments in the hope of enhancing human development. With his strong interdisciplinary interests, Ed played a significant role in bringing important sociological perspectives to his department's central focus on child development and the family, and also more broadly, in encouraging the bridging of the social sciences at Cornell.

Ed's teaching contributions at both the undergraduate and graduate level were extensive and multi-faceted, reflecting his inter-disciplinary and cross-cultural perspectives. His offerings covered basic areas such as the American family and the family in cross-cultural perspective, but also included such topics as social disorganization and deviant behavior, social structure and institutions, socialization in ecological perspective, personality and culture, and communities and neighborhoods as socialization settings for children.

Much of Devereux's research dealt with families and socialization practices affecting child rearing in a number of different societies, including the United States, Germany, Japan, Israel, and England. He began a long and fruitful collaboration with Urie Bronfenbrenner in the early 1950s, when they became involved in the detailed study of an entire small-town community and the manner in which it influenced the life course development of children and adults who lived there. According to Bronfenbrenner, it was Ed Devereux's insightful contributions to the many publications on which they collaborated that stimulated Urie's subsequent life-long emphasis on the especially powerful role of the environment in the development of human beings.

Ed's scholarly interests were surprisingly eclectic, as reflected in his writings on such topics as gambling and social structure, delinquency and criminology, the role of social research in business settings and the importance of children's play. Particularly notable were his observations and concerns about the often-impoverishing effects of excessive adult domination on the games played by children and youth. This led to the production of Ed's highly regarded documentary film entitled *Two Ball Games*, which demonstrated the positive effects of organizing children's baseball games with emphasis on cooperative, mutually supportive and enjoyable play, as compared with a more tightly controlled, adult-oriented approach.

Many of Ed's "extra-curricular" activities involved service to various community organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Youth Bureau, Mental Health Association, and the Unitarian Church. Among his favorite leisure activities were swimming and sailing, and he took great pleasure in plying the waters of Cayuga Lake in his sailboat, often with delighted guests aboard.

Ed Devereux is fondly remembered by his many colleagues and friends for his sense of humor, his collegial relationships with fellow faculty members, the congenial atmosphere he created with others around him whatever the setting, and his always spirited readiness to engage in challenging conversations on a wide range of ideas—characteristics which were valued by all who knew Ed.

*Urie Bronfenbrenner, Henry N. Ricciuti*

# James E. Dewey

*January 15, 1917 — August 29, 2009*

James E. Dewey, a retired Cornell University Professor of Entomology, passed away at age 92 on August 25, 2009 in Ithaca, New York.

Dr. James E. Dewey was born in Geneva, NY on January 15, 1917. He received his BS degree in Entomology from Cornell University, his MS from the University of Tennessee, and his PhD 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, 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*

## **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

*July 19, 1920 — April 6, 2006*

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*.

## **Esther Gordon Dotson**

*October 21, 1918 — October 28, 2009*

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, R.I., a granddaughter of the Rev. Adoniram Judson Gordon, the founder of 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, VT. 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 woman 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 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’ll 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’ve been a good teacher, it’s 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 (Comparative Literature) 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 for the authorship of the theologian Egidio da Viterbo of the program for the 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 reveals 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, Chairman; 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*

# Leonard B. Dworsky

*January 5, 1915 — March 28, 2008*

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*

# Louis J. Edgerton

*January 28, 1914 — July 26, 2007*

Louis J. Edgerton, 93, Professor Emeritus in the Department of Horticulture, died July 26, 2007 in Ithaca, New York.

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*

## 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 Bantuvanlis, David Dunn*

# **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*

# Herbert Lyman Everett

*August 9, 1922 — July 12, 2002*

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*

# 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*

# Inta Miške Ezergailis

*September 11, 1932 — January 1, 2005*

Inta Miške 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 life-long 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*

# Jennie Tiffany Towle Farley

*November 2, 1932 — June 19, 2002*

Jennie Tiffany Towle Farley, Professor in the Cornell School of Industrial and Labor Relations Extension Division, died on June 19, 2002 at the age of 69, after a thirteen month struggle with a mysterious auto-immune illness that defied diagnosis. It was an untimely passing that marked the end of an exceedingly rich and productive life.

Jennie, the third of four children, was born in Fanwood, New Jersey, to Dorothy Wagner Towle and Howard Towle. She earned a B.A. degree in English at Cornell (1954) and then worked as a writer for such publications as *Seventeen* and *Mademoiselle*, and later for *Punch* in London, *The Scandinavian Times* in Sweden, *La Prensa* and *The Peruvian Times* in Peru, and Cornell's Officer of Public Information. In 1956, she married Donald Farley, and they started their family, which accounts for the considerable time gap between Jennie's undergraduate and graduate degrees. In 1969, Jennie returned to Cornell's classrooms for an M.S. degree in Sociology and a Ph.D. degree in Sociology and Communication (1970) and her academic career began in earnest, though, as with most women, the going was slow and often difficult.

After a two-year stint as a Research Associate and Lecturer, she became an Adjunct Assistant Professor in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations (1972). In 1976, she received a joint appointment as Assistant Professor in ILR, and in a new department known as Women's Studies, which Jennie helped found. She gained tenure and promotion to Associate Professor in the Extension Department of the ILR School in November 1982, followed by promotion to full Professor in January 1990. By then, it had become apparent that Dr. Jennie Farley's services to the university had brought that institution (over considerable resistance) into a new era of equality and justice. Some examples: Many people forget that in the early 1970s, when two members of the Board of Trustees—Adelle Rogers and Charlotte Conable—questioned why the lagging status of women at Cornell was so clearly a low to none-existent priority, they turned to Jennie, who armed herself with a then current Cornell Directory, and painstakingly counted the number of professors (including associate and assistant levels) and reported her findings to the Trustees in 1972. That report gave birth to the university's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women, and, to a great extent, the program of Women's Studies. In the fall of 1970, she served as the academic coordinator of the "Female Studies" program. When the program was formalized as Women's Studies, Jennie became its first director, serving in that capacity from 1972-76. Jennie negotiated the Program's strategy of hiring, which was to have the Program hire jointly with other units of the university. The Women's Studies Program paid half of the new professor's salary up until tenure, at which time the full line would revert to the co-hiring

department and the half line would return to Women's Studies, allowing the program to initiate new hiring. A road map of Jennie Farley's 32 years of employment at Cornell is studded with other important examples of her creative innovation: special courses for Office Professionals, so that they (mostly women) can advance through the system; lunch bag seminars on issues of special importance to women open to everyone campus-wide; and in line with Jennie's strong belief in justice, her leadership of "Friends of the Cornell 11," a group which brought suit against the university on what was basically a double standard for awarding tenure to women and men. Although the suit lost, the message it sent did not.

Jennie was also an excellent teacher! Her course, "Women at Work" is remembered by many ILR students as their first introduction to problems faced by women in the workforce. Another course, "Writing in Industrial Relations" drew on her earlier journalistic experience to help students hone their writing skills in the various formats necessary for professionals in the field of labor relations. Students from as far back as the 1980s and as recently as the year 2000 comment on Professor Farley's availability, and her kindness which helped them meet her high standards.

In Extension, she capitalized on her expertise in issues related to working women to organize a number of national conferences which resulted in widely read publications. These include: *Women Workers in Fifteen Countries: Essays in Honor of Alice Hanson Cook*; *The Woman in Management: Career and Family Issues*; *Academic Women and Employment Discrimination*; and *Sex Discrimination in Higher Education*.

Jennie Farley worked tirelessly in Cornell governance. She served as a member-at-large of the Faculty Council of Representatives and the Faculty Senate. In 1988, she was elected as the Faculty Trustee to the Cornell Board of Trustees, where she made many important contributions to university policy. As former Dean of the ILR School, David B. Lipsky put it, "She leaves a lasting legacy that will benefit future generations of Cornellians."

Jennie was the recipient of many Cornell awards including the Andrew Dickson White Professor of the Year Award, and the Alice H. Cook and Constance E. Cook Award for her efforts on behalf of women at Cornell and beyond.

In the larger Ithaca and upstate communities, Jennie's many volunteer activities included leadership in the American Association of University Women, the Delta Chi fraternity, the Women's Resource Center and the Cornell Women's Club of Tompkins County. In recognition of these efforts, Jennie received the Humanitarian Award for service from the Ithaca community, the Corinne Galvin Award from the T.C. Human Rights Commission, the Woman

of Achievement Award from the Broome County Status of Women Council, and the Unsung Heroine Award from the Central New York Chapter of N.O.W.

Jennie was a strong family person. She shared a rich 46 yearlong marriage with Donald Farley, the J. Preston Levis Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering at Cornell. Their three children, Clair, Anne, and Peter, all of whom went to Cornell, enjoyed an exceedingly warm existence with their mother (and their father as well), as did three grandchildren, Laura, Christopher, and namesake, Jennie. The Farleys spent more than ten years living abroad, teaching, studying and learning the languages of several countries.

Jennie Farley had another extraordinary gift. Somehow she was able to make every person she knew feel special. In her supply of what seemed inexhaustible energy, Jennie was passionately engaged in supporting individuals or causes that needed her as teacher, friend, and colleague. Jennie's heart and her wonderful smile were big enough and her arms long enough to embrace the world.

Frank H.T. Rhodes said it for all of us:

*"Jennie embodied all that is best in Cornell. She had a concern that reached far beyond her field, with basic fairness and generosity that she brought to every situation. She was mentor, example, and friend to so many, of whom I am one."*

*Susanne Bruyere, Ileen DeVault, Francine Herman, Lois Gray*

# Robert Thomas Farrell

*November 16, 1938 — July 31, 2003*

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

*August 23, 1915 — April 14, 2008*

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) McUmbler 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*

# Dennis H. Ferguson

*February 25, 1943 — November 2, 2001*

Dennis H. Ferguson, Associate Professor of Financial Management at the School of Hotel Administration, died November 2, 2001 after a battle with cancer.

Known to colleagues, students and friends as “Denny,” he earned two degrees in Hotel Administration at Cornell, a B.S. degree in 1968 and a Ph.D. degree in 1981. He also held a B.A. degree in Liberal Arts from Duke University, awarded in 1965.

From 1969-72, he served as Assistant Business Manager of Cornell’s Office of Computer Services. He was a Research Associate at the Hotel School from 1972-75, and a Lecturer from 1975-81. He was named Assistant Professor of Financial Management at the School in 1981, and in 1987 was promoted to Associate Professor.

He was the co-author, with Hotel School Professor Florence Berger, of *INNnovation: Creativity Techniques for Hospitality Managers* (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1990). He also co-wrote and published numerous articles in journals on hospitality management, among them the *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, *Restaurant News*, and the *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*.

He was the program coordinator for the Hotel School’s Executive Education General Manager Program from 1994 until his death.

Hotel School Dean David Butler said:

*“Denny will be remembered for his wonderful sense of humor, his dedication to the School and our students, his basketball prowess and most certainly as a wonderful friend.”*

His mother, Garnet Ferguson, of Springdale, Pennsylvania, and brother, Warren Ferguson, of Maryland, survives Professor Ferguson. A memorial service was held on December 3, 2001, followed by a reception at the Statler Hotel’s Grand Carrier Ballroom.

*Office of the Dean of Faculty*

## 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*

# Douglas B. Fitchen

*June 8, 1936 — February 9, 2008*

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 photo-luminescence 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 chlorperoxidase. 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 Elizabeth Ford

*March 23, 1907 — August 11, 2002*

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

*January 14, 1911 — February 16, 2001*

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*

# John George Franclemont

*April 15, 1912 — May 26, 2004*

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*

# Chester H. Freeman

*October 4, 1915 – September 9, 2008*

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*

# Tracy W. French

*May 22, 1951 — March 3, 2009*

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*

# 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 Environmental 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 Geiselman 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 Geiselman began his lecture. After a few minutes, another Professor Geiselman walked through the door and up to the podium. Two Professor Geiselmanns! The class was in hysterics, 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,  $9 = 3 \times 3$ .

Harrison is survived by his wife, Audrey, who lives in the Highlands Retirement Community in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, and his daughter, Nancy Geiselman Hamill (B.A., Arts '74), and granddaughter, Karen Hamill, in Reinholds, Pennsylvania.

*Mark A. Constas, Verne N. Rockcastle, Susan Piliero*

# 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 Elsdon'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 *Chloroherpeton 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 *Rhodospseudomonas 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

*December 7, 1910 — December 30, 2002*

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.

# Perry Webster Gilbert

*December 1, 1912 — October 15, 2000*

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*

# Judith Ruth Ginsburg

*October 18, 1944 — December 28, 2002*

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.

*Lynne Abel, Jennifer Whiting, Jeffrey Rusten*

# Bernard Gittelman

*October 28, 1932 — November 25, 2006*

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 Hadley Glass

*February 19, 1917 — January 6, 2005*

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 others 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*

# Marvin D. Glock

*November 19, 1912 — September 15, 2000*

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 Zuz, 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

*December 14, 1940 — December 24, 2007*

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 over-wintering 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, Ornamentals 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 Gruttadaurio*

# Henry P. Goode

*January 1, 1909 — February 14, 2004*

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's wife Betty died in 1976. His equally happy second marriage, to Helen Wiltberger, ended with her death in 2007.

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*

## 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*

# Wesley Winnfred Gunkel

*October 17, 1921 — May 12, 2000*

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 Research, Graduate Education, the Division of Power & Machinery, Agricultural Chemical Application, and Nursery and Greenhouse Mechanization. Also a representative of ASAE to the Engineers Joint Council, he was elected Fellow of ASAE in 1980.

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*

# Tor Hagfors

*December 18, 1930 — January 17, 2007*

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*

# Edward W. Hart

*January 14, 1918 — December 22, 2004*

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.

*James T. Jenkins, Wolfgang H. Sachse, Arthur L. Ruoff*

## **Paul Leon Hartman**

*July 13, 1913 — May 20, 2005*

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*

# Donald Pearce Hayes

*November 30, 1927 — October 17, 2006*

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

Hayes, Donald P. and Loren Cobb (1979) Ultradian biorhythms in social interaction. In Siegman, A. & Feldstein, F. (eds.) *On Time and Speech*. Hillsdale, New Jersey: Erlbaum, pp. 57-70.

Hayes, Donald P. and Judith Grether (1983) The school year and vacations: When do students learn? *Cornell Journal of Social Relations* 17: 56-71.

Hayes, Donald P. (1988) Speaking and writing: distinct patterns of word choice. *Journal of Memory and Language* 27: 572-585.

Hayes, Donald P. and Margaret G. Ahrens (1988) Vocabulary simplification for children: a special case of 'motherese?' *Journal of Child Language* 15: 395-410.

Hayes, Donald P. (1992) The growing inaccessibility of science. *Nature* 356: 739-740.

Hayes, Donald P., Loreen T. Wolfer, and Michael F. Wolfe (1996) Schoolbook simplification and its relation to the decline in SAT-Verbal scores. *American Educational Research Journal* 33: 489-508

*Michael Macy, Chair*

## Francine April Herman

*March 1, 1921 — May 18, 2008*

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*

# George H. Hildebrand

*July 7, 1913 — May 18, 2007*

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*

# Charles Francis Hockett

*January 17, 1916 — November 3, 2000*

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 Caragone 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*

# 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.

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*

## T. Richard Houpt

*October 9, 1925 — October 7, 2003*

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*

# Neal Frederick Jensen

*October 4, 1915 — November 24, 2003*

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*

# Robert B. Jones

*January 31, 1920 — November 23, 2007*

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**

1. Jones, Robert B., Jr. 1961. *Karen Linguistic Studies: Description, comparison, and texts* (UC Cal pub in ling 25). Berkeley and Los Angeles: UC Press.
2. Jones, Robert B. 1972. Sketch of Burmese dialects. *Studies in linguistics in honor of George L. Trager (Janua Linguarum, Ser. Maior, 52)*, ed. by M. Estellie Smith, 413-22. The Hague, Mouton.
3. Jones, Robert B. 1974. Rev. of Okell, *A reference grammar of colloquial Burmese*. *Language* 50. 1: 205-7.
4. Jones, Robert B. 1975. Rev. of Roop, *An introduction to the Burmese writing system*. *Journal of Asian Studies* 32. 1: 205-6.

5. Jones, Robert B. 1975. The question of Karen linguistic affiliation. 8th International Sino-Tibetan Language and Linguistics.
6. Jones, Robert B. 1976. Prolegomena to a phonology of Old Burmese. *Southeast Asian history and historiography: essays presented to D.G.E. Hall*, ed. by C.D. Cowan, and O.W. Walters, 43-50. Ithaca, NY, Cornell U. Press.
7. Jones, Robert B. 1986. Pitch Register Languages. *Contributions to Sino-Tibetan Studies* ed. by John McCoy & Timothy Light, 135-143. Leiden: Brill.
8. Jones, Robert B. 1988. Proto-Burmese as a test of reconstruction. *Rhetorica, Phonological syntactica*, ed. by Duncan-Rose and Vennemann, 203-211.

*John U. Wolff, Chairperson; Richard L. Leed, John B. Whitman*

# Eleanor Jordan

*December 28, 1920 — February 18, 2009*

Eleanor Jordan 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 Suple, Chairperson*

# George McT. Kahin

*January 25, 1918 — January 29, 2000*

George McTurnan 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*

# Jacob (Jack) Kaufman

*December 13, 1914 — March 9, 2005*

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 hotelier, Bill "hurrumphed" 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*

# George Clarence Kent

*July 28, 1910 — September 19, 2008*

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 Association of Rhodes Scholars, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and the Society for Advancement of Science (Philippines). He also served on the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association of New Mexico State University.

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*

## George A. Kiersch

*April 15, 1918 — October 19, 2001*

On October 19, 2001, George A. Kiersch, Professor Emeritus in Geological Sciences, died at his home in Tucson, Arizona, after a prolonged illness. He was a member of the Cornell faculty from 1960 until his retirement in 1978; and he served as Chairman of the Department from 1965-71.

Dr. Kiersch was a native of Lodi, California, and attended Modesto High School. He graduated from the Colorado School of Mines in 1942 and started graduate school, but World War II intervened. He served as an officer in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the U.S.A. and in New Guinea. On the north coast of New Guinea he learned the vital military engineering technique of dredging modern coral rubble from reefs to build roads and runways. When crushed and sprayed with water, the coral self-cemented to durable pavements, which on many Pacific islands are still in use today. After the war, he continued his association with the Corps as a project geologist, involved with many projects of which two stand out: the Folsom Dam in California and the underground explosives tests in Utah. During this period, Dr. Kiersch re-entered graduate school at the University of Arizona where from September 1945 to June 1947 he served as a Teaching Assistant under Edwin D. McKee (Cornell, A.B. 1928). George remembered McKee's courses in Sedimentation as "exceptional." One of his classmates was Donald F. Campbell (Cornell, M.S., 1938), who had been an assistant to Cornell Professor Heinrich Ries in 1937.

After completing his Ph.D. degree in 1947 under the watchful eye of his major professor, Burt S. Butler (Cornell, A.B., 1905; A.M., 1907), from 1950-51 he was chief geologist with the United States and Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission, but soon Kiersch was able to continue his association with McKee and the University of Arizona. During the 1951-52 academic year, McKee was awarded a contract by the U.S. Indian Service to do a geological survey and study of all mineral resources in the Indian Lands in Arizona and Utah, an area of over 22,000 square miles. Kiersch was hired as the supervisor of field activities, which caused him to travel throughout the reservation, and most of the time, he would end up sleeping on a cot next to the truck. After the 1952-53 field season, McKee resigned from the university to take a position with the United States Geological Survey, and Kiersch took over the "Contract for Navajo-Hopi Indian Reservation Survey, Arizona-Utah" in September 1953. He continued in this capacity, completing the survey by the end of the summer, 1955. The University of Arizona Press published three volumes of survey results in 1955-56.

In November 1955, he returned to San Francisco to become Exploration Chief for the Southern Pacific Corporation, where his first task was to survey all their landholdings in the western U.S., using many of the techniques and approaches he had utilized in the Indian Reservation Survey. But the academic world still had a strong hold on him, so after getting the Southern Pacific Corporation survey well on the road to completion, Dr. Kiersch resigned to become a tenured professor at Cornell in 1960. Many of the SoPacCor personnel wondered why he would leave what Kiersch himself described as, "...perhaps the best and most exciting job of my career." Someone said to him, "George, nobody leaves San Francisco and your position to move to Ithaca, New York!" But he did. "Admittedly, it was a gamble," he said, "but people like E.D. [McKee] and B.S. Butler were partly responsible for my willingness... [to come to Ithaca and Cornell]."<sup>1</sup>

While at Cornell, Kirsch wore two hats, first as a university professor teaching such courses as Structural Geology, Sedimentation, Engineering Geology and Groundwater. In class, he had a quiet presence and presented well-documented material, much of it taken from his own work. Certainly his students could not complain that they did not receive any training on "real-world" examples. Kiersch was Departmental Chair during some difficult years at Cornell, plagued by antiquated facilities in McGraw Hall. A low point must have been when he opened his office door one winter day to find that a steam pipe above his office had frozen, broken, and flooded the horsehair plaster of the ancient ceiling, which had crashed across his desk. Valiant efforts by Kiersch, his secretary Genevieve Siany, and other members of the department could only partly salvage his soggy books and papers. Fortunately, before he became Professor Emeritus in 1978, he witnessed the renaissance of the Department of Geological Sciences.

Under his other hat, he was a professional geological consultant in engineering geology, and he worked on projects that took him to practically every country on the globe. He consulted with more than 100 private companies, as well as with governmental agencies in Washington, D.C., California, Puerto Rico, Taiwan, Thailand, Italy, Brazil, Qatar, and many others. From 1963-64, while on leave from Cornell, Kiersch was a Visiting Senior Fellow at Technical University of Vienna. This association led to his involvement in several major engineering projects in Europe. Kiersch was one of the experts asked to investigate the tragic Vaiont Dam disaster in Italy, unfortunately too late to help the thousands of people who were killed there. His analysis of what happened and why, published in 1964 (*Civil Engineer*, v. 34, pp. 32-39), was given two prestigious awards: First Place Award for the best article in a professional magazine, given by *Industrial Marketing Magazine*, and the first Clair P. Holdredge Award from the Association of Engineering Geologists.

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<sup>1</sup> Personal quotations by Dr. Kiersch are taken from a letter he wrote to William R. Brice on June 23, 1999.

He served as editor for the Geological Society of America's *Engineering Geology Case Studies*, from 1962-73. Kiersch was also, from 1962-65, the director of a worldwide research project on geothermal steam, supported by the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories. Given the fact that the Cornell Geology Department was one of the pioneers in the field of engineering geology, it is not surprising that Kiersch became interested in the history of his subject, on which he published several articles.

His publications include more than five book-size volumes, close to 60 technical papers, and well over 750 technical reports. He was the editor or co-editor of six volumes of case studies. In addition to receiving the Holdredge Award from the Association of Engineering Geologists, he was elected an honorary member of that organization in 1985. In 1986, he was awarded the Distinguished Practice Award of the Engineering Geology Division of the Geological Society of America. One of his last awards came in 2001, not too long before his death, when he received the Palmes Academiques from the French minister of culture in recognition of his many contributions in the application of geology and the other geosciences to major projects in civil, military, mining, and environmental engineering. Kiersch was a Fellow in the Geological Society of America and the American Society of Civil Engineers, and for ten years he was a member of the trustee advisory council at the Colorado School of Mines.

His four children, Dana Haycock, Mary Kiersch, George Kiersch, and Nancy Bohner, and ten grandchildren survive him. He was pre-deceased by his wife, Jane.

*William R. Brice, Arthur L. Bloom*

N.B: Most of this statement was prepared by William R. Brice, based on his research for "Cornell Geology through the Years" (College of Engineering, Cornell University, 1989).

# Alexander Kira

*May 31, 1928 — October 4, 2005*

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*

# Gordon M. Kirkwood

*May 7, 1916 — January 16, 2007*

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 pre-doctoral 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 County 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*

# Milton R. Konvitz

*March 12, 1908 — September 5, 2003*

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.

Former President Hunter Rawlings called Dr. Konvitz "the quintessential scholar-teacher," when he announced the establishment of The Milton R. Konvitz Professorship in Near Eastern and Jewish Studies in 1998.

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 W. Kronik

*May 18, 1931 — January 22, 2006*

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 preguerra* (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 Hispánicos (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*

# **Johann Peter Krusius**

*February 4, 1944 — January 30, 2003*

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*

# William W. Lambert

*May 10, 1919 — February 26, 2005*

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 "hom" 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*

# Douglas J. Lathwell

*March 28, 1922 — April 6, 2003*

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*

# James E. Lawrence

*June 6, 1926 — February 5, 2002*

Over his lifetime, James E. Lawrence had these significant professional interests: teaching and advising Cornell University students; improving the environment of his beloved Catskills; and writing, publishing, and producing educational radio and television programs.

Jim was born in Kingston, New York on the Hudson River, started high school there but left to join the U.S. Navy in 1943 to be trained as a torpedo specialist. He received a medical discharge in 1945, returned to Kingston High School, and was graduated in 1946. His Cornell education began that year as a special two-year student in Wildlife Management. Based on this experience, he decided to complete a four-year program with a major in the same subject and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1950. That same year, on July 15, he married Joan E. Deegan.

The New York State Conservation Department hired him as Assistant Game Manager for the Lower Hudson District which ran on both sides of the Hudson from Ulster and Dutchess Counties down the river and out to the end of Long Island. Jim was assigned to census the deer herd on Long island, which was raising havoc with farmers' crops. They were also jumping the 12-foot fence at Brookhaven Laboratory to eat the radioactive plants.

He returned to the Poughkeepsie office of the Conservation Department to educate sportsmen about the need for managing the deer herd, building wildlife marshes, and protecting the environment. Part of this effort involved a weekly series of articles for the Woodstock, New York newspaper that brought the changing outdoor scene to the attention of local people with emphasis on protecting the environment.

In June 1953, Jim was appointed Executive Director of the Stony Brook-Millstone Watershed Association in Pennington, New Jersey. Again, environmental education was his principal emphasis with the goal of raising public awareness of the need for land and water management.

In late 1954, Jim became the first Community Resource Development Extension Agent in New York State serving a rural non-farm audience with headquarters in Binghamton (Broome County). At that time, many hill farms in the Southern Tier were being abandoned by farmers and purchased by people who didn't need or necessarily want to farm for a living. He held workshops using his knowledge and that of Extension Specialists at Cornell to inform these new residents about farm ponds, Christmas trees, wildlife marshes, and land and water conservation.

Recognizing the need for educational material on these and other subjects, he produced several publications

and radio and television programs. He wrote and published a book, *Growing and Selling Christmas Trees*, and submitted articles to national magazines, local newspapers, and *The New York Times*. He was selected to become a member of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources and wrote several reports for the committee.

With a strong background in communication and extension work, Jim came to Cornell on October 1, 1958 as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Extension Teaching and Information (now divided into the Office of Media and Technology Services and the Department of Communication). Innovations in the department's radio and television operations and its academic courses in those media became evident a short time after his arrival. Also, he gave television-programming assistance to 125 agricultural, home economics, and 4-H Extension Agents who participated in live programs throughout New York State with an estimated weekly audience of more than one million persons. Evidence of his ability and leadership in the development of successful TV "short courses" was reported by many Cornell Extension specialists, including this letter from Dr. L.C. Cunningham, Agricultural Economist:

*"I welcome an opportunity to describe the work of James Lawrence in connection with our 'short course' programs telecast over WNBF-TV Binghamton, WBEN-TV Buffalo, and WTEN-TV Troy. These programs, with an enrollment of approximately 2,500 farmers, were based on information obtained from the series of regional farm management studies of dairy farms in New York State. I had no experience in the use of this medium, and to have the guidance of a person trained in this area and with TV experience was most helpful. Admittedly, I am very much in the amateur class, so Lawrence not only helped to avoid a beginner's errors but also made many constructive suggestions in the preparation and presentation of the subject matter. Also, one of his major contributions was to make the telecasts a matter of teamwork between the specialist and agricultural agents from 10 counties."*

To complement the actual production of radio and TV programs, Jim prepared a quarterly training newsletter "Video Views" for Cooperative Extension staff members and a publication titled, "Television and the Communication Process as Related to the Extension Program." Both received wide recognition in New York and other states and earned awards of excellence from the American Association of Agricultural College Editors.

During the 1964-65 academic year, Lawrence attended Syracuse University and received a Master's degree in Communications. The following year, he was promoted to Associate Professor at Cornell. In addition to teaching several courses, he became faculty advisor to several student organizations, including *Cornell Countryman* magazine, Agriculture Positive Action Council (AgPAC), and the Cornell Radio Guild where he soon became involved in programming for the students' independent radio station WVBR-FM (Voice of the Big Red).

While at Cornell, he founded his own business, “Outdoor Publications”. He wrote and published books and maps of the Catskills and Adirondack regions. These maps show fishing areas, state lands, and other information useful to hunters, fishermen, hikers, and visitors to these areas.

When he retired from the university on May 31, 1983, he did not slow down but expanded his business and continued his lifelong commitment to environmental education. He worked behind the scenes with local groups, legislators, and others to see that the local and global environment was protected. He continued his writing on these subjects and often contributed articles and letters to local Catskill newspapers. Many people in the region have said he is sorely missed because his writing gave clarity to local controversies and made them think about and do the right thing for the area.

In retirement, Jim and Joan spent “summers” (April to November) at their summer home in Mt. Tremper. He considered the Catskills “The Center of the Earth” and was never happier than when he was there.

He was a member of several organizations, including Cayuga Lake Watershed Network, Nature Conservancy, Audubon Society, Sierra Club, and American Legion Post #150 of Phoenicia, New York. He also was a communicant at Immaculate Conception Church in Ithaca, New York.

James E. Lawrence died suddenly on February 5, 2002, at his home in Ithaca. Besides his wife of 51 years, Joan Deegan Lawrence, survivors include five daughters and two sons: Joyce Lawrence, Ithaca; Jill Lawrence, Oakland, California; Janet Hawkes, Ithaca; Jean Rightmire, Dryden; Jane Cullings, Newfield; James Lawrence, Newfield; and John Lawrence, Seattle, Washington; and five grandchildren.

*Royal D. Colle, Donald Schwartz, William B. Ward*

# 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 Cushman, Edwin Oyer, Helen Wardeberg*

# Charles Alexander Lee

*August 28, 1922 — June 11, 2001*

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*

## Lee Charlotte Lee

*July 19, 1935 — April 30, 2006*

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*

# Edgar R. Lemon

*August 22, 1921 – March 30, 2009*

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.

## **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 instruction of NS345, Nutritional and Physiochemical Aspects of Food, which is a required course for all nutritional sciences majors. She also co-instructed FS/NS 620, Food Carbohydrates, a graduate level course with Professor John Brady in the Food Science Department. Among her contributions to Cornell Cooperative Extension, she authored a chapter on complex carbohydrates and fiber to the Cornell Extension Handbook, *Take Charge of Your Health*, in 1989. Betty enthusiastically served the graduate field of nutrition as Director of Graduate Studies for the Graduate Field of Nutrition and was awarded a National Needs Graduate Fellowship Program from the United States Department of Agriculture.

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*

## W. Jack Lewis

*December 16, 1915 — June 15, 2002*

W. Jack Lewis served Cornell as Director of Cornell United Religious Work from 1963-81. An ordained minister, Lewis was educated at the University of Texas at Austin and the Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary. Prior to coming to Cornell, he served as a chaplain with the U.S. Navy in the Pacific theater in World War II, where he ministered to one of the first African-American Marine Corp units. After the war, he worked with university students as a Presbyterian minister in Austin, Texas. In the early 1950s, he founded the Christian Faith and Life Community, a residential, coeducational, and racially integrated lay center for University of Texas students. The Community was a model that greatly influenced strategies for ministry in higher education as well as future lay communities.

As Director of CURW, he served Cornell during a tumultuous time of student unrest and academic reform. With the campus sharply divided over issues of race and war and generational lifestyles, the lanky and genial Texan was a mediating presence, wise counselor, and advocate for social justice. Under his leadership and with his support for student activists, CURW became a center for dialogue on the sociopolitical issues facing the campus and nation. Lewis' commitment to religious and cultural inclusiveness fostered ties to all segments of the Ithaca and Cornell community.

During his tenure at CURW, Lewis helped establish a host of enduring community services. Among them were the Festival of Black Gospel, the Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy (CRESP), Suicide Prevention and Crisis Service, Pastoral Counseling Service, the Commons Coffee House at Anabel Taylor Hall, and Hospicare. In his retirement years, he helped set up the hospital chaplaincy at Cayuga Medical Center and he organized the Hospital Visitation Program supported by Cornell's Human Resources office.

He was an active member of the general faculty and the emeritus faculty. With the help of President Frank H.T. Rhodes, Lewis administered a revival of the University Baccalaureate Service at Commencement after a hiatus of eight years.

Lewis was a vital member of the Kendal community, where his wife, Mary, still resides. He continued his ministry at Kendal by organizing monthly interfaith worship services, an annual fund through which Kendal residents collectively support community organizations, and by conducting memorial services. He was frequently called upon to conduct weddings and funerals for Cornell faculty, staff, alumni and other members of the Ithaca

community. Despite a crippling accident that left both of his legs broken, Lewis found his way back to mobility and resumed his round of hospital visits.

He left us all in his debt and he will be remembered as a faithful, caring friend. His life is captured in his daily prayer:

Today with God's help,  
I'll do the best I can  
with what I have,  
where I am,  
and I'll care about others.

*Timothy C. Marchell, Carolyn Taber, Robert L. Johnson*

# Allyn Bryson Ley

*December 5, 1918 — September 29, 2006*

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*

# John Kasper (Jack) Loosli

*May 16, 1909 — June 30, 2002*

John Kasper (Jack) Loosli, Professor of Animal Nutrition, Emeritus, renowned researcher and former Head of the Department of Animal Science, died in Gainesville, Florida on June 30, 2002 at the age of 93.

Born in Clarkston, Utah, Jack graduated with a B.S. degree from Utah State College in 1931. He continued his studies at Colorado A and M College, receiving the M.S. degree in 1932. After a three-year stint as an Instructor at the College of Southern Utah, he came to Cornell to study animal nutrition under Professor L.A. Maynard, earning his Ph.D. degree in 1938. He spent a year with the Bureau of Biological Survey. His distinguished 35-year career on the faculty at Cornell began with his appointment as an Assistant Professor of Animal Nutrition in the Department of Animal Husbandry in 1939. In 1945, he succeeded Maynard as leader of the department's Animal Nutrition Laboratory, which was housed in Stocking Hall before Morrison Hall was built, a responsibility he held until 1963 when he became head of the department.

A modest, unassuming, tactful and very patient man with an extremely high sense of duty, Jack was respected by students, faculty and colleagues worldwide. A prolific researcher and writer with over 400 scientific and popular publications, he trained some 50 graduate students, many of whom assumed important positions in various parts of the world. His research interests and activities were diverse and often involved fundamental questions related to nutrition and metabolism. He was not satisfied that research had been completed until the results of experiments were published in reputable journals, and was especially happy when they were applied in the animal industries to improve the efficiency of livestock production. Examples of contributions by Loosli and his team include development of clear experimental evidence that rumen bacteria synthesize all of the essential amino acids; establishment of the relationships of selenium and tocopherol to nutritional muscular dystrophy in animals; determination of amino acid requirements for growth of swine; assessment of the value of antibiotics as growth stimulants in dairy calves; demonstration of the importance of fat in the diets of lactating cows; and determination of the value of urea in ruminant feeds.

He was honored by both the American Society of Animal Science and the American Dairy Science Association with their most prestigious research awards, and later served as president of both professional organizations. He also served as Editor of the *Journal of Animal Science*, and Associate Editor of the *Journal of Nutrition*. Other professional societies of which he was a member include the American Institute of Nutrition, the American Chemical

Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the British Society of Animal Production. As a widely recognized authority, he played an active role as a member and chairman of subcommittees of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences charged with preparation of bulletins on the nutrient requirements of animals. In 1956, he joined L.A. Maynard as co-author of the then widely used text *Animal Nutrition*, a relationship that continued through several subsequent editions. For many years, he taught an upper class and graduate level course in fundamentals of animal nutrition.

Jack Loosli was a master at training and developing graduate and postdoctoral students. Some of his methods of encouraging careful observation and independent thought are legendary, and among his former students stories of individual encounters and lessons learned abound.

Jack's modus operandi while serving as head of the department reflected his philosophy of hiring faculty with outstanding potential and giving them the freedom to pursue their own research interests. His expectations were high but except in unusual circumstances, he did not attempt to direct even the newest members of the faculty in anything but the broadest sense. He was, however, keenly aware of the importance of getting new faculty off to a good start, and some of us benefited from his generosity in steering our way graduate students who had been attracted to Cornell by his reputation. It was during Jack's administration that the name of the department was changed to Animal Science, acknowledging the fact that much of the ongoing research and other activities were more accurately described as science than as husbandry. He was also department head when fire destroyed the dairy barns behind Morrison Hall, triggering a move to purchase a large tract of land and develop off-campus dairy and livestock facilities at a new Teaching and Research Center south of Dryden.

Over the years Jack devoted a lot of time and personal concern to service activities at local, national and international levels. He was a Rotarian and an active member of his church. He and his wife, Reha, frequently entertained colleagues and guests, often including international scientists. Many of us as young faculty members met famous researchers from abroad in a social setting while dinner guests at the Loosli home. Jack was a Fulbright lecturer in Australia, a Visiting Professor at the University of the Philippines, the University of Ife and the University of Ibadan in Nigeria, as well as the IRI Research Institute in Brazil. He served on many committees, including the Secretary of Agriculture's Committee on Agricultural Science, and was a consultant to the Walter Reed Medical Center, and to USAID.

When he retired from Cornell in 1974 he moved to Gainesville, Florida, where for several years he was affiliated with the University of Florida in a number of capacities that utilized his administrative and editorial talents and

experience. During much of his life, even at retirement, his youthful appearance belied his chronological age.

Jack was preceded in death by his wife of 52 years, Reha Johnson Loosli. Survivors include his three children, Ellen Loosli Farnsworth of Murtaugh, Idaho; John A. Loosli of Gainesville, and Anna Loosli Langford of Gainesville; twenty-one grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

*Harold F. Hintz, Douglas E. Hogue, J. Murray Elliot*

## 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*

## Pamela M. Ludford

*October 19, 1928 — July 22, 2001*

Pamela M. Ludford (nee Sutcliffe), Emerita Professor in the Department of Horticulture, died at Ithaca's Hospicare of complications arising from lung cancer. Pamela was born in London, England. She was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's (Sutton Court preparatory) School and then attended Westfield College at London University, where in 1950 she obtained a first class honors degree in Botany.

On August 19, 1950, Pamela married Geoffrey S.S. Ludford (deceased 1986). They moved to the United States, where she supported Geoff in his academic career as a Cornell Professor of Applied Mathematics. Pamela became a U.S. citizen in 1970. While in the process of raising two daughters, Pamela decided to pursue graduate studies with Professor F.C. Steward, one of the most eminent plant physiologists of his time.

Pamela received her Ph.D. degree in 1971 from Cornell University and continued to work for an additional two years with Professor Steward as a Research Associate in the Laboratory of Cell Physiology. In 1973, she transferred to a similar position in the Department of Vegetable Crops. She was appointed as Assistant Professor of Vegetable Crops in 1977 and Associate Professor in 1983.

Dr. Ludford's faculty career was devoted to research and teaching in the post harvest physiology of vegetables, with a special interest in the role of plant hormones. She was widely recognized as an authority on this subject, as evidenced by numerous invitations to author book chapters and to perform editorial work. She continued to be active in her profession after retirement (1995), spending many hours in her office and participating in departmental events.

Rigor and attention to detail characterized Dr. Ludford's research, her teaching, and her writing. She was not satisfied with a job until she had given it her best, and she inspired others to do the same.

Dr. Ludford was a member of the American Society of Plant Physiologists, the Plant Growth Regulator Working Group, the American Society for Horticultural Science and its Post Harvest Working Group, the Society for Economic Botany, the American Society of Agronomy, and the Crop Science Society of America. She was also a member of Sigma Xi, including its Admissions Committee, and of Sigma Delta Epsilon. Pamela was Associate Editor for the *Journal of the American Society of Horticultural Science* and was a long-time member of the Horticulture Advisory Board for AVI Publishing Company.

In great demand to serve in campus roles, Dr. Ludford was active as a member of the Faculty Council of Representatives, the Fellowship Board of the Graduate School, and the Provost's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women; and she was a participant on many other university, college, and departmental committees. Dr. Ludford was the first woman to be appointed to the faculty in her department, and one of the first women in any of the production agriculture departments. As such, she served as a role model for female graduate students and faculty, always ready with words of encouragement and acts of kindness. For many years, Dr. Ludford was the Graduate Faculty Representative for Vegetable Crops, in which capacity she went to great lengths to nurture and counsel graduate students.

When she felt it necessary, Dr. Ludford did not hesitate to express her opinions, whether of a graduate student's action or of an administrator's directive. If she thought a decision was wrong, she would tell the person so—with civility and good humor, but without mincing words. Pamela often expressed what others might have liked to have said, but didn't quite dare. Perhaps it was partly her British accent, perhaps it was her head-on approach, and certainly it was her special personality that enabled her to get her point across without causing offense. After Pamela had had her say at a faculty meeting, there would be laughter, a release of tension, and a lightening of mood—but she would have made her point.

Pamela cared for her husband in his final months of life and remained connected to the hospice community for 15 years. The diagnosis of her own terminal illness—which was made only a few months before her death—came as a great shock to her family and friends; but she accepted the prognosis with remarkable equanimity and courage. Characteristically, Pamela's only concern seemed to be the impact on those she loved.

She is survived by her sister, Gillian Bell of Wallingford, England; and two daughters: Jennifer Messing Ludford, married to Seth J. Messing, with children Nicholas, Anna and Timothy Messing; and Susan B. Davidson, married to Charles J. Davidson, with children Jeremy and Christopher.

Pamela loved the color purple, balloons (including hot air balloons), flowers, small children, and her many wonderful friends. She will be remembered as a kind, courageous, generous, and loving woman with an undying *joie de vivre*.

*Robin R. Bellinder, Leonard D. Topoleski, Elmer E. Ewing*

# Thomas Anthony Lyson

*January 30, 1948 — December 28, 2006*

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: *High Tech, Low Tech, No Tech: Recent Occupational and Industrial Changes in the South* [with William Falk, 1988]; *Two Sides to the Sunbelt: The Growing Divergence Between the Rural and Urban South* [1989]; *Rural Sociology and Development: Rural Labor Markets* [edited with W. Falk, 1989]; *Forgotten Places: Uneven Development and the Loss of Opportunity in Rural America* [edited with W. Falk, 1993].

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] and *Remaking the North American Food System* [edited with C. Hinrichs, forthcoming].

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)*

# Duncan MacIntyre

*June 2, 1915 — July 24, 2007*

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*

# William F. Mai

*July 23, 1916 — August 15, 2007*

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*

# **Russell Dickinson Martin**

*September 3, 1917 — May 21, 2003*

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, confidant, 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*

# 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*

# Leonard Robert Mattick

*September 16, 1926 — February 24, 2009*

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*

## **E. (Edwin) Scott Maynes**

*October 6, 1922 — June 24, 2007*

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 Stifun 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 Stifun 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*

## William John McCoy, Jr.

*July 30, 1924 — May 22, 2007*

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*

# Boyce Dawkins McDaniel

*June 11, 1917 — May 8, 2002*

Boyce Dawkins McDaniel, a widely recognized and universally respected leader of the international particle physics community, died at his home at Kendal in Ithaca, New York. Mac (the only name by which he was known to his wide circle of friends, family, colleagues, and admirers) was born in Brevard, North Carolina, the youngest of the three children of Allen and Grace McDaniel. His family was poor, and at an early age, Mac learned lessons of responsibility, dedication, and dealing with adverse and changing circumstances that would serve him well, both personally and as a leader, for the rest of his life.

Mac completed high school in Chesterville, Ohio in 1933 and entered Ohio Wesleyan University, where he financed his education with a series of part-time jobs. He graduated in 1938 with the goal of becoming a diesel engineer. He went on to what is now Case Western Reserve University, but was disappointed to find diesel engineering beyond his reach given his undergraduate liberal arts degree. He settled on physics, and received his M.A. degree in 1940. Mac was excited by the rapidly unfolding field of nuclear physics, and immediately entered a doctoral program in physics at Cornell.

As a graduate student of Robert Bacher at Cornell from 1940-43, he built one of the world's first neutron time-of-flight energy spectrometers, and used it to make precision measurements of the energy levels of indium for his thesis. He initially supported himself by exchanging custodial services for lodging in the attic of Rockefeller Hall. In what little spare time he had, he met and courted Jane Chapman Grennell, a fellow Cornell graduate student in history. They were married in 1941, and were loving partners for the rest of his days.

After receiving his Cornell Ph.D. degree, Mac accepted a prestigious post-doctoral appointment at M.I.T., and he and Jane moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts. Their stay in Cambridge lasted only a few months. Mac received a phone call asking him to leave M.I.T. to join a secret government project at an undisclosed location. Without any knowledge of the project's nature and location, Mac and Jane abruptly pulled up stakes and joined the Manhattan project in Los Alamos, he as a Research Physicist and she as a Laboratory Technician.

The neutron spectrometer he had used for his Ph.D. thesis at Cornell was needed in the Manhattan project. He supervised its removal to Los Alamos, and led a research team there that made accurate measurements of the epithermal resonances in the fission of uranium and plutonium. These measurements were important in the design of the first atomic bombs.

After the war, he returned to Cornell University, where he carried out important work in gamma ray spectroscopy. Together with Robert Walker, he invented the pair spectrometer, which for many years was the most important tool for measuring gamma ray energies. He was instrumental in establishing the Cornell Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, and had a leading role in designing and building the 300 MeV electron synchrotron, one of the first such accelerators in the world. Over the next twenty years, he and his colleagues, led by R.R. Wilson, built three more electron synchrotrons of successively higher energies, each of which enabled physicists to study phenomena in a new energy range. Each of these accelerators was a masterpiece of technology, built rapidly and economically by a small team of physicists. Mac played a leading role in the construction of all of these accelerators, and brilliantly completed the construction of the last of these accelerators, the 10 GeV synchrotron. He became Director of the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies in 1967, and remained in that position until he retired from the faculty in 1985. He pioneered the technique of tagged gamma rays, and performed important measurements with each of these accelerators, including a long series of work in K-meson and Lambda-meson photoproduction and measurements of the neutron electromagnetic form factors.

In 1972, he took a one-year leave from Cornell to become acting head of the accelerator section at Fermilab. This was a very difficult time for Fermilab and the entire particle physics community. Though the accelerator had operated at a near design energy, component failure was frequent and operation intermittent. Mac threw himself into the fray with his usual enthusiasm. Thanks to his leadership, by the end of the year, the accelerator was working as it should. According to R.R. Wilson, the Director of Fermilab at the time, "This bravura performance demonstrated Mac's skill for leadership as well as his celebrated sixth sense for finding sources of trouble and fixing them."

In 1974, it had become clear to all that the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies course of electron synchrotrons of ever increasing energy had reached its end. But the proper future course for the Laboratory was far from clear. With a bold stroke, Mac proposed upgrading the existing 10 GeV synchrotron into an 8 GeV electron-positron storage ring. This radical but risky proposal, if it worked, would reduce the cost and construction time by a large factor; just enough to make its funding possible. Mac convinced the National Science Foundation to support the project, and threw himself heart and soul into the job of making it work. That it worked at all was miraculous, but not even Mac dared hope for the rich treasure trove of science that it would uncover. For more than 25 years, this storage ring has been the world's leading source of information about the b quark, one of the fundamental building blocks of matter. As a result, Cornell has been one of this generation's leading centers of research in the field of particle physics.

Mac served in numerous leadership roles in the national physics community. He was a trustee of the Associated Universities; a member of the governing board of Brookhaven National Laboratory; a member of the Department of Energy High Energy Advisory Panel; a trustee of the Universities Research Association; a governing board member of Fermilab; and chair of the Superconducting Supercollider Board of Overseers. He had a Fulbright grant to the Australian National University as well as Fulbright and Guggenheim grants to the University of Rome and to the Synchrotron Laboratory in Frascati, Italy. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and held the Floyd R. Newman Chair of Nuclear Studies at Cornell.

*Karl Berkelman, Albert Silverman, Peter Stein*

## 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-catalogued 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

*September 11, 1925 — August 31, 2004*

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

*October 19, 1927 — February 22, 2001*

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*

## Harvey Scott McMillin, Jr.

*June 29, 1934 — March 29, 2006*

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."

# Elsie Frost McMurry

*April 1, 1908 — July 25, 2007*

Professor Emerita Elsie Frost McMurry died July 25, 2007 at age 99 in East Lansing, Michigan.

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*

# Gordon Myron Messing

*March 4, 1917 — May 15, 2002*

Gordon Messing, Professor of Classics and Linguistics from 1967-87 and Professor Emeritus from 1987, died on May 15, 2002 after prolonged ill-health, still deeply grieving the loss of his beloved wife and partner of fifty years, Florence, who had passed away in June 1996. He was a gentleman of profound and far-ranging learning, a lover of books, a wonderfully eccentric family man, and one of the most fair-minded and humane colleagues one could hope to have, even though his old-fashioned and outspoken political conservatism often dismayed students and faculty. For Gordon understood better than most how to see even those with whom he profoundly disagreed as individuals whose welfare should be protected, not as manifestations of an ideology to be crushed if the opportunity arose. He lent his support to all his colleagues in their times of personal and professional troubles.

Gordon Messing's education seemed clearly to mark him for the academic world. Born on March 4, 1917 in Toledo, Ohio, he graduated from Shortridge High School in Indianapolis and entered Harvard as a Conant Fellow in 1934. He graduated *summa cum laude* in Classics in 1938 and went on to take his A.M. degree in Classics in 1940 and his Ph.D. degree in Classics and Comparative Philology in 1942, at the age of 25. Gordon wrote his dissertation on Indo-European laryngeal theory, under the direction of the great Joshua Whatmough, and in Latin: "De consonantibus quae laryngophoni vocantur, praecipue quod ad linguam antiquam Graecam attinet." While the Latin of his dissertation linked him to an age that was passing, his reference, in Latin, to Greek as "ancient Greek" put him ahead of most present day Classicists, who, to the confusion of students, still style courses in ancient Greek "Greek," and those in the contemporary language "Modern Greek." The detail is important. For Gordon had spent the year following his A.B. degree, 1938-39, the eve of the Second World War, visiting Europe on a Harvard Traveling Fellowship, before pursuing his graduate work. It was then that his passion for current vernaculars and their cultural environments began to match his enthusiasm for ancient languages and philology. Significantly, when he was recalled from retirement at Cornell to teach Greek in 1988, it was to teach Modern, not Ancient Greek. Indeed, Gordon's long monograph about Modern Greek gypsy dialects, *A Glossary of Greek Romany, As Spoken in Agia Varvara (Athens)*, published by Slavica, in his home state of Ohio, in 1988, was the product of his final years as Professor of Classics and Linguistics at Cornell.

Gordon spent the four years following his Ph.D. degree in the U.S. Army. He served with the Western Task Force in North Africa, with the Fifth Army Headquarters in North Africa and Italy, and with the USFA in Austria, and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal. Yet the academic in him remained intact. He was fond of telling how he met

the philosopher Benedetto Croce in Naples, devastated by war, and searched the whole city for some suitable book to offer him as a present. He found only an old edition of Propertius. Croce appreciated it and reciprocated with one of his own books.

Although, then, given his formal education, it is not surprising to find him appointed, after the end of the war, Instructor in Latin at Bowdoin College and then Assistant Professor of Classics and Chairman of the Department of Comparative Philology at the University of Wisconsin, it is also not surprising that he left academia in 1947 and spent the next twenty years in the United States Foreign Service. He was attached to the U.S. Embassies in Vienna (1947-53), Athens (1955-60), and Reykyavik (1962-65) before returning to the Washington area and taking early retirement in 1967. In keeping with the curious parallelism of his double career and his intellectual interests, however, his most widely-known scholarly work among classicists, his revised edition of Smyth's, *A Greek Grammar for Colleges*, was published by the press of his old *alma mater*, Harvard, in 1956, during his foreign service years. His new edition is still the most complete descriptive Grammar of Ancient Greek in the English language. Unfortunately, in some ways, his revisions, while adapting the original to modern scholarship, were made just before the publication of definitive texts of the recently deciphered Mycenaean Greek. Yet no one has yet stepped in to revise Gordon's revisions.

When Gordon came to Cornell, then, he was resuming a career in teaching, but simply continuing a career of publication. Indeed, around a third of his more than a hundred publications appeared before his official return to academia. Those who knew the tweeded, conservative Gordon of Goldwin Smith Hall found it hard to imagine the other Gordon who spoke or read around a dozen modern languages, and not only conversed with gypsies on the outskirts of Athens, but catalogued their vocabulary. He was, indeed, very much a linguist in an older, polyglot, tradition, profoundly learned in literature of all epochs, a menace to visiting lecturers who misquoted a line of Byron, Pound or Elytis or commented incautiously upon the Russian novel. Language enthralled him not only as a phenomenon in and of itself, but as the vehicle of human expression, be it lofty poetry or lowly conversation. So did music. He and Florence loved all kinds of music and could sing, very ably, popular songs from many lands and many ages (and in many languages). It was always a delight to hear them singing an old French song of Mistinguette's, or a Neapolitan song by Murolo.

Although Gordon's own Modern Greek was replete with archaisms, he championed the teaching of demotic Greek at Cornell even after his retirement. It would have saddened him greatly to know that his most popular contribution to the Classics Department curriculum, "Modern" Greek, did not stay among its offerings for long

after his death. He remains the first and last scholar holding a regular, professorial appointment, to teach Modern Greek at this university.

His children Hope, Faith, Daniel, and Seth, and all his grandchildren share our pride in Gordon and his dear Florence. Perhaps it will console them to know that many at Cornell feel their loss deeply and sincerely.

*Pietro Pucci, Frederick Ahl*

## **Frank Barton Miller, Jr.**

*May 2, 1921 — March 2, 2006*

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*

# G. Cory Millican

*August 28, 1920 — July 19, 2003*

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, Cerbak, 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*

## William Frederick Millier II

*August 31, 1921 — February 13, 2002*

A precise professional, an innovative engineer, and a ready resource for solving technical design problems has departed from the Ithaca scene. His teaching of the fundamentals for tractor power, and the specific needs for agricultural machines has helped many students to excel in their careers. His research with forage conveying, fruit harvesting, seed pelleting and pesticide application has helped many consumers benefit from low cost fruits and vegetables. During his lifetime, Bill Millier was also recognized as a faithful fireman, careful clock repairman, conscientious churchman, stubborn golfer, and loyal family leader.

William Frederick Millier was born on a farm in Mottville, New York, a few miles southeast of Skaneateles. His schooling started in a one room rural school in Sennett, and in spite of regular farm chores, he was one of the leading scholars of his class at Skaneateles High School. He entered the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1938. The advent of a war emergency program found Cornell undergraduate Millier preparing special bulletins to help farmers. His bulletins included “Tune up the Tractor”, “Cultivator Adjustment” and “Common Binder Problems.” As an additional contribution to the war effort, he joined the Army Air Corps in 1944, and served as an electronics technician until World War II ended.

Bill received his Bachelor of Science degree from Cornell’s College of Agriculture in October 1945. He then took a position as a District Agricultural Engineer in the Department of Agricultural Engineering, which often led him to Auburn, New York, where he married his lifetime partner, Mary Sumislawski, at an August 1947 wedding.

Recognizing the need for a graduate degree and the challenges of ventilating dairy barns, Bill became a Research Assistant working with Professor Clesson Turner and earned his Ph.D. degree in 1950. Their innovative work created a ventilation system that remains a seminal development in ventilation of structures for dairy and other animals. A half-century later in 1998, this work, developing a slot inlet ventilation system, was recognized by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. A plaque installed at the front entrance of Riley-Robb Hall on the Cornell campus honors Professor William Millier. The inscription reads:

SLOTTED INLET VENTILATION  
AN HISTORIC LANDMARK  
OF  
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

A CRUCIAL STEP IN THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN ANIMAL AGRICULTURE WAS THE DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION METHODS FOR ANIMAL HOUSING. AIR INLETS ARE PIVOTAL TO GOOD VENTILATION.

IN 1948, WILLIAM F. MILLIER, WORKING AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROFESSOR CLESSON TURNER, TESTED AND PUBLISHED THE CONCEPT OF THE SLOTTED INLET. PROFESSOR TURNER AND OTHERS AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY SUBSEQUENTLY CONTINUED TO DEVELOP SLOTTED INLET SYSTEMS AND SYSTEMATIZE DESIGN METHODS.

SLOTTED INLETS WERE QUICKLY AND WIDELY ADOPTED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES TO IMPROVE FARM ANIMAL ENVIRONMENTS AND HAVE BEEN THE MOST WIDELY USED INLET TYPE FOR MECHANICALLY VENTILATED AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.

DEDICATED BY THE ASAE

1998

In 1950, the opportunities in Minnesota beckoned and the Milliers went to Saint Paul where Bill became a registered Professional Engineer and a Research Associate analyzing labor needs and developing practical processing of rations on dairy farms. Bill and Mary soon realized that Ithaca was a bit warmer than Saint Paul, and accepted when Orval C French offered the position of Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering, effective November 16, 1952.

During his career at the Department of Agricultural Engineering, he rose through the ranks with appointments as Associate Professor with tenure in July 1956, and Professor in July 1964. He has authored and co-authored some eighty-one publications. Upon his retirement on October 1, 1986, he was awarded the status of Professor Emeritus.

His 1959-60 sabbatical leave was spent as a Design and Product Test Engineer with New Holland Machinery Company, New Holland, Pennsylvania, testing and improving forage-handling equipment. In 1967-68, the Millier family went to Riverside, California, where Bill worked with Galen K. Brown et al at the Harvesting and Farm Processing Research Branch, AERD, ARS, USDA at the University of California, Riverside. He studied the weight loss and internal atmosphere of navel oranges influenced by washing, mechanical injury, wax coating, and storage conditions. In 1975-76, Bill and Mary went to Wageningen in the Netherlands, and his search for improvements in mechanized apple harvesting took him to many parts of Europe.

Professor Millier was a dedicated teacher as well as a creative and productive researcher. His courses in farm machinery were heavily subscribed and his laboratory exercises were noted for creativity and thoroughness. Those who were enrolled in his class well remember his demands for excellence in data processing and report writing.

His research activities were wide ranging and his creative efforts resulted in several patents and unique designs. Much of his work involved unique solutions to materials handling problems. His leadership with auger conveyor research resulted in definitive descriptions of the capacities and power requirements of screw conveyors. A belt-tube forage conveyor was also developed for rapid forage handling. His leadership in mechanized apple harvesting resulted in several machines that contributed to the improvement of handling and harvesting apples for the fresh market. Numerous graduate students benefited from his creative ideas in such diverse areas as seed pelleting, forage blower design, and fertilizer distribution. His creative contributions continued throughout his retirement through his almost daily presence in Riley-Robb where he was always ready with a new idea.

As a personal friend, he was immensely loyal and sometimes painfully honest in his support and criticism. There were no hidden agendas with Bill. You always knew that you were getting a straight answer to whatever question you raised, whether it was professional or personal. His presence at the weekly coffee gatherings in the Riley-Robb seminar room is sorely missed with the passing of a great professional, friend, and colleague.

Bill is survived by his wife, Mary; sons, William and John; daughters, Kay and Barbara; grandsons, Andrew, Robert and John. He is also survived by a sister, Rachel Gardner of Penn Yan; and by six nieces and thirteen nephews.

*Roger A. Pellerin, Gerald E. Rehkugler, Wilmot W. Irish*

# 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*

# George H. Morrison

*August 24, 1921 — June 11, 2004*

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.

*J.T. Brenna, S. Chandra, F.W. McLafferty, H.A. Scheraga, H.D. Abruña.*

# 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*

# Robert Glen Mower

*September 27, 1928 — December 27, 2005*

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 Anderson, Trumbull, Connecticut; and nephews Richard Anderson, Trumbull, Connecticut, Alan (Michele) Anderson, Murrieta, California, and Mark (Elizabeth) Anderson, Union, Maine. A memorial gathering of family, friends, alumni and colleagues was held on the afternoon of June 30, 2006 at the Robert G. Mower Memorial Bench in the A.D. White Museum Garden.

*Nina L. Bassuk, Kenneth W. Mudge, George L. Good*

## John V. Murra

*August 24, 1916 — October 16, 2006*

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*

# Edward M. Murray

*April 5, 1938 — October 18, 2000*

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," "Petrouchka," 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*

# Helen Young Nelson

*November 19, 1913 — January 8, 2001*

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

*October 27, 1910 — April 10, 2003*

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 Headquarters, Allied Military Government for the Sicily, Naples, Rome, and Milan Region.

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 J. Newman

*July 7, 1923 — October 9, 2004*

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

*September 20, 1920 — November 24, 2007*

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)*

# Don Ohadike

*October 4, 1941 — August 28, 2005*

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*

# Paul Olum

*August 16, 1918 — January 19, 2001*

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: “Olm’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*

## **H. Irene Patterson**

*January 27, 1901 — August 20, 2001*

Professor H. Irene Patterson celebrated her 100th birthday on January 27, 2001 with family, friends and former colleagues. A native of Wauseon, Ohio, she earned a Bachelor's degree in Home Economics from Michigan State and a Master's degree from the University of Minnesota. Additional graduate study was done at the University of Chicago and at Ohio State University.

Prior to her tenure at Cornell University, she taught high school home economics in Michigan, was a member of the faculty at Adrian College, and supervised student teachers as she developed an adult education program at Michigan State. Her interest in adult education broadened when she was appointed to the faculty of the Pennsylvania State University in 1938. During World War II, Professor Patterson worked with men and women from industrial occupations to increase their skills as educators in wartime production.

In 1945, she joined the faculty of the (now) College of Human Ecology as Assistant Professor in the Department of Home Economics Education, where she again pursued her interests and competencies in adult education. She was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 1947. Her courses attracted students majoring in the department as well as majors in other fields of education. She chaired graduate committees for approximately 40 students. As a teacher educator, Professor Patterson was concerned that teachers be knowledgeable about and involved in their communities. In addition to her research and practice, several student theses/dissertations contributed to this philosophy.

Professor Patterson made a unique contribution not only to the Home Economics Education program at Cornell but also to the (then) School of Education through her work in adult education and school–community relationships. She helped to make possible and to maintain desirable relationships between the college and the Ithaca community. Her ability to organize and promote adult education in the community programs was recognized by the State Education Department; several divisions of the Department depended upon her continuous help in leadership education. While serving several years as chair of the Cornell-PTA Institute Committee, she helped develop similar programs for PTA personnel.

Miss Patterson was honored with life membership in the PTA in 1958, and with special recognition in 1965. She became a frequent presenter at local, state, and national adult education conferences. She was a New York State delegate to three national meetings of the Adult Education Association, USA, and a group leader at the 1958 and

1963 International Congresses on Home Economics. She contributed to the College's international program by teaching a course at Winneba Training College in Ghana and serving as outside examiner for home economics graduates of that college.

Professor Patterson's articles were published in professional and practitioner educator journals. Her co-authoring of a Cornell Cooperative Extension guide on leadership was reprinted several times and utilized statewide by extension home economics educators in their work with lay leaders.

In addition to her earlier faculty membership at Adrian College, Michigan State, and Pennsylvania State University, she taught in summer school sessions at Douglass College and Colorado State University. She was an active member of Phi Kappa Phi (National Association of Women Educators); Pi Lambda Theta; Adult Education Association, USA; American Association of University Professors; American (and New York State) Home Economics Association; and the Fédération Internationale of L'Enseignement Ménager (International Federation of Home Economics).

In 1966, Professor Patterson retired from Cornell as Professor Emerita, loved and respected by her students for her ability to challenge their thinking with her high standards of quality, demands for exact statements and her wide range of knowledge and interests. During her long retirement, she continued to live in Ithaca, moving to Kendal at Ithaca in 1996. She traveled extensively and developed numerous interests at home and at her cottage on Cayuga Lake shared with a longtime friend and colleague. Past students and friends were always made welcome and sought her for her practical good sense, her wit, and helpful counsel, never offered unless requested.

*Bettie Lee Yerka, Jean Failing*

# Robert L. Patton

*October 31, 1913 — June 25, 2008*

Robert L. Patton, 94, formerly of Ithaca, died on June 25, 2008 in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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*

# Isabel Jane Peard

*September 13, 1910 — April 11, 2004*

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*

# Marion C. Pfund

*November 16, 1897 — January 5, 2000*

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*

## Elmer Strobel Phillips

*May 21, 1908 — August 28, 2004*

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*

# Robert Morris Pool

*February 22, 1940 — June 10, 2006*

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

*November 13, 1933 — June 1, 2006*

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 Claflin 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 Sandra 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*

# 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*

# Kathleen Rhodes

*February 22, 1914 — May 12, 2002*

Miss Rhodes was born in Finchley, Middlesex County, England, part of North London, on February 22, 1914. Her early education was completed in London where she received a teaching certificate in Domestic Science from the National Society's Training College in 1935. From then through the World War II years, she taught homemaking in a senior modern school in London, adults in one of the Polytechnic Institutions in London, and organized the Department of Home Economics at N. Gloucestershire Technical College in Gloucestershire. She also taught at the Teacher Training College in Liverpool, England. Miss Rhodes came to the United States in 1945 on a scholarship from the American Home Economics Association to study home economics at Cornell. She received a Master of Science in Education degree in 1947, and a Ph.D. degree in Home Economics in 1950. From 1949-53, she worked in the New York State Education Department where she was Assistant Supervisor for home economics education in secondary schools throughout the state. She was appointed Chair of the Department of Home Economics at Douglass College, the New Jersey College for Women in New Brunswick, New Jersey in 1953, and remained there until she returned to Cornell as Associate Professor of Home Economics Education in 1956. She was appointed full Professor in 1963.

Miss Rhodes was particularly interested in international work, helping new and developing institutions with curriculum development and teacher training in home economics or domestic science as it was often termed in African nations. Her interests in this field were broad; she saw home economics as a pathway for young women—both in the United States and in developing countries—to break out of a rigid family structure and restrictive larger society. West Africa provided insights into how new curricula could be effective in helping young girls and women to create a different kind of life for themselves. In the fall of 1963, Miss Rhodes went as a Fulbright Scholar to Winneba Training College and the University of Ghana to serve as curriculum development consultant. She also served on the Ghana Project Steering Committee for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization from 1964-78.

Over the years at Cornell, Professor Rhodes continued her interest in international home economics, offering courses describing and analyzing developments in the field, and becoming friend and advisor to the stream of international students who came to the College of Home Economics. She was continuously active on college and university committees having to do with international studies; the status of rural women both in the United States and abroad; and the development of college level programs in home economics which would offer students both

a view of the world they were not likely to get from other programs and an opportunity to become qualified for higher level employment as teachers and organizers in the field of home economics.

In 1978-79, Professor Rhodes' formal retirement coincided with an initiative of Dean Ziegler's to develop a formal program of international studies in the College of Human Ecology. At Ziegler's request, Miss Rhodes worked with college faculty and with the Center for International Studies in the university to create the outline of such a formal program, which would provide opportunities for Human Ecology students to study abroad for credit. Two courses were established, one which students could take before foreign study, and a second course after their return which asked them to reflect upon their foreign experience. The college's initiative came at the same time that the university was creating its Study Abroad Program so that after a few years, it was logical to fold the college's program into the university's.

Miss Rhodes was a strong believer in the education of young women for the variety of roles they could play in contemporary society. Her influence on generations of Cornell students was notable. She had a delightful personality, always cheerful, effervescent and good humored. Miss Rhodes was widely admired for her graciousness. After she had completed the project on international studies in the College of Human Ecology, retiring a second time, she shared a home in Ithaca with her friend and colleague, the late Irene Patterson. She continued to travel extensively and to pursue her many interests in education and foreign affairs.

*Jerry Rivers, Jerome Ziegler*

# Thor Rhodin

*December 9, 1920 — February 17, 2006*

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*

# Stephen James Roberts

*August 5, 1915 — January 21, 2005*

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*

# Joseph Thomas Rogers

*October 22, 1957 — May 25, 2004*

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*

# 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

*October 21, 1927 — May 24, 2003*

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 cryptanalytic 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 cryptanalytic research. He had the ability to see the mathematics behind cryptanalytic problems, and to explain it to both mathematicians and cryptanalysts, 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*

# Wolfgang O. Sack

*March 17, 1928 — June 21, 2005*

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 anti-aircraft 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 in New York, 1961 in Vienna, 1963 in Hannover, 1965 in Giessen and Wiesbaden, and 1967 in Paris, where the first edition was finally hammered out.

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.

Books written or co-authored, or translated by Wolf include *Guide to the Dissection of the Horse*, *Anatomy of the Horse*, and *Essentials of Pig Anatomy*. He organized a team to produce the *Textbook of Veterinary Anatomy* by K.M. Dyce, Edinburgh; W.O. Sack, Cornell; and C.J.G. Wensing, Utrecht; 3rd ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 2002. It has reached worldwide distribution in six languages. This is a concise successor to Sisson and Grossman's *The Anatomy of Domestic Animals*.

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*

# Edwin Salpeter

*December 3, 1924 — November 26, 2008*

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.

## Miriam (Mika) Salpeter

*April 8, 1929 — October 24, 2000*

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*

# Ethel Wiley Samson

*May 3, 1918 — July 4, 2002*

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<sup>1</sup> 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*

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<sup>1</sup> The Hazel E. Reed Human Ecology Extension Professorship in Family Policy  
*Cornell University Faculty Memorial Statement 2000s: Volume 8*

## Roger F. Sandsted

*August 5, 1918 — March 12, 2003*

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*

# Divia Sanjur

*December 16, 1933 — December 7, 2002*

Divia 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*

## **Francis W. Saul, Sr.**

*April 24, 1920 — January 20, 2005*

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*

# George Albert Schaefers

*March 19, 1929 — March 28, 2001*

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 2001. 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*

## Milton L. Scott

*February 21, 1915 — July 11, 2001*

Milton Leonard Scott, Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of Nutrition, Emeritus, was born in Tempe, Arizona. He attended secondary schools in Tacoma, Washington; Glendale, Arizona; Colton, California; and graduated from Riverside Polytechnic High School in Riverside, California in 1932. After graduation from Riverside Junior College in 1934, he completed an additional year of postgraduate study and was admitted to the University of California at Berkeley where he received a B.A. degree in 1937. His first job was as a vitamin chemist with Cooperative Grange League Federation (GLF) Mills in Buffalo, New York where he met and married his wife, Dorothy Marie Jaeger. After five years at GLF, he was admitted to the graduate program at Cornell University where he earned a Ph.D. degree in Animal Nutrition in 1945. Dr. Scott became a Research Associate in the Department of Poultry Science at Cornell University in 1945. He was appointed Assistant Professor in 1946 and quickly rose through the ranks to full Professor in 1953. He served as Chairman of the Department of Poultry Science from 1976 until his retirement in 1979.

Milt Scott began his professional career during an exciting period of discovery of nutrients and their functions. It also was a time of rapid developments in the science and technology of poultry production. Much of his early research was directed to identifying constituents of natural ingredients that had growth promoting activity for poultry. He identified an antihemorrhagic factor in brewers yeast, investigated folic acid needs and folic acid availability for poultry. He developed a fluorometric assay for riboflavin, demonstrated the essentiality of niacin for prevention of enlarged hock in turkeys and bowed legs in ducks, demonstrated the importance of physical form of dietary calcium as a factor in the strength of the eggshell in laying hens. He investigated the need for vitamins A, D and K and a host of other nutrients for growth and reproduction of poultry. Milt was one of the investigators to discover the nutritional essentiality of selenium. Collaborating with Klaus Schwartz, J.G. Bieri, and G.M. Briggs at NIH, he demonstrated that selenium was the previously unidentified factor in brewer's yeast that prevented the pathology known as exudative diathesis in chick. This research followed within months the demonstration by Schwartz and C.M. Foltz that selenium prevented liver necrosis in rats. Milt and his students went on to identify important interrelationships between vitamin E and selenium in the prevention of exudative diathesis and muscular dystrophy in poultry, and to carry out research that eventually contributed to approval by the Food and Drug Administration for addition of selenium to poultry feeds. In 1980, Milt was awarded the Klaus Schwartz Memorial Medal in recognition of his research on the nutritional essentiality of selenium.

Milt Scott had a keen interest in solving practical problems of poultry and developing nutritional approaches to increasing the productivity of poultry. His interests included a broad spectrum of poultry, including chickens, turkeys, ducks, pheasants, partridge, and quail and extended to other species such as rats and pigs as well. Not surprisingly, his research publications and technical articles have touched in one way or another on the entire gamut of nutrients. Milt also was among the first to advise the feeds industry in the formulation of feeds for use in aquaculture. Indeed, he was involved in research and the training of graduate students in the nutrition of fishes and lobsters. Milt's extensive research experience, his application of the scientific principles to the solution of nutritional problems and his knowledge of the practical aspects of feed formulation and poultry production resulted in great demand for his nutritional expertise. He was, beyond doubt, the most well-known and respected poultry nutritionist in the world.

Milt Scott was an enthusiastic teacher. He taught several courses at Cornell, including "Use of the Chick as an Experimental Animal, Vitamins and Essential Inorganic Elements in Nutrition, and Advanced Nutrition: The Vitamins". Milt was author of four books on nutrition and contributed chapters for eleven other books. He was a prolific publisher in both the scientific literature and the trade press. His laboratory provided a stimulating atmosphere for graduate students due to his innovative ideas and enthusiasm for research. He was the committee chair of more than 50 Ph.D. and M.S. degree students.

Milt Scott was a member of several scientific and professional societies, including the American Institute of Nutrition, American Society of Animal Science, Poultry Science Association, American Society of Biological Chemists, American Chemical Society, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi.

During the period from 1952-81, Milt Scott received ten awards for his research. These included the American Feed Manufacturer's Award, National Turkey Federation Research Award, Distillers Feed Research Council Award, New York Farmer's Award for Scientific Contributions to Applied Animal Nutrition, Borden Award of the Poultry Science Association, the Klaus Schwartz Commemorative Medal, and the prestigious Borden Award of the American Institute of Nutrition. In recognition of his achievements, Milt was awarded a Jacob Gould Schurman Professorship in 1976.

Milt is survived by his wife, Dorothy of Ithaca, New York; two daughters and one son-in-law, Grace (Noni) and James Saroka of Greene, New York, and June Scott Kopald of Richmond, Virginia; seven grandchildren; eight great-grandchildren; and a sister and brother-in-law, Clara and Ben Bergstrom of Miami, Florida.

# John George Seeley

*December 21, 1915 — May 9, 2007*

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

*January 18, 1923 — February 10, 2005*

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 Hockett 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. Siczka, Arthur A. Muka*

# Sergio David Servetto

*January 18, 1968 — July 24, 2007*

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 endeavors. 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*

# Robert S. Shallenberger

*April 11, 1926 — December 28, 2008*

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*

# Nelson J. Shaulis

*September 10, 1913 — January 15, 2000*

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 Professor 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 on" 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 Grower*. 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.

## Shan-Fu Shen

*August 31, 1921 — December 22, 2006*

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 Chungking. 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.

Over the course of his career, Dr. Shen has authored 75 refereed and invited articles appearing in, among others, *Annual Reviews of Fluid Mechanics*, *Advances in Applied Mechanics*, Vol. 4 of the Princeton series in *High Speed Aerodynamics and Jet Propulsion*, *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, *Journal of Math and Physics*, *Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences* and *AIAA Journal*, *Journal of Statistical Physics*, *Journal of Computational Physics*, *Journal of Non-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*

## **E. Stanley Shepardson**

*January 13, 1913 — December 10, 2004*

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*

## 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*

# Arnold Singer

*March 4, 1920 — January 10, 2005*

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 Studenterforenigen 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 Laforce

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*

# Samuel Thomas Slack

*April 6, 1918 — February 28, 2000*

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*

# 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

*February 24, 1922 – July 29, 2008*

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 Hamnergaard, 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 American History* (1981), "How Vanzetti Said Goodbye," he 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 Land," which appeared in *Perspectives in American History* (1985). 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*

# Robert Wilbur Spalding

*May 27, 1920 — January 2, 2004*

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*

# Donald Frederick Splittstoesser

*August 17, 1927 — December 23, 2001*

Don Splittstoesser was born in Tomah, Wisconsin and received his Bachelor's, Master's and Doctorate degrees at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in Agriculture, Bacteriology, and Bacteriology and Biochemistry in 1952, 1953 and 1956 respectively. Don was a Project Associate at the University of Wisconsin-Madison for a brief period of time immediately following his graduate work. He then worked for two years as Chief of the Serology Branch (1st Lieutenant) in the 6th U.S. Army Medical Service Corps at Fort Mason, San Francisco, California. In 1958, Don was hired as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Food Science and Technology at Cornell University. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1964 and to Professor in 1969. Don served as Departmental Chair from 1982-89. In 1995, he was named Professor Emeritus, but continued an active research program as well as his participation on several editorial boards, and as a contributing editor for several books.

Don was active in numerous professional organizations, including: the Institute of Food Technologists, American Society for Microbiology, and the American Society of Enology and Viticulture. He served as President of the Central New York Branch of the American Society of Microbiology (1966), Chairman of the Western New York Section of the Institute of Food Technologists (1970), and Chairman of the Eastern Section of the American Society of Enology and Viticulture (ASEV). In 1984, he was named a Fellow of the Institute of Food Technologists. The Eastern Section of the American Society for Enology and Viticulture honored Don with the Outstanding Achievement Award in 1991 for his wine research and personal contributions to ASEV. In 1994, Don was awarded the William V. Hickey Award by the New York State Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians. He was invited by USAID in 1990 to assist the Indian government regarding the development of their fruit and vegetable industry.

Within a very short time after joining Cornell, Don established himself as a leading researcher in the area of fruit and vegetable microbiology. Don's research focused on the microbiology of frozen fruits and vegetables that has now become the basis for assessing the microbiological quality and safety of fruits and vegetables. Other active research areas included the physiology of heat resistant molds and the preservation and safety of fruit juices, ciders and wines. His research resulted in significant contributions to the food and beverage industry. As a result of his active research program, he published more than 200 research papers as well as numerous book chapters and served as the co-editor for several editions of the internationally recognized, *Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods*.

Don is survived by his wife, Clara Splittstoesser, a former microbiologist in the Entomology Department at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station; and by his sister, Ruth (Harley) Erbs, who lives in Rhinelander, Wisconsin. He was an avid amateur wine maker and an enthusiastic supporter of the arts.

Don's concern for others, his kindness, his honesty, his quality work and administrative abilities were highly appreciated by his colleagues, his department, the university, and throughout the worldwide scientific community. We have truly lost an outstanding scientist and a dear friend.

*Don Downing, Andy Rao, Gil Stoewsand, Randy W. Worobo*

# George Staller

*May 7, 1927 — July 13, 2009*

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. in 1952 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 these 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 1940's and 1950's, 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 1960's, however, the situation was very different: the Communist bloc nations slowed down their industrialization drive; their manufactures 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 40's and 50's, 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 these 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 bloc 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 a proverb in Latin, French, German, or Russian, which he would quickly, if somewhat loosely, translate.

*Tom E. Davis, Alfred E. Kahn, Uri M. Possen*

# Neal R. Stamp

*September 19, 1918 — March 15, 2002*

Neal Roger Stamp, farm boy from Watkins Glen, Cornell University College of Arts and Sciences 1936-40, Law School 1940-42, World War II military service 1942-46, Rochester law firm after war, returned to Cornell in 1947 as Assistant Secretary of the Corporation.

Enrollment at Cornell was delayed to 1936 so that adequate funding would be available since it was during depression years. He always was grateful to his sister, Florence, for helping him financially as a student. He worked his way through Cornell in positions such as waiter and later desk manager at Willard Straight Hall. While working at the Straight, he met many members of the Board of Trustees inasmuch as it was the sole campus space for visitors. After receiving his LL.B degree in 1942, he went into the U.S. infantry and was part of the liberating force of North Africa, and then moved to the boot of Italy. He often mentioned arriving in the Bay of Naples on Thanksgiving with the radio announcing all service men would have traditional turkey, yet there was none to be had on his ship! Memories of a year in Florence were important to him.

Neal's service to the university came over a 37-year period. He became Secretary of the Corporation in 1959 (which included the responsibility of Secretary of the Board of Trustees, *ex officio*) and University Counsel in 1962, and held both positions until November 1979. During that time, he worked with University Presidents Day, Malott, Perkins, Corson and Rhodes, and Board of Trustees' Chairmen Becker, Collyer, Dean, Purcell and Noyes. He enjoyed reminiscing about tutoring he continuously received from Mary H. Donlon, judge in the U.S. Customs Court in New York State; checking matters with Arthur H. Dean, senior partner of the prestigious law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, while he was in Switzerland negotiating the SALT treaty; and Walker Cisler, Chairman of the Board of the Detroit Edison Company, on Executive Committee problems while he was in Russia consulting on electricity. He remembered with fondness New York City meetings of the Law and Investment Committees in his early years as Assistant Secretary.

On the University Counsel side, he dealt with a broad variety of matters often having to do with questions for which there were no precedents. His term spanned the years of rapid university expansion in the post-sputnik era as well as the eras of civil rights revolution, the campus demonstrations and disturbances growing out of the Vietnam War, and the massive promulgation of government regulations. All this occurred while the university experienced unprecedented and exciting innovations emanating from faculty studies and research. Neal was

vigilant in his role to assure university programs and business activities complied with regulations and the law. Cornell must never be embarrassed! This was a most difficult task, albeit not always appreciated. Nevertheless, he supported a wide variety of programs with challenging, complex legal services. He was highly principled, loved and respected the university and never hesitated, whatever the consequences, to express himself or take an action to preserve the good name of Cornell.

As Secretary of the Board, his overriding objective was to bring concise complete recommendations from the University Administration to Board members. He counseled the Committee on the Separation of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory (1972), and aided discussions on Student Housing (1965) and Student Relations (including the 1969 Willard Straight Hall takeover and Carpenter Hall sit-in of 1971). In the immediate period after the takeover of Willard Straight Hall, the New York State Legislature mandated all campus institutions develop "Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order". Cornell, having been one of the first universities with severe student unrest, had its document approved by the Board in September 1969. The regulations continue to be the base code for student, employee and faculty relations in 2002. Partial retirement came in November 1979, while he continued as Senior Counsel on a part-time basis. In 1984, Neal was secretary of a select trustee committee to recommend changes to the university's charter, which resulted in reduction of Board size, reorganization of the Board committee structure, and provided new guidelines for relationships between the Board and the President, the faculty, student and other university constituencies. Full time retirement occurred following submission of the report.

In 1961, Neal Stamp was one of the founders of the National Association of College and University Attorneys. He served as President of NACUA in 1976; at the time of his retirement in 1979, the organization had nearly 2,500 members.

While Cornell's University Counsel, he was an active Ithaca citizen. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Tompkins County Hospital and its president 1961-62. He was Director and then Chair of the First National Bank and Trust Company in 1979-84. After university retirement, he joined Rotary, the Board of Challenge Industries, and the Tompkins County Senior Citizens' Council Board. He was a member of the Tompkins Trust Company sponsored committee that annually names an individual for a community volunteer recognition award. He joined the Tompkins County Foundation Board when it was established in 2001.

Neal was a generous contributor to Cornell, and particularly to the Cornell Plantations, having made major gifts to it both during his life and through his estate. He served as Law Class Chair for several Class of '42 Reunions, including his 45th Reunion in 1997. He led in formation of the Cornell Association of Professors Emeriti.

Maja Cavetz (A.B. '41) and Neal Stamp married in 1946. Their family included Thomas G. and Gayle E. Stamp (A.B. '74), his nephew and niece, who were raised as their own children.

*Jack Murphy, Charles E. Treman, Jr., Joyce W. Cima*

## Keith Hartley Steinkraus

*March 15, 1918 — October 23, 2007*

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*

# 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*

# Peter L. Steponkus

*September 18, 1941 — July 14, 2001*

Peter L. Steponkus, the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Crop Physiology, died July 14, 2001 in Ithaca, after a long battle with cancer. He was 59.

Born in Chicago on September 18, 1941, he graduated from Colorado State University in 1963 with a B.S. degree in Horticulture. He received an M.S. degree in Horticulture/Plant Physiology from the University of Arizona in 1964, and a Ph.D. degree in Plant Physiology/Biochemistry/Horticulture from Purdue University in 1966. Upon completion of his graduate studies, he rose through the professorial ranks at the University of Arizona (1966-68) and Cornell (1968-2001). In 1987, he was appointed Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Crop Physiology in Cornell's Department of Agronomy (now the Department of Crop and Soil Sciences), College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, a title that recognized his outstanding commitment to scholarship and excellence as demonstrated by his teaching and research programs.

An international authority in the area of environmental stress physiology of plant systems, his research focused on low-temperature biology (cryobiology) for the study of cold acclimation and freezing injury of herbaceous plant species, such as winter cereals (rye, wheat, barley and oat) and the development of procedures for the cryopreservation of biological tissues. Over 400 publications elucidate his body of research on cold acclimation and freezing injury of cellular membranes, drought resistance and osmotic adjustment in rice and wheat, and the cryopreservation of *Drosophila melanogaster* embryos, mammalian tissues, and plant cells, tissues, and organs. His recent research was focused on determining the fundamental biophysical mechanisms of membrane destabilization and the identification and mode of action and processes of cold-regulated genes that are involved in the cold acclimation of *Arabidopsis thaliana*.

*“Peter Steponkus was a study in contrasts. He was a rigorous, disciplined, extraordinarily hard-working scientist and an imaginative and talented sculptor. He was a doting and intensely proud father of his three daughters and one son. He was a fiercely loyal friend and mentor, but a formidable intellectual adversary. He was a demanding yet inspiring teacher, with a unique sense of humor, and he set extraordinarily high standards of performance both for himself and for those around him. He disdained shoddy science, often antagonizing its practitioners because he did not conceal his opinion of their work.*

*“Peter’s creativity manifested itself in many ways, most importantly, of course, in his science. Over a period of some 20 years, he used plant protoplasts first to describe, then to analyze, and finally to explain the molecular mechanisms by which plants acclimate to cold and other stresses. The overwhelming majority of his published research was concerned with cold hardiness*

*and drought resistance in various species of plants...Peter was a skilled and articulate speaker who paid close attention to details, so that his lectures were informative, lucid, and often brilliant. They were illustrated with superb light and electron microscopic images. He had a special talent and ability to incorporate a wide variety of data into coherent and very persuasive arguments.” (Excerpt from S. Leibo, J. Wolfe, and M.C. Ball. 2001. In Memoriam: Peter L. Steponkus (1941-2001). Cryobiology 43:1-3.)*

He served on numerous editorial boards, held many positions within the Society of Cryobiology, and was an invited speaker at numerous national and international meetings sponsored by the International Botanical Congress (Leningrad), American Association for the Advancement of Science (Washington), Royal Microscopy Society (Cambridge), several Gordon Research Conferences, the American Chemical Society (Toronto), and The Royal Society (London).

Survivors include his four children: Peter of New Bern, North Carolina; Dana (Christopher) Selvarajah of Boynton Beach, Florida; Karen of Boynton Beach; and Kristen of Phoenix, Arizona; his former wife, Laila K. Steponkus, of Ithaca; a sister, Carol Landesman, of Spencer, North Carolina; a grandson, Peter D. Steponkus, of New Bern; and nieces and nephews.

*Ralph L. Obendorf, Timothy L. Setter, Stephen D. DeGloria*

# Robert Stern

*May 12, 1948 — April 22, 2001*

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 Balsler, 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*

# Harry Theodore Stinson, Jr.

*October 26, 1926 — January 30, 2008*

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.

*July 12, 1915 — July 23, 2007*

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 P. Story

*April 8, 1919 — March 12, 2002*

Robert P. Story, 82 when he died at home, was born in Middletown Springs, Vermont. The son of Edgar Prescott Story and Harriet Dewey Prindle, he grew up on a small Vermont dairy farm. After graduating from Gloucester (MA) High School in 1936, he attended the Vermont State School of Agriculture and went on to the University of Vermont, graduating in 1943.

Dr. Story enlisted in the U.S. Army in May 1943 and served as First Lieutenant in the 8th Regiment of the 4th Division, which landed on Utah Beach on June 11, 1944, as part of the D-Day Invasion. He commanded a mortar platoon, serving as a forward observer, and was awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star and Purple Heart.

After discharge, he resumed his education, earning a Master's degree in Agricultural Economics from the University of Vermont, where he became an Instructor in Farm Management and Farm Finance. In 1948, he began doctoral studies at Cornell University, earning a Ph.D. degree in 1952. There he spent the next 28 years, serving as Assistant Professor (1952-55), Associate Professor (1955-60) and Professor (1960-79) of Marketing in the Department of Agricultural Economics. He was named Professor Emeritus in 1980.

Dr. Story was the second faculty member to specialize in the department's 80-year commitment to programs in the area of dairy markets and policy, a specialization for which Cornell has an international reputation. He was especially appreciated and remembered for his work with New York and Northeastern milk marketing cooperatives. A trusted analyst and adviser, his advice was sought for business and policy decisions. A hallmark of his career was the respect he earned by being extremely knowledgeable about the industry and its complex regulatory policies and the respect he demanded in keeping academic objectivity about the merits of policy choices.

Highlights of his research included several projects on the consolidation of Federal Milk Marketing Orders in the Northeast and coordination of milk assembly and other marketing services. His testimony at regulatory hearings at the State and Federal level was routinely sought and always appreciated. His intimate knowledge of marketing institutions and milk pricing and keen analytical insights gained him recognition in identifying current and future problems and solutions. He was routinely called upon to collect, analyze and present data on milk pricing programs. He achieved a unique position of respect, trust, and confidence that permitted him to work effectively across groups and with regulators as well as those regulated.

He served on numerous industry and public committees at state, regional and national levels, including the hallmark Rockefeller Commission in the 1960s. However, he was noted for shunning the limelight and preferred to work “behind the scenes” in a way that facilitated his ability to work with a broad group of players.

Although spending much of his time working with industry and governmental leaders, Dr. Story never missed an opportunity to meet with producers, listen to their concerns and provide or seek answers to their questions. Early in his career he worked closely with Cornell Cooperative Extension agents to establish milk marketing study groups and participated in and helped develop educational meetings for producers and cooperatives. Shortly before his retirement, the New York State Association of County Agents recognized him for his long-standing and excellent support of extension programs.

Dr. Story brought the same intensity and commitment to his teaching. He viewed education about the industry he loved, the subjects of whom he was a master, and the people he served as a life-long learning commitment, starting with the future agricultural leaders who were his students. Many in the industry regarded him as a mentor, and indeed a couple of generations of young faculty viewed him as such also. A quiet man, he was noted not for his flashy style but rather for his deep understanding of his subject, commitment to rigorous analysis, unmistakable commitment to his students, and unflagging high standards. Many regarded him as the quintessential Vermonter, unflinching in his honesty, completely reliable, possessed of uncommon common sense, and stoic to a fault.

Never one to let much grass grow under his feet, he either plowed it up in his 3-acre garden or wore it out while he and his wife, Ruth, raised their six children. He was an avid golfer a legendary fisherman, and tireless sports fan.

Robert is survived by his wife of 58 years, Ruth Arms Miller; his six children: Susan Porter (Roy), of Farmington, Connecticut; Sara Geld (Kenneth), of Sao Paulo, Brazil; Christine Hogan (Patrick), of LaGrange Park, Illinois; Prescott (Kathleen), of Weston, Connecticut; Robert, Jr. (Carol), of Ashland, Massachusetts; and David (Elizabeth), of Northbrook, Illinois; and fourteen grandchildren. A brother Edgar Prescott Story (Betty), of Gainesville, Virginia, and his family also survive him.

*Richard Aplin, Walter Wasserman, Andrew Novakovic*

## **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*

# Ravindra Nath Sudan

*June 8, 1931 – January 22, 2009*

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 Curtis Swan

*November 26, 1917 — October 12, 2008*

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

*November 15, 1913 — December 1, 2008*

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*

# Michael Szkolnik

*August 23, 1920 — March 26, 2002*

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

*July 8, 1910 — April 23, 2000*

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 Andrus 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 who 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*

# Emil Frederick Taschenberg

*June 4, 1916 — February 5, 2002*

Emil Frederick Taschenberg, Professor Emeritus of Entomology-Geneva, was a tireless worker for the New York grape growers at the Vineyard Research Lab in Fredonia, New York, where he lived and served as Director from 1945 until his retirement in 1983. In 1991, the main laboratory building at the research station was renamed the “Taschenberg Lab” in his honor.

“I’m sure the thing most remembered about Tasch by growers, industry representatives, and the Lab staff was his work ethic”, said Rick Dunst, Research Support Specialist at Fredonia. Wendell Roelofs, Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor, a close collaborator of Taschenberg’s and the current Chairman of the Entomology Department-Geneva corroborated this, when he said, “Tasch was one of the hardest working entomologists I know”.

Taschenberg’s career began at Gettysburg College where he graduated with an A.B. degree in Biology in 1938. He received his Ph.D. degree in Entomology from Cornell University in 1945. He was appointed that year as Assistant Professor of Entomology at Cornell’s Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, and was stationed at Cornell’s Vineyard Laboratory at Fredonia throughout his career as Associate Professor (1948-59) and Professor (1959-83). He retired as Professor Emeritus in 1983, but continued to contribute to the grape industry through research and extension for several years.

Taschenberg’s research focused on the biology, ecology and control of minor and major insect pests of grape. Most of the research was on the control of major grape pests, such as the grape berry moth, Eastern grape leafhopper, and currant borer. He also was instrumental in the design and refinement of a hooded boom sprayer for vineyards that applied materials effectively and reduced pesticide drift compared with standard sprayers. He was concerned with the tractor operator’s safety and helped to eliminate the need for wearing protective clothing and a respirator when applying insecticides by developing an air-filter pressurization unit that was mounted on a tractor cab.

In work on the direct control of pests, he evaluated insecticides not only from the standpoint of performance against insects, but also determined the persistence of the insecticides on grapes. He developed spray programs that shifted from the persistent insecticides to those that were relatively short-lived without sacrificing effectiveness and without increasing the number of spray treatments. He was renowned for working weekends and holidays to evaluate experimental treatments in his dedication to the grape industry. His advice on control of grape pests was widely sought and well respected.

Taschenberg also was a pioneer in using insect sex pheromones in the field for pest control. He collaborated with Dr. Roelofs for many years on projects in which he mass reared insects, such as the grape berry moth, choke cherry leafroller, and cecropia moth, for identification of the sex pheromone compounds. He developed innovative methods to produce the tens of thousands of individuals needed for these studies, and his great interest in the projects was reflected in the long hours of his spare time that he spent on these projects. He also conducted many field trials on the use of pheromones in vineyards for monitoring and control of pests. In this regard, he was one of the first scientists to test a number of experimental techniques to permeate a field with pheromone for the mating disruption technique. His efforts led to a commercial product for pheromone control of the grape berry moth.

Dr. Taschenberg took a sabbatical leave in 1970-71 at the USDA Caribbean Fruit Fly Investigations Laboratory in Miami, Florida to work on the biology of the Caribbean fruit fly. He was a member of the Entomological Society of America, the Entomological Society of Florida, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Tasch was an avid fisherman and displayed many mounted specimens at the Fredonia Lab that he donated to the Buffalo Museum of Science after his retirement. He also played golf, which he took up in his later years and especially enjoyed in his years of retirement in Florida.

Surviving Tasch are his wife, Shirley, Hudson, Florida; two daughters, Ellen Marle Minor, Clearwater, Florida, and Sharon E. Taschenberg of Lafayette, California; a brother, Ernest J. Taschenberg, Baltimore, Maryland; three grandchildren; and numerous nieces and nephews.

*Richard Dunst, Haruo Tashiro, Wendell Roelofs*

# Haruo Tashiro

March 24, 1917 — *December 8, 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, CO 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. (1945) in botany and zoology from Wheaton College in Illinois and his M.S. (1946) and Ph. D. (1950) in entomology from Cornell University. He was a research entomologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in Geneva, NY, from 1950 to 1963, 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 licarsisalis*) 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 to 1968, 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 70's, and was a renown horticulturalist who created an arboretum around his home.

He is survived by his daughter Elaine Gerbert and her husband, Pierre (Lawrence, KS), his son Steve and his wife Patricia (Golden, CO) and his daughter Wendy (Byron Bay, Australia). Tashiro was predeceased by Hatsue on April 7, 2006. She was buried in Dinuba, CA, where Tashiro was also laid to rest. Tashiro will be remembered as a gentleman, excellent scientist and an inspiration to his family and friends.

*Anthony M. Shelton, Pat Vittum (University of Massachusetts), James Hunter*

# Glenn Hanna Thacker

*March 20, 1914 — October 15, 2002*

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*

# David A. Thomas

*July 5, 1917 — June 28, 2004*

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*

# Raymond Gerald Thorpe

*January 20, 1921 — September 6, 2005*

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 Ensign, 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*

# John Tomkins

*May 5, 1918 — December 14, 2004*

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*

# George William Trimberger

*December 8, 1909 — October 9, 2004*

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*

# Clesson Nathan Turner

*September 17, 1908 — October 27, 2001*

Clesson Turner was a major force in the field of Agricultural Engineering for more than 33 years. From 1931-68, he contributed to many areas of engineering and technology in agriculture in New York State and beyond.

Clesson Nathan Turner was born in Sodus, New York on September 17, 1908. Following graduation from Sodus High School in 1927, he attended the University of Rochester for two years, and obtained a B.S. degree from Cornell University in 1931. After serving as Extension Agricultural Engineer in Maine for four years, Clesson joined the Cornell Agricultural Engineering staff in November 1935 as an Assistant Professor.

During his first four years at Cornell, he took the time to study for his Master of Science degree that he received from Ohio State University in 1939. His thesis project was the study of erosive wear of stray nozzles discs. His work resulted in a manufacturer redesigning a spray discs that gave better performance and an increased life of five times.

He was Extension Project Leader for Agricultural Engineering from 1939-44. At this time, he was the key person responsible for the War Emergency Farm Machinery Repair Program (World War II). He was also active in establishing, equipping and directing the operation of custom potato spray rigs during the war. As Extension Specialist, he was called upon to use his broad knowledge to conduct many types of programs and “schools” such as tractor and field machinery repair and adjustment, potato and fruit sprayer maintenance and use, electric wiring, and dairy barn and poultry house ventilation.

Clesson Turner was instrumental in organizing the New York State Farm Electrification Council in 1943, supported almost entirely by investor-owned electric companies in the state. He was appointed its first Project Leader and served as Project Leader for 20 years until 1964. In this capacity, he made numerous research and extension contributions to the application of electricity to agriculture. Clesson was appointed Associate Professor in July 1945, and Professor in July 1950.

Clesson’s research studies and investigations led to better design and means of operating adjustments of potato diggers to minimize bruising in digging, design of barn hay driers, electric water heaters, and standby generators for emergency service on farms. In the early 1950s, he studied and tested various designs of bulk milk coolers that would replace milk can coolers on dairy farms. These studies were influential in future designs of bulk milk

coolers. He was also instrumental in developing recommendations for sizing and type used, and specification for adequate controls for the coolers.

In 1959, Paul Sturges and Professor Turner started the development of the equipment to recover waste heat from the refrigeration system on milk coolers and use that heat to preheat water in the milk house. Clesson conducted some of this investigation in the early 1960s at the National Institute for Research in Dairying at the University of Reading. This process was a forerunner to today's heat pump; removing heat from milk and using that heat to warm water. Today this process is common in agriculture, industry and in some residences.

Clesson Turner may be best known among his colleagues in Agricultural Engineering at home and abroad, and by the people of New York State, for his life-long work on Cornell's environmental control system for livestock housing. The work of Professors Turner and William Millier, dealing with negative pressure ventilation systems and the slot-inlet, led to revolutionary changes in the ventilation of livestock housing.

Most of his research studies and contributions over 20 years were documented in the Annual Progress Report of the Farm Electrification Council. Two booklets authored by Clesson, *Farm Electric Equipment Handbook* and *Wiring Specifications for Electrical Farm Equipment*, were used by power companies, electric equipment manufacturers and vocational schools. His contributions also appeared in over 250 technical and research articles, leaflets, bulletins and popular articles. While on leave from Cornell in 1961-62, he was adviser to the United States delegation to the United Nations Rural Electrification Conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

An avid collector of antique clocks, Clesson was a member of the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors. After retirement in December 1968, when he was named Professor Emeritus, his interest in old clocks continued—owning some 40 Ithaca Calendar (perpetual) and Poole clocks. He was a charter member of Chapter 55 of the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors. He also had an interest in cars having five Hondas, two Toyotas, and a MG midget.

Clesson and his wife, the former Elizabeth Dukes, of Denver, Indiana, were married in 1934. They had two daughters, Ann and Jean. After retirement, Clesson and Elizabeth lived in Interlaken until 1992 when they moved to Gig Harbor, Washington. Clesson and Elizabeth had been married 65 years when Elizabeth died in August 1999. Clesson Turner passed away October 27, 2001.

*Robert Lorenzen, David Ludington*

## Frans van Coetsem

*April 14, 1919 — February 11, 2002*

Frans van Coetsem was born on April 14, 1919 in Geraardsbergen, Belgium. Frans was the quintessential linguist, for languages and linguistics was his consuming interest and focus of his life from his earliest years until his final period as Professor Emeritus of Linguistics at Cornell University. Frans' home situation made it natural that a boy with a bent for language and a consuming interest in how language works should be drawn to a career as a linguist. His hometown is situated in the Flemish-speaking area close to the linguistic boundary with French. Also, it so happened that the home dialect of Flemish in Geraardsbergen differs strongly from standard Dutch, so that as soon as Frans entered school, he had to learn to work in a new language. Shortly thereafter, he was orphaned, losing father, mother and younger brother in quick succession. He was sent to live with an unmarried aunt who had little notion of how to handle a young boy and sent him off to a nearby French-language boarding school. The experience colored his life and may explain two opposite traits in his personality: his self-sufficiency—that is, ability to work and produce in total isolation, and the strong need to form warm and strong bonds with his wife and children. Certainly switching to a school with a new language was traumatic, but it gave Frans an excellent start toward becoming a polyglot. He went on to write books and articles in no less than five languages: German, French, Dutch, English, and there is at least one article in Frisian. It was the childhood in three languages and the multi-lingual nature of the community in which he grew up that piqued his interest in linguistics and led him to study Germanic linguistics and philology at the Catholic University of Leuven (Louvain). His studies were interrupted by the German invasion when he joined the Belgian army. In the last months of the war, Frans was assigned as translator for the British Army during the invasion of Germany. Evidently, he had managed to obtain a solid enough knowledge of English and German to translate between them, although both of them were foreign to him. After the war, he returned to his studies in Leuven, where he earned his licentiate in 1946 and his Ph.D. degree in 1952, writing a dissertation on the dialect of his hometown, Geraardsbergen. While still doing graduate studies, Frans was offered a position with the Institute of Netherlands Lexicography, Leiden, Netherlands, as a lexicographer and later as editor of the great Dutch dictionary, the *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal*. While working in the Institute, he published his first really important work, a study of the strong verbs in Germanic (1956). On the basis of this work, he received the degree of “geaggregeerde van het hoger onderwijs”, the post-Ph.D. degree that in Europe qualifies a scholar to receive a professorial appointment, and in 1957, he was called to Leuven as the successor of Professor Grootaers, his former advisor. At the same time, he continued with the

Lexicographic Institute as corresponding editor. He was also the editor-in-chief of the journal *Leuvense Bijdragen* from 1958-62. In 1963, he was called to Leiden University, where he was made Chairman of the Department of Historical Germanic Linguistics, continuing at the same time with his professorial duties in Leuven. In 1968, Frans decided to leave Europe and accept an offer from Cornell's Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics. It was a difficult decision for Frans and his family, for Frans was happy as a professor in Leiden, and it was hard to move far from family and friends to a new land. However, Frans was also attracted to the academic atmosphere in American universities and particularly at Cornell. The relatively more egalitarian relationship between professor and graduate students and the degree to which that fostered a more active intellectual dialogue was an important impetus for the decision to make the move.

At Cornell, Frans chaired the committees of seven Ph.D. students, all of whom have become outstanding scholars in their own right. But this is hardly the total story of his contribution, for he was an extremely engaging, inspiring and supportive mentor for his students in general linguistics and especially Germanic linguistics and was often chosen as a member of a student committee until well after retirement in 1989. Throughout his years, Frans gave popular and highly regarded courses.

His influential 1956 monograph on the vocalism of the Germanic verb placed Frans among the very top scholars in his field, and in 1970, he was inducted as a Member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1990, Frans was singled out for honor by the Meertens Institute in Amsterdam, where he gave the keynote address at a colloquium on dialect and standard language organized by the Royal Academy. Throughout his career, Frans published influential and widely quoted articles on various aspects of historical Germanic phonology and morphology, but it was in his years after retirement that he was most prolific and produced his most definitive work. 1994 saw the publication of *The Vocalism of the Germanic Parent Language*, a work which is important not only for its innovative solutions to some of the most difficult problems of Germanic historical phonology, but for the insights it provided based on Frans' wider perspective on the nature of Germanic phonology and morphology.

Although Frans is best known as a Germanist, he had an abiding interest in issues of general linguistics that enabled him to explore questions of Germanic linguistics in broader contexts. In 1996, he published a widely admired work of general linguistic importance, *Towards a Typology of Lexical Accent*. His life experiences of growing up in a multilingual community and later in life moving with his family to an English-speaking community, led him to think seriously about issues of language contact. It is in this area that Frans produced what may ultimately come to be regarded as his most important contribution to the field of linguistics—that is, his theory of the two

transfer types and their relationship to the stability gradient of linguistic structures and linguistic behavior of the bilingual. His book of 1988, *Loan Phonology and the Two Transfer Types in Language Contact*, was a leap forward in the study of bilingualism from the point of view of human cognitive abilities and was regarded in Europe as a truly groundbreaking work. In the United States, it did not receive similar appreciation and failed to affect the framework in which language contact was investigated to the extent that Frans had hoped. He thus continued to restate his position more clearly and rework his theoretical framework, producing his impressive work, *A General and Unified Theory of the Transmission Process in Language Contact* (2000). Upon his death, he left behind a completed manuscript on the same subject, *Topics in Contact Linguistics*.

After his retirement, Frans withdrew from public life to an ever-increasing degree. He did, however, continue to help his old students and worked informally with new Cornell students who sought his help. In addition to his remarkable academic publications in Germanic and general linguistics, Frans spent a considerable amount of time researching and writing about a topic outside his main fields of study, namely, that of human consciousness. None of this has become public at this point, but we can be sure it is, like other instances of Frans' life work, the product of a clear-thinking and imaginative mind.

In 1947, Frans married his childhood sweetheart, Juliette DeBodt, with whom he enjoyed a long and happy marriage until her death in 1993. The couple was inseparable, and after her passing, Frans lived in the certainty that she was still in communication with him. Frans and Juliette left two children, Paul van Coetsem of Cortland, New York, and Mieke Gouwerok-van Coetsem of Seattle. They have two grandsons, Arick and Lars Gouwerok, whom Frans and Juliette adored.

Frans was an intensely private person and preferred to socialize little outside of the circle of close friends and family. He was, however, open and hospitable to his students and often had them over. His students recall afternoon get-togethers over excellent wines and hors d'oeuvres and lively interaction with the whole family. Frans remained a European in much of his personal life and inclination, but he chose to become an American citizen in recognition that America was his new home and in loyalty to the new land, which had given him so much.

*Anthony Buccini, James Gair, Wayne Harbert, John Wolff*

# Noland Leroy VanDemark

*July 6, 1919 — December 16, 2001*

Dr. Noland L. VanDemark, Professor Emeritus of Animal Science, died peacefully on December 16, 2001 at the age of 82.

His early years were spent busily growing up on a general farm in Columbus Grove, Ohio. As was typical of rural America in those days, he attended a small high school in Columbus Grove. Also, as was typical of Vandy, the person, he graduated as valedictorian of his high school class. He was an all-around student, participating in football, basketball, and baseball, while holding offices in the Future Farmers of America and in the 4-H Club. He was a member of the orchestra and drama clubs, as well as active in the youth programs of his church. What did he do in his spare time? Remember, he grew up on a family farm.

With this background of experience and energy, he moved swiftly through a Master's degree program in 1942 at Ohio State University after receiving a B.S. degree at the same institution in 1941, majoring in Animal Husbandry. During his college years, he held various scholarships and assistantships, and cared for a research colony of rats to help defray his educational expenses. He continued work toward a Ph.D. degree at Cornell University in 1942. This program was interrupted by service in the army in World War II, followed by a term as a Livestock Specialist in Austria for one year. He returned to Cornell and completed his Ph.D. degree in 1948.

His next move was to the Department of Dairy Science at the University of Illinois. From 1948-64, he rose through the ranks from Assistant Professor to full Professor where he headed the physiology group in the department. In 1960, he received the Outstanding Agricultural Teaching Award at the University of Illinois. His next challenge came when his undergraduate alma mater asked him to chair the Department of Dairy Science at Ohio State University, which he did until 1974. At this juncture in his career, Cornell University called, and Dr. VanDemark served as Director of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station and Director of the Office of Research at the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences until 1981. In 1981, he returned to the Department of Animal Science and instigated a new course on "Nurturing Scientific Creativity". In 1983, he retired and was appointed Professor Emeritus.

During his 40 years in the academic arena, he established a superb reputation as a researcher, teacher, and administrator. He served on over 80 M.S. and Ph.D. committees. His classic studies on perfused testes contributed greatly to the understanding of testis physiology. Research on factors affecting sperm transport in the cow

contributed to practical procedures for developing optimal insemination techniques. He used results of other research in his broad program on semen collection and sperm metabolism to improve bull management and semen preservation. He was a member of seven major scientific societies, holding important positions in several. He was in demand to give major addresses on his research at national and international meetings. In 1956, at the 3rd International Congress on Animal Reproduction held in Cambridge, England, he presented a major invited paper on "Quantitative Aspects of Semen Production in Bulls". He presented invited papers in the physiology sections of the annual meetings of the American Dairy Science Association and the American Society of Animal Science, as well as at the national Biennial Symposium on Animal Reproduction. He was chair in 1959-61 of the group that organized the biennial symposia.

He was honored for his research with the Borden Award for Research in Reproductive Physiology in 1959. In 1964, he received the Gold Medal for outstanding research in animal reproduction at the International Congress on Animal Reproductions in Italy. These are examples of several prestigious research awards during his career. He published over 200 research papers, was co-author with Dr. G.W. Salisbury of the classic text on the physiology of reproduction in dairy cattle, and co-editor with A.D. Johnson and W.R. Gomes of three standard reference volumes on the testis. The excitement of this research was transferred to the classroom where well-organized and critical lectures challenged undergraduates and graduate students to think.

He was noted for his concern and compassion for his colleagues and support he gave for their advancement. Many of his graduate students became leading researchers in the field of reproductive biology, and several moved to high administrative positions. He served on the National Research Council Agricultural Research Board, and was President as well as a Director of the Society for the Study of Reproduction. At the same time, he served the national research community by accepting an appointment to the National Institute of Health Reproductive Biology Study Section.

The appointments, committees, and service on planning boards within his college and university at both the University of Illinois and at Ohio State University, are too numerous to mention. His track record did not escape the attention of Cornell University, looking for a proven administrator who could stimulate researcher-teachers to perform at the highest research levels without neglecting the classroom. In the Experiment Station at Cornell University, he established a competitive awards program, gave additional attention to social and environmental sciences, and developed faculty leadership programs. During this time, he also served in national leadership positions. These included chairing the Division of Agriculture Committee studying the "Establishment of a

National Center for Leadership Development for Selected Land Grant College Administrators”, and chairing a national committee preparing monographs on the “Impact of Agricultural Research and Education Endeavors on Social Contributions to Society”.

In retirement, he was a Distinguished Bicentennial Professor at the University of Georgia. In 1991, he published the book, *Breaking the Barriers to Everyday Creativity: A Practical Guide to Expanding Your Creative Horizons*. This book reflects much of Vandy’s personal creed. A synopsis of this work, describing the “whole scientist, and the scientist’s place in society” had been published previously in a symposium in 1978. He had a great deal of faith in a supreme power. This faith was reflected in leadership positions in his church wherever he was called to serve. Family togetherness, scouting, fishing, and other outdoor activities were celebrated with his wife, Beda, for 61 years, along with their son, Gary, daughters, Judy and Linda, and their families. While his personal friendship, serious-minded good humor, and leadership will be missed, his legacy of high scholarship, superb teaching, quality research, and exemplary concern for others, will live on as emulated by those who follow.

*Theodore L. Hullar, Richard G. Warner, Robert H. Foote*

# 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*

## 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*

# 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*

# Donald Howard Wallace

*June 27, 1926 — April 19, 2002*

Donald Howard Wallace, Professor of Plant Breeding and Vegetable Crops, Emeritus, who died on April 19, 2002 in Ithaca after a brief illness, was a dedicated writer and teacher of the genetics and breeding of several vegetable crops. His activities involved consultation and research not only for New York but also in many countries world wide, primarily with the food grain legume crops.

Wallace's early years were in Idaho and Utah. He was born in Driggs, Idaho, and grew to manhood on an irrigated farm in the Teton Valley, a beautiful part of the western slope of the Teton mountain range. After graduating from high school in 1944, he served for two years in the United States Navy after which he went on a mission to Eastern Canada with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He returned to attend Utah State College of Agriculture in Logan, Utah, where he received the baccalaureate degree in 1953. His interest in horticulture and plant breeding was heightened by summer employment at the college in vegetable breeding.

He applied for graduate study in the Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell University with Professor Henry M. Munger. He received a research assistantship and was awarded special fellowships. Joining Munger on his graduate committee were F.C. Steward, plant physiology, and E.B. Oyer, vegetable crop production. In this experience, Wallace developed a deep interest in the physiology of plant growth and a goal to develop superior varieties for all mankind. The latter interest was stimulated by his interactions with Munger and Oyer, who had much national and international experience.

Wallace's graduate studies, initiated in 1953, were curtailed in 1955-57 when he was appointed Acting Assistant Professor on the vegetable breeding project in place of Thomas L. York, Associate Professor of Plant Breeding and Vegetable Crops, who was on leave to serve in that capacity with the Cornell-Los Banos contract in the Philippines. Upon Professor York's return, Wallace resumed graduate studies and received the Ph.D. degree in 1958. He again was named to an Assistant Professorship, which became available by the untimely death of York in 1957. Don was promoted to Associate Professor in 1965, Professor in 1971, and Professor Emeritus in 1992.

Don was the mentor and chairman for thirteen masters and fourteen doctoral students; at least half were from other countries. Most were concerned with the genetics and breeding of grain legumes, vital food crops. He continued interaction with many of these students and cooperated with scientists at several of the international research centers; in particular, CIAT in Columbia, South America, and ICRISAT in India. In recent years, he developed

an International Plant Breeding Newsletter in cooperation with Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Rome, Italy on the World Wide Web, whereby interested scientists could exchange ideas and information on plant genetics and breeding. Another scholarly contribution in this area was the publication in 1997 of a comprehensive book entitled, *Plant Breeding and Whole-System Crop Physiology: Improving Crop Maturity, Adaptation and Yield*, in collaboration with Weikai Yan, a Visiting Scholar from China.

Early in his career, Don concentrated on the physiological genetics of crop yield in dry beans and hybrid varieties of cabbage. Today, from his research, inbred lines of cabbage are used by private companies and several varieties of dry beans are used widely. The American Society of Horticultural Science recognized him with the Campbell award in 1979, and the Asgrow award in 1981.

He was very dedicated to his science and his students. In his quiet, almost retiring manner, he was a leader and his advice often sought. He served one to three month consultations in Guatemala, Ecuador, Michigan State University, CIAT and ICRISAT. These activities were much of his life until a mild stroke curtailed them a few weeks before his death.

Wallace was married to Naomi Parrish in 1949. They had three daughters and three sons.

*Donald E. Halseth, Bruce Rich, Royse P. Murphy*

## William B. Ward

*July 16, 1917 — April 27, 2008*

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*

## **Richard (Dick) Griswold Warner**

*November 1, 1922 — May 10, 2002*

Richard (Dick) Griswold Warner died on May 10, 2002. His colleagues, friends, and former students at Cornell will long miss Dick, with his effervescent personality, friendliness, and concern for all people.

He was born on November 1, 1922 in Washington, D.C. He graduated from McKinley Technical High School where he was a member of the Cadet Corps and the Boys Glee Club, and was an Eagle Scout. After high school, Dick enrolled at Ohio State University and graduated summa cum laude, in 1947, interrupted by three years for military duty in the U.S. Field Artillery (1945-46). He continued his studies at Ohio State, receiving an M.S. degree in Animal Nutrition in 1948, and then enrolled at Cornell and completed a Ph.D. degree in Animal Nutrition in 1951. This started his long tenure at Cornell from Assistant Professor (1951-55), Associate Professor (1955-63), and Professor of Animal Nutrition (1963-89). As Professor Emeritus, he also served as Cornell University Ombudsman from March 1994 to December 1997.

While he tackled his varied activities in teaching, research, and extension with vigor and enthusiasm, many of his colleagues felt that teaching undergraduate students was his most enjoyable responsibility. He taught at least one course every year but one, primarily handling the “Introductory Livestock Nutrition” course. He also taught a graduate level course in laboratory methods in animal nutrition. For a number of years, he represented the department on animal care issues and helped initiate a course in “Ethics and Animal Science”. His extension activities generally followed his research efforts, getting those results into the field.

Dick supervised over 40 graduate students in animal nutrition and published in both the scientific literature and the popular agriculture press. His research involved a number of farm and laboratory species, with special interest in the nutrition of the young dairy calf. His research on the development of the ruminant stomach in the dairy calf is indeed classical. Before this research, it was common to say, “the darkest place in the world is inside of a cow’s stomach”, and he did as much as anyone to turn on the lights in the rumen. Most importantly, he and his students showed that the primary stimuli for the papillary development of the rumen of the calf are the products of rumen fermentation, the volatile fatty acids (acetic, propionic, and butyric) produced by the rumen microorganisms, with butyric the strongest stimulus. Over the years, several graduate students worked on this project, including W.P. Flatt, now Dean Emeritus of the College of Agriculture at the University of Georgia, and E.G. Sander, now Dean of Agriculture at the University of Arizona. His other research activities included experiments on milk

replacers, antibiotics, factors affecting voluntary feed intake, and an array of nutritional subjects with varied species including the rat, the mink, and sheep.

Cornell recognized Dick's teaching skills with the Professor of Merit Award (voted by the senior class); an award for teaching by Gamma Sigma Delta, and the Agriculture College's Edgerton Career Teaching Award. He also received the Ralston Purina Teaching Award from the American Society of Animal Science and an Outstanding Alumni Award from Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Alumni Association, and was admitted to the Animal Husbandry Hall of Fame of Ohio State University.

During his career, Dick was a Visiting Scientist in Canada, Sweden, and Brazil, and often spoke in the international arena. He frequently served on national committees dealing with animal nutrition, and on many departmental, college, and university committees. He was active as an alumnus in the affairs of the Cornell Chapter of Alpha Zeta.

His community activities included the First Presbyterian Church, the Ellis Hollow Community Center, and the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club, of which he was a past president. His hobbies included reading, gardening, and travel.

His family and friends will best remember him for his sense of humor, his joy of teaching, his love of people, and his propensity to write poetry for birthdays and anniversaries or to honor retirees and friends at farewell parties.

He is survived by a loving family: his wife of 53 years, Barbara "Bibs" Dean Warner; four daughters, Patricia Kurent, Sherry Warner, Candace Herring, and Tamara Ause; six granddaughters, Ayla and Kira Cline, Megan and Angela Herring, and Emily and Erica Ause; two brothers, Philip F. Warner, and William A. Warner, and many in-laws, nieces, nephews, and friends who were an intricate part of his life.

*J. Murray Elliot, Douglas E. Hogue, Harold F. Hintz*

# Lionel Weiss

*September 5, 1923 — May 23, 2000*

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

*September 19, 1915 — September 20, 2004*

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 Geras, 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.

His wife of 65 years, Gladys Brown Wellington died on March 6, 2005. He is survived by three children: Earl C. (Myra) Wellington of Harlingen, Texas; a daughter, Mary W. (Richard) Daly of Tucson, Arizona; a daughter, Ann W. (Louis-Henri) Marguet of Glen Ridge, New Jersey; and by seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

*Robert H. Foote, Douglas E. Hogue, James R. Stouffer*

# Richard N. White

*December 21, 1933 — October 3, 2009*

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 structures, 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-sq.ft. 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 8 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 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 would be remiss if we did not 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, Chair; Kenneth Hover, Walter Lynn, William McGuire, Arnim Meyburg*

# William Foote Whyte

*June 27, 1914 — July 16, 2000*

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*

## **Bruce Tabor Wilkins, Sr.**

*June 21, 1931 — June 30, 2007*

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 Elzworth Wilkinson

*July 27, 1916 — February 13, 2003*

Robert Elzworth (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; his 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*

# Lawrence K. Williams

*March 8, 1930 — February 3, 2005*

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 Sonnenstuhl*

# Robin Murphy Williams, Jr.

*October 11, 1914 — June 3, 2006*

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.

Robin M. Williams served as the 48th President of the American Sociological Association. His Presidential Address, “Continuity and Change in Sociological Study,” was delivered at the Association’s 1958 Annual Meeting in Seattle, Washington. He was Fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford from 1961-62 and Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation 1968-69.

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.

# Scott H. Williamson

*May 15, 1975 — March 14, 2008*

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*

## Robert Rathbun Wilson

*March 4, 1914 — January 16, 2000*

Robert Wilson was a central figure in the flowering of high-energy physics in the last fifty years. He was the driving force in the creation of two of the four world class high energy physics laboratories in the United States; the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies at Cornell and the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) in Batavia, Illinois. His insistence on bolder, more economical design, seen clearly in the accelerators he built at Cornell, influenced the design of most modern accelerators. At Fermilab, first he built the world's highest energy accelerator, the 500 Gev (billion electron-volts) proton synchrotron, and later initiated the doubling of the energy by replacing the conventional magnets with super-conducting magnets. The latter technique made possible, both technically and financially, very high-energy accelerators. All subsequent and planned high-energy synchrotrons have used super-conducting magnets.

Wilson was born March 4, 1914, in Frontier Wyoming. He studied physics under E.O. Lawrence at the University of California at Berkeley, receiving a Ph.D. degree in 1940. He published his first paper while still an undergraduate, and as a graduate student, he published the first theoretical analysis of the stability of cyclotron orbits, and verified his analysis experimentally.

In 1940, he married Jane Inez Scheyer of San Francisco. They had three sons, Daniel R., Jonathon H., and Rand E. Wilson. In 1941, he accepted appointment as an Instructor at Princeton and was promoted the following year to Assistant Professor. In 1943, Wilson, together with his research group, joined the new Laboratory being set up at Los Alamos for the development of the "atomic" bomb. In 1944, he was chosen head of the Physics Research Division, which was responsible for the experimental nuclear physics research, and later for nuclear measurements that were made during the test of the first atomic bomb. Appalled by the destructive power of the bomb, Wilson worked effectively toward the end of World War II for civilian control of atomic energy. He was a leader in the formation of the Federation of Atomic Scientists, becoming its chairman in 1946.

After spending two years as an Associate Professor at Harvard University, Wilson moved, in 1947, to Cornell University, where he spent the next 20 years as the Director of the university's Laboratory of Nuclear Studies. At Cornell, he oversaw the construction of four successively more energetic electron synchrotrons. The second of these accelerators, a 1.2 GeV strong focussing synchrotron, was the first operating accelerator of this type. The following quotation from Wilson's 1953 report to the Office of Naval Research (ONR), describing the new project,

tells us much about Bob as an accelerator builder:

*“The Laboratory has indulged itself in some high adventure. A new synchrotron has been designed which is to give over a billion electron volts of energy. The design is highly controversial in that the new machine is exceedingly small and cheap for what it will do, hence there is considerable risk that it may not work at all. On the other hand, if we are successful, we shall have the largest electron accelerator in the world and new areas of research will be opened to us.”*

And it was a great adventure. Despite Bob’s warning to the ONR, the 1.2 GeV machine was very successful. Not only did it produce important physics, but its design paved the way to more compact, less expensive accelerators. What is also revealing is the candor of Bob’s proposal to the ONR. There was no guarantee of success, only the guarantee of a scientifically exciting project worth the risk involved.

The Cornell facility, alone among university facilities, has endured as an important center of experimental high-energy research in this age of giant national or international laboratories because it has always had an accelerator with some unique physics capabilities, built for a modest price. Wilson insisted on this during his tenure as director. His inspiring leadership, inventiveness, can-do attitude and commitment to keeping the Lab at the forefront have carried through to the faculty, students, and staff to the present day. The three subsequent directors were colleagues or students of his.

During his 20 years at Cornell, Wilson remained deeply embedded in the physics program, as both mentor and experimentalist. He performed extensive measurements of kaon and pion photo-production in which he made the first observation of a new state of the nucleon, N(1440). In a series of elastic electron-nucleon scattering experiments, he extended the work of Robert Hofstadter on the structure of the nucleon.

In 1967, after completing the 10 GeV Cornell Synchrotron, the fourth machine, Wilson left Ithaca to assume the directorship of Fermilab. Starting on a virgin site with no staff, he began the job of building the most ambitious accelerator project ever undertaken up to that time. In addition to the challenge of building a cascade of large accelerators in less than five years, Wilson promised to double the 200 GeV energy of the originally proposed accelerator, a promise that he fulfilled, making it the highest-energy facility in the world. He accomplished that feat primarily by designing magnets that had a smaller aperture and higher magnetic fields, thereby increasing the energy of the protons, which could be circulating in the same-sized tunnel. The achievement of higher energy at the same cost was a hallmark of Wilson’s career.

In 1980, the accelerator’s capability was more than doubled again to reach 1000 GeV by adding a super-conducting magnet ring in the same tunnel. (With characteristic foresight, Wilson had the original tunnel built with space

to spare.) Called the Tevatron, the accelerator was activated in 1980 and continues today to be the world's most energetic proton accelerator.

The Tevatron undertaking was vintage Wilson. To guide its circulating beams, the accelerator required about 1000 very accurate and reliable super-conducting magnets, which in turn, required an enormous leap forward in super-conducting technology. Wilson provided the project's vision and leadership and was devotedly and personally involved in the difficult R&D required to establish the mass production technology for bringing the project to a successful and low-cost conclusion. Without the technology, the capital and operating costs required for multi-TeV accelerators such as the Tevatron would be prohibitive.

Wilson built accelerators because they were the best instruments for doing the physics he wanted to do. He had very clear ideas of what the important physics problems were and these ideas had a strong impact on the experimental program. So far, the two most important physics results at Fermilab have been the discovery of the bottom quark (in 1977) and the top quark (in 1995). It was the redesign of the accelerator from 200 GeV to 400 GeV that made it possible to observe the bottom quark and the full energy of the Tevatron was necessary for the discovery of the much heavier top quark. The third and heaviest family of quarks "belongs" to Fermilab and to Bob Wilson.

Fermilab was an architectural, as well as scientific, triumph. With Wilson's involvement, the campus was designed with a grace and beauty rare in such facilities. The striking and memorable main building revealed another side of Wilson: the artist who believed that art and science should blend to form a harmonious whole. Wilson eloquently expressed this philosophy to Senator John Pastore on April 16, 1969 in testimony before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the U.S. Congress:

*Senator John Pastore: "Is there anything connected with the hopes of this accelerator that in any way involves the security of the country?"*

*Robert Wilson: "No sir, I don't believe so."*

*Pastore: "Nothing at all?"*

*Wilson: "Nothing at all."*

*Pastore: "It has no value in that respect?"*

*Wilson: "Only from a long-range point of view, of a developing technology. Otherwise, it has only to do with the respect with which we regard one another, the dignity of men, our love of culture. Otherwise, it has to do with are we good painters, good sculptors, great poets? I mean all the things we really venerate in our country and are patriotic about. It has nothing to do directly with defending our country except to make it worth defending."*

In 1946, noting that protons deposit most of their energy near the end of their path, Wilson proposed using proton beams for cancer therapy. By controlling its energy, most of the beam's energy could be deposited in a cancerous tumor inside the body with little damage to healthy cells. At his suggestion, the Harvard cyclotron was used for cancer therapy—the first successful demonstration of the technique. In recent years, the use of proton therapy has grown rapidly in many different cancer treatment centers around the world.

Wilson was awarded the National Medal of Science in 1973 and the Enrico Fermi Award in 1984. In 1995, the Andrew Gemant Award was given to Wilson for “his outstanding work linking physics to the arts and humanities”. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Science, and the American Philosophical Society. In 1985, he was elected to the presidency of the American Physical Society.

Wilson's effervescent personality came through in everything he did. He was a man filled with exciting ideas, inventions, and an array of interests in art, humanities, nature, and moral principles. These interests resulted in the restoration of the grasses of the Great Plains and the buffalo herds to the Fermilab site; his artistic stamp on the architecture at Fermilab; his personal sculptures at the laboratory, at other institutions, and in his own home; his civil rights efforts at Fermilab; his commitment to the Federation of Atomic Scientists (now the Federation of American Scientists) and American Physical Society; and his long-time work toward proton therapy.

Wilson's legacy to high-energy physics and the laboratories he built survives his death. This feeling was eloquently expressed by Judy Jackson, Director of Public Affairs at Fermilab, in a letter to Jonathon and Ann Wilson. She wrote:

*“...it is probably impossible to overstate his (Bob's) influence on Fermilab. I think most of the time institutional memories are rather short: even people who play important roles are forgotten surprisingly quickly. That is emphatically not the case for Fermilab and your father. One cannot spend a day or an hour in the Laboratory without feeling his presence, in the architecture, the prairie, the accelerators and the attitude. For once, it is no cliché to say he lives on; he really does.”*

And so he does, also at Cornell.

*Karl Berkelman, Boyce McDaniel, Albert Silverman*

# Fred E. Winch

*June 16, 1914 — May 17, 2008*

## **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*

# John P. Windmuller

*December 4, 1923 — December 2, 2003*

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

*June 8, 1915 — December 5, 2000*

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 Irredenta: the South", published in 1963 in *The World Today*. He 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 politics 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.

*Benedict Anderson, Keith Taylor, Stanley O'Connor*

# Mary B. Wood

*July 31, 1914 — May 24, 2000*

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*

## 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 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

*September 21, 1937 — November 14, 2006*

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.

# Leroy K. Young

*April 25, 1914 — March 2, 2005*

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*

# Stanley William Zimmerman

*July 30, 1907 — May 13, 2002*

Stanley William Zimmerman was born in Detroit, Michigan on July 30, 1907. After obtaining the B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering and the M.S. degree in Engineering, both from the University of Michigan in 1930, he joined the General Electric Company Test Program in Pittsfield, Massachusetts as an Electrical Engineer with research and development interests in electric-power-system protective devices, transmission and distribution engineering, high-voltage phenomena, and lightning and surge studies. Stanley came to Cornell in 1945 as an Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering and Director of the High Voltage Research Laboratory, attained full professorial rank in 1948, and retired as Emeritus Professor in 1973.

During his 15 years with General Electric Company, Professor Zimmerman made many contributions to the field of high-voltage engineering and related dielectric materials. His work in lightning-arrester research and development that involved studies of thyrite, a nonlinear material used in early arresters, was basic for modern arrester design. Stanley's investigations of high-voltage systems in terms of potential distribution, ionization, corrosion, and impact of environmental conditions, necessitated development of unique experimental techniques. For several years, he was associated with field and laboratory studies of high-power circuit protection and circuit interruption, with particular attention to the design and testing of 287 kV circuit breakers and transformers for the Boulder Dam (now Hoover Dam) installation on the Colorado River. Much of his work was also concerned with the development of lightning measuring instrumentation and the statistics of natural lightning. During World War II, he was engaged in the development of radio noise filters for aircraft and participated in flight tests and field tests of military radio noise-suppression applications.

When Stanley arrived at Cornell in September 1945, he took charge of the high-voltage research laboratory that had been established in 1943. The facility was housed in a large corrugated-steel structure south of the campus on Mitchell Street Extension. The building contained a bank of three 250 kV 60 Hz transformers, a Marx generator that could develop a three-million-volt lightning surge, associated control facilities, a 10-ton crane, and a railroad siding that allowed import of heavy equipment, altogether forming a site that was capable of industrial-standards testing of large electric-power apparatus. Stanley developed two senior courses, High-Voltage Phenomena, and Power Apparatus and Systems, and encouraged use of the laboratory for projects in both disciplines at graduate and senior levels. He also began part-time operation of the laboratory as a testing facility for industry. Due to his familiarity with the electric-power field and through his industrial contacts, he was able to obtain substantial gifts

of equipment to augment the laboratory apparatus already in place. Two 1000 kVA generators and one 3000 kVA machine were among the early major acquisitions. Under his direction, one of the 1000 kVA units was upgraded, tested, and placed in service in the first Cornell Synchrotron facility. The other two machines were prepared for short-circuit studies in the laboratory.

In order to bring the laboratory to the attention of electric utilities as a potential industrial testing service, Stanley established a series of lectures by distinguished visitors, and inaugurated tours of the facility coupled with dramatic demonstrations of the high-voltage equipment. He called one of his favorite displays a “Jacob’s ladder,” a high-voltage arc that would climb up between two copper rods in a vertical “V” formation mounted separately on a block of insulator material. At the top of the V, the discharge would form into a three-foot-long arc that would dissipate, only to form again at the bottom of the V and renew its climb. With the aid of the three-million-volt surge generator and two large copper spheres mounted on insulated posts, Stanley would create a 10-foot-long artificial lightning discharge with associated crackling sound effects. One particular stunt brought him some media attention. He would ask for a volunteer to climb into a “Faraday’s Cage,” a four-foot cube made of copper mesh. After insuring that the occupant was completely enclosed and that the cage was solidly grounded, he would discharge a lightning bolt to the cage from the three-million-volt surge generator.

On February 12, 1948, the high-voltage laboratory was completely destroyed by a spectacular fire that caused an estimated loss of one million dollars. With the aid of insurance and gifts of equipment, Stanley designed and supervised the restoration of the laboratory to its former condition plus improvements that included an upgrade of the 60 Hz high-voltage capability from the original 750 kV to one million volts, and the installation of a 20-ton crane. For several years, Stanley continued to offer his former courses, directed graduate and senior projects, and resumed industrial equipment testing. By the late 1950s, however, large industrial concerns had established their own internal high-voltage testing facilities, student interests moved to other fields, and the laboratory entered a period of limited use. In 1957, the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies (AEIC) authorized a three-year extra-high-voltage underground cable testing program to begin at Cornell in 1960, with the laboratory to be used as a staging area for the test.

In 1959, Stanley recognized that the laboratory would not return to its former use following completion of the cable test. After assisting AEIC engineers in planning the use of the laboratory for the test program, he transferred responsibility for the facility to Professor Joseph L. Rosson, Director of the AEIC testing program, took a sabbatical leave, and upon his return to the campus taught the service courses (electrical engineering for non-electrical

engineers), offered courses in high-voltage phenomena and technical writing, and served as an undergraduate adviser. During the summer months, and for many years after retirement, he consulted as a high-voltage specialist with several industrial concerns, Argonne National Laboratory, and Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

Throughout his 28-year academic career at Cornell, Stanley, a naturally jovial and energetic man, was an enthusiastic teacher and willingly shared his expertise with his students and colleagues. He was noted for his ability to acquire substantial donations of surplus electric-power equipment, most of which he stored in the Mitchell Street laboratory building. He believed that the material would be useful some day, and indeed on occasion, a faculty member in need of an otherwise expensive device could find it in Stanley's lab. He was a strong proponent of the practical and professional approach to the education of electrical engineers. His courses in high-voltage phenomena always included field trips to generating plants, substations, and large manufacturing plants, and his lectures in all courses were enlivened with examples drawn from his extensive industrial experience. He was a member of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers, and frequently helped students in other branches of engineering prepare for the electrical portion of their professional license examinations. He participated in both national and local activities of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEE), authored articles and reports in his specialties, and was named a fellow of the AIEE in 1963 "for contributions in the field of high voltage engineering." In 1973, he was named a life fellow of its successor organization, the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE). He was also a member of the Conférence Internationale des Grands Réseaux Electriques à Haute Tension, the electrical engineering honor society, Eta Kappa Nu, and the American Society for Engineering Education.

Stanley and Evelyn Raney were married on October 1, 1932 in Detroit, Michigan. Their 40 years of life together, principally in Ithaca, ended when Evelyn died on June 12, 1972. He is survived by his daughter, Dorothy and her husband, Earl Bynack, of Somers, Connecticut; his daughter, Jo Anne and her husband, Stephen Busch, of Fort Collins, Colorado; his son, William S. and his wife, Emelia Maria, of New Hope, Minnesota; and his son, Richard L. and his wife, Phyllis, of Bryan, Texas; seven grandchildren and one great-grandson.

Stanley will be long remembered as an active and innovative investigator in his chosen field, a dedicated teacher and advisor, a respected colleague, and a good friend.

*Benjamin Nichols, Norman M. Vrana, Simpson Linke*



