MEMORIAL STATEMENTS

Cornell University Faculty
2016-2017

Office of the Dean of Faculty
Ithaca, New York
Table of Contents

5  Marvin I. Adleman
9  Martin Alexander
14 Bruce L. Anderson
17  John M. Bird
21  Arthur L. Bloom
25  Malcolm C. Bourne
32  Muriel S. Brink
35  Harlan B. Brumsted
41  Harold R. Capener
44  Susan M. Christopherson
49  Roger C. Cramton
52  Marjorie M. Devine
55  Alan Dobson
58  Clifford J. Earle
63  Chester Forshey
68  James W. Gair
74  Robert Gowin
79  Lawrence S. Hamilton
85  Peter C. Hinkle
88  Wolfgang Holdheim
91  Robert E. Hughes
94  Karel J. Husa
98  Lynne H. Irwin
102 Andre T. Jagendorf
106  Ann Johnson
110 Richard P. Korf
114  Arthur S. Lieberman
118  Theodore J. Lowi
124 Russell E. MacDonald
126  Franklin K. Moore
132  Mary A. Morrison
135  Edwin B. Oyer
139 Richard H. Penner
142  Gregory Poe
146  Herbert Schryver
149  Alain Seznec
153  Daniel G. Sisler
158  Seymour Smidt
162  Donald F. Smith
166  Robert J. Smith
170  Rose Steidl
173  Gilbert S. Stoewsand
177  Mark A. Turnquist
184  Natalie W. Uhl
190  David B. Wilson
194  Paul Yarbrough
197  Milton Zaitlin
201  Robert Zall
Preface

The University Faculty has always followed the practice of including within the faculty records a memorial resolution on the death of one of its members. The faculty modified this custom that was begun in the earliest days of Cornell University in 1938 as follows:

Upon the death of a member of the University Faculty, the President or Dean of Faculty shall formally notify the Faculty at the next meeting and those present shall rise in respect for the memory of the deceased member. The Provost shall then appoint a committee to prepare an appropriate memorial statement. Such statements shall not be presented in the form of resolutions, as in the past, but shall be annually collected, edited, and printed by the University in a memorial booklet, which shall be sent to members of the Faculty, to the families of the deceased members, and shall be filed with University records.

This booklet, prepared by the Office of the Dean of the University Faculty, contains articles in memory of those forty-eight University Faculty members whose deaths were reported in the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017. The names of the committee members who prepared the statements are given at the end of each article.
Marvin Israel Adleman was born on April 8, 1933 in Ocean City, New Jersey and was raised there and in Philadelphia. An avid collector of plants from an early age, Marv graduated from Central High School and went on to receive a bachelor’s degree in Ornamental Horticulture from Delaware Valley College, the first member of his family to receive a college degree. His career as a landscape architect began with a Master of Landscape Architecture degree at Harvard University’s Graduate School of Design. After graduating in 1958 with a prestigious Jacob Weidemann Traveling Scholarship, he set off on travels through Europe and Israel. This is the moment when he felt his professional biography began.

On his return he secured a position as a designer with the prestigious firm of Sasaki Associates in Cambridge, Massachusetts and lectured part-time at the Harvard Graduate School of Design. Hideo Sasaki would remain a great influence throughout his life, as would fellow
designers, such as Peter Walker.

After several years, Marv decided to return to Philadelphia, where he worked for the Philadelphia Planning Commission, then opened a practice with John Collins and David Dutot. During this time he met and married Susan Plaut, and their family quickly grew to include Elana, David, and Rachel.

In 1972 Marv received an invitation to apply for an Assistant Professor position at Cornell University, one of the oldest programs in the country, founded by Liberty Hyde Bailey, but one that had languished. During his interview, Marv looked around and told the department chair (James Boodley) that he would accept only if he was appointed as Program Coordinator and given a significantly larger salary. Then he went home expecting that to be the end of it. As his family tells it, they moved to Ithaca a few months later and stayed for forty years. Leading the landscape architecture program from 1973-1985, Marv poured his energies into revamping a program that had only provisional accreditation, restaffing it, and setting it on the road to becoming one of the top three programs in the country today.

Marv taught one of the heaviest teaching loads in the department right up until his retirement in 2008 and would not have it any other way. His studios stressed excellence in design and strong habits of craftsmanship, precision, and practice. His courses took students from consultation with clients and representatives of communities, to conceptual design (with the thick pencil known as the Marvin Marker), through the realities of construction and grading issues, to a skillful, well-designed and realistic final project. His dedication to teaching engaged Cornell’s Land Grant mission to share new knowledge with clients, current professionals, and communities. His publications and extension activities focused on educating the general public in the issues that underlie well-built landscapes. His extension books, Livable Landscape Design, co-authored with his former partner John Collins, and The Rural Design Workbook, have guided thousands of property owners and rural towns on the issues that affect the design of their properties and communities. For many
years an author of questions for the national licensing exam, he had very high standards for design.

He maintained his professional practice in Ithaca, working often with architect Tony Egner. Over the years he designed a number of popular landscapes around Ithaca, including the gardens of the original Laboratory of Ornithology, the Cayuga Medical Center, and the Cass Park children’s pool. He is best known for the original design of the Ithaca Commons, one of America’s first main street pedestrian malls, recently replaced by the designers of his original firm, Sasaki Associates. His family recalls that he was so bothered by poorly designed spaces that he engaged in “something like vandalism”, sneaking into offending sites around Ithaca at night and making small changes to improve bad landscape choices.

Marv was recognized nationally and internationally for his dedication, unique teaching strategies, and contributions to the profession in 1992 when he was inducted into the Council of Fellows of the American Society of Landscape Architects, a career honor. Over the next decade, he continued to expand his teaching to new audiences. In December 2003 an article dedicated to his teaching, “Making the Grade” appeared in *Landscape Architecture Magazine*, reflected on his decade-long intensive course on site engineering for a profoundly grateful group of professional students preparing to take the licensing exam. That year he was also recognized for his lifetime teaching by the Honor Society of Sigma Lambda Alpha at the Council for Educators in Landscape Architecture. Finally, in 2004, the national ASLA awarded him their highest teaching honor, the Jot Carpenter Teaching Medal for distinguished academic career on the occasion of 30 years of teaching and the 100th anniversary of the department.

Marv Adleman retired in 2008, only when Parkinson’s disease made teaching impossible. After a few years in Ithaca, he and Susan moved to a well-designed senior community in Arlington Heights, Chicago. During these years, he pursued his hobby of photography and enjoyed his grandchildren. There he met local alumni, including one of his first students, Ken Gallt, who welcomed him
into the professional sphere. His final reunion with his Cornell students and colleagues took place in 2015, at a special reception at the American Society of Landscape Architects annual meetings in Chicago. The Upstate New York chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects honored him with an Outstanding Leadership award in 2015, “recognizing his enduring commitment to ASLA and the tremendous impact Marvin Adelman has had on generations of young practitioners as a professor, a mentor and friend.” His legacy is recognized by giving his name to the lecture hall in which he taught for many years, 440 Kennedy Hall.

Marvin Israel Adlemand died on June 21, 2017 of complications of Parkinson’s disease. He is survived by his wife, Susan, his daughters Elana Feinsmith (Jason) ‘89 and Rachel Jordan (Neil) ‘96; his son, David; and his grandchildren, Ari and Leora Feinsmith and Emmet and Jacob Jordan.

Written by Peter Trowbridge and Kathryn Gleason
The Section of Soil & Crop Sciences in the School of Integrative Plant Science lost an esteemed colleague with the passing of emeritus professor Martin Alexander in Ithaca at age 87. Dr. Alexander was born on February 4, 1930 in Newark, New Jersey, and obtained degrees from Rutgers University and the University of Wisconsin (Ph.D. Bacteriology 1955, his mentor was P.W. Wilson).

He met Renee Wulf during his senior year at Rutgers, and they were married the summer after his graduation in 1951. Renee (Cornell Ph.D. 1958) served as senior lecturer in Cornell’s Department of Biochemistry, and Molecular and Cell Biology. Martin and Renee were married for sixty-six years, and she survives him. Professor Alexander joined the Cornell faculty as a member of the Department of Agronomy in 1955, and over the course of his career, became world-renowned for his contributions to environmental science, soil microbiology, and toxicology. He was awarded a Liberty Hyde

For 45 years (1955-2000) Martin Alexander led the Cornell Laboratory of Soil Microbiology. This organization was a “beehive” of activity that attracted and supported graduate students, undergraduates, and postdoctoral scholars from around the world (countries included Belgium, Australia, Taiwan, Ethiopia, Mexico, England, Nigeria, Japan, China, Israel, France, Germany, the US, and others). The central research topic was environmental microbiology (especially soil microbiology). The central research questions have always been: “What microbial communities live on our planet? And how can understanding these microbial communities help humanity?” The productivity of Dr. Alexander’s research program was truly impressive, with more than 500 technical papers and scientific articles published over the course of his career.

The detailed research efforts in his laboratory focused on the role of microorganisms (those that dwell in soil and water) in determining environmental quality, agricultural productivity, and ecologically important processes. Specific topics included biological nitrogen fixation, the ecology and biochemistry of other nitrogen-cycling processes, environmental impacts of acid rain, ecological interactions between microorganisms (e.g., predation, parasitism, lysis), and biodegradation and fate of pesticides (e.g., DDT, herbicides) and other toxic organic and inorganic chemicals.

For decades, the standing crop of researchers in his laboratory numbered from 10 to more than 20—each with one or more projects…and each contributing to an overall collective culture that pursued scientific excellence. Thus regarding scientific training, there was an immense cumulative output from Alexander’s laboratory: approximately 100 scholars (direct scientific progeny of Martin Alexander). Many of these became outstanding leaders at universities across the US (e.g., Cornell, Harvard, Michigan State University, University of Virginia, University Colorado, University of California, Penn State, etc.) and in many other countries around
the world (Belgium, Germany, Australia, Mexico, Japan, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Taiwan, etc.). Thus, Martin Alexander’s scientific legacy is immense. His intellectual progeny (“children” and “grandchildren”) continue to push forward the science of environmental microbiology. It can be argued that his basic questions (“What microbial communities live on our planet? And how can understanding these communities help humanity?”) form the basis for the highly successful National Institutes of Health (NIH)-sponsored program on the Human Microbiome (and its many medical and public health implications). These fundamental questions also have led to an understanding of the microbial processes in soil and water that control greenhouse gas emissions and that underlie ongoing global climate change.

Six years after arriving at Cornell, Martin completed a textbook: “Introduction to soil microbiology (1961; John Wiley; later revised in 1977). With this and two other college-level outreach textbooks [Microbial ecology (1971), and Biodegradation and Bioremediation (1994, 1999)], Martin had an immense impact on students in classrooms across the nation and, indeed, the world.

In addition to advancing his discipline through individual scientific papers, books, and training others, Professor Alexander participated in many US government (and international) panels and committees, sponsored by agencies such as the National Academy of Sciences, USEPA, the White House, US Army, NASA, NIH, UNESCO, and the United Nations Environment Program. In this capacity, Professor Alexander directly contributed beyond his research specialty to topics that include Recombinant DNA policy, hazardous waste management, air pollution control, monitoring aquatic and terrestrial environments, oil spill bioremediation, safe drinking water, interactions between atmosphere and biosphere, review of ecotoxicology methodologies, quarantine of extraterrestrial materials, a joint Soviet-American working group on scientific cooperation, military pollution abatement, and many others.

In May 2003, an international gathering of more than 60 people converged on Washington DC for a celebration of Professor
Alexander’s long and illustrious career. Also celebrated at this event was Renee, whose contributions (direct and indirect) to the scientific and cultural atmosphere of Cornell’s Soil Microbiology Laboratory were major. A portfolio of testimonial comments contributed by laboratory alumni was compiled. Selected excerpts appear below.

“As I look back on my years at Cornell, I can point to many principles and styles I learned from Martin. I think role model best describes what you have meant to me. You were always very positive to and concerned about all your students, providing the environment for each to grow in knowledge and gain confidence in what they can achieve”.

“Martin, you are a marvel of consistent, daily, unfailing dedication to scientific inquiry. Dedication to clear writing, to word-craft, to logic, to knowing the current literature in many fields. Dedication to the professional academic efforts upon which this all resides: teaching, grantsmanship, and service on and off campus. Dedication to family and to your people. Thanks!”

“You have sown many seeds of knowledge in a large group of disciplines. The fruits of these efforts are written in a vast, ever-expanding, and diverse literature. There may be some facets of this body of knowledge that, individually we do not know. But we can recognize the ideas, the common threads in the fabric of our scientific lives. Today, we are happy to celebrate this legacy with you.”

“You taught us how to ask the right questions, to organize our thoughts and experimental approaches, and how to summarize our results to capture the high points and report results in a meaningful and succinct manner. The education we received under your tutelage has played an important role in the success that many of us achieved in science and society. Thanks again for teaching us how to conduct a science that can make a difference to the world around us.”

Martin was predeceased by his brothers, George and Seymour. Surviving are his spouse, Renee, and two children: Miriam (spouse: Josh Hurewitz) and Stan (spouse: Catherine Grossman). Martin has
grandchildren in various parts of the country: Anna and Maya Alexander raised in West Lafayette, Indiana and Laura, Jeremy, and Jonathan Hurewitz raised in Baltimore, Maryland. His great-grandchildren are Elisheva and Avigayil.

Written by Murray McBride and Eugene Madsen
Bruce L. Anderson was born in Chautauqua County, New York and grew up on a dairy farm near Falconer. After graduating from Falconer High School, Bruce attended Cornell University and received a B.S. degree. He attended the University of Uppsala in Sweden with support from a Fulbright scholarship. He received a M.S. degree from Purdue University and a Ph.D. from California, Berkeley. Professor Anderson joined the Cornell faculty in agricultural economics as an assistant professor in 1978 and was promoted to associate professor in 1984. He held a visiting professorship at the Institution of Economics and Statistics, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden during the 1985-86 academic year. His teaching, research and extension efforts were in agribusiness management, management strategies, and cooperative enterprise before his retirement in 2005. Professor Anderson was subsequently accorded emeritus status.
Bruce taught a large financial management course for several years, along with an undergraduate course in cooperative management. More than 1,000 undergraduate students learned about cooperative management, finance, and marketing over the years that he taught the cooperatives course; the course curriculum included many direct interactions with cooperatives operating in New York State and Northeast U.S. In addition to his teaching responsibilities related to cooperative enterprise, he taught a number of business and finance courses including the capstone course for business major seniors in strategic management. In the 1990s, he developed a course on global agribusiness strategy that included an international class trip sponsored by Cargill. He advised hundreds of undergraduate students over the years and took an active interest in graduate student education. Bruce trained several graduate students that subsequently developed successful professional careers in academia or agribusiness management.

Bruce Anderson made a major contribution to Cornell efforts with distance learning. He was a major contributor to an innovative and widely acclaimed two-hour satellite program entitled “Cooperation Works”. This program centered on effective mechanisms to stimulate economic development and improve rural economic development across the Northeast region. The satellite broadcast was downlinked across New York State as well as by Extension offices in surrounding states.

Bruce served on the board of trustees of the American Institute of Cooperation and on the editorial board of the Journal of Agricultural Cooperation. Bruce was a longstanding member and had leadership positions in a multistate academic research committee on Improving the Management and Effectiveness of Cooperatively Owned Business Organizations.

Professor Anderson was a regular contributor to the department’s long-lived Cornell Economic Outlook Program. He co-authored a chapter on agricultural cooperatives in the department’s Economic
Outlook report for many years.

Professor Anderson was presented with an award for Cooperative Education from the National Cooperative Month committee in 1992. The award recognizes an individual who has had a major impact on the cooperative education process.

Bruce was a member of the American Agricultural Economics Association and the Northeastern Agricultural and Resource Economics Association.

Bruce is survived by his former spouse Gunilla, daughter Christina, son Phillip and two grandsons.

Written by Nelson Bills, Brian Henehan and Todd Schmit
John M. Bird, Professor Emeritus of Geology, died April 28, 2017 after a long and distinguished career of teaching and research. Throughout that long career Jack, as he was known to his friends, was driven by his conviction that there was much yet to be learned about the dynamics of Earth’s evolution; the formation of continents, origin of the oceans, building of mountains, causes of volcanism, as well as many other well-known but poorly understood features of the Earth. He had a favorite expression, “conventional wisdom”; not because he had an urge to add to it but because he was convinced that so much of it comprised misinformation. He was dedicated to exposing that misinformation and replacing it with more reliable information. Generating new ideas was his passion. If his new ideas bothered others, well, that just added a little extra incentive.
Jack was born on 27 December 1931 in Newark, N.J. In June, 1955, he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. In December, 1955, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and served two years in the Counter Intelligence Corps, Munich, Germany, and four years in the U.S. Army Reserves. He entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in September 1957, received his Master of Science in Geology in June 1959, and a Doctor of Philosophy in June 1962. From 1961-1972 Jack served on the faculty in the Department of Geological Sciences at State University of New York (SUNY) at Albany. In 1972 he took a position of Professor of Geology in the Department of Geological Sciences at Cornell University and retired to become Professor Emeritus in 2004.

Jack’s experience in field studies and his love of field work took him to many parts of the world: Newfoundland, Greenland, Italy, and Siberia, not to mention the U.S. from Alaska to Vermont. Unraveling their fascinating structural histories with colleagues and students motivated him throughout his active career.

When Jack was a faculty member in the Geology Department at SUNY Albany in the 1960s, the greatest upheaval of conventional wisdom was just starting to take place. Although it had been suggested that continents drifted across the surface of the Earth, most geologists rejected the idea. They questioned how continents could possibly drift when they are so clearly rooted in solid rock? The similarity between the east coast of South America and the west coast of Africa had been suggested as evidence for continental drift, but the conventional geological explanation was that it was just a coincidence. These and other misconceptions held by the majority of geologists were about to be overthrown and replaced with “Plate Tectonics”. In the early 1960s the hypothesis of continental drift rapidly morphed into the theory of Plate Tectonics. The key evidence was to be found under the oceans when patterns of magnetic stripes on ocean floors provided convincing evidence that the Earth’s lithosphere consists of plates that spread at some edges and collide at others.
Plate Tectonics would throw the doors wide open for revisiting numerous questions that geologists thought they knew the answers to. One of the most fascinating of these was the origin of ophiolites, large areas of an odd assortment of iron- and magnesium-rich rocks that were poorly understood. With Plate Tectonics they suddenly made sense; they could be explained as large slabs of ocean floor and upper mantle thrust up onto the Earth’s surface by the newly understood plate tectonic forces, forces caused by the slow convection of the mantle. Details of these features were described in two classic papers that Jack co-authored in 1970 and 1971 with his friend and colleague, John F. Dewey. These areas offered an extraordinary opportunity for geologists to explore firsthand, and on dry land, samples of ocean floor and mantle rocks. In other words, material otherwise inaccessible except by very deep holes drilled at great expense.

Jack and John Dewey leapt at this opportunity to pursue the study of these rocks as a way to bring into better focus our understanding of the composition and properties of Earth’s interior. Keeping up with the rapidly expanding literature about Plate Tectonics in the 1970s and 1980s posed a challenging task for geologists, a task crying out for a major publication that would pull it all together in one place. It was Jack who prepared this gift for fellow geologists, a task which resulted in a 951-page tome in 1972 and an updated 986-page second edition in 1980, both published by the American Geophysical Union. These publications undoubtedly played an important role in establishing Plate Tectonics as the term for one of the greatest paradigm shifts.

The study of ophiolites continued to be a captivating interest for Jack, one that he actively pursued for the rest of his life as Professor of Geology at Cornell University. He was particularly interested in the extraordinary collection of metallic phases found in the Josephine Ophiolite in southwestern Oregon, metals including iron, nickel, cobalt, osmium, iridium, ruthenium, platinum, and gold. He considered these metals to be primordial, that is, in the form of metals ever since the Earth formed.
Jack and his student, Maura Weathers, collected what samples they could find in Josephine Creek, the creek crossing the Josephine Ophiolite but soon found a much more prolific source in the form of an old bearded prospector who had been concentrating the metals found in the creek. The prospector had been living on the income from the gold, and tossing the other metals in a pile. The study of these specimens occupied years of analysis leading to a Ph. D. degree for Maura who later became Jack’s wife.

Jack is survived by his wife, Maura Weathers Bird, daughters Anne Bird Sindermann (Maryland) and Marsha Bird (San Francisco), grandchildren Andrew and Laura Sindermann, as well as numerous in-laws, nieces, nephews, and dear friends.

Jack will be missed, especially for his frequent stimulating challenges to what we thought was accepted knowledge but that he considered to be conventional wisdom just waiting to be questioned.

Written by William A. Bassett (Chair) and Thomas D. O’Rourke
Arthur L. Bloom, Professor Emeritus of Geological Sciences (now Earth and Atmospheric Sciences), passed away on May 31, 2017 in Ithaca, New York in his 89th year.

Professor Arthur Bloom grew up on a small farm in Wisconsin where he developed a lifelong love of land forms, plants, and gardening. In 1950, he received his B.A. degree with honors in geology from Miami University of Ohio. A Fulbright Award led to his M.A. degree in geology from Victoria University, New Zealand under the supervision of the distinguished geomorphologist, Sir Charles Cotton.

His four years of commissioned service in the amphibious forces of the U.S. Navy’s Pacific Fleet from 1952 to 1956 instilled a lasting love of the Pacific Islands which would later result in some of his most widely lauded scientific contributions. In 1959, studying the
Quaternary geology of southwestern Maine, he completed his Ph.D. from Yale University, working under Richard Foster Flint, one of the foremost Quaternary geologists of his day. Art joined the Cornell faculty as an Assistant Professor in 1960, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1965, and achieved the rank of Full Professor in 1976. He became Professor Emeritus in 1996, but remained active in the department.

Art’s service to Cornell University spanned a critical time in the study of the Earth — from the age of geosynclines through the birth and maturation of Plate Tectonics to the time of increasing interest in global change. During this same time, geological sciences at Cornell transitioned from the College of Arts and Sciences to the College of Engineering to a department jointly shared by Engineering and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Art was the only faculty member to experience all three transitions. For fifty years, he was the campus expert for local bedrock and surficial geology of the Finger Lakes region, sharing his knowledge not only with his department colleagues but also with many from the broader Cornell and Ithaca communities. Art engaged in cross-university collaborations before they became fashionable, and many a generation of planetary scientists took his geomorphology courses. He coauthored papers on Mars and Phobos with several of them. Soil scientists, archeologists, and others were also frequent attendees at his lectures. His first love, though, was always tectonic geomorphology, coast lines, and, in particular, sea level change, a topic that has acquired profound importance in the last few decades.

Seminal work by Art, his students and colleagues during the 1970s documented the last 125,000 years of sea level using the study of uplifted coral reefs in Papua New Guinea and other islands in the Southwest Pacific. That work, which has garnered thousands of citations, provides the baseline for assessing modern, and predicted future, sea level rise. For ten years, from 1972-1982, Art chaired a multinational UNESCO-sponsored project with participants from 38 countries to study Quaternary sea level change. Those efforts led to long lasting collaborations and friendships with colleagues in Japan, China, and South Korea.
In the decade of the 1980s, he expanded his interests to the opposite side of the Pacific where he, and his students, documented coastal terraces and alluvial systems related to the development of the Central Andes. He embraced emerging satellite-based observation of the Earth and was a coinvestigator on the NASA shuttle radar imaging projects and the NASA Earth Observing System.

Recognition of Professor Bloom’s accomplishments were many: from membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi to fellowship in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Geological Society of America. He was a Senior Fulbright Research Scholar in Australia and a research fellow in Japan and South Korea. At Cornell he served on the Cornell Plantations Advisory Committee for many years and won two teaching awards from the College of Engineering.

Art shared his comprehensive knowledge of the earth’s surface via his text book *Geomorphology: A Systematic Analysis of Late Cenozoic Landforms*. This text, a significant expansion of his earlier book *The Surface of the Earth*, set the standard for geomorphology textbooks for decades. *Geomorphology*...has been called the last comprehensive geomorphology textbook as subsequent works have focused on thematic or environment-specific subsets of the discipline. At the time of his passing, he was collaborating with department colleagues on a new summary of the geology and glacial history of the Finger Lakes region.

Professors and students will remember Art as an inspiring colleague, ferociously effective editor, and someone who reminded us of how we fit into the greater Cornell University community. His good spirits could enliven a dull meeting or defuse a tense situation. He was a friend and mentor to both students and staff. We will all miss him. In 2014, an endowment, the *Arthur L. Bloom Fund for Geological Sciences Research and Education in the Pacific Region*, was established in his name by a generous benefactor.
Arthur Bloom is survived by his wife Donna, their three sons, Jay, Jeff, and Eric, and their seven grandchildren.

Written by Rick Allmendinger (Chair) and Matthew Pritchard
Malcolm C. Bourne

May 18, 1926 – October 3, 2016

Dr. Malcolm Cornelius Bourne, emeritus professor of Food Science, passed away at his home in Geneva, NY on Oct 3, 2016. Malcolm was pre-deceased by his first wife of 53 years, Elizabeth, and a son, Andrew. He is survived by his second wife, Janice Stone Bourne, four children (Gwendolyn, Jonathan, Lincoln, and Virginia), and ten grandchildren. Malcolm will be remembered by colleagues, friends and family for his seminal technical contributions to understanding food texture; his dedication to international food science and technology; his ceaseless scientific curiosity; and his extraordinarily gentle and generous disposition.

Malcolm was born in Moonta, South Australia on May 18, 1926, and soon after moved with his parents and twin sister (Margaret) to Adelaide. Malcolm’s interest in science led him to pursue an Industrial Chemistry diploma with the South Australian School of Mines and Industries following high school, and he subsequently
received a B.S. degree in Chemistry from University of Adelaide in 1949. Malcolm’s first job after graduation was as a chemist with Mumzone, a food producer owned by a fruit growers’ cooperative. Malcolm had no special interest in food, but the company had the advantage of being in Adelaide, near his family. Malcolm joined the industry at a critical time – Australia needed to feed both its growing post-WWII population its armed forces dispersed throughout the Pacific. Malcolm was the first scientist hired by Mumzone, and he was charged with improving the quality of its preserved foods.

When Mumzone was purchased by Brookers, Ltd. a few years later, Malcolm became Chief Chemist of the largest fruit canning firm in South Australia, with additional oversight on pickles, sauces, jams, and canned vegetables. Malcolm proudly claimed to have produced more beer than anyone else in Australia during this period, and yet to never have tasted a drop – the beer was destined for use in malt vinegar, and as a devout Seventh Day Adventist (later, he founded and served as Head Elder at the local church in Geneva), Malcolm did not drink alcohol.

In 1958, after nearly 10 years in industry, Malcolm was awarded a one-year, $2500 scholarship by the South Australian Chamber of Manufacturers to study at University of California, Davis. The scholarship was renewed yearly for three years, and during this time Malcolm completed his M.S. in Food Science and Ph.D. in Agricultural Chemistry under the direction of Dr. Walter Jennings. Malcolm’s thesis work studied the rate at which detergents stripped soil from the inside of piping, a topic of potential interest to cleaning food equipment. Remarkably, these studies laid the groundwork for the development of gas chromatography (GC), a now-common analytical technique and multi-billion dollar industry – Jennings is best known as the J in J&W Scientific, one of the first producers of GC supplies.

Malcolm and his family had initially planned to return to Australia following his Ph.D., but he accepted a post-doc opportunity at the Cornell University’s New York State Agricultural Experiment Station (NYSAES) in Geneva, N.Y. When he arrived in 1962 at the
office of the NYSAES Director, Don Barton, he was stunned to find out that he would not be offered a post-doc position – instead, he was offered an assistant professorship in Food Science & Technology. Malcolm protested that he didn’t know what he would study as a professor, and it was suggested that he work on improving the texture of foods. Malcolm soon realized that to improve food texture properties, he first needed a convenient way to measure food texture properties – a much more interesting proposition.

This insight led to several decades of research on ‘texture profile analysis’ (TPA) – that is, developing instrumental approaches to characterizing food texture properties like chewiness, hardness, and brittleness. The principle behind TPA tests was deceptively simple – the instrument would mimic “chewing”, often by pressing and retracting on the food in two successive “bites”, and the forces applied by the instrument over time could then be related to the textural qualities. When Malcolm began his work in the 1960s, the instruments available for TPA were custom built and not commercially available. Malcolm’s research showed that a commercially available instrument (the Instron Universal Analyzer) could be adapted to TPA of foods (Food Tech., 1966). The Instron was designed for testing the strength of materials, for example, evaluating if car seat cushion covers had suitable durability. Adapting the Instron for food texture analyses often required mechanical alterations and long evenings for Malcolm and his students in the basement machine shop of the NYSAES Food Research Lab. During tests, Malcolm often cautioned colleagues to ignore data emerging from the strip chart recorder and instead focus on the food being probed in the texture analyzer – the better to ensure that instrumental data matched human sensory experience. A Bourne-designed test for evaluating apple firmness, for example, was meant to simulate the action of a thumb pressing on the skin, just as a consumer does when selecting fruit at a supermarket.

Other early papers (J. Text. Stud., 1966 and J. Food Sci, 1966) were critical steps towards describing these empirical food texture tests within the language of physics. These breakthroughs made texture measurements both broadly accessible and scientifically rigorous,
and commercial food texture analyzers are now in routine use. Starting with a study of pear texture (J. Food Sci., 1968), Malcolm and his collaborators embarked on developing instrumental approaches to texture analyses, and (at last) using this information to improve the texture of fruits and vegetables. One representative article, among dozens written from 1968 until the 2000s, evaluated the effect of blanching temperature on carrot firmness, and also related these changes to rates of pectin hydrolysis (J. Food Sci., 1979). These studies led to a widely-used review of practical applications and best practices for TPA (Food Tech., 1978; 1543 citations as of Sep 2017) and the publication of a textbook (Food Texture and Viscosity: Concepts and Measurement, 1982). The textbook has been broadly adopted by both academics and industry, and was used in Malcolm’s popular Cornell graduate student course on food texture (FDSC 509 – Rheology, first taught in 1972). A second edition of the book appeared in 2002, and remains the definitive source on the topic. In acknowledgment of these contributions to food technology, Malcolm received the 2011 Institute of Food Technologists (IFT) Nicholas Appert Award.

In 1968, Malcolm was promoted to associate professor with tenure and, at the suggestion of a colleague (Keith Steinkraus), spent two years developing the first food science program in the Philippines at the University of Los Baños as part of a ten year Ford Foundation project. For the first time, Malcolm was immersed in issues of the developing world, in which food scarcity (and not food quality) was the major challenge. The opportunity fit well with Malcolm’s Christian faith, and his belief that his scientific abilities were meant to help better the lot of others. One early project was to develop soy milk as an inexpensive protein source for schoolchildren, which presented two hurdles; the technical challenge was producing a milk without beany off-flavors, which Malcolm overcame with his scientific background; the sociological challenge was convincing the teachers to allow their students to drink the soy milk, without fear of food-borne illness or causing lactose intolerance. Malcolm negotiated the addition of one cup of soy milk a week to the students’ diet, and within a month observed an increase in students’ weight.
While in the Philippines, Malcolm noted that many food scarcity issues arose from food spoilage or damage. Malcolm was promoted to full professor in 1974, and during a sabbatical with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), he researched the idea that food scarcity could not only be addressed by increasing food production (a major focus of the 1960s), but also by limiting food waste. His 1977 monograph (reprinted in 1993), Post-Harvest Food Losses - The Neglected Dimension in Increasing the World Food Supply, helped codify this emerging paradigm.

Recommendations in this report included deploying food preservation equipment to developing countries; improving access to food science education; and developing new approaches to food preservation, such as inexpensive refrigeration. Malcolm subsequently worked with others to develop best practices, including drafting the United Nations Environment Programme’s Guidelines for Postharvest Food Loss Reduction Activities (1983). In 1977, Malcolm started a course on post-harvest food systems at Cornell. The class was taught for two decades, and was likely the first at any university to explicitly discuss the topic of food waste.

In 1992, Malcolm was selected for the IFT International Award (later called the Bor S. Luh International Award), the highest award for contributions to international food science. Malcolm’s passion for international agriculture was far more personal than simply writing monographs and papers. Over his career, he gave no less than 200 talks internationally in over 40 countries, including a US-China Seminar on Handling, Storage and Processing of Fruits and Vegetables in 1984 – one of the first joint conferences between the countries. He trained dozens of international graduate students, post-docs, and visiting scholars in his lab. During his time as Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Texture Studies (1980-2006), Malcolm would note when interesting submissions arrived from non-English speaking countries. When a paper arrived with poor English but interesting results, Malcolm would work with authors, one-on-one, to improve the paper before sending it off to critical reviewers.
In 1996, in honor of his retirement, over 250 letters arrived from Malcolm’s family, mentors, colleagues, collaborators, and students from around the world, providing well-wishes and personal accounts of how Malcolm had made lives better. The thoughts of Dr. Alina Szczesniak (General Foods), another major early contributor to food texture analysis – and a close colleague and friend of Malcolm’s – are representative.

“What words come to mind when asked to describe you? Foremost, a friend and an exemplary human being. Always kind always willing to offer advice and a helping hand. An accomplished scientist and mentor sharing gladly his knowledge and expertise. A devoted family man, living his spiritual life in a quiet and dignified manner.”

Malcolm’s passion for promoting food science and technology globally did not abate with his retirement. As an emeritus professor, he served as chair of the International Academy of Food Science and Technology (IAFST) from 2003-2006, and he traveled tirelessly – among other destinations, he delivered an invited talk at the World Food Congress in Shanghai, another at the Australian section of IFT, headlined a workshop on food texture at a Chinese university, and paid a visit to an old graduate student (now a professor) in Chihuahua, Mexico. On one occasion during retirement, he received a cold-call from a doctor who asked if he could speak at a conference in Montreal on the relationship of food texture and dysphagia. Malcolm replied he would be happy to, so long as the organizer could tell him the meaning of ‘dysphagia’. After Malcolm got his answer (‘a medical condition related to difficulty swallowing’), he promptly visited a local nursing home to observe residents and prepare for the talk.

Malcolm was known by his colleagues as a gentleman with limitless curiosity and loving kindness, who could always find time to answer a question – no matter if it came from an esteemed professor or an unknown graduate student. Late in his life, during treatment for mesothelioma, Malcolm was visited at home by a food science graduate student seeking advice. The student brought a gift of chocolate, Malcolm’s favorite treat for reasons both hedonic (he
enjoyed a small piece almost every day) and intellectual (differences in chocolate texture are intimately tied to its chemical structure). When the student asked Malcolm for advice to a young scientist, Malcolm’s reply was immediate, “Find something big. Don’t work on small things to fill up your days”.

Written by Gavin Sacks
Muriel S. Brink

April 28, 1940 – October 9, 2016

Muriel S. Brink, Professor Emerita in the Division of Nutritional Sciences, passed away peacefully at her home in Eagan, Minnesota on October 9, 2016. She was born on April 28, 1940 in Moose Lake Township, Minnesota. She attended local schools and graduated as valedictorian of her high school class in 1958. Muriel attended the University of Minnesota, Duluth graduating *cum laude* in 1962 with a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in home economics education and minoring in chemistry. She continued her education at Michigan State University where she received a Master of Science degree in 1964 with a joint major in food and nutrition and extension personnel development. Upon graduation, Professor Brink then joined the faculty at Michigan State University where she was an Extension Specialist in Food and Nutrition from 1964 to 1969 and was responsible for 4-H food and nutrition program materials and training. Professor Brink also participated in the initial implementation of the Expanded Food and Nutrition
Education Program (EFNEP) in Michigan, the beginning of a career-long engagement with this program that uses a paraprofessional model to provide nutrition education to low-income Americans. In 1969, she moved to the University of Illinois where she served as an Extension Food and Nutrition Specialist responsible for the EFNEP and in 1971, Professor Brink moved to the University of Minnesota in St. Paul where she was Associate Professor and Extension Nutritionist with broad responsibilities including EFNEP.

Professor Brink joined the faculty of the Division of Nutritional Sciences at Cornell University in 1979 as Associate Professor and Leader of the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP). She was appointed Professor in 1984. She served as Division Extension Leader from January 1981 to August 1984 and then again from 1989 to 1997. She led several award-winning EFNEP nutrition education projects including “Building Blocks for Toddlers” (Community and Rural Development Institute Innovator Award) and “Healthy Families” (Epsilon Sigma Phi Team Award). In addition, she is the author of numerous extension nutrition education materials about serving size, fruits and vegetables, and food preparation and safety. Beginning in 1989, she was a member of the Low Literacy Project Work Group of the National Cancer Institute. She wrote several articles about EFNEP that appeared in the Journal of Nutrition Education and the Encyclopedia of Human Ecology. In addition to her work in extension, Professor Brink was involved in several research projects including the “Tri-State Appalachia Leadership Initiative on Cancer” and “Medicaid Participants’ Knowledge about Managed Care.”

Professor Brink was actively involved in service to Cornell. From 1989 through 1990, she served on the Cornell University Trustees Committee on Land-Grant and Statutory Affairs and from 1988 – 1990, was a member of the Cornell University Assembly serving on the Executive Committee in 1990. Professor Brink served on numerous College of Human Ecology committees including the Cornell Migrant Program Committee, the Farmer’s Market Coupon Program Advisory Committee, and the Committee of Department
Extension Leaders. In the Division of Nutritional Sciences, she served on the Nutrition Intervention and Policy Committee, the Extension Coordinating Committee, and the Appointments and Tenure Committee.

During her academic career Professor Brink was active in the American Association of Family and Consumer Sciences and the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, both of which recognized her for over 50 years of service. She was also an active member of the Society for Nutrition Education where served as Chair-elect of the Food and Nutrition Extension Educators Division in 1987 and Chair in 1988. At the state level, she was president-elect, president, and past president of the New York State Home Economics Association from 1990-1993 and vice president for program from 1988-1990. Professor Brink was also a member of the New York State Nutrition Council, Epsilon Sigma Phi-Lambda Chapter, and Gamma Sigma Delta. In 1996, Professor Brink was recognized with an Outstanding Alumni Award from the College of Human Ecology at Michigan State University.

Professor Brink retired from Cornell University as Professor Emeritus in 1997. Following her retirement, she published a book focusing on the programmatic and organizational aspects of EFNEP, entitled “Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program. A Precedent-Setting Program” (Easy Writer Publications, Cortland, NY, 2000). She returned to Minnesota where she resided until her death. During retirement, she traveled to many places around the world including most recently to Hawaii and Florida.

Written by Christine M. Olson, Jeffery Sobal, Jamie S. Dollahite and Christina M. Stark
Dr. Harlan Brown Brumsted, Emeritus Professor of Natural Resources, died on October 23, 2016 at age 92, just two months after the death of his beloved wife of 70 years, Evelyn Call Brumsted.

Harlan was born on May 5, 1924, to Edward and Rose Brown Brumsted of Batavia, NY. Harlan explored and enjoyed nature, which he found abundant around the rural, farming community in western New York where he grew up. His youthful experiences in the outdoors established his deep appreciation for and enduring interest in and natural resources in New York and beyond. He met Evelyn Call at Batavia High School and married her after serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Harlan began studies at Dartmouth College, but left Dartmouth to attend Midshipmen's School in 1942-44. Afterward he served as an ensign in the US Navy in the Pacific Theatre in 1945-1946. Remarkably, Harlan
survived having two of the Navy ships that he served on sunk by enemy fire. He was honorably discharged from the Navy in 1946. He and Evelyn were married after he returned home from service, and began their life together in Hanover, NH, where Harlan finished his undergraduate studies at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1948. A lifelong lover of nature, Harlan's passion for the outdoors found the perfect outlet in the Dartmouth Outing Club. He led many Outing Club trips during his undergraduate years, often with Evelyn at his side, and the couple developed many friendships through the club, which they would maintain for the rest of their lives.

After Harlan’s graduation from Dartmouth, he and Evelyn moved to Ithaca, New York, so that Harlan could pursue graduate studies at Cornell. He earned a master's degree in the newly formed Department of Conservation in 1948, gained two years of wildlife experience with the New York State Conservation Department (predecessor of the current New York State Department of Environmental Conservation), and completed his Ph.D. in Wildlife Management at Cornell in 1954.

Harlan, or “HB” as he was referred to fondly by many of his colleagues, was soon hired by Cornell as the extension conservationist in the Department of Conservation, where over the next four decades, in addition to extension and outreach education, he taught undergraduate and graduate students about wildlife conservation and natural resources. In the 1950s, recognizing the individual and collective value of the tens of thousands of farm ponds found across the state, he introduced farm fish pond management programs at Cornell, and extended knowledge about pond management to farmers and other landowners statewide. He also sparked a successful effort to build group living facilities for conservation education at Cornell's nearby Arnot Forest in Van Etten, NY. The facility served for many years as a gathering place for natural resource educational programs for adults and youth, including conservation education for sportsmen-conservationists (for which The Wildlife Society dedicated its national Conservation Education Award in 1957). Harlan’s many collaborations with the NYS Conservation Department started with public education about
provisions of New York’s Fish and Wildlife Management Act in 1957. He assumed primary responsibilities for statewide Cooperative Extension programs related to natural resources management, outdoor recreation enterprise development, and environmental education in the 1960s and 1970s, which were pioneering efforts at the time.

In the 1970s, Harlan initiated efforts that successfully led to establishing a wildlife specialist position in the federal Extension Service. He was committed to public involvement in natural resources management and worked extensively with the New York Conservation Council and the New York State Fish and Wildlife Management Board, serving on the latter for many years as representative of the Dean for the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. He served numerous advisory roles to New York State government, including the Temporary State Commission on Revision of the Constitution (1958), NYS Education Department, Subcommittee on Conservation Education, Director of the Budget, Temporary Commission on Youth Education in Conservation (1970-72), and the NYSDEC Division of Fish and Wildlife. Harlan was elected to and served from 1971-74 on the university Faculty Council of Representatives. From 1974-76, he served 2 years on the CALS Committee on the Master of Professional Studies Degree, during which time the committee developed the initial requirements for the MPS in Agriculture. Harlan served as chair of the Extension Committee on Early In-service Education, Agriculture and Natural Resources, from Fall 1980 to Fall 1985.

Starting in the 1980s through his retirement in 1991, Harlan served as his department's coordinator of advising, becoming known for giving his time and talents to Natural Resources students. His commitment to students was recognized in 1986 by an appreciative alumnus with creation of the Harlan B. Brumsted Scholarship, providing worthy students with needed financial assistance annually.

Harlan’s lengthy career was capped by being named Conservationist of the Year by the New York State Conservation Council in 1991, and being awarded the Exceptional Service Award in the Cornell

Harlan was an active member of the Ithaca Community including: serving as troop committeeman for the Boy Scouts; chair of the Tompkins County Scenic Highways Committee; member of the Tompkins County Environmental Management Council and chair of its Unique Natural Areas Task Team; serving as deacon, elder and several key committee roles for the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca; and co-chairing the Cornell University Basketball Boosters with spouse Evelyn in 1977-81.

Harlan remained active in the Cornell community after his retirement in 1992 assisting with the Cornell Campaign, communications with Department of Natural Resources alumni, and planning the 50th anniversary of the Department of Natural Resources and 100th anniversary of its precursor, the NYS College of Forestry at Cornell. In 1986, Harlan became organizer of a new group, the Connecticut Hill Student Internship Advisory Committee (referred to as the “Hillers”). This committee arose from the interest of 1930’s-era CALS alumni who as students had worked on the NYS Conservation Department’s long-term study of ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) at nearby Connecticut Hill State Wildlife Management Area. The intent of this alumni group was to commemorate the students’ role in the historic ruffed grouse study by establishing an internship to support current students seeking field study experience. But with Harlan’s energy and leadership, more came of it than an internship program. Assisting with this grass-roots committee of Hillers led to one of Harlan’s more ambitious and rewarding projects after retirement. Working with friends and colleagues Mary Margaret Fischer, Emeritus Professor
Richard (Dick) B. Fischer and Bradley L. Griffin, these collaborators wove together and captured the extraordinary human story of the ground-breaking wildlife research and education project by writing “Voices from Connecticut Hill: Recollections of Cornell Wildlife Students, 1930-1942.” Based on documents and participant interviews, Harlan and colleagues describe in this book the remarkable efforts of state wildlife biologists and Cornell students to study the biology and ecology of the ruffed grouse inhabiting the 12,000-acre wildlife management area. The book, published in 1994 by the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, not only describes the landmark research in the words of people who were there, it also highlights how the experience helped produce several of the leading wildlife professionals of the 20th century.

Harlan will be lovingly remembered by his family and friends for his positive attitude, warm personality, his kindness, and his concern for others. An avid fisherman and outdoorsman, he especially enjoyed spending time in the Adirondacks at the Brumsted family camp at Bisby Lake. It was there that he gathered with family for over half a century to enjoy the beauty of nature, pursue his love of fishing, and simply work around the camp. He and Evelyn were wonderful hosts - both at Bisby and in Ithaca - opening their home to others and sharing many special times together. In many ways, Harlan and Evelyn were ambassadors for the Department of Natural Resources, often serving as an informal welcoming committee for new faculty as they started to settle into their new community. Although he had retired before many current members of the Department of Natural Resources were hired, his friendly greeting and warm smile during his visits to Fernow Hall were welcomed by younger faculty who had the pleasure of meeting him.

Harlan is survived by his four boys and their spouses, Dave Brumsted (Julie) of Ithaca, John Brumsted (Jessica) of Shelburne, VT, Alan Brumsted (Nancy) of Jackson, WY, and Jim Brumsted (Maria McClellan) of Shelburne, VT. At the time of his death, Harlan also had ten grandchildren, four step-grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.
Written by Daniel J. Decker and Michael W. Duttweler
Harold Rigby Capener was born December 31, 1919 in Garland UT. After attending Utah State University with a major in sociology, he graduated and immediately enlisted in the Marine Corps where he served in the Pacific theatre. After discharge, he went back to Utah State University, earned a Masters in Sociology for a study of the duplication and coordination among 36 community organizations in Logan, UT. This is a theme of how sociological insights can be useful that held his interest throughout his life. He came to Cornell for a Ph.D. His dissertation investigated the same issues of organizational processes for Cooperative Extension programming in the community. His commitment to the application of sociology exemplified his entire career. Community Organization was also his assignment in the four years he was employed in Public Health Service. When he came to academia at Ohio State University it was also with a focus on Cooperative Extension programs in Ohio. Even the shift to five years of international work in India had the
assignment to enhance the teaching of Extension Education at the University of Ludhiana in the Indian Punjab. He finished his term in India as the Group Leader for the Ohio State Team of Advisors.

This background in applied work attracted him to an appointment at Cornell University in 1964. He came as a full professor and within two years was appointed Department Head. It was during this decade that department structures were changed from a leadership position called “Head” to the concept of “Chair,” with all its implications of a more participatory structure. His ten years of service as Chair were at the beginning of two decades of major changes in the substantive topics that define a discipline. New topics of study in the discipline of sociology throughout the country included the sociology of the environment, the sociology of agricultural change both in the US and internationally, the focus on women’s contribution to development, the application of quantitative research techniques vs an emphasis on qualitative participatory methods, and, even, to the meaning of development itself. Often chairing contentious meetings, Cape, as he was fondly known, could encourage everyone to voice their thoughts — civilly. He had a talent for calming the debate waters during department meetings. This talent was especially evident during the turbulent sixties when the graduate students demanded a vote on all departmental issues.

An important feature of Professor Capener’s career was his role in evaluating programs. He was selected to participate in many review teams, often as the Team Leader. These reviews took him to other universities as well as Brazil, Egypt, back to India, Yemen, Pakistan, Guatemala, and Liberia. Cape played an important role on the long history of international engagement by social scientists in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. The Department of Development Sociology, in particular, proudly continues to focus on international development in the tradition of Professor Capener. He was also committed to the professional organization of the Rural Sociological Society in which he served many roles, on many committees, and finally was elected President of the Society in 1975. The title of his Presidential Address to the 800 plus Rural
Sociologists in the Society elucidates his primary interest: “A Discipline in Search of Application.” He wrote or co-authored dozens of articles, book chapters, bulletins, and reports. Work culminating his career was mostly on water resources, water quality, problems of pollution, and public participation in resolving conflicts.

His community participation was also notable. He served in a variety of positions in the LDS church, locally, regionally, statewide and nationally. His wife, Karrol, born in Cedar City, UT, participated with him from the time of their marriage. Just prior to his enlistment in the Marines, throughout his many adventures. Karrol and an infant daughter, Chari predeceased him. He leaves three sons, Brian, Chris, Robert, and a daughter, Lori. He spent his last six years in an Assisted Living Center in Sandy UT where, we are told, he was known for his “kindness and optimism.” And so, he will be etched in our memories also.

Written by Eugene Erickson (Chair), Joe Francis, Max Pfeffer and Frank Young
Susan M. Christopherson, Professor and Chair of the Department of City and Regional Planning, died at her home in Ithaca on December 14, 2016. Dr. Christopherson, who joined the faculty at Cornell in 1987, was the first woman promoted to full professor in CRP, and the first woman to chair the department since its founding, in 1935. She was also a renowned economic geographer, and the author or co-author of over 100 scholarly and professional works on regional economic development, hydro-fracking, the movie industry, and other topics. She also served as an editor on numerous journals and other publication series, most recently as editor-in-chief of the Regional Studies Association/Taylor Francis Book Series on Cities and Regions, and directed many funded projects for governments, communities, and organizations locally, nationally and internationally. Susan’s work examined how market governance regimes influence regional economic development and firm strategies. Her early insights on ‘flexible specialization’ in the
movie industry have proven to be essential for scholars seeking to understand the forces behind the service-based ‘gig’ economies of today.

Susan was born in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1947, the first of eight children of Ralph, a police officer, and Paula Christopherson. She attended Catholic schools until deciding to switch to the public Murray High School in her junior year. Her first published writings were letters she wrote when traveling with two friends from high school to Latin America. The 18-year old’s comments on Argentina and Chile were published in the *St. Paul Gazette*. After the trip, Susan enrolled at the University of Minnesota, from which she earned a Bachelor's in Urban Studies in 1972, and a Master's degree in Geography in 1975. Susan quickly became known for her political acumen, as well as her skills as a journalist (she was associate editor of *The Minnesota Daily*), and was assumed to be headed for an elected position in the Twin Cities. Susan worked on such projects as the pioneering Cedar-Riverside "New Town in Town" development on the edge of the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus. Only 23 years old, she was hired to write the Environmental Impact Statement for the project. These experiences impelled her to pursue further studies at the University of California, Berkeley. In order to establish California residency and obtain affordable tuition, however, Susan first spent a year teaching school in the San Francisco Bay Area. She then enrolled at Berkeley from which she graduated with her Ph.D. in Geography in 1985. Her dissertation won the American Association of Geographer’s Urban Specialty Group Annual Award. An assistant professor position followed at the University of California, Los Angeles, where she already held a position as a senior research associate. In 1987, she was hired by the Department of City and Regional Planning at Cornell, where she would teach for three decades.

Besides her regular affiliations with Berkeley and Cornell, Susan held numerous visiting and research appointments at other institutions, which significantly enriched her understanding of economic and regional development issues across myriad geographies. These positions included research associate in the
Center for US-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego (1982-1983); visiting professor in the department of geography at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel (1984); research associate in the Southwest Institute for Research on Women at the University of Arizona (1985-1990); adjunct research scholar in conservation of human resources at Columbia University (1987-1992); research associate at the Wissenschaftszentrum in Berlin, Germany (1992); visiting distinguished fellow, School of Management, Kings College, London, (2004); visiting fellow, St. Catherine’s College, Cambridge (2007); Bousfield Distinguished Visitor in Planning and Geography, University of Toronto, Canada (2007-2008); visiting scholar, The Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies at Newcastle University, United Kingdom (2009); and the Simon Professorship at Manchester University, United Kingdom (2015).

At Cornell, Susan was also deeply engaged with colleagues and organizations across the university, including the Community and Regional Development Institute, from which she received the Faculty Contribution to Community and Economic Vitality award in November 2007. She was also a faculty fellow of the David R. Atkinson Center for a Sustainable Future, and held the J. Thomas Clark Professorship for Entrepreneurship and Personal Enterprise, 2006-2011.

Susan’s work as an economic geographer reflected her commitment to integrating scholarship with public engagement, which led to her passing being noted by numerous groups and activists working on development issues across the Central New York region—who saw her as a champion for the university’s role of service to community. Her research and teaching focused on economic development, urban labor markets, and location patterns in media and other service industries. She recently examined the impacts of transporting fuel by rail, served on a National Research Council panel studying the impacts of shale oil on local communities, and reviewed submissions for Governor Andrew Cuomo’s’ Upstate Revitalization Competition. She conducted policy-oriented projects and international research in Canada, Mexico, China, Germany and
Jordan, as well as multi-country studies. And Susan consulted with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the United Nations.

Susan’s work was held in high regard nationally and internationally. Besides the many citations of her writings one can find in the works of scholars across numerous disciplines, she received the: Best Book Award from the Regional Studies Association for *Remaking the Region, Labor, Power and Firm Strategies in the Knowledge Economy* (co-authored with Jennifer Clark) in September 2009. In addition, three books with articles by Susan also won book awards: Gray, L. and Seeber, R. (eds.) *Under the Stars: Essays on Labor Relations in Arts and Entertainment*, Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1995, which was recognized as a “Noteworthy Book in Industrial Relations and Labor Economics”; A. Pike (ed.) *Whither Regional Studies?* New York: Routledge, 2009, which was awarded the Best Book Award 2010 by the Regional Studies Association; and Mark Deuze (ed.) *Managing Media*, which was awarded the 2011 Pickard Award for best book by the Association for Journalism and Media Education.

In December 2015, the Association of American Geographers gave Susan its Lifetime Achievement Honors award, “for her considerable and long standing contributions to economic geography research, public engagement, teaching, and service. Her work on media, optics, agriculture, renewable energy, and manufacturing has included deep engagement with local economic development authorities to produce research that contributed to spatially and socially balanced economic growth.” In November 2016 Susan also received the Sir Peter Hall Contribution to the Field Award from the Regional Studies Association in the United Kingdom. In making the award, Professor Ron Martin of Cambridge University said, “Over the years Susan has been a leading beacon in regional development studies, contributing some of the landmark papers in the field, and exerting a formative influence on both the theory and practice of economic geography internationally.” At the special session organized by Jennifer Clark in Susan’s honor at the AAG Annual Meeting in Boston in 2017, her colleague Meric Gertler, president of
the University of Toronto, remarked on Susan’s “intellectual fearlessness and independence of mind,” and the fact that Susan often proffered arguments, based on her observations and research, that contradicted the received wisdom of the time—and would later be proven correct. Her colleague David Wolfe wrote: “What I admired most about Susan was her strong sense of political commitment to the values she believed in, without being either doctrinaire or preachy about them. Her commitment came through in her writing in a reasoned and measured way. She made her political points by marshaling empirical evidence to build a case, and by the strength of the arguments she constructed to support her positions. She was a model of how a deeply committed academic should act, with respect to both the conduct of their own research and their influence on the broader world around us. In this respect, she serves as a role model that we would want our students to emulate.”

Susan is preceded in death by her brother Mark and father Ralph Christopherson. She is survived by siblings, Tim, Peter, Paul (Deb), Charlie (Tara Sweeney), Marcia, Amy (Shane) Loomis, her mother Paula (Blake Sower), niece Rozlyn, nephews Nate (Siri), Joe (Matthieu), Grady, grand-niece Maria, and grand-nephew Per. In addition, Susan had meaningful and long-term relationships with several dear friends, especially Morgan Thomas and his wife Laurence, and Ned Rightor, a frequent collaborator.

In 2015, Susan wrote to her classmates from Murray High School: “My life priorities were different from those of many people -- I wanted challenging work, to learn about and to understand the world, and the opportunity to make a difference. Most of all, I wanted to be independent, to be able to stand on my own two feet. I have been lucky to take advantage of how profoundly things have changed for women since the 1960s, and to have rewarding and interesting work from which I am not inclined or required to retire. I’ve worked hard for it, but I have attained my dreams and then some.”

Written by Jeffrey M. Chusid (Chair)
Roger C. Cramton, former dean of Cornell Law School and the Robert S. Stevens Professor Emeritus of Law, died February 3 in Ithaca. He was 87.

Cramton began teaching law in 1957 as an assistant professor at the University of Chicago Law School and then at the University of Michigan Law School, teaching ethics and torts. He became dean of the Cornell Law School in 1973, following work with the Administrative Conference of the U.S. and the U.S. Department of Justice.

In 1970, President Richard M. Nixon appointed Cramton as chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, an independent federal agency dedicated to improve federal administrative procedures. In 1972, Nixon appointed him as assistant attorney general in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel in
the Department of Justice, a role “much like that of chaplain to the pope,” according to the late Cornell law professor William Tucker Dean. Prior to Cramton’s appointment, the post was held by future Supreme Court Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, and Cramton was succeeded by future Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia. As Nixon’s Watergate scandal began to intensify in late 1972, Cramton was advising the president on ethics and constitutional presidential parameters. “Here [Cramton] infuriated President Nixon by concluding that withholding appropriated funds was unlawful, and his tenure at the Department of Justice ended,” wrote Dean, in a retirement dedication to Cramton.

Within days of Cramton’s departure from the Justice Department, Cornell President Dale Corson called him. Cornell was conducting a Law School dean search. Following a campus visit and meetings with faculty and students, Corson offered him the job, and Cramton became dean in spring 1973. Cramton was a transformative law dean, greatly increasing the scholarly impact and national reputation of the faculty.

As Dean, Cramton was outspoken on the Watergate scandal gripping the country, believing Nixon should resign. “We are in a situation of loss of leadership, paralysis of government, drift, that’s going to continue for three and a half years,” he told The Cornell Daily Sun in the summer of 1973.

“[Nixon] is a just a remnant; he has the trappings of power. The guards bow and scrape around the White House and the helicopters carry him around to one or another presidential haven. He is unable to speak in public except to a hand-picked audience. He is unable to hold a press conference. He is a prisoner within the White House,” said Cramton. Nixon resigned in August 1974.

In addition to his work as Cornell’s law dean, President Gerald Ford appointed Cramton as the first chairman of the Legal Services Corporation, the single largest funder of civil legal aid for low-income Americans in the nation, a post he held from 1975 to 1978. He was succeeded as chair by Hillary Rodham Clinton.
Along with numerous scholarly articles, Cramton also published with co-authors two leading teaching books in the field of law: The Law and Ethics of Lawyering (4th ed. 2005) and Conflict of Laws (5th ed. 1993). He also created The American Legal Ethics Library, a unique collection of state ethics codes accompanied by narratives on the law of lawyering of the respective states.

Roger Conant Cramton was born May 18, 1929, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and was raised in St. Johnsbury, Vermont. He received his A.B. degree, magna cum laude, from Harvard University in 1950 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He earned his law degree from the University of Chicago Law School in 1955, where he served on the law review and was elected to the Order of the Coif.

He is survived by his widow, Harriet; his children, Ann Kopinski (Don), Charles ’78, J.D. ’83 (Debbie), Peter ’80 (Catherine), and Cutter (Dawn); two sisters; 11 grandchildren and 21 great-grandchildren.

Written by Eduardo Peñalver (Chair), Blaine Friedlander, Stewart J. Schwab; Photographer Hillary Creedon
Professor Emerita Marjorie M. Devine, of the Division of Nutritional Sciences died on January 19, 2017 in Dover-Foxcroft Maine. She was born on May 19, 1934 in East Machias, Maine and attended local schools and was a member of the last graduating class of the Foxcroft Academy. She graduated from the University of Maine at Orono in 1956 with a B.S. degree in Home Economics Education. Professor Devine taught Home Economics at East Windsor High School in Connecticut and Bangor High School in Bangor, Maine from 1958 to 1962. She returned to the University of Maine at Orono for a M.S. degree in Home Economics Education in 1962, and served as an Instructor there from 1962 to 1964. She received a Ph.D. degree in Nutrition at Cornell University in 1967, working on aspects of Vitamin C metabolism in guinea pigs. In that same year, she joined the faculty of the Department of Food and Nutrition of the New York State College of Home Economics as an Assistant Professor and was promoted to Associate Professor with
tenure in 1973 and Professor in 1978. With the merger of the Department Human Nutrition and Food with the School of Nutrition in 1974, she became a faculty member in the Division of Nutritional Sciences.

Professor Devine was a dedicated teacher. She taught a popular introductory course in Nutrition, “The Ecology of Food and Nutrition” nearly every semester from 1967 until she retired in 1989. This course provided an introduction to human nutrition for students across the campus and had an enrollment of 200 to 300 students each term. She worked to make this large lecture course a more intimate experience for undergraduate students. Her former students from this course commented that she was a “fabulous mentor” and “a wonderful teacher.” Professor Devine was recognized for her teaching skills. She received a State University of New York Chancellors Award for Teaching in 1977. She was named a Danforth Associate in 1980, and received a Distinguished Teaching Award from the College of Human Ecology and the Omicron Nu Honor Society in 1982. In 1987, she received a Presidential Scholar award and in 1989 a Gamma Sigma Delta Innovating Teaching Award.

When the Division of Nutritional Sciences was formed in 1974, Dr. Devine was named Coordinator of Undergraduate Programs, and later, Associate Director of Academic Affairs, a position she held until her retirement in 1989. She created an ongoing program to work with faculty members to assist them in providing more effective advising for the large number of undergraduate students with majors in the Division. Professor Devine established a Learning Center in the Division to provide students an opportunity to access multimedia educational materials before students had access to personal computers. She also led a seminar course for training graduate students to be more effective teaching assistants in courses offered by the Division of Nutritional Sciences. Such training became part of all the Division’s graduate students’ educational experience.

In her academic career, Dr. Devine was advisor to several graduate
students who continued her interest in vitamin C metabolism using guinea pigs as an experimental model.

Professor Devine was an active member of the Society for Nutrition Education (SNE), and its Division of Higher Education which she chaired in 1978. She represented SNE on the National Nutrition Consortium from 1978 to 1981, and chaired the Consortium in 1980-81. This was a consortium of nutrition-related professional societies that aimed to coordinate nutrition advice provided by its organizational members to the general public.

With Marsha Pimentel, she wrote Dimensions of Food: An Introductory Laboratory Manual (Harper and Row, 1975 and AVI Pub. Co., 1985). This text book was widely used across the US, including at Cornell, in introductory foods laboratory courses. It has been subsequently revised by a new author and is still in use today.

After she retired, along with her colleague and friend Jerry Rivers, she ran a Christmas tree farm near Ithaca for 10 years. She was also a member of the Catatonk Wood Carvers during that time. Marge was a skilled woodcarver of native birds and mammals of the northeastern region of the US. She later returned to her Maine roots where she lived for several years before her death.

*Written by Christine Olson, David Levitsky and Malden Nesheim*
Alan Dobson, Professor Emeritus of Biomedical Sciences in the College of Veterinary Medicine, died on 21st February, 2017. He was born on December 20th 1928 in Bethnal Green, London, England and educated at Westcliffe High School for boys in Essex. During the war he was evacuated with the rest of his school to Belper in Derbyshire. In 1947, after serving as a wireless fitter and instructor in the Royal Air Force, he was granted a scholarship to study Natural Sciences at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge University. During this time he often cycled the 70 miles to his parent’s home in Southend.

Completion of his Ph.D. in biochemistry at Aberdeen University in Scotland in 1956 led to employment in the nearby Rowett Research Institute as a senior scientific officer specializing in ruminant nutrition. There Alan met the love of his life, Marjorie, a Scottish
microbiologist. They were happily married for 59 years until Marjorie’s death in 2014.

In 1964 Alan joined the faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, in what was then known as the Department of Physiology. He was at the forefront in the use of computers for acquisition and analysis of physiological signals, and he enjoyed the rigor of programming in various digital languages. He studied how sheep and cattle absorb nutrients and, in the process, he became interested in regulation of blood flow. In turn, this led him to develop, validate, and refine new methods for measuring blood flow. Amongst those methods was an ultrasonic flow meter that he invented along with Cor Drost. In 1984, this resulted in the creation of, Transonic Systems, Inc., which is an international company based in Ithaca that uses ultrasound-based technology in scientific and medical devices. Alan thrived in his role as founding director of this company and served on its board of directors until a few years before his death.

Alan’s academic career was characterized by careful experimental designs, enthusiasm for innovation, and abhorrence of wooly scientific thinking. He was a dogged advocate of academic freedom and the importance of the university in society. He had a seemingly endless supply of patience for students and junior colleagues, and he was a great model for aspiring scholars. In 1982 Alan was awarded the distinction of a Doctor of Science degree by his alma mater, Cambridge University, and in 1990 his research was recognized by his being made a Quatercentenary Research Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Alan and Marjorie’s home in Etna often hosted gatherings of friends and family. He particularly enjoyed bonfires in the meadow behind the house. His animated reading of the Wind in the Willows and Pooh Bear entranced many a visiting child. Alan played different recorders and enjoying making music with a group of friends; such events usually ended in tea or beer, homemade bread, cheese and chutney. Alan was a craftsman who designed and built early wind and string instruments, including a racket, cornettos, a clavichord
and finally a bass viol with matching bows. He enjoyed looking at art; it was fun to do this with him and to observe his reaction to pieces and listen to his perspective. He read widely enjoying Jane Austin, Trollope, Boswell, detective novels and science.

He retired from Cornell in 1995, though he continued to work and published many papers as an emeritus professor. In 2008 both he and Marjorie went to a care home in Ithaca enabling him to faithfully care for her as her dementia progressed. He is survived by four children: Ian, Janet, Graham and Barry and nine grandchildren.

Written by Robin Gleed (Chair), Janet Clarke (nee Dobson), Cor Drost, Wayne Schwark and John Wootton
Clifford Earle

November 3, 1935 – June 12, 2017

Professor of Mathematics Clifford John Earle, Jr., died on June 12, 2017 at the Hospicare Residence in Ithaca, his wife of 56 years, Elizabeth D. Earle ("Lisa"), at his side. In addition to Lisa, he leaves two daughters, Rebecca (Royal Leamington Spa, UK) and Susan (Cambridge, MA), two grandsons, Gabriel and Isaac, and a first cousin, Ed (Bobbie) Griffith.

Cliff was born in Racine, Wisconsin on November 3, 1935, and soon moved to Chicago. His mother, Anne Griffith Earle, was a high school mathematics teacher; his father, Clifford John Earle, was a Presbyterian minister. In Cliff’s grade school years the family moved to Philadelphia, where Cliff’s father assumed a position in the church’s national office of Science and Society. Cliff’s high school education was at the venerable and selective Central High School in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1953 as class valedictorian. He attended Swarthmore College, graduating in 1957.
summa cum laude as a physics major. He pursued his graduate studies in mathematics at Harvard University under Lars Ahlfors, the first Fields Medalist, receiving his Ph.D. in 1962. Cliff’s thesis on Teichmüller spaces established him as one of a handful of leading experts in the theory. He remained at Harvard for an additional year as an instructor and research associate and then spent two years as a postdoc at the Institute for Advanced Study before being hired by the Cornell Mathematics Department in the fall of 1965 when he assumed the position of assistant professor.

Cliff had a distinguished research career at Cornell. Shortly after arriving he teamed up with James Eells to start a project, which led to one of his most notable papers. They used the theory of Teichmüller Spaces and the theory of fiber bundles to give a striking analysis of the topological structure of the diffeomorphism group of a surface. Not only did this give a very nice answer to a well-known difficult question, it also provided an alternative and much more elegant description of Teichmüller spaces. This and other work led to rapid promotions, first to associate professor in 1966 and then to full professor in 1969. Another notable contribution to the field was his joint work with Adrien Douady in which they showed the contractibility of all Teichmüller spaces. Cliff retired in 2005 as Professor Emeritus, but continued his scholarly output at a brisk pace until his final days when he was still putting finishing touches on a long-term collaboration with Al Marden. A colleague of Cliff’s and a former graduate student plan to complete the paper and have it published.

During his years on the active faculty of the department, Cliff received a number of distinguished awards. He was a Guggenheim Fellow, an Inaugural Fellow of the American Mathematical Society, a Distinguished Ordway Visitor at the University of Minnesota, and an Honorary Professor at the University of Warwick in the UK. He spent leaves at Harvard, the Mittag-Leffler Institute in Sweden, the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute (MSRI) in Berkeley, and at the Mathematics Department of the University of California at Davis.
He served as department chair from 1976 to 1979. During this time, he successfully engaged in the difficult negotiations that brought the renowned Soviet émigré mathematician Eugene Dynkin to our department. In addition to his departmental committee service, Cliff served on many college and university committees and has served on the Faculty Council of Representatives and the University Senate.

Cliff served as an editor for the *Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society* for eight years and then as Managing Editor for several more. As was characteristic of all his professional activity, he took his editing work very seriously. A colleague recalls many conversations with Cliff concerning difficult journal submissions that did not meet the standards of the *Proceedings*. Cliff had certainly decided to reject these but he deliberated long and hard about how to make the rejections into positive learning experiences for the authors.

Cliff brought the same dedication and kindness to his teaching. He frequently volunteered to become the so-called “czar” of large multi-section freshman courses because he felt he could have an important impact. In this position, which included teaching as well as supervising other instructors, he was a valuable mentor and thoughtful group leader. Of course, he also taught his share of graduate courses, but because of his dedication to the freshman courses, he rarely thought to request advanced courses for math majors. In a reminiscence, he wrote, “I like freshmen and get along with them reasonably well, so I do not regret these choices, but the 400 level courses are also rewarding…and if I could do [it] over again, I might try to slip a few more of those into my teaching assignments.”

Cliff was an extremely talented classical musician, playing piano and singing bass. He started piano lessons as a child, giving many performances at an early age and continued playing throughout his life. His favorite composers were Schubert, Scarlatti and Chopin. Schubert requires great technical skill to make the difficult piano part sound simple, and great emotional depth to make the simple
music sound profound. Cliff brought this skill and depth to his numerous solo performances in Ithaca, which one musically knowledgeable colleague called “truly memorable.” He was also an accomplished accompanist, for example, performing with the Cornell Savoyards and students in the Ithaca College music program. According to Cliff two highlights of his musical career in Ithaca were accompanying Doug Alfors in Die Schoene Mullerin (in May, 1991) and Thom Baker in Schubert’s Winterreise (around 2015). The first of these recitals, which was performed for the Mathematics Department in the A.D. White House, led to the creation of the department Spring Concerts. This is a tradition which has continued for 27 years and is still going strong. These concerts featured many performers associated with the Mathematics Department, including occasionally Cliff. The Spring Concert pioneered by Cliff and Doug is an important part of the exceptional ambience of collegiality enjoyed by the department.

Cliff liked a variety of types of music. His music collection, while very heavy in the standard classics, also included albums from contemporary opera composers as well as the Beach Boys and the Beatles. It also included the works of P.D.Q. Bach (a.k.a. Peter Schickele), who was one of Cliff’s closest friends dating back to their Swarthmore days together. Schickele wrote a number of pieces dedicated to Cliff.

He also enjoyed a range of entertainment including British sitcoms and “Buffy and the Vampire Slayer”. He would occasionally repeat bits from Fawlty Towers or The Vicar of Dibley. One of the jokes that he told relied on the fact that some mathematicians, while perhaps relishing thinking outside the box in their research, tend to be conservative in areas such as teaching and departmental procedure. Cliff would ask: “How many mathematicians does it take to change a light bulb?” When no one would respond, Cliff would cringe in mock horror and exclaim, “Mathematicians?! Change?!”

To conclude, Cliff Earle was a valued colleague. He was a brilliant mathematician and a charming person. He was a dedicated teacher
who also had a deep understanding of and appreciation for the human side of his vocation. He cared about his students and was thoughtful and kind to all those many who relied on his judgment. The Mathematics Department has been diminished by his passing.

Written by John Hubbard, Peter Kahn (Chair), John Smillie and Robert Strichartz
It is with great sadness that the Horticulture section in the School of Integrative Plant Science announces the passing of a respected friend and colleague, Professor Chester “Chick” Forshey. Dr. Forshey passed away in Venice, Florida on May 9, 2017. He was 92. Former colleagues remember him as the ultimate practical fruit researcher, with an unusually deep interest in the underlying physiological principles that control tree responses to weather and cultural practices. His enduring contributions have been in the area of applied physiology of apples that support a deeper understanding of how trees work.

Dr. Forshey was born on March 21, 1925 in Lower Salem, Ohio, to James and Opal Forshey. Graduating high school in 1943, he enlisted in the US Navy and saw action during World War II in the South Pacific as a Quartermaster on the high-speed transport ship, the *John Q. Roberts*. The ship escorted convoys and took part in
maneuvers in preparation for the anticipated invasion of Japan in 1945. After being honorably discharged from the Navy in 1946, Dr. Forshey, like many in the “greatest generation,” used the GI Bill to enroll at Ohio State University in Columbus. There he earned his Bachelor’s degree in Horticulture and his Ph.D. in Pomology. Soon after graduating with his Ph.D., he joined Cornell University in 1954 as an Assistant Professor of Pomology assigned to support fruit research and extension programs in the Hudson Valley. He was promoted to Associate Professor of Pomology in 1958 and to full professor in 1966. He became superintendent of Cornell’s Hudson Valley Laboratory in Highland, NY in 1968; the position he held until his retirement in 1989.

At the Hudson Valley Lab, Dr. Forshey was responsible for setting up an analytical laboratory on fruit investigations that continues to this day. His own research dealt with studying the nutritional needs of tree fruits, irrigation requirements, and chemical thinning of the apple crop. Towards the end of his career, his research emphasized the relationship between vegetative growth and fruiting in apple trees. This included studying the effects of such factors as variety and rootstock, nutritional status, pruning, crop load and growth regulators on the overall quality of finished fruit and productive capacity of the tree.

“During Dr. Forshey's tenure in the Hudson Valley, new facilities were constructed in Highland [New York] in 1963-64 and a large addition was completed in 1974. Dr. Forshey effectively mentored younger scientists and fruit extension staff during the 1970s and 1980s while conducting his own detailed research on nutrition, fruit thinning, pruning and young tree training,” said Professor Emeritus David Rosenberger.

Rosenberger continued, “He is remembered for his sharp wit and for his attention to detail in both his research and in the precise wording that he used in his extension talks. Without his dedication to the fruit industry, the Hudson Valley Lab would not exist today and the eastern New York fruit industry might not have maintained the vitality that it still exhibits today.”
Although Dr. Forshey was a world-class researcher, he considered the interaction with tree fruit growers as the best part of his job. He maintained a close relationship with fruit growers in the Hudson and Champlain Valleys. Although retired for almost 30 years, “his growers” still speak of him and his work in glowing terms. Alan Grout, a grower in eastern NY talked with him just a few days before he passed away. In Alan’s words, Chick was “direct, candid, sharp, witty, and spot-on as usual.” Alan added that Chick would be proud of the apple crop he was harvesting this fall, as it was the “direct result of Chick’s constant input and devotion for more than fifty years.”

Win Cowgill, Rutgers Professor Emeritus, commented on the impact Chick continues to have beyond New York. “Dr. Forshey was a force to be reckoned with in northeast pomology circles. His efforts established the Cornell Hudson Valley Lab. The lab and the scientists and extension personnel stationed there, past and present, have been vital to the tree fruit industry in NY, New England and New Jersey. As the extension fruit faculty and researcher stationed in Northern New Jersey for 38 years, I counted on the lab and Dr. Forshey during his tenure for science based information on apple production.”

In 1963, Dr. Forshey took his family to South America where he spent one year as a temporary member of the Rockefeller Foundation staff with its Chilean Agricultural Program. At the request of the Faculty of Agronomy of the University of Chile, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the School of Agronomy of the Catholic University he assisted with the development of research and teaching programs in these different institutions. At the end of his year in Chile, he was named honorary professor at the Schools of Agronomy of both the University of Chile and the Catholic University.

Dr. Forshey was a member of Sigma Xi, American Society for Horticultural Science, American Chemical Society and the Soil Science Society of America. He published over 140 articles and co-
authored the book, *Training and Pruning Apple and Pear Trees*. He also wrote the article on "Apples" in the World Book Encyclopedia. He was a popular speaker at annual meetings of the Horticultural Society where he was noted for his writing style and terse form of commentary, both written and verbal.

He met his future wife, the former Lorraine Sweetland at a sandwich shop in Pleasant Valley, NY, soon after coming to the Hudson Valley region and they were married in 1956. They celebrated their 60th anniversary this past November. He and Lorraine were the proud parents of four children Douglas (Manakin-Sabot, Virginia), Gregory (deceased), Patricia (deceased) and Debra (Palmyra, Virginia). He also had five grandchildren: Meghann and Stephanie Forshey, and Kate, Jilian, and Logan Stutz.

Dr. Forshey was a dedicated family man who enjoyed spending time with his growing family. They spent many happy hours fishing at their camp on Indian Lake near Millerton, NY. He was also a renowned woodcarver and celebrated for the many lifelike woodcarvings he made of birds and ducks. He was an active member of the Hyde Park United Methodist Church for many years. Upon his retirement, he and Lorraine moved to Venice, Florida where they built their retirement home on the edge of a lake with a beautiful view of the sunset. When he wasn’t chatting with Northern fruit growers, he spent his time tending to his own plants and vegetation, wood carving and cooking.

Although Dr. Forshey had been retired for many years, his book, *Training and Pruning Apple and Pear Trees*, first published in 1992, lives on. The book, written with Don Elfving from the Horticulture Research Institute of Ontario and Robert Stebbins from Oregon State University, remains a go to text for students around the world. As described in the introduction, the book was an “effort to provide guidance to the practical pomologist through the collection, organization, and summarization of current information on the principles and practices of pruning apple and pear trees.” For a man who so valued his relationships with growers, the fact that his words and advice lives on is perhaps the most meaningful professional
tribute Dr. Forshey could receive.

Written by Steve Reiners (Chair) and David Rosenberger, with assistance from George Lowery
James Wells Gair was born on December 27, 1927. He received his BA magna cum laude (1949) and MA (1956) in English from the University of Buffalo, and served a year in the U.S. Army in Korea. He completed his Ph.D. in Linguistics at Cornell in 1963 and immediately joined the faculty as Assistant Professor, becoming full professor in 1974. Jim remained at Cornell until his retirement in 2000. His rich and productive years of teaching and research in Ithaca were interspersed with teaching appointments at the University of Alberta, the University of Pennsylvania, the universities of Kelaniya, Kerala, and Delhi in India, and the University of Colombo in Sri Lanka, together with stays as visiting scholar at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Jim was a foundational figure in South Asian linguistics and South Asian studies more broadly. He was a founding member of the Association for Asian Studies, and served on the board of directors.
for the American Institute for Sri Lankan Studies. He helped to build and sustain Cornell’s South Asia Program, directing it from 1970 to 1977 and initiating its ongoing collaboration with Syracuse University. Jim established the Sinhalese language program at Cornell, which continues today as the only program of its kind in the western hemisphere.

The Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics at Cornell, when Jim began his career there in the early 1960s, was an international center in the empirical study of the languages of South, Southeast, and East Asia, and also the largest and most prominent collection of linguists working in the still-dominant framework of American Structuralism. Already, though, the theoretical center had begun to shift, in the direction of generative grammatical theory as developed by Noam Chomsky and his students and colleagues at MIT. Jim’s 1970 book, *Colloquial Sinhalese Clause Structures* was one of the first in-depth generative analyses of an understudied language. Jim’s analysis of the Sinhala focus construction, a syntactic pattern found in languages as scattered as Yukaghir and Ryukyuan Japanese, continues to provide an impetus for investigation by contemporary scholars.

Building on his theoretical breadth and credentials as one of the world’s leading specialists on Sinhala and Tamil, Jim led the integration of research in generative theory with empirical language-particular studies at Cornell as associate chair of the DMLL from 1978 to 1981. In this capacity he guided the hiring of a new generation of scholars who would establish the identity of Cornell as a leading theoretical department.

Jim studied and taught numerous South Asian languages. His research focus was on Sinhala and Tamil, but he also wrote and taught about Hindi, Dhivehi (Maldivian), Malayalam and Pali, the canonical language of Theravada Buddhism. Jim’s research extended to English language acquisition and Blackfoot. Other books include *A New Course in Reading Pali: Entering the Word of the Buddha* (1998) and Jim’s Sinhala textbook *Colloquial Sinhalese* (co-authored with Cornell mentor Gordon Fairbanks and M. W. W. F.)
Jim’s long collaboration with Sri Lankan linguist W.S. Karunatillake began with the commencement of the latter’s graduate studies at Cornell in 1965 and continued throughout their lives. Jim’s collaboration with Professor Karunatillake resulted in a series of major works, including *Literary Sinhala* (1974, 1976 comprehensive); *A New Course in Reading Pali: Entering the Word of the Buddha* (1998, reprinted 2001), which remains the most effective introduction to the study of Buddhist literature in Pali; *Dhamma Samgaho: An Introduction to Pali Literature* (2012); *A Reader in Colloquial Sinhala* (with Karunatillake and John Paolillo) (1987); as well as *An Introduction to Spoken Tamil* (1978) with Professors Suseendirarajah and Karunatillake, a text which provided the first structured teaching material for colloquial Jaffna Tamil of Sri Lanka. Jim and Professor Karunatillake’s final collaboration was *The Sidat Sangara: Text, Translation and Glossary* (2013).

Jim was predeceased by his first wife, Sylvia Gair; by his daughter, Barbie Friedenberg; by his dear collaborator Professor Karunatillake. He is survived by Barbara Lust (Human Development), his wife and scholarly collaborator for 38 years; his son, Alex Gair and his wife, Diane; his grandchildren, Brian and Amelia; and by numerous friends, students and colleagues who will remember him for his inspiration, his insight, his humor, his hospitality and his skill in a formidable kitchen stocked to overflowing with South Asian spices and condiments.

Jim passed away at age 88 in Ithaca on December 10, 2016, 17 days short of his 89th birthday. He retained his love of words to the end: these included the verse of Wallace Stevens, the topic of his MA thesis; and Shakespeare, whom he quoted with perfect relevance on his deathbed. James Gair’s final degree was a Doctorate of Letters in 1993 from the University of Kelaniya in Sri Lanka, where he was awarded the title of *Sahitya Chakravartin*, “A Benevolent Emperor of Literature.”
Jim’s long collaboration with Professor Karunatillake began with the latter’s studies at Cornell as a graduate student beginning in 1965 and continued throughout their lives. This collaboration resulted in a series of major works, including *Literary Sinhala* (1974, 1976 comprehensive) and unsurpassed to this day; *A New Course in Reading Pali: Entering the Word of the Buddha* (1998, reprinted 2001), which remains the most effective introduction to the study of Buddhist literature in Pali; *Dhamma Samgaho: An Introduction to Pali Literature* (2012); *A Reader in Colloquial Sinhala* (with Karunatillake and Paolillo) (1987); as well as *An Introduction to Spoken Tamil* (1978) with Professors Suseendirarajah and Karunatillake, providing the first structured teaching material for colloquial Jaffna Tamil of Sri Lanka. Through these books James Gair and W. S. Karunatillake created the conditions for others to learn the languages necessary for scholarship in a wide range of fields, and, moreover, exemplified in their long-lasting collaborations, how co-operative scholarly relations were key to producing cross-cultural scholarship of the highest order.

Their collaboration culminated in the publication of *The Sidat Sangara: Text, Translation and Glossary* (2013) with notes on the classic 13th century Sinhala grammar and its commentaries. Professors Gair and Karunatillake labored together on this monumental work of scholarship for almost three decades.

The wide knowledge and linguistic understanding reflected in the collaboration between Professors Gair and Karunatillake, with its linkage of theoretical linguistic analyses to deep and profound knowledge of specific languages, led them to discover profoundly similar structural properties as well as distinct differences across languages. These discoveries often revealed phenomena unknown through studies of English or European languages alone, and challenged current theoretical assumptions about the nature of language. This work has had wide consequences not only for the development of theoretical linguistics and implications for discovery of language universals, but also for language typology, and studies of language contact and change.
In addition, the depth and scope of Professor James Gair’s work led to major contributions to language pedagogy, since he and his collaborators developed one of the most extensive bodies of language teaching materials for the languages he was teaching. The pedagogical materials he and his analyses created are foundational, have trained generations of scholars, and remain in use as exemplary resources in language learning.

James Gair’s work has also contributed significantly to the basic scientific study of both first and second language acquisition, as well as language loss in dementia, and related cognitive science; he was a major contributor to research in each of these areas and to relevant cognitive science networks.

Known for his strength of mind, his incisiveness and unmatched ability to strip away from obfuscation to the underlying critical point of any proposal, Professor Gair always saw both sides of an argument, completely without prejudice. Among the rarest of brilliant intellects, Professor Gair was marked by an unsurpassed deep humanity. His study of language learning involved not only the intricacies of grammar, but also the country, its culture, including its food, and mostly its people.

James Gair was a lover of words. These included the words of Wallace Stevens whose poetry (MA thesis) until the end remained in his mind verbatim with deep understanding, and of Shakespeare whom he quoted with perfect relevance on his deathbed. They also included the words of interaction with everyone his path crossed, regardless of their role in life, understanding them as uniquely significant individuals, insisting on knowing them by name, eager to share cultures, languages and wit with each person he met.

James Gair’s intensely inquisitive mind led him to voracious reading, passionate hobbies of cooking (he became a master South Asian chef, with a Sri Lankan cookbook underway when he died), culinary herbs, travel, cars, as well as the intense enjoyment of children riding carousels.
The immense knowledge and understanding housed in James Gair’s mind, which he freely shared, were unfathomable to those who knew him. The integration of intellect and humanity was unsurpassed.

*Written by John Whitman*
Robert Gowin

December 11, 1925 – November 14, 2016

Bob Gowin, an American philosophy educator, consultant, author, and inventor of the Vee Heuristic died peacefully at home in San Carlos, California on November 14, 2016. He was 91 years old; born on December 11, 1925 in West Palm Beach, Florida. His loving partner, Virginia Pugliese, survives him. He has three children, Sarah, Robin, and John.

Professor Gowin became Professor of Educational Foundations in the Department of Education Studies and Teacher Preparation in 1970 after serving as a courtesy professor at Cornell for three years. He had a distinguished career as a member of the faculty of Cornell’s Department of Education for over 20 years. He was a renowned education researcher and author of several books on the use of pedagogical tools such as concept mapping and “V diagramming” in education. He became Professor Emeritus in 1990.
He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Texas in 1948, his A.M. from Stanford University in 1952, and his Ph.D. from Yale in 1956. He was a High School teacher from 1951-1953, and started his career in higher education at the University of Bridgeport, CT, then the University of Chicago as an assistant professor. He served in the United States Navy from 1944-1946.

He was a Fellow in the United States Office of Education and the Philosophy Education Society, where he served as president from 1968-1970. He held memberships in John Dewey Society, the American Educational Research Association, the Association Process Philosophy Education (charter trustee), and the editorial board of *Social Epistemology*. Bob was the author of 15 books and monographs, and was an inspiring teacher and mentor.

Professor Gowin wrote many papers and manuscripts and had a strong impact on the theoretical and practical aspects of metacognitive learning in the field of educating. His research included explaining the uses of innovative ways to evaluate thoughts and feelings, such as, how does the V release energy for imaginative thinking and research? His publications were the culmination of many years of working with students, sharing ideas, following conferences, and, an always recurring theme, becoming close friends with his collaborators. His manuscripts *The Art of Educating with V Diagrams*, *Learning How to Learn*, and *Educating* were commonly referenced. His interests ranged from theories of learning to the practical implementation of their use in varied classrooms. Working with Professor Gowin was enlightening; involving learning about philosophy, the give and take of writing, and mutual respect. In a 1999 lecture entitled "Simplifying Complexity Without Denying It" his message was clear:

> Educating, as an eventful process, changes the meaning of human experience by intervention in the lives of people with meaningful materials, to develop thinking, feeling, and acting, as habitual dispositions in order to make sense of human experience by using appropriate criteria of excellence. - D. Bob Gowin
Beyond his groundbreaking research on the relationships between philosophy and education, Professor Gowin is remembered as having a profound influence on his students. His art was to plant questions in their minds: What makes a discipline disciplined? To what end do we teach? What are the events of educating? How can we conduct value inquiries? He taught his students to seek an event-sense of any subject of interest. Academic discourse was encouraged. In one of his classes the discussion would go back and forth about what constituted the "event" of interest in a paleontological inquiry. Was it the fossil? The preservation process? The behavior of the creature recorded in rock? Professor Gowin demonstrated how shifting conceptual lenses made possible seeing events from multiple perspectives.

Many of his doctoral students stayed in touch with Bob throughout his life. One of those students was Charles “Kip” Ault, who shares his remembrances:

“Asking a philosopher to serve on my Cornell doctoral committee seemed like an unusual move in 1977 for an elementary school teacher interested in environmental education. And so began Professor Gowin's remarkable influence on my career, convincing me to remain an educator and not jump ship to geology or paleontology. His epistemology course took us through topics that would soon become his provocative and "telling" book, Educating. I've always loved his phrase: "telling questions." Questions do tell. Decades into teaching new science teachers, I would sum up my philosophy of education with the simple dictum, "Teach the question." It was my homage to him.

One summer in the 1980s I attended a conference organized by Joe Novak at Cornell where it was my distinct privilege to attend a session--sort of an epistemic refresher--led by Professor Gowin. His incisiveness mesmerized me. I have never witnessed anyone who could think more quickly and with such clarity on fundamental issues in education.
Quite serendipitously, in May 2013, I found myself having lunch with Joe Novak in Ohio. He knew Professor Jinshan Wu at Beijing Normal University, who wished to develop a meaningful learning tradition in Chinese higher education and had organized a set of workshops for that purpose. Thanks to Joe, I had the good fortune to be invited to teach in this project. I dusted off my Gowin's Vee notes and my concept mapping resources and, joined by Michael Brody (another Gowin student), soon found a receptive audience for meaningful learning and Vee diagramming despite the language barrier. Many of our students were doctoral candidates from diverse disciplines: linguistics, geography, mathematics, neuroscience, and even traditional Chinese medicine. I think we succeeded in helping them become smarter. How satisfied Professor Gowin would be to know that his work has found an eager audience in 21st century Beijing! And that, as part of the course, I had finally settled on the event of interest in geological and paleontological inquiry: "traces of the past."

The most colorful moment of philosophical debate I have ever experienced took place during the defense of my dissertation in 1980. Verne Rockcastle chaired the committee. He and Bob often sparred over such notions as warranting an inference. Their very animated debating considered the elephant "not in the room." Rocky argued that if an elephant's trunk was poking into the room through the door, then there must be an elephant in the hallway. Bob used this thought to riff on the problem of inductive inference. Soon talk turned to the meaning of "geologic time," the focus of my research (children's grasp of geologic time). Bob argued that "geologic time" was a construct within a context of inquiry. Rocky took the position that it was a fundamental fact of existence--a clear case of the discovery of "deep time," not a mere and tentative construction. For Bob, the use of time in constructing explanations was paramount. For Rocky, having a sense of the vast duration of earth history was a heritage from science for all to grasp. In keeping with good Ausubelian thinking as taught by Joe Novak, I struggled for an "integrative reconciliation" of these two viewpoints while the third member of my committee, paleontologist John Cisne, sat quietly with a bemused look on his face. Their debate is seared into
my memory like no other intellectual experience. Thirty years later I at last found the rhetoric for integrating their positions: having a sense of geologic time means giving deep respect to the present moment. Not deep time but deep respect for the present moment is at the heart of my event-sense of geologic time. That view stands in contrast to treating all of human history as just a smidgen of geologic time. Vast duration is not the central issue. So much has happened to create the present moment and in this moment and no other we have responsibility for what might come next. Having Bob Gowin's voice echoing in my head--and posing telling questions--for many years has helped me to construct (or perhaps to discover) this insight. I trace what is my most important thought as a science educator back to my Cornell class with Professor Gowin and the spirited debate between him and Professor Rockcastle at my dissertation defense. I am so deeply indebted to the philosopher who did his best to make me a little bit smarter.

Thanks, Bob.

The words of Bob Gowin struck his students as the wisest and most telling of any they had ever known, and for most, the words stayed with them throughout their careers. Bob’s research and teaching captured what is true, and frustrating, about educational reform:

There abounds a false idea of Knowledge.
This false view leads to a Debilitating Rigor.
This obsessive Rigor leads to a Silencing:
Questions of fundamental interest are forbidden.
Therefore, Questions Not Asked
Result in a False Idea of Knowledge.
The cycle is safe and therefore popular.


Written by Marino Alvarez, Charles (Kip) Ault, and Joseph Novak,
Memorial Committee
Born in 1925 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Professor Emeritus Lawrence Stanley Hamilton left a legacy matched by few when he died in Charlotte, Vermont at age 91. After growing up in Canada and serving as a British Royal Navy pilot in WWII (1944-45) he began a career in nature conservation that included studying forestry at the University of Toronto (BS, 1948), NY State College of Forestry (MS, 1950), University of Michigan (Ph.D., 1963), and University of California, Berkeley (Post-Doctoral Studies, 1965). Larry married Helen Halliday in 1947, and they had four children. He served as a Zone Forester in Ontario, Canada until 1951 when he moved to the US to join the faculty in the (then) Department of Conservation as extension forester, assisting private small-scale woodland owners better manage their lands for multiple purposes.

He transitioned to a teaching/research appointment in 1954, became a naturalized US citizen in 1957, and served as director of the
department’s Arnot Teaching and Research Forest until 1970. Building on his teaching of forest ecology, Larry developed courses related to ecological analysis, land-use policy and planning, watershed management, and eventually international conservation, which closely reflected his evolving research interests. He was widely respected as an exceptional educator and mentor inspiring countless students to pursue leadership roles in environmental conservation. Representing the feelings of many, former graduate student Peter Willing recently said of Larry: *His first question to me when I asked if he would take me on as a graduate student, was “will you step up to the leadership of the local Sierra Club group?” I said yes. Over the 8 years I was at Cornell, he inspired and abetted me in an unabashed advocacy of environmental principles and causes. That inspiration has endured almost 50 years, and has yet to run out.*

Larry was a visionary about the need for interdisciplinary, applied scholarship to address the challenges of natural resource management. He led the department in initiating what was then a novel and sometimes contested policy and planning focus reflecting the integration of socio-economic and ecological sciences for the management of natural and environmental systems. At the time of Larry’s retirement from Cornell, then department chair Harry Everhart noted: *This pioneering program in resource management that takes into consideration science, sociology, and economics has helped to maintain our leadership in the solution of many environmental problems.* Larry’s legacy is reflected in today’s interdisciplinary applied environmental management focus for the Department of Natural Resources and its Human Dimensions Research Unit, undergraduate major in Environmental and Sustainability Sciences, and the Graduate Field of Natural Resources.

Larry also was a ‘public scholar’ presaging Cornell’s current commitment to engagement and experiential learning. He ran a popular seminar in resource analysis for ecologically based planning for decades where successive classes of Cornell students used the local Fall Creek Watershed as a case study for data collection,
analysis, and outreach to communities and local policy and management agencies. Larry, with his tray of 35-mm slides illustrating Fall Creek’s beautiful scenery, multiple ecological features, various uses, and potential problems, was a popular speaker at formal and informal community gatherings across the region. As he developed his knowledge of water resources he involved faculty in a water resources seminar that led to establishing the Water Research Center (now Institute).

Larry was a pioneer in international scholarship in the department, and a role model for students interested in international studies. He initiated a long-term collaboration with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in the early 1970s and was one of the first to document the critical importance of tropical rainforest deforestation and mangrove destruction in Latin America.

Larry was appointed Professor Emeritus upon his retirement from Cornell in September 1980. At that point he married Linda Schenck and moved to Hawaii to begin a 13-year career as a Senior Fellow in the Environment and Policy Institute of the East-West Center. His deep commitment to preserving the world’s environment grew in stature and influence across the international community of conservation scientists and practitioners. He became widely respected as an advocate for protecting tropical cloud forests and ecological corridors; promoting trans-boundary parks and protected areas for both conservation and peace; and understanding the spiritual, cultural, and ecological values of mountain ecosystems. An active member of IUCN’s World Commission on Protected Areas, Larry initiated and led the Mountain Biome theme for almost 25 years. His extraordinary ability to collaborate, communicate, and organize workshops supported efforts of thousands of managers, scientists, and policy makers concerned with sustainable use and protection of the world’s natural resources.

Larry began his version of ‘retirement’ in 1993 when he moved to Charlotte, Vermont. In keeping with his philosophy to “act globally and locally,” he remained involved with IUCN and international mountain conservation, in addition to focusing his attention locally.
He and Linda embraced a sustainable rural lifestyle. He was a trustee of The Nature Conservancy Vermont for over 20 years, and shared his expertise and love of nature with the local community through writing, public speaking, and leading many conservation activities. He served as Tree Warden of Charlotte for more than 20 years. A lifelong peace advocate, Larry was active in the Green Mountain Chapter of Veterans for Peace.

Widely appreciated was Larry’s approach to conservation, which took into account both the needs of nature and of her people. IUCN colleagues Adrian Phillips and Graeme Worboys articulated this recently: *People loved and admired Larry because they recognized the deep morality that guided his love of nature and his view of the world. He believed in peace unto nature, and peace among humanity.* Linda confirms that: *He was known as a spirited guy with a bright twinkle in his blue eyes and a readiness to share hugs with both people and trees.* We had the joy of knowing Larry since the mid-1970s and fully agree with the superlatives commonly used to describe him: passionate, energetic, approachable, contagious enthusiasm for helping others understand the natural world, lovable curmudgeon, infectious collegiality, youthful energy and love of life, boundless curiosity, person of solid integrity, wise counselor, champion of conservation, and marvelous friend. Little wonder that one of his affectionate nicknames was *Lorenzo el Magnífico.*

In addition to surviving in the memories of innumerable students, colleagues, friends, and family members, the fruits of Larry’s work are seen in natural areas worldwide as living legacies available to countless people whose lives benefit from his many accomplishments. His written legacy includes over 400 published articles, reports and books covering topics from woodlot management in New York to the protection of tropical and mountainous ecosystems worldwide. In 1992 Larry created, and edited until 2015, the quarterly newsletter *Mountain Protected Areas UPDATE,* widely read by managers and researchers in more than 55 countries. Some of his professional career achievements have been recognized by numerous honors and awards, including: two Fulbright-Hayes Fellowships (Australia [1969-70] and New Zealand
(1978]); the New York State Conservation Council’s Forest Conservationist of the Year award (1969); the Environmental Achiever Award from Friends of UNEP (1987); the Sierra Club’s Raymond E. Sherman Award (1990) the Packard International Parks Merit Award (2003); the University of Hawaii Distinguished Scientist Award for work on Cloud Forest Conservation (2004); the prestigious (Belgian) King Albert Gold Medal for Mountain Conservation Leadership (2004); Honorary IUCN Membership (2008); and his heartfelt favorite, the recent designation of the Hamilton Trail in Vermont TNC’s Williams Woods Nature Preserve in Charlotte.

Larry was proud of his Irish heritage and the extended Hamilton Clan that included family in Canada and the US. An honor that especially pleased him was the family’s 2005 "Grandpa Larry" medallion ("Archdruid of the Hamilton Clan, Defender of Sacred Mountains and Tennis Player Extraordinaire") At the August 2017 family wake for him Linda announced that she had been able to complete an important project for Larry, the book Fences in the Landscape Talk, Are We Listening? A whimsical photographic essay. It draws from hundreds of photos of fences taken by Larry all over the world 1948-2016, a subject that held his curiosity all those years. The book encourages people to observe the landscape and reflect on the stories that fences can tell about that landscape, its natural resources, and the people who built the fences, and also to remember that all fences are impermanent. It is a product of his life-long enthusiasm for learning and understanding. Linda wrote: This book is a testament to his curiosity and good cheer, the love in his heart, plans in his head, and mud on his boots.

In addition to Linda, his professional and life partner of 36 years, Larry is survived by children Bruce (Joan Hamilton), Anne (Doug Johnson), Lynne (Howard Silverberg); daughter-in-law Beth Sachs (Blair, deceased); grandchildren Kate Hamilton (Daniel de la Vega), Patrick Hamilton (Violet Lehrer); Kelsey and Sam Johnson; Joshua and Elena Silverberg; Ben Sachs-Hamilton; great-grandchild Amelia de la Vega; first wife Helen; brother Earl; and several nieces and nephews.
Peter C. Hinkle

November 13, 1940 – May 12, 2017

Peter C. Hinkle (76) died on Friday, May 12, 2017, in Ithaca, NY. Born in Keene, NH, into the musical family of Norwood and Cornelia Hinkle, he spent the first part of his life at The Putney School, VT, where Norwood was the musical director and Cornelia taught piano. He, too, learned to play a musical instrument, the cello. At The Putney School he sang in the chorus and in madrigals, competed in ski jumping and cross-country skiing, but most of all, he was fascinated by all things scientific. After graduation from The Putney School in 1958, he was accepted at Harvard University, where he earned a B.S. in Biochemistry in 1962.

After a summer of bicycling around Europe, he entered the Graduate School at New York University, to work toward a Ph.D. in the laboratory of Professor Efraim Racker at the Public Health Research Institute (PHRI) and New York University. There he first worked on the topic that would form part of his scientific work - oxidative
phosphorylation and the energy metabolism of the cell. He became especially excited by the new chemiosmotic hypothesis of Peter D. Mitchell in England. After he received his Ph.D. in 1967, he went to work with Dr. Mitchell on a post-doctoral NIH Fellowship.

Working with Mitchell in England was a unique experience that Peter loved to tell: it was carried out in a mansion that Mitchell owned, the Glynn House, and converted for biochemical research. Mitchell and his assistant Jennifer Moyle founded a charitable organization dedicated to biochemical research and chemiosmotic reactions. Mitchell would later win a Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1978) for his development of the chemiosmotic hypothesis, to which Peter made important contributions.

Peter joined the Section of Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology (BMCB), in the Section of Biological Sciences at Cornell University in 1969 first as a postdoctoral fellow and in 1973 as an Assistant Professor. He moved up the ranks and served as Chair of BMCB from 1985-1988. During his 44 years of tenure at the University he mentored many undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctoral students.

At Cornell, Peter was part of a group that included Racker, Richard McCarty (former Chair of BMCB), and Andre Jagendorf, that made Cornell the world’s leader in elucidating the mechanisms of ATP synthesis. Peter made key contributions to understanding how many electrons (from oxygen) are moved through the electron transport chain to make one ATP molecule (the so-called P/O ratio). A significant contribution to the acceptance of the chemiosmotic theory of ATP production was a seminal review article in Scientific American, “How Cells Make ATP”, co-written with McCarty. Peter’s wife, Maija, also made important contributions to the illustrations in that article.

Besides oxidative phosphorylation and P/O ratios, Peter studied membrane transport and glucose transport. As McCarty wrote, “His lab was the first to show that membranes of animal cells contain an embedded protein that mediates the transport of glucose across
membranes”.

In the later years, he enjoyed teaching the auto-tutorial introductory biochemistry course, as well as a course in scientific ethics. Peter must have taught biochemistry to literally thousands of Cornell undergrads. He retired in 2014 and was awarded the title of Professor Emeritus. In retirement, he was starting to work on electronic music, incorporating bird songs into his compositions.

Peter is survived by his devoted wife of 51 years, Maija, née Veinbergs; three accomplished sons: Christopher, Paul (Christine Costello), and Benjamin (Ann Walker); four beloved granddaughters: Lillian (Lilly) Jean Hinkle, Kaiva Alexandra Hinkle, Lara Michelle Hinkle and Julia Saffron Hinkle; two brothers: David Currier Hinkle (Patricia Mills), and Steven Currier Hinkle (Margie Bowles), and many nieces and nephews.

Written by Bill Brown, Richard McCarty and Maija Hinkle
Born in Berlin, Wolfgang Holdheim relocated with his family to Amsterdam in 1939; his father, arrested there and transported to a Dutch concentration camp, subsequently perished at Auschwitz. After the end of World War II, Wolfgang immigrated to the United States to earn his B.A. in Philosophy and M.A. in French Literature at the University of California, Los Angeles.

With characteristic self-effacement he described his intellectual formation as consisting of a post-war fascination with sociology, a headlong flight into history, a transplantation into philosophy, and a disenchantment with strictly limited approaches to disciplinary boundaries enforced by academic departments. As a self-confirmed maverick, he veered toward the study of literature, but rejected concentrating upon its English variety because of his German accent, refused to take up its German variety because he already knew the language and was not totally unfamiliar with its major
works, and embarked upon its French variety because he believed himself almost totally ignorant of it before starting graduate study.

In 1956 he completed his Ph.D. in Romance Studies at Yale University, where he studied under the direction of Erich Auerbach and Henri Peyre, with an interdisciplinary dissertation on the works of Friedrich Nietzsche and André Gide. His early teaching appointments were at Ohio State University, Brandeis University, and Washington University. During those years he published a monograph on the writing of Benjamin Constant (1961); an English translation of Max Scheler’s *Ressentiment* (1965, reprinted 1972, and 1994); a pioneering study of literary theory and comparative literary history laconically titled *Theory and Practice of the Novel: A Study on André Gide* (1968); and a ground-breaking correlation of approaches to the study of law and literature, *Der Justizirrtum als literarische Problematik* (“Judicial Error as Literary Theme,” 1969).

Wolfgang came to Cornell University in 1969 to chair the newly instituted department of Comparative Literature as the Frederick J. Whiton Professor of Comparative Literature and Romance Studies. Already honored with a Guggenheim Fellowship before his arrival, he received other prestigious awards that included fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. During these years Wolfgang published a detailed account of nineteenth-century historical fiction titled *Die Suche nach dem Epos* (“The Search for Epic,” 1978) and a theoretical work on *The Hermeneutic Mode: Essays on Time in Literature and Literary Theory* (1984). No less important than these full-length books is a stream of essays, articles, and book chapters that appeared in distinguished publications on topics of philosophical phenomenology, literary hermeneutics, and the academic rigor of comparative literary study.

Upon retiring from Cornell in 1990, Wolfgang moved with his wife, Evelyn "Ava" (née Stanislawski), to Boca Raton, Florida. In 2008 he was predeceased by Ava after fifty-five years of marriage. They are survived by their daughter Sylvia Holdheim, Esq., of Sandia Park, New Mexico; their son Robert Holdheim of Hong Kong, China; and
two grandsons, Sachin Holdheim and Saurin Holdheim. Despite the horrors of war that Wolfgang encountered at an early age, he lived a complete and happy life. Ever again with self-effacing irony he described his career as one of some import without undue concessions to modishness or any compromises on matters of intellectual principle. One can hardly ask for more. Having struggled for years with various health problems, he passed away peacefully in Reston, Virginia, at the age of 90.

Written by William J. Kennedy (Chair), Calum MacNeill Carmichael and Debra Ann Castillo
Dr. Robert E. Hughes, who taught, did research, and served Cornell for many years, passed away in Round Hill, VA on April 2, 2017. He will be remembered by his colleagues and students as a wise mentor, a man of excellent judgment, and a good friend.

Bob was born in New York City May 24, 1924. He grew up in Brooklyn and Queens, then on Long Island. After high school he started work at Union Carbide and Bakelite, at the same time going to “night school” at Cooper Union. Shortly thereafter he entered military service in World War II, working a meteorologist. In 1946, he considered Cornell, but instead studied at Lehigh.

Cornell was his only choice for graduate school, which he began in 1949. It was the beginning of his long career in X-ray crystallography. And what a beginning! Together with his supervisor, the legendary crystallographer Lynn Hoard, Hughes
determined the structure of boron, a problem that had eluded the efforts of many crystallographers. Elemental boron has complex structure (that puts it mildly), with characteristic icosahedra. Linus Pauling said “This is the most beautiful structure I have ever seen.” Hughes went on to do a second boron structure, just as complex and beautiful. In just three years, he completed his Ph.D., in 1952, Bob Hughes began his career at the University of Pennsylvania, and entered a new field for him, polymer chemistry (there is a relation here to his early work at Bakelite) and then returned to Cornell in 1964. He did important crystallographic research, with excellent students and postdocs. He also served as the Director of the Cornell Materials Research Center, an important Cornell facility. Hughes played a role in the committee at ARPA that established the Materials Research Centers, and three years after returning to Cornell became CCMR’s third director.

His service to the nation was diverse and valuable. He was at one or another time Assistant Director of the National Science Foundation for National and International Programs, Assistant Director for Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth and Ocean Science, and Assistant Director of the National Science Foundation for Scientific, Technological and International Affairs. Hughes has also headed U.S. Delegations to the Eighth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and a Special Preparatory Meeting on the Antarctic Treaty. He was also a member of several U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committees or Commissions, and served as a delegate to the Board of the Binational U.S.-Israel Science Foundation and to the U.S.-India Joint Committee for Science and Technology.

Perhaps most significant in those years was Hughes’s service as President of Associated Universities, a non-profit association which manages national research laboratories for Government Agencies. The most important of their wards in Hughes’s time was Brookhaven National Laboratory- today they also run the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, the Very Large Array (VLA) in New Mexico, and the North American portion of the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA), Green Bank Observatory, and the Long Baseline Observatory (LBO). Hughes took a special
interest in Brookhaven.

Dr. Hughes was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Astronomical Society, the American Chemical Society, the American Crystallography Society, the American Physical Society, Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa.

Bob Hughes was long married to LaVelma (Lou) Hughes, Cornell M.A. ’53, Ph.D. ’71. They had one son, Jeffrey. What all of his colleagues remember was the Hughes family hospitality at their lovely house in Cayuga Heights. Every summer they had a 4th of July party that became a Department institution, something we would look ahead to all summer. The party continued long after the Hughes family moved to the Washington area, as the Hughes family kept their Ithaca home.

There was a special wisdom to Bob Hughes. One immediately sensed no self-interest, and felt that his complete attention centered on you. He had good sense, good judgment, and was at ease with anyone. We and many others have benefitted over decades from talking with him, and his friendship.

Written by Roald Hoffmann (Chair), Benjamin Widom and Robert A. Plane
Cornell and the Department of Music mourn the loss of Karel Jaroslav Husa, Kappa Alpha Professor Emeritus, who passed away at his home in Apex, North Carolina. He was born in Prague.

Over the course of his long and illustrious career, Professor Husa was the recipient of several honors. These included the Pulitzer Prize in 1969 (for his String Quartet No. 3); the Grawemeyer Award, the most lucrative prize in classical music, in 1993 (for his Cello Concerto); and, in 1995, the Czech Republic’s highest civilian recognition, the State Medal of Merit, First Class. He also received nine honorary doctoral degrees and numerous other composition prizes and fellowships. Commissions came from some of the major arts organizations in the country, including the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, the New York Philharmonic (twice), the Chicago Symphony, and many others. As a conductor, he worked with major orchestras throughout Europe, Asia, and America, and as a guest
conductor on many college campuses. Several of his works have entered the modern repertoire, led by *Music for Prague, 1968* (commissioned for wind ensemble by Ithaca College, where he also taught from 1967 to 1986, and later transcribed by the composer for symphony orchestra), with over 7,000 performances to date. Husa’s music has been frequently recorded on major classical music record labels.

As a child, he studied violin and piano. He was also an avid painter (as he continued to be throughout his life), and hoped to pursue art study; however, his entry to the Prague Academy of Art was barred by its closure with the Nazi takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1939. Embracing his concurrent interest in music, he studied composition (and on the side, conducting) at the Prague Conservatory under Jaroslav Řídký, 1941-1947. He completed his advanced diploma while living in Paris, having won a grant to study there with composers Arthur Honegger at the École Normale de Musique. Around this time, he also studied privately with the composer Nadia Boulanger and the conductor André Cluytens.

A prominent composer, Husa was equally at home at the podium. Initially hired in 1954 to teach music theory and composition at Cornell, his role broadened to conduct the Cornell Symphony in 1955. He served in both composing and conducting capacities until his retirement in 1992.

Professor Husa was widely acclaimed during his career, and his stature in the composition world was international in scope. However, in 1948 the Soviet-controlled Czechoslovakian government branded his compositions as “decadent” and in Soviet-controlled Czechoslovakia, and his music went unperformed there until breakup of the Soviet Union in 1989. Banished, he composed *Music for Prague, 1968* in response to the Soviet regime’s brutal quelling of the Prague Spring rebellion. This orchestral peon to his Czech homeland contains much symbolism, as his Forward to the piece explains, prominently a “Hussite war song from the 15th century, ‘Ye Warriors of God and His Law,’ a symbol of resistance and hope for hundreds of years” which no Czech listener would fail
to recognize. As Husa recalled to the *Los Angeles Times* in 1986, he had already begun work on a score before the rebellion. “Then things started happening. I remembered a simple work song I heard quite often during the (Nazi) occupation in 1939. It has been sung by our people for over 500 years, ever since (religious reformer) Jan Hus was burned at the stake. It has kept the nation alive during all the occupations we’ve suffered.” A proliferation of chimes evokes Prague’s sobriquet, the City of Hundreds of Towers, and its magnificently sounding church bells as “calls of distress as well as of victory.” Husa begins the piece with a piccolo birdcall, “symbol of the liberty which the city of Prague has seen only for moments during its thousand years of existence.” Upon the breakup of the Soviet bloc in 1989, Husa was at last invited to conduct this piece, as former colleague and current Chair of Conducting and Ensembles at the Eastman School of Music, Mark Davis Scatterday, recalls. “When he finally conducted in a country where he had been banned for over forty years,” Scatterday writes, “it was a poignant homecoming, marking not only the success and perseverance of an individual artist, but heralding a changing world – changing this time in favor of new hope, new freedom, new dignity.”

Composer Roberto Sierra, Old Dominion Foundation Professor in the Humanities, notes that Husa was “one of the most distinguished and admired composers of the second half of the 20th century. At Cornell he taught generations of composers who became important figures in the American musical landscape.” Sierra adds that Husa “will be remembered for his great music and unique compositional voice.” A former student and colleague of Husa’s, the late Steven Stucky, Given Foundation Professor Emeritus, said in a 2012 statement that although steeped in modernist compositional techniques, “his personal passion and the really highly dramatic nature of his music made it approachable even though it was unfamiliar. I think that was a big step in the reception of modern American music in this country.” Illustrating the point, Scatterday recalls breaking down emotionally at a first performance of one of Husa’s iconic works – *Apotheosis of This Earth* (1971) – in a new arrangement that the composer also conducted. “I was not embarrassed by this moment,” Scatterday reveals, recalling it
instead as a “changing point in my career.” Since that life-altering event, Scatterday has “always strived to experience this kind of true emotion” in his own musical work. In fact, Scatterday points out, *Apotheosis* grew from Husa’s personal encounter with the effects of pollution – dozens of dead fish washed onto the shore of Cayuga Lake. With this emotionally searing work, Husa hoped to call attention to “Man’s brutal possession and misuse of nature’s beauty,” as he wrote in the Forward, “which – if continued at today’s reckless speed – can only lead to catastrophe.”

Karel Husa is survived by his wife of 64 years, the former Simone Perault; four daughters, Catherine Husseini, Anne-Marie Katerji, Elizabeth Evola and Caroline Husa Bell; 10 grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

*Written by Steven F. Pond (Chair), Roberto Sierra and Mark Davis*  
*Scatterday*
Dr. Lynne Irwin, Professor Emeritus, passed away peacefully at his home in Brooktondale, NY after a long battle with complications of type II diabetes. Lynne was born in 1941 and raised in Los Angeles, CA, the only child of Lorne and Beverly Irwin. He attended the University of California Berkeley for his undergraduate degree where he met his wife, Diana, while he waited in line for registration. After completing their bachelor's degrees and marrying, Lynne and Diana moved to Cal State Chico where he completed a master's degree and they would welcome their first two children. Lynne and family then moved to College Station, TX where he earned a doctorate at Texas A&M University. Lynne obtained his Professional Engineering licensure while in Texas and kept his registration active for the rest of his career.

In 1973, Lynne was hired by Cornell University as an Assistant Professor in the Agricultural Engineering department where he
remained until his retirement in 2014. Their third child was born shortly after Lynne and Diana moved to Ithaca. Lynne was an expert in highway and pavement design and known throughout New York State as the "Pot Hole Potentate" aka the Director of the Cornell Local Roads Program (CLRP) from 1973-2014. He continued as Senior Advisor after retirement. As Director of CLRP for over 40 years, he established the model on which the highly successful national Local Technical Assistance Program (LTAP) is based. As part of CLRP’s extensive program of technical assistance and training to thousands of local highway and public works departments throughout New York State, he guided the development and delivery of the Annual School for Highway Superintendents for over four decades and the Statewide Conference on Local Bridges for more than two.

He served on the Transportation Research Board’s (TRB) Low Volume Roads Committee for many years and was one of its first emeritus members. He chaired the Steering Committees for TRB’s Fifth and Eighth International Conferences on Low Volume Roads, and hosted the Fourth International Conference on Low Volume Roads here in Ithaca, NY. Lynne was also a long-time member of many TRB Standing Committees including, Conduct of Research, Soil Portland Cement Stabilization, Pavement Structural Modeling and Evaluation, and Backcalculation of Pavement Layer Moduli. He helped found and was the first chair of TRB’s Standing Committee on Technology Transfer. In addition, he made substantial contributions toward the present leadership of TRB’s standing committees.

In the research arena, Lynne was among the pioneers in the application of deflection testing in pavement structural evaluation including seasonal variations therein. In 1982, using an NSF grant, he imported the first falling weight deflectometer (FWD) into the United States from Denmark. He used this device through work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the New York State Department of Transportation in mechanistic-empirical analysis of pavements allowing evaluation of the physical properties of pavement in a non-destructive manner to identify roads that are near
the end of their life. His substantial accomplishments in this area include development of the MODCOMP software for backcalculation of pavement layer moduli. Building on the concepts developed through his graduate work at Texas A&M, MODCOMP is among the most widely known and enduring tools for pavement structural analysis. Lynne developed and updated equipment and procedures for calibration of pavement deflection testing equipment that were implemented not only in the United States, but throughout the world. During his career, Lynne developed and delivered workshops on pavement structural analysis around the United States and the world.

Lynne taught highway engineering from 1973-1999 and pavement engineering from when he arrived 1974 until 2000. Highway engineering emphasized secondary highways while pavement engineering focused on the specifics of design, maintenance, and management of flexible pavements. Both classes had laboratory components, were always practical and he shaped the future of many engineers who work on roads and highways today. Lynne’s students continue his legacy working for local, state, and federal highway agencies and continuing his research and extension activities.

Lynne was a collector of classic cars and could often be seen traveling around Cornell campus in one of his fixed-up convertibles with one of his many dogs enjoying the breeze in the passenger seat. He enjoyed traveling the world both for leisure with his family and to educate other countries on the best practices in pavement design. He has passport stamps from Sweden to Saudi Arabia to South Africa and many points in between.

Lynne’s most lasting contributions are those most difficult to document. They are the contributions that came about quietly, under the radar, whenever someone asked for his help. He was, first and foremost, a teacher, whether in a classroom, or on an informal basis offering advice over the telephone to someone who reached out with a question. Lynne was always there to help. His wife Diana passed away a few years earlier so he is survived by his three children, four
grandchildren, their families, and a very friendly golden retriever, Sassy.

Written by David. P. Orr (Chair), Michael F Walter, and James W. Spencer, with notes from Nancy (Irwin) Easley, Jennifer Irwin, Ron Fury and Cheryl Richter
Andre T. Jagendorf

October 21, 1926 – March 13, 2017

André Tridon Jagendorf, Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor Emeritus in the Plant Biology Section of the School of Integrative Plant Science died on March 13, 2017. André Jagendorf was born on October 21, 1926 in New York City to Moritz Adolph Jagendorf and Sophie Sheba (Sokolsky) Jagendorf. André married Jean Elizabeth Whitenack on June 12, 1952. Together they had three children, 8 grandchildren, and 9 great grandchildren. He was an accomplished musician as well as a world renowned scientist. Indeed, opera or symphonic renderings of the classic repertoire could often be heard as one passed his office door.

André was an undergraduate in the Botany Department at Cornell University from 1943 to 1948 where he was strongly influenced by Loren Petry who taught General Botany. André was further inspired by Otis Curtis and Dan Clark, from whom he took Plant Physiology, when during afterhours they discussed the nature of science and
promoted mechanistic over teleological explanations for the actions of plants.

André earned his Ph.D. in 1951 at Yale University under David Bonner, working on the effect of the herbicide 2, 4-D on cabbage seedlings. Then André went to UCLA, where he was awarded a Merck Postdoctoral Fellowship and spent what he called “the happiest years of my life” working with Sam Wildman on establishing a method to purify chloroplasts. After receiving a phone call from Bill McElroy to join the McCollum-Pratt Institute and the Biology Department at the Johns Hopkins University, André joined the Johns Hopkins University as “the token botanist” and became an Assistant Professor in 1953, an Associate Professor in 1958, and Professor in 1966. André then returned to Cornell University as Professor of Plant Physiology in the Section of Botany, Genetics, and Development in the Division of Biological Sciences, and in 1981 became the Liberty Hyde Baily Professor. In 1997, André retired and became the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor Emeritus in the Department of Plant Biology. A symposium and banquet was held in his honor on April 19th. Tom Owens chaired the symposium where Richard McCarty, Dave Krogman, Pal Mailiga, Don Ort, and Harry Roy shared their reminiscences.

André was the Chairman of the Section of Plant Biology from 1985-1986 and 1987-1992. André was humble and unpretentious—insisting that the office staff call him by his first name. He would not answer to Dr. Jagendorf. André was always happy to help students, faculty, and staff, and his lab was always open to everyone who needed to borrow chemicals or equipment. André taught Plant Physiology lectures and labs as well as Plant Biochemistry, where he would draw, from memory, the structures on the board of any chemical he mentioned.

At a pivotal moment in his career, André heard Peter Mitchell give a talk about chemiosmosis at a bioenergetics meeting in Sweden. According to André, “His words went into one of my ears and out the other, leaving me feeling annoyed they had allowed such a ridiculous and incomprehensible speaker in. But – Geoffrey [Hind]
read Nature. Geoffrey was from England, both better trained and more intelligent than I was. He read Peter Mitchell’s paper, came to me, and said ‘André, could this possibly explain XE [something that preceded ATP formation]?’” As a result of this conversation, André began to communicate with Peter Mitchell who invited him to visit his lab so that he could learn about the chemiosmotic hypothesis. Later that summer André did the experimentum crucis that showed that the synthesis of adenosine trisphosphate by chloroplasts depended on the magnitude of a pH difference. The experiment consisted of creating a pH gradient across the thylakoid membrane of chloroplasts in the dark. André created the transient pH gradient by incubating chloroplasts in a pH 4 buffer for 15 seconds. They then placed the chloroplasts in a pH 8 buffer that contained ADP and Pi. Under these conditions, the pH of the stroma increased to 8, whereas the pH of the thylakoid lumen remained at 4. An immediate increase in ATP synthesis accompanied the neutralization of the pH gradient across the thylakoid membrane. This provided the experimental evidence to support Peter Mitchell’s theory that ATP synthesis is driven by proton-motive force." Following André’s results, Mitchell wrote a letter to Edward C. Slater on November 2, 1965, stating: “experiments have been steadily pushing me towards accepting the chemiosmotic hypothesis and I think I shall feel inclined presently to regard it as a theory.”

André was also a pioneer in many aspects of chloroplast molecular biology, including protein synthesis and protein degradation, chloroplast DNA repair mechanisms, and the movement of DNA across the chloroplast envelope.

André became the President of the American Society of Plant Physiologists in 1967; received the Charles F. Kettering Award of the American Society of Plant Physiologists in 1978; was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1980; received the Charles Reid Barnes Life Membership Award of the American Society of Plant Physiologists in 1989; and received the 2012 Rebeiz Foundation for Basic Research Life Time Achievement Award for his contributions to the understanding of ATP Biosynthesis.
At the Rebeiz Foundation Award ceremony, Tom Sharkey said, “André Jagendorf, a brilliant and an original scientist has made seminal contributions to the development of photophosphorylation and the elucidation of its mode of action. His numerous breakthrough findings established him as a world leader in this field of science. He was a major force among the pioneers that established the presence of photophosphorylation in defiance of the common knowledge prevailing at that time that photosynthesis produces oxygen and reduces CO₂ while plant mitochondria produced ATP... Those breakthrough findings paved the way for a new field in science that led to confirmation of the chemiosmotic theory. During his scientific career André Jagendorf proved himself as a nonconformist who broke new grounds in science using a rare combination of imagination, meticulous scrutiny of experimental results and the ability to devise ingenious experiments that gave answers to major unsolved mechanisms in science.”

As noted, André officially retired in 1997, giving up a corner lab on the second floor of the Plant Science Building, overlooking the Quad. Robert Turgeon moved into that space and, knowing that André wanted to keep working, he asked if he would be an honorary lab member. André readily accepted and began what was to become a long and productive time at the bench. At first, André devoted himself primarily to helping undergraduate and graduate students and post docs. He was a true inspiration to them. He continued in this fashion for many years, helping with experiments and general lab activities while refusing authorships so that he would not compromise students’ academic advancement. A few years ago, André began a new study analyzing the biological activity of compounds transported in the xylem. The work he began continues.

André was very well known, indeed internationally, for telling jokes. All of them were funny, and it was clear to one and all that he enjoyed making people laugh.

Written by Randy Wayne (Chair), Robert Turgeon and Karl Niklas
Ann Johnson, Associate Professor in the Department of Science and Technology Studies in the College of Arts and Sciences, died tragically at the age of 51 from endometrial stroma sarcoma, a rare cancer. She is survived by her husband Mark Stevens, her son Evan, her sister Katie Lewandowski, and her parents Jim and Elaine Johnson. A celebration of Ann’s life was held at Cornell in February 2017, followed by a memorial service in April at the University of South Carolina, where she taught for a decade before joining Cornell in 2015. Upon hearing the news of her death, organizers in the Society for the History of Technology and the Society for Philosophy and Technology announced that they would convene panels at their upcoming annual meetings to celebrate her scholarship. The journal, Engineering Studies, recognized her valuable contributions as a peer reviewer and the journal, Technology and Culture, published a memorial to honor her work in the history of technology.
Ann embarked on her remarkable interdisciplinary career by majoring in history and theatre at the College of William and Mary. In 1990, she completed an MFA in Technical Design and Production at the Yale School of Drama. That led to an assistant professorship in Theatre Technology at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, which she held from 1990 to 1995. Somehow Ann found the field of the History of Science and Technology and entered the prestigious Ph.D. program in that area at Princeton University. She finished a dissertation there in 2000 on the history of the engineering knowledge and culture involved in designing modern automobiles, under the supervision of the late Michael Mahoney. While at Princeton she also found time to be a Visiting Instructor at her Alma Mater, the Yale School of Drama, and an instructor at Fordham University in the Bronx. Upon receiving her Ph.D., she became an assistant professor of the history of science and technology, first at Fordham from 2000 to 2004, and then at the University of South Carolina in 2004.

Ann was extraordinarily productive as a scholar and a teacher at South Carolina, where she held a joint appointment between the departments of History and Philosophy, receiving tenure in 2009. During those years she published on a wide range of topics in the history and philosophy of science and technology. Her historical articles ranged from the mathematization of engineering in the United States in the nineteenth century, to automotive design, computer-aided design, finite element analysis in engineering, reliability, and chemical pollution of the environment in the twentieth century, to the politics and discourse of nanotechnology as an emerging technology from the late twentieth century to the present. In philosophy, she wrote on the relationship between pure and applied science, national identity and science, and the social and epistemological issues involved in computer-aided analysis in chemical engineering.

Professor Larry Glickman in History, who was Ann’s colleague for many years at the University of South Carolina, recalls that “Ann was a mentor and someone who built communities among her
students and among her colleagues.” She “was proud of her students, both undergraduates and graduates.” Professor Jill Frank in Government, also a former colleague of Ann’s in South Carolina, emphasizes the fierce dedication Ann brought to the issues of interdisciplinarity, research, epistemology, gender, professionalization, and, above all, to her family.

Ann is best known as a scholar for her book, Hitting the Brakes: Engineering Design and the Production of Knowledge (Duke University Press, 2009). In the book, which grew out of her dissertation, Ann rethought how scholars in her field should consider the historical and epistemological status of engineering knowledge. Rather than addressing the old questions of whether engineering was an applied science or an autonomous body of knowledge, Ann investigated the mutual production of knowledge, artifacts, and communities in the invention, design, and commercialization of the antilock braking system, a significant socio-technical system. She deftly analyzed many of the issues that formed the basis of Engineering Studies, an emerging interdisciplinary area in Science and Technology Studies. She did not restrict her history of the antilock braking system to one country or specialty, but followed the interdisciplinary work wherever it was done—in Britain, the United States, and Germany. Ann situated her study of engineering in its national and international contexts to explicate the themes of government-sponsored industrial research, metrology, testing, technology transfer, design, priority disputes, proprietary knowledge, and the role of users in technological change.

What held her diverse body of scholarship together was Ann’s sustained quest to understand the construction of scientific and engineering knowledge, and the design of technology, in relation to the formation of knowledge communities in the U.S. and Europe from the nineteenth century to the present.

Knowing of Ann’s impressive record of scholarship and the mentoring of graduate students while she was at the University of South Carolina, the Science and Technology Studies Department at
Cornell was delighted when she accepted our offer in 2014 to join us as an Associate Professor. She quickly received tenure here and taught undergraduates and graduate students with distinction, not only in her specialty, the history of technology and engineering. She also taught two new courses, Life Sciences and Society and the Philosophy of Medicine, to meet the needs of the department’s large undergraduate major in Biology and Society. By the end of her first full academic year at Cornell, in 2015-2016, Ann had become a valued colleague and mentor to undergraduate and graduate students. Several of them looked forward to adding her to their Ph.D. committees in the next academic year.

Sadly, Ann’s third semester at Cornell, the fall of 2016, was to be her last. We all marveled at how Ann frankly discussed at a departmental retreat at the beginning of the semester the recurrence of her cancer and that she planned to teach in the fall while undergoing treatment. We admired her courage and steadfast resolve throughout the semester to continue to be a scholar, teacher, and colleague at Cornell—how she would show up at departmental meetings, seminars, and colloquia, even when the effects of her medical treatment were plain for all to see.

When we think of Ann, we remember her humor, forthrightness, kindness, and collegiality. We admire the fact that her commitment to her family was as strong as her commitment to her scholarship and teaching.

*Written by Ronald Kline (Chair), Sara Pritchard and Suman Seth*
Richard P. Korf

May 28, 1925 – August 20, 2016

Professor Emeritus Richard Paul Korf ‘46, Ph.D.’50 died on 20 August 2016 at the age of 91. He was born in 1925 and was a native of Bronxville, New York, with homes in Westchester County, New York, and in New Fairfield, Connecticut. He attended the Riverdale Country School in New York City and he subsequently wrote that he “chose Cornell University for study with the vague notion that I might like to become a gentleman farmer.” He had retired officially, but not actually, in 1992. At Cornell, Dick became fascinated by a group of organisms known as the fungi, and he studied them all of his life.

Dick was an internationally renowned mycologist (a person who studies fungi). He specialized in the taxonomy of a group of fungi called the “discomycetes” or cup fungi. Except for an initial year as a lecturer at the University of Glasgow (1950-1951), his entire career was at the university he loved, Cornell. As a mycologist, he
identified and clarified the taxonomic position of hundreds of discomycetes. His contributions to the taxonomy of these organisms is solidified in their nomenclature; his colleagues have named at least three genera and 16 species after him. One of these is the false morel, *Gyromitra korfii*, which is common in the Ithaca area. He also helped shape international rules for naming plants and fungi, leading to a clearer and more stable system of nomenclature. A major accomplishment was his conception, launch, support, and publication of the journal MYCOTAXON with Belgian mycologist Grégoire Hennebert. This journal supports the inexpensive and rapid publication of formal descriptions of fungi new to science.

A major part of his accomplishment was the mentoring of 37 pre- and postdoctoral students who cherish his influence on their lives. They describe him as “ever youthfully exuberant, generous and hospitable.” Many experienced a sojourn at his cabin on Exe Island, which, in addition to his lab, “was a mecca for students and scholars from around the world.” He was an inspirational mentor. These students were remarkably diverse in nationality and social position, but each felt valued. “There was never any doubt that his students were his academic family.” But he was also a demanding mentor and editor, and could be “gruff and forthright.” His students remember him as reviewing manuscripts with “a vengeance.” These students matured into very accomplished mycologists and seven of them went on to eventually follow him as presidents of the Mycological Society of America.

Dick was a force in the classroom – teaching a series of mycology courses. His courses dealt with the basic biology, ecology and taxonomy of the fungi. These basic biology courses were highly regarded in a department that had an applied, agricultural emphasis. Each class had a lab and in many, students were required to collect fungi, and then to observe them microscopically at the bench. Faculty in the department required that their students take such courses, because they respected the high quality of instruction. His faculty colleagues knew him to have the highest integrity, to be a sage counselor, to be a fearless defender of scientific freedom, and to be an unflappable liberal.
Collecting fungi in the field was a major pleasure for Dick – whether the “field” was at Beebe Lake, on Ringwood Road, or in the tropics. His enthusiasm at finding a tiny fungus on a twig underneath the leaf litter was contagious. “‘Sacrebleu!’ was a favorite profanity” at finding such a fungus. Collecting such findings was also important. He believed collections to be crucial to science and once said “above all, leave a luxurious legacy of data for future taxonomists to build upon.” He certainly did so. Throughout his career, he was the proud steward and Director of the Cornell University Plant Pathology Herbarium, from which his specimens continue to serve students and professionals around the world.

Dick loved the theater, and he acted on stage during his entire time at Cornell. He started as an undergraduate and he continued during his career into post-retirement. He had a booming baritone voice that is recorded in a 12 CD set of his reading of Stephen Vincent Benét’s “John Brown’s Body”. Dick’s advice to students was to avoid administrative work until late in a career, and he followed that advice. Interestingly (and reflecting his love of theater), at Cornell his only term in administration was as interim chair of Cornell’s Department of Theater Arts in 1985-1986.

Dick’s awards and recognitions are numerous and well-deserved. He received the Ainsworth Medal for extraordinary service to the international mycological community (2010); he was a Centenary Fellow of the British Mycological Society; and he was named a “Distinguished Mycologist” by the Mycological Society of America (1991). His teaching was recognized by receipt of the “Distinguished Teaching Award” (1993) from the Cornell chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta, and he received the New York Chancellor’s Award for Teaching in 1992.

Dick’s family further exemplifies his love of science and art. His beloved wife Kumi Korf is an architect and artist in Ithaca. Daughter Mia Korf is an actress. Son Ian Korf is a bioinformatician at the University of California. Son Mario Korf is in computer software. Daughter Noni Korf creates educational software.

Written by Kathie Hodge, Scott LaGreca, George Hudler and William Fry
Professor Emeritus Arthur S. Lieberman was born on February 24, 1931 in Brooklyn, New York. His parents were Dora and Sam Lieberman, a physician. He spent his childhood in New York City prior to coming to Cornell in 1948 for a BS in the department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, enriched by summer practice experience at the New York Botanical Gardens. Upon graduation in 1952, he taught at the Charlotte High School in Rochester, then entered the Navy Reserve, on patrol aboard the USS Hoist off the coast of Newfoundland. He regarded himself as “a poor free-hand artist” at that time but felt sure that pursuing a career as a landscape architect—a long held dream—would give him a better footing in life. Unfortunately, Cornell’s landscape architecture degree was in decline, so he returned for the Master of Science degree in Floriculture with a focus on landscape design and a minor in education. During that time, he met Margot Rosbasch and after a brief courtship, they married in June 1956. Their family
grew to include three daughters: Laurie, Amy, and Karen. Upon receiving his degree, he joined the Cornell faculty as an assistant professor with an appointment in Cooperative Extension and moved up through the ranks to full Professor. Recognized as a pioneer in landscape ecology, Prof. Lieberman published his seminal work, *Landscape Ecology, Theory and Application*, with longtime colleague Zev Naveh in 1984. After retiring as Professor Emeritus, he and Margot moved to Israel, where he continued to support Cornell as the Resident Director of the Cornell Abroad Program in Israel, then as Cornell Abroad Faculty Representative in Israel from 1994-1996. He died on July 9, 2016.

During his early years of outreach, Art became inspired by Cornell’s role as a Land Grant University. Charged with conveying and interpreting the results of horticultural and vegetation science research findings to professional and lay audiences, he became aware of the ecological implications of his work as he interacted with communities on the application of the research to land management at a variety of scales of operation. His initial teaching and publications were devoted to conveying the insights afforded by research in this area.

Through this work, he became involved with landscape ecology. In a short unpublished memoir, he writes that he saw landscape ecology-based planning as a holistic and rational system for resource determination and management. Under his leadership, the Cornell Tree Crops (Agroforestry) Research Project (CTCRP) initiated investigation of the use and management of marginal landscapes, such as abandoned farmlands, in the eastern US. He understood the issues within a global framework, and over time, his teaching evolved to focus on problem-solving methodologies at the local, regional, national and global levels, stressing rational, sustainable land-use for human and societal advantage. His emphasis on the application of ecological principles to large scale landscape development resulted in collaboration across departments in CALS: Landscape Architecture, Natural Resources, Agronomy, City and Regional Planning, Resource Information Laboratory, and Remote Sensing Lab. This was rare in the late 1970s and 1980s.
This growing work in landscape ecology-based land and resource planning, and the role of landscape ecology in scientific and professional training, led him to move to the faculty of the Landscape Architecture Program, teaching courses in regional planning. Cornell was a crucible for the new field of landscape ecology in the mid-1980s. Peter Marks had arrived in the Department of Natural Resources, Zev Naveh spent his sabbatical working with Art, and Gary Barrett arrived as a student excited to work with this group of scientists. The group was active in the conferences nationally and internationally that led to the formation of landscape ecology as a discipline. In 1984, Zev Naveh and Art Lieberman published *Landscape Ecology: Theory and Application*, which distinguished itself from other publications on the subject by its focus on theories and methods of application, particularly in the integration of human processes in landscape ecology.

As a colleague, Art was particularly solicitous and interested in the development of the research of the faculty. Peter Trowbridge recalls how Art would take time each week to stop by for conversations and to learn of the latest developments in Peter’s work. Art’s thoughtful sharing of newspaper clippings, journal articles and references would become legendary among faculty and students alike. Another particular love of Art’s was the Cornell campus itself. Although he had left the Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture program, he sought out the gardens of the campus, taking breaks to enjoy the seasonal changes of the Minns Garden.

On retirement, Art and Margot moved to Haifa, Israel, where Art continued his role as an educator with Cornell Abroad, as well as lecturing in the University of Haifa Geography Department and the Department of Overseas Students Program. His attentiveness and support of the students was greatly appreciated. OSP alumna, Sarah Wolfe, writes: ‘Professor Lieberman’ played such a huge and influential role in my life. He introduced me to the beauty of ecology, wrote reference letters for scholarships and doctoral studies, and was my academic mentor for many years. The packages of newspaper clippings he sent were always so welcome.
During his retirement years, Professor Lieberman became involved in educational efforts in Israel to strengthen ecological and scientific understandings of the environment in the processes of planning, policy-making, and resource management in Israel. In 1993, he and Zev Naveh published an updated edition of *Landscape Ecology, Theory and Application*. Translations in Chinese and Spanish (with additions by leading scientists in Latin America) followed in 2002.

Professor Lieberman remained devoted to Cornell until the end of his life. He kept the Cornell landscape architecture faculty up to date on developments in landscape ecology through letters filled with newspaper and journal clippings. Cornell faculty coming to Israel were warmly welcomed by Art and Margot at their home and with tours and contacts with Israeli colleagues. Alumna Elissa Rosenberg spoke warmly of her visits with him during her lectureships at the Technion, and Kathryn Gleason particularly remembers their hospitality and walking tours during her field projects at nearby Caesarea Maritima.

Art Lieberman’s devotion to Cornell has been commemorated by the Landscape Architecture faculty with a bench in his memory in the Minns Gardens, placed there at a ceremony on September 23, 2016.

He is survived by his wife, Margot, his daughters Laurie Livshin, Amy (Yigal) Holzer, and Karen (David) Herbstman; and grandchildren Isaiah (Mirit) Livshin, Edan (Rony) Holzer, Yaniv Holzer, and Nadav Holzer, Jonathan Herbstman, and Michael Herbstman (currently a student at Cornell in engineering); and great-granddaughter Shira Livshin.

*Written by Kathryn Gleason and Peter Trowbridge*
Theodore J. Lowi, one of the social sciences’ most towering intellects of the 20th century and a renowned teacher for generations of Cornell students, died on February 7 at the age of 85. Lowi taught at Cornell for a total of 49 years, first joining the faculty as an instructor in 1959, leaving in 1965 for a position at the University of Chicago, and returning in 1972 to become the John L. Senior Professor of American Institutions. He became the Emeritus John L. Senior Professor Emeritus in 2015.

Lowi’s approach to political science lay at the nexus between American political institutions, political history, and public policy, yielding insights that remain prescient in light of recent developments. In his classic book, *The End of Liberalism* (1969), he argued that in the United States the rule of law and the power of representative government were being displaced by the ascendant interest group liberalism. It enabled organized private interests,
particularly business groups, to benefit from the expanding administrative state, to the detriment of the unorganized. As the public interest suffered as a result, he explained, “cynicism unavoidably curdles into distrust.”

Lowi considered Congress to be “the first branch,” the most democratic and representative, and he viewed the aggrandizement of the executive branch—at Congress’s expense—with great concern. In his book, The Personal President: Power Invested, Promise Unfulfilled (1985), he argued that several factors in combination—citizens’ growing expectations of government services, the weakening of the role of grassroots parties in the campaigns, and the increased capacity of modern presidents to use technology to communicate directly with the public—were giving rise to a “plebiscitary” character to the office, as presidents generated ever-greater expectations among the electorate. Yet such hopes were inevitably dashed, as the limits of the office in the realm of domestic policy meant that presidents predictably failed to deliver on the scale of their promises. They would turn instead to their greater powers as “commander-in-chief,” engaging in high-risk overseas adventurism. Their approval ratings would in time plummet, and the public’s disillusionment with government generally would deepen.

In two of his most famous and oft-cited essays (“American Business, Public Policy, Case-Studies, and Political Theory,” World Politics, 1964, and “Four Systems of Policy, Politics, and Choice,” Public Administration Review, 1972), he put public policy front-and-center as the topic that could enable us to understand politics generally. It launched his hallmark “arenas of power” framework, based on the idea that “a political relationship is determined by the type of policy at stake, so that for every type of policy there is likely to be a distinctive type of political relationship.” These “types” were not categorized in the typical fashion of emphasizing the substantive topic policies addressed but rather they were sorted analytically according to the relationship they establish between society and government, leading to the distinction between distributive, regulatory, and redistributive policies. As Lowi explained, “Each arena tends to develop its own characteristic political structure,
Lowi called for scholarship that makes politics its primary focus. In his formulation, this meant studying power—not simply as it is possessed by individuals or groups, but rather as it emanates from “the state,” through formal rules and procedures, resources offered, and the authority through which decisions are made. He considered public policy to epitomize “government-in-action,” showcasing political relationships that reveal how power is distributed and navigated. Troubled by the growing divide in political science between empirical studies and theoretical work, he advocated simultaneous attention to both as the most promising way to further understanding of politics. The challenge for the scholar, as he saw it, is to be able to step back from a case or set of cases, studied in an in-depth manner, and to analyze the broader patterns and relationships at work, those which illuminate how power operates more generally.

Lowi’s scholarship bears an enduring influence on the study of political science. He helped spur the development of historical institutionalism, in particular the approach to studying the United States known as “American political development.” His ideas also gave rise to the theory of “policy feedback,” which is utilized by numerous contemporary scholars of both American and comparative politics to examine how policies created at an earlier point in time shape subsequent politics by influencing the activity and goals of ordinary citizens, lawmakers and interest groups.

Lowi became well known on campus for his riveting lectures in the introductory undergraduate course in American government and politics, which he taught almost continually throughout his years on the faculty. He delivered them with his characteristic southern drawl, and the zeal, and intensity of an evangelical preacher. The course attracted a packed house, in some years enrolling up to 500 students. His charismatic presence combined with the clarity, complexity, and originality of his ideas more than filled the cavernous Bailey Hall.

His belief that undergraduates could gain from exposure to the
policymaking process, witnessed firsthand in the nation’s capital, prompted him to develop the idea of the Cornell-in-Washington program, which commenced in 1980 and continues to this day. He also played a leadership role in founding the Cornell Institute of Public Affairs (CIPA) in the 1980s, and served as one of the program’s core faculty.

Lowi mentored generations of graduate students. He encouraged them with his southern colloquialisms and tips such as, “Remember it’s not a book; it’s a dissertation;” and “Don’t get it ‘right’, get it ‘written.’” He served as an early and dedicated mentor to women and to people of color, and was honored in 1996 with the award for an “Outstanding Mentor of Women in Political Science,” given by the Women’s Caucus for Political Science.

Lowi was born and grew up in Gadsden, Alabama. His father, Alvin Rosenbaum Lowi, founded a chemical company and his mother, Janice Haas, taught piano. The family, which included four additional children, attended the local Jewish temple. He began his studies as an undergraduate at Tulane University, but had to drop out when he became ill; he subsequently attended Michigan State on a music scholarship, specializing in the oboe and graduating in 1954. He earned the Ph.D. at Yale University in 1961.

Lowi’s star rose quickly. The American Political Science Association named him the top political scientist in 1978. He became the organization’s president in 1991, and served as president of the International Political Science Association from 1997-2000. He received numerous honors throughout his career, ranging from a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1967-68; to the Richard Neustadt Award for the best book on the presidency in 1985, for his book The Personal President; to the Harold Lasswell Award of the Policy Studies Organization in 1986 for substantive contribution to the study of public policy. Besides his numerous scholarly books and articles, he became the author of a Norton textbook on American government beginning in 1976, with several co-authors joining in over the years on subsequent iterations; the current version remains widely adopted annually.
Lowi was married to the former Angele Marie Daniel. The couple had two children, Anna and Jason. They lived not far from campus. Lowi would sometimes run from home to the Arts Quad, stopping repeatedly along the way to engage in spirited conversation with colleagues and students.

When Lowi completed his year as president of the American Political Science Association, he delivered an address in which he shared “the pains of discovery” gleaned from his “pilgrimage” of listening in on the discipline in that role. “At the end of my pilgrimage, I have come to the conclusion that among the sins of omission of modern political science, the greatest of all has been the omission of passion. There are no qualifications for membership in the APSA, but if I had the power to establish such standards, they would be that a member should love politics, love a good constitution, take joy in exploring the relation between the two, and be prepared to lose some domestic and even some foreign policy battles to keep alive a positive relation between the two. …I speak for the pleasure of finding a pattern, the inspiration of a well-rounded argument, the satisfaction in having made a good guess about what makes democracy work and a good stab at improving the prospect of rationality in human behavior.”

Theodore Lowi’s ideas and the force of his character inspired students of politics at Cornell, throughout the discipline of political science, and well beyond. His scholarship, teaching and mentorship were consistently characterized by an ability to analyze politics from an original point of view, one with a sharply critical edge that deeply questioned assumptions and was ever mindful of the public interest. That intellectual sharpness was embodied within a personality of tremendous warmth, vibrancy, and verve. A stalwart critic, an ever-creative thinker, a force of nature emanating energy and joy—this was Ted Lowi as scholar, teacher, mentor, and colleague.

Lowi’s wife, Angele, predeceased him by two years. He is survived by his children, as well as his siblings Alvin Jr., Bertram, Jan Horn, and Betty Baer.
Russel E. MacDonald

February 18, 1928 – February 20, 2017

Russel Earl MacDonald, 89, died on February 20 2017. Russ was an emeritus faculty in Biochemistry, having retired in 1986. Russ was born in MacDonald's Point, New Brunswick and earned B.A. and M.A. degrees from Acadia University and at Ph.D. from the University of Michigan.

In 1957, Russel joined Cornell University as an Assistant Professor of Bacteriology in the Department of Dairy and Food Sciences. He subsequently was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 1962 in the Department of Microbiology, and then moved to the Section of Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology, in the old Division of Biological Sciences, where he was promoted to Full Professor in 1981.

During his graduate and professional career, Russell was awarded the Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Medical Research
Foundation Fellow, the NASA-Ames Life sciences Faculty Research Fellow, and the H. Julian Allen Award for outstanding scientific paper (1978).

Russell’s general research area was in microbiology and bacteriology. He was best known for his work with Halobacterium halobium, now known as H. salinarum. Originally categorized as a bacterium, H. salinarum, is taxonomically a member of the Archaea kingdom, which was only recognized as a separate kingdom in 1977. H. salinarum is an extremophile that grows in very high salt environments, thus making its physiology and biochemistry quite interesting in order to survive under such conditions. It is in this area that Russell published over a dozen papers, focusing on light-induced transport of amino acids and ions across the H. salinarum plasma membrane. Many of his papers were published in leading journals including Science, the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, and the Journal of Biological Chemistry.

Russell loved all things science, gardening, cooking, poetry and plays, debating politics, travel and fighting the good fight. He is survived by three children, Andrew, Erik, and Jane MacDonald, granddaughters Annabel, Viola, and Marit, and numerous cousins.

Written by William Brown
Franklin Kingston Moore, the Joseph C. Ford Professor of Mechanical Engineering Emeritus, died November 21, 2016, in Ithaca, where he and his wife Anne ("Nancy"), who survives him, had lived since 1965. Frank and Nancy had recently celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary.

Frank was born August 24, 1922, in Milton, Massachusetts, and grew up in Glen Rock, New Jersey. His lifelong interest in aeronautics began with the construction of numerous model airplanes, and he remembers riding his bicycle to Newark Airport to see Wiley Post’s Winnie Mae, the Lockheed aircraft in which Post had accomplished several around-the-world record flights.

After graduating from Ridgewood High School, Frank enrolled at Cornell, beginning a close relationship with the university that lasted the rest of his life. Frank earned his B.S. in mechanical engineering
at Cornell in 1944, and then served for two years in the U.S. Army, stationed for most of that time on Adak in the Aleutian Islands. In 1946 Frank married his high school sweetheart, Nancy Smyth, whom he had met at an Elks Club dance when they both were in the ninth grade. The young couple moved to Ithaca, where they both took classes at Cornell on the GI bill. In 1949 Frank completed his doctorate in aerospace [aeronautical] engineering under the supervision of William R. Sears, and went to work as an aerodynamics research engineer at the NACA Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory (currently the NASA John H. Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field) in Cleveland. While at NACA Lewis Frank worked on the problems of screech in rocket engines and rotating stall in turbomachinery compressors, a problem to which he would make major contributions later in his career. He also served as editor of The Theory of Laminar Flows, which constituted Volume IV of the highly-regarded Princeton Series on High-Seed Aerodynamics and Jet Propulsion.

In 1955 Frank and his family moved to Buffalo, where Frank served as Head, and ultimately Director, of the Aerosciences Division of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratories. Research in that period at the Aeronautical Laboratories (and elsewhere) focused on hypersonic flight and high-temperature aerodynamics associated with the re-entry into the atmosphere of warheads and, later, Gemini and Apollo capsules. In later years Frank noted that he and others were particularly motivated after October 4, 1957 by the periodic appearance to the naked eye of Sputnik I as it passed over Buffalo in orbit. In 1960, he wrote a paper “Propagation of weak disturbances in a gas subject to relaxation effects” with W. E. Gibson in which they derived a nonlinear equation that now bears their names, the Moore-Gibson-Thompson or M-G-T equation, and is frequently quoted.

In 1965, Frank and Nancy returned to Ithaca and Cornell when he was appointed as the newly-established Joseph C. Ford Professor of Engineering. He taught in Cornell's School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering for 28 years, until his retirement in 1993. His research focused on the fundamentals and application of laminar
flow boundary layers, an invaluable contribution to NASA's rockets, general aeronautic wing design, and failure issues in turbine design.

In 1984 he was inducted into the National Academy of Engineering, where his citation read “For pioneering fundamental research in fluid mechanics and continuing innovative engineering contributions to power-plant cooling and rotating machinery efficiency.” During this time, Frank was a member of a number of national committees concerned with aerodynamics, including the Committee on Microgravity Research, the Committee on Space Science Technology Planning, the Panel on Propulsion, and two terms on the National Research Council’s Aeronautics and Space Engineering Board.

In the following year he was awarded NASA's Exceptional Scientific Achievement Medal for his "numerous scientific contributions to the understanding of the fluid mechanics of aeronautics and space propulsion systems."

When Frank moved to Cornell to head the thermal engineering department in mechanical engineering, his interests changed from a focus on aerodynamics to the broader scope of mechanical and thermal engineering. This shift included energy technologies and environmental engineering. He contributed to research on power plant cooling effects on thermal pollution in lakes. The latter involved wind-driven transport, lake recirculation, and stratification and the lake thermal states as it undergoes its annual cycle. He also supervised research on dry cooling towers, a subject of renewed interest because of regions of water scarcity.

Some of Frank’s most influential work later in his career illustrated the depth of thinking that he brought to his research. While on sabbatical leave in 1981-82, as the Addison P. Rothrock Visiting Scientist at the NASA Lewis Research Center, he returned to the issues of rotating stall and surge, aerodynamic instabilities in turbomachinery compressors. In the former, regions of low or reversed flow, known as stall cells, propagate around the compressor annulus, at speeds of from 20 to 50 percent of the rotor speed. The
annulus averaged flow is constant in time, but the individual blade passages see a highly unsteady flow that can reverse direction as the stall cells pass. Surge, on the other hand, is an overall oscillation of the annulus flow, again from reverse flow to high flow. The two phenomena are described here separately, but it is important to realize that they are coupled in a compression system.

On his sabbatical, Frank took a fresh look at the first of these phenomena, rotating stall in multistage compressors. He cast the problem in the framework of a nonlinear limit cycle, with the independent variable taken as the circumferential angle around the compressor annulus, rather than time as was typically done. His elegant approach captured, for the first time, the central dynamics of this complex flow field in a simple way—essentially a lumped parameter representation of the actual three-dimensional flow field. Frank also saw the potential to go further with such models and proposed extending the ideas to the coupled problem—compressor transients that involved both surge and rotating stall. The basic insight was the realization that these could be usefully described without detailed knowledge of the stall and recovery process in the individual compressor blade passages of each stage of the compressor.

In a summer at NASA Lewis, Frank worked with Professor Ed Greitzer of MIT, who was thinking along similar lines. They developed a system of equations that could be solved using dynamical systems theory to predict whether a particular disturbance in the inflow to the machine would result in rotating stall or in surge. The distinction is important for the overall recoverability of the engine from a stall event in which surge is, in fact, the more favorable outcome.

Professor Greitzer’s memory is very clear about two items concerning the joint work. The first regards the insights that Frank had in the theory development; there is no ambiguity about the choice of first author in what has come to be known as the ‘Moore-Greitzer’ theory of compressor stability. Second is the realization that, even though Frank was ten years older, there was no hope of
keeping up with him during evening runs along the trails behind the Lewis Center. The ideas that were developed during the collaboration also formed a basis for much successive work in the areas of compressor stall, compressor response to inlet distortion, bifurcation analysis of compression system stability, and active control of rotating stall and surge.

Frank had wide interests and was passionate about many things, engineering science and practice, art, literature, history, music, and athletics. He was a magnetic conversationalist and story-teller. He had a fascinating way with words, and could keep listeners spellbound, often to the point of causing them to lose track of time. Always interested in politics, Frank was a faithful Democrat from Adlai Stevenson on, and he walked door-to-door, campaigning for Barrack Obama in 2008. He was a member of the Ithaca Police Commission, served on Ithaca's zoning appeals board, and was a Lansing village trustee.

In the early 1960s Frank rekindled the passion for competitive running he had found as a member of the Cornell cross-country team. He finished the Boston Marathon three times, in 1971, 1972, and 1977. In 2002 he wryly noted that at age 80 he was finally nationally ranked, as the second-fastest runner in the United States in his age group, 80-84. He also cycled competitively and in 1979 won the United States Cycling Federation National Championship Time Trial race in the Grand Master age group.

Frank loved music and country dancing with Nancy and friends. He could remember the words of songs and poems, quoting Yeats or Willie Nelson at the drop of a hat. He brought his love for Cornell and music to Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering as a founding member of the Upson Downers, a barbershop quartet that sang Cornell and Holiday songs at various School functions over the years.

He was a painter, sculptor, and stained-glass artist. He was an avid reader. His knowledge of Native Americans, especially in the northeast, was remarkable. For years he and Nancy joined friends at
Big Red football games and Hangar Theater productions. They enjoyed traveling to Europe, the Caribbean, and Ireland, and especially loved small-ship cruises to Alaska, on the Mississippi and St. Lawrence Rivers, and to Costa Rica and the Panama Canal. In 2011, Frank and Nancy moved to Kendal at Ithaca. Frank took great interest in the woodworking shop and the weekly poetry group. He also enjoyed giving historical talks on such varied topics as the Boston Marathon and President James Garfield.

Frank is survived by his wife, Nancy, and their children David Moore (Barbara Peck), Cathy Moore-Jansen (Peer), Leslie Connors (Jonathan Zisk), Susan Moore (Peter Woodman), Jeffrey Moore (Kathleen), and Jennifer Cibelli (Steven); six grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. His brother Stanley, his wife Elizabeth, and their children also survive Frank.

Written by Dave Caughey (Chair) and Sidney Leibovich
Mary Alice Morrison, Professor Emerita in the Division of Nutritional Sciences, died on January 10, 2017 at the age of 95 at her home in Kendal at Ithaca. She was born in Tofield, Alberta, Canada and later moved with her family to Calgary. She attended a teacher training school (Normal School) and from 1940 to 1943 she was an elementary school teacher in Salmon Arm, British Columbia. In 1943, she joined in the Royal Canadian Air Force and served until 1946. After her Air Force service, Mary received a B.S. degree from the University of Alberta in 1949, and an M.S. in Food and Nutrition from Washington State College in 1951. She was an assistant Professor at the University of Washington from 1951-1955 before enrolling at the University of Wisconsin for a Ph.D. degree in biochemistry/nutrition, which she received in 1960.

Mary joined the Cornell faculty as an assistant professor in the Department of Food and Nutrition in the College of Home
Economics in 1960. Mary’s research interests involved protein and amino acids and she taught courses on these subjects throughout her Cornell career. She was also interested in involving undergraduate students in research and, for more than 20 years, she provided leadership to the Honors programs for undergraduates, first in the Department of Human Nutrition and Food and later in the Division of Nutritional Sciences. She became a member of the American Institute of Nutrition in 1963.

In 1969, the Federal Extension Service established the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP). This program used paraprofessionals drawn from the community to provide food and nutrition education to low-income families. Mary was director of a Multidisciplinary Research-Action project in East Harlem, New York, from 1969-1976 that was an early evaluation of the EFNEP program. The project assessed the effectiveness of nutrition paraprofessional EFNEP aides working with physicians, nurses, and nutritionists in a program of service and education. The project provided an early research base for the new EFNEP program which is still carried out by Land Grant Universities, including Cornell. From 1963 to 1968 she chaired the USDA Northeast Regional Technical Committee, which coordinated the research of faculty in 10 universities.

Mary was acting Chair of the Department of Food and Nutrition, in the College of Human Ecology in 1973-74, when the department was joined with the Graduate School of Nutrition to form the Division of Nutritional Sciences. She was active in the deliberations on the campus that led up to the formation of the division.

In addition to her contributions to Nutritional Sciences on the campus, Mary was an active University citizen. She served on the campus animal welfare committee and served as committee chair for several years. Mary was active in the Faculty Council of Representatives, the forerunner of the University Faculty Senate. She served on the executive committee of the Council and chaired it in 1979-1980. Mary was also a member of the University Council on Physical Education and Athletics for years and served on the
In the semester before Mary retired in 1988, she was elected Secretary of the University Faculty. This was for a five-year term, so she continued these duties in her retirement. In 1990, federal laws eliminated mandatory retirement rules for University Faculty, so retirement issues for faculty were a major concern. Mary was involved with assessing faculty concerns about retirement and she was concerned that university policies on retirement benefits for faculty be clarified. Through her efforts the university administration provided clarification as to the benefits available to retired faculty. Mary also was active on retirement issues as she served as an active member of the Cornell Association of Professors Emeriti (CAPE). As part of her activities with CAPE, she helped to launch a special library workshop series for retired faculty at Mann Library in the mid-1990s. This collaboration resulted in the founding of the Mary Morrison Public Education Fund, which continues to make book talks, exhibits and other programs available at Mann Library for the Cornell campus community and the public. Her interest in retirement issues led to her participation in the Founding Advisory Committee that was involved in the establishment of Kendal at Ithaca, a continuing care retirement community in Ithaca. She was an active member of the Kendal community, where she was living at the time of her death.

Mary never forgot her Canadian roots and she spent time each summer in Salmon Arm, British Columbia, where she is buried.

Written by Christina Stark, Malden Nesheim and Kathleen Rasmussen
The Horticulture Section in the School of Integrative Plant Science (formerly Department of Horticulture, formerly Department of Vegetable Crops), and the Office of International Programs in the College of Agriculture & Life Sciences lost a dear friend and colleague with the passing of Edwin Burnell Oyer at the age of 89 on November 15, 2016 in Ithaca, New York. Many people in these units, and throughout Cornell University and the world, will always remember the kindness, expertise, and wise counsel they received from Ed during his professional life and beyond. Chris Wien, International Professor Emeritus of Horticulture, remembers Ed as a most kind, generous and outgoing man, who had sincere interest in fostering international agricultural development.

Ronnie Coffman, the current director of International Programs, remembers Ed at many junctures in his career, starting from his first recollection dating back to 1971 when he arrived in Los Baños,
Philippines to take up his new post as a rice breeder at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). Ed was serving as the last Director of the University of the Philippines Cornell (UPCO) project. The project had operated very successfully for 20 years, but it had been agreed by all concerned that it was time for Cornell to move on and leave the University of the Philippines at Los Baños (UPLB) to its business. Winding things down was a delicate matter, so Cornell had sent Ed, one of its most diplomatic administrators, to do the job. He was more than up to the task. Professor Ruben Villareal, who eventually served as Chancellor of UPLB, remembers Ed as “…so intelligent that he could discuss anything under the sun as if he was simply plucking ripe grapes from the vine. He seemed to have a complete grasp of varied subject matter and could offer solutions to every challenge presented to him.” It was clear that Ed’s colleagues at UPLB and IRRI respected him tremendously.

Bob Herdt, Adjunct Professor in Agricultural Economics and International Agriculture, shared office space with Ed and remembers him for his generous, humble, cheerful attitude toward life. Ed was always ready to share recollections of his career and bits of wisdom he had accumulated over the years. His grandchildren described him as authentically curious with a knack for expressing the genuine; an extremely loving grandfather who read the books of their choosing so that he could have more meaningful conversations with them. These were some of the traits that endeared him not only to family and friends but to colleagues of many cultures worldwide.

Ed was born in Ft. Wayne, Indiana on June 18, 1927 to Eli J. and Minnie L. Oyer. After graduating from Central High School in Ft. Wayne in 1945, when World War II was nearing its end, he joined the U.S. Navy and served on Guam in the Pacific Ocean theatre. Although raised a Mennonite in the pacifist tradition, Ed felt compelled to defend his country because of the aggressiveness of the attack on Pearl Harbor. After completing his military service, he attended Purdue University and received B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from that university. Following completion of his studies, Edwin joined the faculty of the Department of Vegetable Crops in
the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University in February 1955. He was awarded a NATO Fellowship in Science in 1961 to conduct vegetable research at Le Phytotron in Gif-sur-Yvette, France. He joined Purdue University's Department of Horticulture as a faculty member from 1963 to 1966 after which he returned to Cornell as Chair of the Department of Vegetable Crops.

His experiences in international agriculture began in 1971 when he was tapped by Cornell to serve as the final Project Leader of the Graduate Education Program of the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture – Cornell University (UPCO) Project that ended a 20-year collaboration between these two institutions of higher learning. While in the Philippines he was invited to join the late Robert F. Chandler, Jr. in the establishment of the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC) on Taiwan where he served as Deputy Director of Research while on leave-of-absence from Cornell from 1972 to 1974. He returned to Cornell as Director of the International Agriculture Program in July 1974.

The attraction of Southeast Asia was too strong to resist and Ed resigned from Cornell in January 1977 to join the newly established International Agricultural Development Service where he served as the Project Leader for a World Bank financed project to establish the Indonesia Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (IAARD). Dr. Sugiono Moeljopawiro remembered Ed’s extraordinary contribution to the establishment of IAARD in the form of accessing and training human resources. Ed identified some 190 young scientists to receive English language training before sending them for degree programs abroad. This assignment extended to September 1982 when he returned to Cornell once again to resume his position as Director of the International Agricultural Program in which he served until he took semi-retirement in 1987 and fully retired in 1992.

In addition to a distinguished career, Ed led an exceptional life. He was a good man in the deepest and best sense of that phrase, someone beloved by his family, a man who was rarely moved by anger but often by kindness. Ed was deeply interested in the world
he lived in. His wide-ranging interests encompassed literature, politics, global economics, the New York Yankees, Denver Broncos and much more. He could talk about all of these subjects with equal knowledge and enthusiasm and he maintained a keen intellect and curiosity throughout his life. He was a practical man, some might even say he was a serious man, but Ed always had a ready laugh and a generous spirit, especially when his grandchildren (and grand-dogs) were around. For family and those who knew him, his passing diminishes the world. Ed was eternally optimistic and, as such, will live on as an inspiration to us all as we face the future.

Ed is survived by his loving and beloved wife of 64 years, the former Mary Ann Jones. They met at Purdue on a blind date in November of 1949 and quickly discovered that they were well matched in their conservative family backgrounds. Mary Ann’s great grandmother was Amish and spoke only German. Mary Ann was the fourth generation to live on the farm established by her great grandparents in Tippecanoe County, IN in 1860. They had two daughters, Ann Oyer (Tom) Keith of Ft. Collins, Colorado and Janet Oyer (Kevin) Van Cleave of Los Alamos, New Mexico; four grandchildren, Megan Oyer Keith of Berkeley, California, Amy Glenn Keith of Denver, Colorado, Cameron Van Cleave of Fort Collins, Colorado and Ryan Van Cleave of Los Alamos, New Mexico. His only sibling, a sister, Naomi Oyer Pollitt predeceased him.

Written by Ronnie Coffman (Chair), Chris Wien and Robert Herdt
Born in Brattleboro, Vermont, on August 7, 1946, to Albert and Bernice Haskin Penner, Richard Haskin Penner died on December 11, 2016, in New Paltz, New York.

In the fall of 1964 Dick happily enrolled in Cornell University’s College of Architecture, Art, and Planning, earning a bachelor’s and a master’s of architecture. In 1970 he began his teaching career in the Cornell School of Hotel Administration, primarily teaching hotel students how to design and develop hotels, equipping them to work with the developers and designers they’d encounter as hotel administrators.

The hospitality industry – and hotels in particular – requires facilities that are effective and efficient in their design because these buildings essentially determine the success of the business. Richard was at the right place at the right time, to greatly influence the
industry’s lodging segment as it expanded in the later part of the 20th century and the early part of the 21st century. Professor Penner was the first faculty member in the long history of the School trained as an architect, and he was the lead author and co-author of three editions of *Hotel Design, Planning, and Development*, the seminal book on the subject. This design book, and others by him, continue to provide benchmarks for architects and developers. The breadth of his impact is best expressed by his partner Susan several years ago. “The first inkling I ever got of his reputation and influence was on a street corner along Madison Avenue. As we waited to cross, a stretched out car literally stopped traffic so one of its passengers, a very imposing, elegantly dressed man, could jump out to enthusiastically greet Richard. He then pulled him over to the car to introduce him to his friend. ‘This isn’t just the man who wrote the book on hotels, this really is the man who wrote the book on hotels.’ I don’t know if the friend was impressed or not, but I know I was.”

Richards’ impact at Cornell reached beyond the Hotel School. He chaired University committees on such diverse issues as campus planning, residence life, transportation and study abroad. Most recently, he authored “Cornell University” (2013), a pictorial history, and joined the few Cornell faculty members who have written a book about Cornell.

There are several characteristics that epitomize the essence of Dick's 40-plus-year career at the Hotel School. The faculty knew Dick for uncanny quietness and calmness, his willingness after much patient listening and reflection to contribute in his unassuming way a suggestion of great value, his quiet willingness to assume a sticky-wicket task no one else wanted to do, to undertake it without fanfare, and to carry it out to its often unheralded completion. Dick also mentored faculty in his discipline: As stated by Dr. Stephani Robson, “I have been so incredibly lucky to work closely with Dick for 27 years, first as his TA, then as a neophyte lecturer and co-instructor, and recently as a co-author.”

Over the years, Professor Penner taught required courses at the School to undergraduate and graduate students -- Hospitality
Facilities Design and Properties Development and Planning, respectively – and many electives, all of which stimulated students to understand the impact of design on a hotel’s guests and its business success. Furthermore, he hired some of his students as TAs, and many went on to meaningful careers. As Michael Loughran said at Dick’s retirement party, “there is not an individual in the hospitality design industry who has provided greater influence and direction than Richard Penner has over the past 40 years, and that influence will continue as all of those teaching assistants continue in their careers. His influence is as a result of what he shared and what he gave. I can’t thank him enough for what he shared and how he shaped my career.”

Professor Penner’s impact on facilities design was deep and wide. He wrote several books and book chapters ranging from textbooks to topical articles for encyclopedias. He taught professional development seminars in Ithaca and around the world. Throughout his career, Dick kept updating his materials through sabbatical leaves, consulting projects, and advisory boards to industry design firms and industry roundtables. The scope and depth of his influence was acknowledged by Hospitality Design magazine’s Platinum Circle for contributions to hospitality design as an author, teacher, architect, and consultant. Dick was a man of many talents, kindness, drama-free sense of proportion, dry wit, and generous spirit.

A member of the Cornell Hotelie family, now gone but not forgotten. Dick is survived by his partner Susan Woodburn, his daughter Anne (Moss) Penner and grandchildren Tobias and Molly, and his former wife, Catherine Penner.

Written by Michael H. Redlin and A. Neal Geller
Gregory L. Poe passed away unexpectedly on Saturday March 11, 2017. Greg was born on October 31st, 1960 in Memphis, Tennessee, but grew up in Southern California, only a mile from the beaches that profoundly influenced his life and choice of a career in environmental economics. Greg attended Pomona College and while a student there traveled to Nepal to study with the Experiment in International Living, an experience that stimulated his interest in international development. He returned to Pomona College, graduating in 1983 in Economics with distinction. From 1983 to 1986, Greg served in the Peace Corps in Cameroon, working on fisheries management. Greg’s assignment was to encourage fishermen in lakes that were being overfished to fish less. While his advice did not go over well with the fishermen, the experience did help to direct him toward his future education and profession.

Upon returning to the U.S., Greg was heavily influenced by a course
he took in irrigation and water management at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo taught by his great uncle, John Merriam. Merriam felt that anyone who would be recommending policies affecting agriculture and natural resources should have some knowledge of agriculture. Shortly thereafter, Greg began his graduate studies in the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, earning his M.S. degree in 1988, and his Ph.D. in 1993. The title of his dissertation was *Information, Risk Perceptions, and Contingent Values: The Case of Nitrates in Groundwater*. Greg’s major professor was Richard C. Bishop, one of the founding fathers of contingent valuation.

Greg joined the Cornell faculty on February 1, 1993, in what was then the Department of Agricultural, Resource, and Managerial Economics (ARME), within the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALS). Greg was promoted to Associate Professor on November 1, 1999, and to Full Professor on January 1, 2010.

Greg’s research broadly focused on (1) non-market valuation of environmental public goods, (2) experimental economics, and (3) environmental and water resource policy. He made important conceptual and empirical contributions to contingent valuation methods and experimental economics methods on provision mechanisms for public goods. In his active experimental economics and field research program, Greg frequently focused on water quality policy issues, ranging from the non-market valuation of damages to ground and surface water resources, to the design and assessment of non-point source pollution incentive policies, and to point-source-to-point-source emissions trading at the watershed level. His research was published in the top field journals in public finance, resource and environmental economics, and agricultural economics, including the *Journal of Public Economics*, *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, *Environmental and Resource Economics*, *Land Economics*, and the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*. Greg served as editor of *Resource and Energy Economics*.

Greg was regarded as an outstanding teacher and advisor. He taught
environmental and resource economics at the undergraduate (AEM 1500, 2500, and 4510) level and at the graduate (AEM 6510 and 7510) level. Greg was instrumental in defining the environmental economics concentration in the CALS major Environmental Science and Sustainability. Professor Shanjun Li observed first-hand Greg’s devotion to his students and advisees. “Although Greg had teaching assistants for his large undergraduate course in environmental and resource economics, he insisted on grading the exams himself. He would hold extra office hours before exams. When I asked him why he spent so much time on teaching, he said we have an obligation to provide the best instruction we can, and that was how he wanted his college-aged sons to be treated by their professors.”

In both teaching and research, Greg spoke passionately on the importance of understanding economic behavior and economic incentives when trying to formulate public policy to correct for the over-harvest of renewable resources and the pollution of air, water, and land. The high quality of his research was recognized both domestically and internationally, the latter leading to sabbaticals in the UK (the University of East Anglia) and Australia (the Crawford School of Economics and Government, Australian National University).

Greg’s passion for the environment and its careful stewardship was deeply personal as well as professional. Growing up backpacking and camping with his family, Greg climbed Mount Whitney in California at the age of seven. He started surfing as a youngster in Southern California, later continuing this passion on annual family trips to North Carolina’s Outer Banks. Greg said that he needed an “ocean fix” at least once a year. Greg and his family were diehard visitors of our National Parks and regularly camped in the Adirondacks. Greg tried to combine outdoor experiences with participation in conferences at home and abroad, from hiking the mountains in British Columbia to following pilgrimage routes in Spain.

In his later years, Greg returned to the international work that had so interested him as a young man. In Ecuador, Greg worked with
Cornell colleagues and others on wildlife corridor design and human interactions with riverine ecosystems. A recent project focused on the preservation of environmental services resulting from rapid hydropower growth and dam construction in the Amazon basin. Greg played a key role in developing the conceptual framework to evaluate the tradeoffs between hydropower generation and ecosystem services such as river fisheries, biodiversity, sediment flows, and navigation across the major Amazon sub-basins.

Greg also gave generously of his time in service to his profession, and to the Department, College, and University. He played a particularly active role during the transition of the Department from ARME to Applied Economics and Management (AEM), to the Charles H. Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management, and to the SC Johnson College of Business. He served on the executive committee within the Dyson School and was area coordinator for Applied Economics and Policy in the SC Johnson College of Business. The Interim Dean of the Dyson School, Edward W. McLaughlin, noted that Greg “was a trusted colleague to all and played an essential role in the Dyson School and SC Johnson College of Business…Importantly, Greg had a gift for asking uncomfortable but always pertinent questions.”

Greg will be sorely missed. He was a valued colleague and good friend. His smile, sense of humor, and irreverence for academic pomposity, could be counted on to lighten the atmosphere during casual conversation, academic discussions with colleagues and students, and especially at faculty meetings. Greg is survived by his wife Ann and sons Jeremy and Kyle.

Written by Jon M. Conrad, Richard N. Boisvert and David R. Lee
Herbert Schryver, DVM '54, an emeritus professor with expertise in veterinary pathology, equine nutrition and biomechanics, died June 26 at the age of 89 in Ithaca.

During his tenure at Cornell, Schryver served as a professor of veterinary pathology and nutrition in the Department of Clinical Sciences in the College of Veterinary Medicine and in the Department of Animal Science in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. He was also a former director of the Equine Research Program.

"He was a great scientist and a kind person," said Norm Durcharme, the James Law Professor of Surgery in the Section of Large Animal Surgery in the College of Veterinary Medicine and medical director of the Equine and Nemo Farm Animal Hospitals.
Schryver was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1927. He served in the U.S. Army from 1946-47 and graduated with a B.A. from Hofstra University in 1951. He went on to get his DVM degree from the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell in 1954 and a Ph.D. in experimental pathology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1964. After receiving his degree, he was hired as an assistant professor of veterinary pathology. In 1966, he left Pennsylvania and joined Cornell's faculty as an associate professor of pathology and director of the newly established Equine Research Program.

At Cornell, he studied nutrition in horses, as well as aspects of physiology - such as growth, pregnancy, lactation and exercise - that influence horse nutrition. His studies included the metabolism and nutritional importance of such minerals as calcium, phosphorus, sodium, zinc, copper and magnesium. This research led to estimates of the dietary needs of these elements in horses of different ages and physical activity.

He also studied the biomechanics of locomotion, developing a mathematical model with faculty at the College of Engineering to calculate the physical forces on the lower forelimbs of horses at different gaits. His biomechanics research led him to investigate the roles of diet and exercise on bone strength in horses, as well as the effects of electrical stimuli on healing of bone fractures.

While at Cornell, Schryver travelled to the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, where he served as a visiting scientist in orthopedic surgery from 1971-72. He was also a fellow in biomechanics at Weill Cornell Medicine's Hospital for Special Surgery from 1979-1980.

He was a member of the American Institute of Nutrition, the American Society of Animal Science and the American Veterinary Medical Association, and he was a charter diplomat of the American College of Veterinary Nutrition.

Schryver retired from Cornell in 1990. He is survived by his widow,
Elisabeth, and two sons.

This tribute was published on August 17, 2017 in the Cornell Chronicle and was written by Krishna Ramanujan
Alain Seznec, emeritus professor of Romance studies, former dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and former University Librarian, died at home in Ithaca on February 21, 2017 after a lingering illness. He was 86. Alain who was born in Paris, March 20, 1930, and educated in France, came first to the U.S. with his family as they fled German occupied France in 1940. Alain studied at a French lycée in Canada during the long years of the war. At the war’s end the family returned to France, where Alain finished his education at the Sorbonne where he graduated with two degrees; one in Law and another in Letters. Alain Seznec returned to the U.S. first as a lecturer at Harvard. Then, in 1958 Alain joined the Cornell faculty as an assistant professor in the Department of Romance Studies. Alain’s main area of academic focus was the French seventeenth-century. He was a particularly fervent admirer of the great dramatists of that era, Molière, Corneille and Racine. His edition of *La Princesse de Clèves* was
another example of his love of and help in celebrating the glories
of French neo-Classicism.

“Alain's keen-eyed Gallic wit made him a great citizen of the
college and university and a wonderful friend,” said Don Randel,
the Given Foundation Professor of Musicology Emeritus, former
Cornell provost and former dean of Arts and Sciences. “He could
deflate the inflated and represent insistently those humanistic
values that are, or ought to be, at the heart of the university. In his
several roles, he was a steadfast advocate for the best in liberal
education. And he was marvelously good company.”

"When I came to Cornell more than 30 years ago, Alain Seznec
was more than a guide and mentor. He was an educator with a
mission,” said David Feldshuh, professor of theater. “As an
experienced actor who loved theater, Alain encouraged me and my
colleagues to create productions in the new Schwartz Center for
the Performing Arts that exemplified Cornell’s dedication to great
plays, past and present, produced to engage a diverse and
enthusiastic audience. His message to me was succinct: ‘Great
plays. Well done. Fill the seats.’"

During his long tenure as a faculty member, Seznec served in
numerous positions, including chairman of the Committee on
Residential Colleges, member of Cornell’s Commission on
Undergraduate Education, and director of undergraduate studies
for the Department of Romance Studies. He was also active as an
amateur thespian, performing with the Cornell French Players. As
a professor and administrator Seznec was passionate about the
importance of teaching and was honored with the Clark
Distinguished Teaching Award.

“He was a superb teacher, admired and respected by generations
of students and alumni,” said Glenn Altschuler, the Thomas and
Dorothy Litwin Professor of American Studies, who co-taught a
Cornell Adult University theater course with Seznec. “In
everything he said and did, Alain Seznec was a great gentleman.”
Seznec was named associate dean of the College of Arts and
Sciences and director of Cornell’s six-year Ph.D. program in 1969, and he became dean of Arts and Sciences in 1978.

“Those who knew Alain as a marvelous teacher, a resolutely upbeat colleague and an accomplished actor may have been surprised to discover, when he took the helm of the College of Arts and Sciences, that he was also a superb administrator,” said Philip Lewis, emeritus professor of French literature and former dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. “His savvy leadership enabled the college not only to emerge from a deep structural budget deficit but to launch a long-term program for rehabilitating its major buildings. Subsequently his human qualities—great warmth coupled with firm rationality—were invaluable when he served as University Librarian during a period of rapid transition. His long career of unfailingly constructive contributions on many fronts is the stuff of which Cornell legends are made.”

As dean, Seznec oversaw the building of the Performing Arts Center (renamed the Schwartz Center for the Performing Arts in 2001). Keith Johnson ’56, former chairman of the college’s advisory council, noted in 1986 that “Alain was the most persistent and enthusiastic advocate of [the Arts Center's] construction, and I think it's sort of a monument to him.”

After stepping down as dean in 1986, Seznec was appointed University Librarian. He told the Cornell Alumni News that a library “is a place of discovery. It is an extension of the classroom or the lab. It reaches out—through its holdings and the service and guidance of its librarians—and shows you a world you didn't know was there.”

During his 10-year tenure as University Librarian – he stepped down in 1996 – Seznec oversaw many important developments, including the library’s first online integrated library system in 1986, the construction of the Carl A. Kroch Library in 1990, and the opening of the underground special collections library in 1992, housing the newly formed Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections and the Asia collections. During Seznec’s
administration, the library’s acquisitions budget rose to more than $7.8 million a year and the library grew to more than six million volumes.

Anne Kenney, current University Librarian, said that “among other things, we have his political acumen and fundraising ability to thank for the construction of Kroch Library,” she said. “A traditionalist at heart, he nonetheless championed the Library’s investment in digital research and development. He was also a gentleman, bon vivant, and a wonderful conversationalist.”

Seznec was an avid fan of all things Cornell and a devoted follower of Cornell athletics, attending hundreds of football, hockey, and lacrosse games. He traveled and fundraised exhaustively for the University.

He is survived by his wife of 66 years, Janet (Grade) Seznec; five children Anne Carignani, Peter Seznec (‘74), Catherine Rentz, Dominique Lightbody (‘82) and Michael Seznec (‘85); and 11 beloved grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Seznec is predeceased by his parents, Jean and Simone Seznec and Genevieve Seznec, and a daughter, Caroline.

Written by Mitchell Greenberg and Linda Glaser
Daniel G. Sisler—a Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor Emeritus and a Cornell trustee emeritus—is one in the pantheon of Cornell’s greatest teachers and mentors. Raised on a small farm in rural Wales Center NY (near Buffalo), he had first-hand exposure to the economics of the farm sector, but his success as a scholar and teacher in agricultural and development economics could hardly have been predicted in his youth. Indeed, because of his family’s timber operations, he matriculated at Purdue University (with a football scholarship) to pursue an education to be an industrial chemist specializing in wood adhesives.

His life and career took a major turn when, sensing that he was about to be drafted, Sisler took a leave of absence from Purdue and enlisted in the Air Force. He became a survival and rescue specialist, and this expertise led to his teaching survival techniques to aircraft crews. An explosion during a training mission in March 1954 left Sisler blind in both eyes. After many months of rehabilitation at a
hospital near Chicago, he returned to Purdue. But, he thought that his disability would likely be a problem for a career in the physical sciences, and he turned his focus to agricultural economics. After obtaining a bachelor’s degree (1956), he completed a master’s degree in agricultural economics at Purdue in 1957.

Dan was admitted to the Ph.D. program in agricultural economics at Cornell, and did his doctoral research under the direction of Kenneth L. Robinson, a distinguished and respected student of agricultural policy. The resulting dissertation, titled “Direct Producer Payments in the Feed Grain-Livestock Sector of American Agriculture,” was recognized as an outstanding dissertation by the national association of agricultural economists (now the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association (AAEA)). This award was an early indicator of the quality of Sisler’s work, but the Cornell faculty must have recognized his potential even earlier, because he was asked to teach an introductory course, the Economics of Agricultural Geography, while still a graduate student. Appointed a Lecturer for the 1961-62 academic year, he considered himself “the luckiest man in the world.”

This appointment was the start of a distinguished, remarkable career. Appointed an assistant professor upon completion of this Ph.D. in 1962, Sisler rose through the ranks, and ultimately was named a Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor in 1987, a title previously held by his dissertation adviser, Ken Robinson. Dan retired August 30, 1995.

He taught the introductory course in agricultural economics over his entire career, and just three years after starting to teach, the seniors in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences elected him a Teacher of Merit. He would go on to receive the New York State Chancellor’s Award for Excellence in Teaching (1975), the AAEA’s Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award (1978), and the Distinguished Educator Award from the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (1985). He also received the Edgerton Career Teaching Award in 1992.

The introductory course became extremely popular, with
enrollments initially limited by the size of the largest available auditorium, but by adding television monitors in two classrooms, annual enrollments frequently exceeded 600. Dan also taught other classes, including an influential graduate course on research methods, which combined topics in research philosophy and methods. He surely taught more than 10,000 students at Cornell. Moreover, his approachability, warmth, and generous nature made a lasting impression on the many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of students who entered his office for advice and “just to talk.” These students included numerous athletes, as Sisler was an academic counselor for Cornell’s Department of Athletics.

Of equal or possibly greater significance was his mentorship and guidance of graduate students. From the 1960s onward, Cornell attracted many applicants, often with Peace Corps experience, interested in development economics, and Dan shifted much of his professional work to the economics of development, with research on a variety of topics and in a variety of locations. He supervised 76 theses, four of which won awards, and he was, of course, a minor member of many more guidance committees.

Sisler believed that his graduate students should do field work to collect original data and motivated them to do so. This required finding funding, which was often difficult, and undertaking travel to remote rural parts of countries such as Nepal, Bangladesh, and Malawi. Such travel did not seem to faze Dan, and the consequence was excellent, original research as well as lasting friendships with his students. His last doctoral student, Jan Low, is quoted as saying that “When someone supports you as much as Dan did, it helps push through the tough times … as you cannot imagine telling him you are going to give up.” Jan was the co-winner of the World Food Prize in 2016, and Dan was able to attend the awards ceremony. Earlier, he was one of a small group of Cornell faculty invited to attend the inauguration of Cornell alumnus Lee Teng-Hui (Ph.D. 1969) as the president of Taiwan.

The depth and effects of his teaching, counsel and friendship are conveyed by the numerous messages from former students, many of
which were collated into a 12-page document by Professor Gillian Hart of the University of California, Berkeley. This massive outpouring of memories is reflected in statements such as “a man of extraordinary perception, insight, good humor and humanity,” and summarized by “He was truly one of the Greats.”

Early in his career, Sisler published on topics related to agricultural trade policy, e.g., a paper on “International Trade Policies and Agriculture” presented at the 1970 International Conference of Agricultural Economists” in Minsk and a coauthored article on the exports of developing countries (The Review of Economics and Statistics, 1971). From the early 1970s onward, however, his research was almost exclusively done in collaboration with graduate students, and he was either a junior coauthor or merely an acknowledged contributor to their work. Thus, although Dan contributed much to the research of his students, his resume does not have a lengthy list of publications. His focus was very much on the success of his students and on the contributions of their work to the well-being of society.

Dan provided much service to Cornell and to society at large. He helped prepare the proposal that resulted in establishing and funding the Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture and Development (CIIFAD). He was a consultant on hunger issues to the presiding bishops of the Episcopal Church USA from 1980 onward; a member of the General Committee of the Cornell Graduate School, 1979-1982; a Cornell faculty trustee, 1979-1984, and on the Trustee’s Executive Committee, 1982-84; and a member of the Board of Trustees of Hellen Keller International, starting in 1980, serving as Chairmen, 1994-2006. Although much of his service went unrecognized, Sisler received an honorary Doctor of Agriculture degree from Purdue in 1989 and was named a Fellow of AAEA in 1987.

Notwithstanding his busy professional life, Dan found time to cross country ski, paddle down whitewater rapids, and especially to fish. His students and colleagues were a part of these activities, and the stories of their trips are numerous and legendary. He was also active
in his local church and local organizations. In other words, Dan Sisler led an amazingly full life, much of which was devoted to helping students and the under-privileged of the world. Sisler is survived by his wife Carol, two sons, Steven and Peter, and three grandchildren.

Written by W. G. Tomek and D. L. Call
Professor Seymour Smidt (Sy) was the Nicholas H. Noyes Professor of Economics and Finance in the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell. Professor Smidt earned three degrees from the University of Chicago, studying social psychology, economic theory, and econometrics. He received his Ph.D. in 1954.

Soon after his honorable discharge from the U.S. Army, Sy joined the faculty at Cornell in 1956 as a newly appointed Assistant Professor of Managerial Economics in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (B&PA). He was promoted to associate professor in 1959 and to professor in 1965. In 1978, he was appointed to the Noyes Chair. On his retirement from Cornell in 2005, he became Professor Emeritus. As a tribute to his legacy up to that time, a seminar room in Sage Hall was dedicated in his honor by his colleagues, friends and former students.
Sy Smidt arrived at McGraw Hall and Ithaca in September 1956. The office was small, drafty and without a fire escape. Sy and his wife Rita rented one-half of a house in Collegetown on Dewitt Place. The street was half way up the hill and was difficult to get to in the nice weather and even worse in the bad weather so common to Ithaca. In spite of their initial settings, Sy thrived personally and professionally and came to love the Ithaca area and Cornell.

His contributions to the intellectual life of the school and to the successful careers of his students over the next decades would be invaluable. From his first day, Sy engaged intellectually with his colleagues and students in research and teaching. He was intelligent and curious. His longest collaboration was with Professor Emeritus Harold Bierman, Jr. Together they significantly influenced the field of finance. On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the American Finance Association, the AFA commissioned 19 videos on the history of financial thought. Professors Bierman and Smidt were interviewed in the following video: http://www.afajof.org/details/video/6982451/The-History-of-Financial-Thought-Hal-Bierman-and-Sy-Smidt.html

Sy and Hal were in good company; eleven of the 19 videos featured Nobel Laureates. The AFA interview was based on the impact that Sy’s (and Harold’s) career had on financial analysis in academe and in the business world. The essence of the contribution is captured in The Capital Budgeting Decision, originally published by Macmillan in 1960 and coauthored Professor Bierman. The book has been published in nine editions and ten languages.

Sy authored or co-authored many other influential articles in corporate finance, market microstructure, commodity futures markets and electric-rate regulation. He also authored books in finance and decision theory. Most of all, he enjoyed working with colleagues on any research topic. Sy had a breadth of knowledge and curiosity that allowed him to contribute across the business disciplines. Lunch discussions and random meetings in the hallways were both an enjoyable and fruitful aspect of his collegiality.
Sy also enjoyed teaching, and he influenced MBA and Ph.D. students for over 50 years. He taught a spectrum of required and elective MBA courses, and he supervised many Ph.D. theses. One of his Ph.D. students, Scott Stewart, is now a clinical professor at Johnson and a co-author of this memorial statement. For a recent Cornell Chronicle article, Professor Stewart said “Sy Smidt was instrumental in maintaining and building Johnson’s culture, which encourages professors to promote very high standards and give students strong support. … He helped me hone my research techniques and showed me new ways to think through the theoretical side of a problem. … The opportunity to study with Sy Smidt was a great gift.”

In addition to his scholarship, Sy held many academic and government leadership positions. When Cornell was looking for a volunteer family for an assignment with METU in Turkey in 1962, Sy and Rita packed up their young family and headed out …always interested in a challenge. Later, from 1993 to 1995, Sy organized a graduate management program and served as the founding dean of the School of Business at Koç University in Istanbul, helping hire much of the new faculty.

In 1969, Sy accepted an invitation to work in Washington DC with the SEC on a market research study and was associate director of the Securities and Exchange Commission’s Institutional Investor Study. Sy recognized that this experience would enrich his understanding of economics and the markets and make him a better researcher and teacher at Cornell. Locally, when asked if he would be the nominee and stand for election, he helped form the Village of Lansing in 1974 and was the first mayor, from 1975 to 1981.

After moving from Collegetown, Sy and Rita’s house in Lansing was filled with two children along with many colleagues and friends who were always happy to join in the festivities and enjoy Rita’s superb cuisine. Rita predeceased him. He is survived by his children Tammi Tolentino (Ernest) and Stan Smidt, by three grandchildren, Sean Smidt, Omar Tolentino and Eliana Tolentino, and many close friends. Sy was a critical part of the culture of the Johnson School
for over fifty years. He stayed engaged in teaching, research and with alumni years after his retirement. He was generous with his time for both professional and personal activities. Sy radiated a warm smile, good humor and great ideas. He will be sorely missed.

Thanks Sy.

Written by Harold Bierman, Jr., Thomas R. Dyckman, Scott D. Stewart and L. Joseph Thomas
Donald Frederick Smith, age 66, passed away on October 29, 2016 following complications related to a stroke. Don was born on November 25, 1949 in Picton, Ontario, Canada, and was the son of David and Pearl Smith. He grew up in a rural environment, working on the family dairy and vegetable crop farm. He attended the University of Guelph, achieving his DVM degree (with distinction) in 1974. It was there that he met his future wife, Doris Dempster. Don subsequently completed an internship in large animal medicine followed by a residency in large animal surgery at the University of Pennsylvania.

Following his residency training, Don joined the faculty at New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University and quickly established himself as a premier food animal surgeon with a masterful understanding of bovine anatomy and physiology. This area of expertise was strengthened by his research on metabolic
disorders in cattle and fluid replacement therapy.

From 1983 until 1987, Don was Professor and Chair of the Department of Surgical Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He then returned to Cornell and served as Professor and Chair of the Department of Clinical Sciences. In 1991, he became Associate Dean of Education and in this role he was instrumental in establishing the College’s pioneering problem-based-learning curriculum for veterinary medicine. Don served as Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine from 1997 until 2007 and in this role hired outstanding faculty and oversaw departmental reorganization and the building of the state-of-the-art Animal Health and Diagnostic Center.

Don was a diplomat of the American College of Veterinary Surgeons and a member of the National Academies of Practice. He was widely published and spoke nationally and internationally. In 2007, Don was named Veterinarian of the Year by the New York State Veterinary Medical Society and also received recognition from the President of the American Veterinary Medical Association. Don pursued many professional interests following his term as Dean. He initially studied the human-animal bond while simultaneously working on a project that quickly became an enduring passion: recording (in spoken and written word) the history of veterinary medicine and veterinary education at Cornell. The audio recordings he collected, as well as written transcripts, images, and biographical sketches of more than 30 Cornell alumni and other notable veterinarians are available as “An Enduring Veterinary Legacy” at eCommons Cornell or at his blog “Veterinary Legacy” (veterinarylegacy.blogspot.com). The majority of his interviews targeted Cornell veterinarians graduating in 1920-1949 and are truly fascinating accounts of different eras, when the typical veterinarian slowly changed from caring for the working horse to companion animals. He also recorded the many roles veterinarians assumed during World War II. Later in his research, he focused in particular on the contributions of women and minorities to the profession of veterinary medicine. He interviewed many women veterinarians around the world and relished the stories they told of practice and of
their contributions to the profession. This new interest continued to evolve and Don developed a popular course at the College of Veterinary Medicine focused on the history of veterinary medicine, as well as a seminar series on woman’s leadership. That seminar series evolved into a book co-authored with Julie Kumble entitled “Leaders of the Pack: Women and the Future of Veterinary Medicine (new directions in the human-animal bond)” which contains many more of his interviews. He also authored several journal articles and a book on the history of veterinary medicine, “Pathways to Progress, The Vision and Impact of Members of the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges at the Fiftieth Anniversary (1966-2016)” that was commissioned by the American Association of Veterinary Medical Colleges. More recently, Don helped found, organize and advise a newly established woman veterinary leadership group. He encouraged all young faculty and students to be lifelong learners and to take leadership roles in the profession and in their community.

Don loved being outdoors and hiked many national parks with his family. He loved classical music, played the piano, and was active in his church, the Christ Chapel of Ithaca, NY. Generous and gregarious, he was loved deeply by friends and family and will be profoundly missed. Don is survived by his wife, Doris, and their three adult children: Darryl Smith, his wife Corey, and their two sons Maddox and Bishop of Atlanta, GA; Debra Bourne, her husband Robert, and their daughter Abigail of Pittsburgh, PA; and Dennis Smith and his wife Rachel of Scottsdale, AZ. Don’s siblings, Dorothy, Catherine and Robert also survive him. His father David passed away in 2007 and his mother Pearl passed away a short time after Don.

At the time of his death, Don was Professor of Surgery and the Austin O. Hooey Dean Emeritus. He will be remembered as a true family man, a role model for his students and trainees, a brilliant surgeon, and a caring administrator. His uncanny diagnostic ability with dairy cattle was truly unique and he raised the standard of care for farm animals in the northeastern United States. Those of us who follow in his footsteps will be forever grateful.
Robert J. Smith, the Goldwin Smith Professor Emeritus of Anthropology and Asian Studies, died on October 11, 2016. After completing specialized training in Japanese language and serving as an interpreter for the 25th infantry of the U.S. Army in Japan, he completed his BA in anthropology at the University of Minnesota in 1949. Shortly thereafter he joined the then Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Cornell as a Ph.D. student. At the time of his death, he was the last surviving anthropologist to have carried out research during the Allied Occupation of Japan.

Bob, as he was known by his colleagues, remained associated with the Department of Anthropology for his entire academic career. He first joined the faculty as an instructor in 1953 subsequently becoming Goldwin Smith Professor of Anthropology in 1974 and retiring in 1997. Over this forty-four year career on the faculty, he chaired either the Department of Asian Studies (1961-66) or the...
Department of Anthropology (1967-71; 1976-78; 1979-82) for some 13 years, significantly through turbulent times for Cornell and for the Department of Anthropology in the late 1960s. Among his recognitions nationally and internationally, he delivered the prestigious Morgan Lectures in Anthropology at the University of Rochester in 1980, he was elected President of the Association for Asian Studies in 1988, and received the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays from the Government of Japan in 1993, the latter for his outstanding contributions to mutual understanding between the United States and Japan.

This brief summary of highlights of his career as an anthropologist and a key member of the Cornell community hardly does justice to his extraordinary contributions to Cornell, to anthropology, and to the study of Japan. He was often overheard responding – with characteristic self-deprecation – to those who complimented him on being the leading anthropologist of Japan of his generation, “I lived longer than my peers.” This modesty was very typical, but very inaccurate. For over 50 years, his research and publications on Japan set the standard and led the field of the anthropology of Japan in North America. In addition to research in both rural and urban Japan, he also conducted a study of ethnic Japanese in Sao Paulo, Brazil. His formal anthropological work was complemented by a deep appreciation for Japanese art and he and his wife Kazuko Smith accumulated an excellent collection of different art forms all of which they have since donated to the Johnson museum along with a substantial endowment in support of enhancing the museum’s collection. From his first publication in 1952 – “Cooperative Forms in a Japanese Agricultural Community” – he contributed almost ninety research pieces and about 60 reviews up through the early years of this century. Among these are eight books he authored, co-authored, or co-edited (omitting from this list the translations of his books into Japanese and other languages): Kurusu: A Japanese agricultural community (1956); Japanese Culture: Its Development and Characteristics (with Richard K. Beardsley) (1962); Japanese Painters of the Floating World (with Martie Young) (1966); Ancestor Worship in Contemporary Japan (1974); Kurusu: The Price of Progress in a Japanese Village: 1951-1975 (1978); The
Women of Suye Mura (with Ella Lury Wiswell) (1982); Japanese Society: Tradition, Self, and the Social Order (1983); The Diary of a Japanese Innkeeper’s Daughter (translated by Miwa Kai and edited by Robert J. Smith) (1984). During his long career of research and writing, Bob examined and pioneered many important aspects of the study of contemporary Japanese society and culture, including: the social organization of community life; changing kinship structures; the historical demography of urban life; ancestor worship and popular religion; urban anthropology; and gender studies. Bob Smith’s corpus constitutes exemplary ethnographic work. He found his academic home as much in East Asian area studies as in anthropology. Although he eschewed theoretical cant and obfuscation, his work was analytically sophisticated and subtle. He advised his graduate students to “keep their own voices down” and attend to the voices of their interlocutors, a practice he carried over in his mentoring of students.

Bob trained dozens of graduate students over his years at Cornell and many of those students went on to become leaders in subsequent generations of anthropologists of Japan. He was, moreover, more than generous to other fledgling scholars in Japanese studies from other universities. As one of his graduate students, Jan Zeserson, remarked, he was more of a mentor than a guru who guided students by taking them seriously. He was an exemplary listener who was often skeptical of the latest theoretical fashions and encouraged his students to listen to the voices of the people they studied rather than imposing a particular explanatory grid on their lives. He inspired his students through his own meticulous ethnographic research. His final Ph. D. student, Joshua Roth, remarked, “There was something about Professor Smith that inspired his students to want to prove to him that we were worthy of him.” Bob Smith was also a brilliant lecturer and taught generations of Cornell undergraduates. His lectures were masterfully fluid, well turned, and well timed with a quotient of wry humor.

Bob Smith was born on a farm in the very small township of Essex in southern Missouri. His family moved to Baltimore where he completed elementary school feeling like an outsider with his
southern accent. His family later relocated to Washington where he went to high school. His students and colleagues remember him for his capacity for listening and letting others do a majority of the talking. He kept, as one colleague and friend noted, “His own emotions pretty much to himself, and he seemed to have a life as calm and orderly as his uncluttered desk, something for which I envied him no end.” He will be long remembered by his students and colleagues for his warm collegiality and support, his quips on the outrages and foibles of academic life and politics, his principled and ethical demeanor, all with a genuine sense of humor and respect for the dignity of the people he studied.

Written by David Holmberg (Chair) and Ted Bestor
Rose E. Steidl, professor and former Chair of the Department of Design and Environmental Analysis (DEA) in the College of Human Ecology, was born on March 1, 1921 in Paris, Illinois and died on December 10, 2016 in Jacksonville, New York. Rose received her B.S. in Home Economics from St. Mary-of-the Woods College in Indiana in 1942, her M.S. in Household Economics and Management from Cornell in 1949, and her Ph.D. in Household Economics and Management from Cornell in 1957. From 1942 until 1947 she was a teacher in secondary schools in Illinois. Rose also taught summer sessions at Cornell, the University of Tennessee, and Nassau Community College.

Rose was appointed as an assistant professor in the Department of Household Economics and Management in the College of Home Economics at Cornell in 1947. In 1969 the College of Home Economics evolved into the College of Human Ecology, and Dr.
Steidl played a major role in developing the Department of Design and Environmental Analysis, and was promoted to associate professor and Assistant Chair. In 1975 she was promoted to professor and was elected Chair of DEA, a position she held until 1980 when she retired.

Professor Steidl’s areas of expertise included human work costs, activity analysis and management, and functional design and arrangement in homes, especially kitchens. In this area, Professor Steidl led the widely cited *Functional Kitchens* project. In that study, she set up single frame movie cameras in a selected group of kitchens around the United States. Those cameras filmed everything that took place in those kitchens every day for several weeks. The project formed the basis for designing kitchens around the world. One of the best known findings from that project was the focus on the kitchen work triangle, sink to range to refrigerator, the distance of which should be less than 23 feet for maximum efficiency. Professor Steidl also experimented with adding supplemental sinks to kitchens, a radical idea in its time, but a common feature in kitchens today.

Professor Steidl was well known for a college textbook she co-authored with Esther Crew Bratton, *Work in the Home*, which became a major reference around the world for students studying the management of human resources through the design of work and workplaces. This book, which was translated into Japanese, was popular with manufacturers of household equipment and kitchen designers. It also became a useful reference for specialists in various fields and professionals who worked with the disabled.

Professor Steidl’s professional memberships included the American Home Economics Association, the Human Factors Society, the International Ergonomics Association, the Gerontological Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She was an elected member of Omicron Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, and Pi Lambda Theta.

Professor Steidl’s service to Cornell included memberships on
President Corson’s Search Committee for Director of University Libraries, the College Grievance Committee, College Grants Committee, and Faculty Search Committees. She also chaired various tenure review committees, and was a member of the Evaluation Panels at the Center for Consumer Product Technology, National Bureau of Standards, and The National Research Council.

Rose was an invited speaker at numerous national and international conferences, a Visiting Scholar at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the author of numerous articles in refereed journals including *Ergonomics, Home Economics Research Journal, Journal of Home Economics*, and *Human Factors*.

For many years, Professor Steidl was an active parishioner of St. Catherine of Siena Church in Ithaca. Her personal interests included genealogy, traveling, and nature, as well as a fondness for the Cornell Botanic Gardens and the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. Her colleague, Paul Eshelman, remembers Rose as having a gentle spirit that belied personal strength and a disciplined approach to her work as a home economist and researcher of domestic ergonomics. She was chair of the DEA department at the historically important and challenging point in time when the department and the College were in the throes of operationalizing the transition from a home economics perspective to that of human ecology. Her teaching touched the lives of many students and her academic research contributions changed residential designs and the way that Americans and others around the world live.

*Written by Joseph Laquatra, Paul Eshelman and Alan Hedge*
Gilbert S. Stoewsand

October 20, 1932 – July 4, 2016

Professor Gil Stoewsand was 83 years old when he died, after a very productive academic career that spanned over 30 years, publishing 103 research manuscripts, 14 subject reviews and 13 book chapters. He served as major advisor for 7 graduate students and as minor advisor for 20 graduate students. He taught “Introductory Chemical Toxicology” from 1972 to 1983. He was Professor Emeritus of Toxicology in the Food Science Department of Cornell University where he began in 1967, doing research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva and teaching in Ithaca.

Professor Stoewsand was born and raised in Chicago, Illinois. He earned his B.S. degree in 1954 in animal sciences from the University of California, Davis. He then served for 2 years in the Army during the Korean War as a volunteered draftee, in the Quartermaster Corps at Fort Richardson, Alaska. He was discharged with a Good Conduct Medal after his assignment. He
returned to UC Davis for his M.S. degree which he completed in 1958 in Animal Sciences.

In 1958 Gil drove with his wife Ellen and his brother Darriel from California to Ithaca, NY to join Cornell University as a Research Associate in the Department of Poultry Science under the supervision of Professor of Nutrition Milt Scott. He started his Ph.D. program in animal nutrition and biochemistry while working, finishing his studies in December of 1963. His research focused on the stress that high protein diets produced in chicks, evidenced by changes in the cells of the adrenal glands and adrenal hormones. He then took a job as a Research Nutritionist at the Food Division, Nutrition Branch of the U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, thus he moved to Massachusetts with his wife and two daughters, who were born in Ithaca. Gil worked in several projects and became interested in food toxicology while involved in a study to evaluate if of a petroleum by-product, butanediol, could be used as a safe, food source of energy for humans for a short amount of time, if agricultural areas were contaminated or destroyed due to war. His research showed that the by-product tested triggered problems in lipid metabolism when consumed.

Dr. Stoewsand left Natick in 1966 to become a Research Associate in the Institute of Experimental Toxicology and Pathology at Albany Medical College. He enhanced his toxicology knowledge by working with pharmacologists, pathologists, and reproductive toxicologists in several projects including the safety of the artificial sweetener cyclamates. A public presentation on laboratory animal nutrition in 1967 draw the attention of Dr. Willard Robinson, the head of the Food Science and Technology Department at Cornell’s NYS Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Stoewsand was recruited to fill the position of Assistant Professor of food toxicology and specifically to work on the potential toxicity of hybrid grapes and wines.

Dr. Stoewsand was appointed Assistant Professor on September 1, 1967, promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 1973 and became a full Professor in 1979. His first project was critical for the
NY grape and wine industry: to determine if American grapes (*Vitis labrusca*) or hybrids bred from American grapes were toxic. A German viticulturist, Hans Breider, had published reports claiming that a compound present in American grape varieties caused malformations in chicks when hens were fed diets containing American or hybrid grapes, juices or wines. A newspaper columnist, Jack Anderson, published a column in The Washington Post on Jan. 13, 1971 based on Breider’s work headlined “Wines Cause Deformities,” that ran in 600 newspapers. As a result, wine retailers removed New York wines from their store shelves. Fortunately, Professor Stoewsand’s four years of research categorically refuted this false claim, showing that American grapes did not cause malformations. In fact, he proved that the Breider’s studies had used an experimental feed deficient in protein and B vitamins which caused the anatomical malformations. Professors Stoewsand and Robinson reported at the American Society of Enologists meeting in 1970 that Breider’s chickens suffered from chronic and acute nutritional deficiencies due to their poor diet, not from being fed juice or wines from hybrid grapes. The results were published in a NYS scientific bulletin in January 1971, which was further validated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration saying there was no cause for alarm. The Washington Post subsequently published a story on Dr. Stoewsand’s research. The NY grape and wine industry were very grateful to him. The successful hybrid grape program at Cornell continued to grow and the NY wine industry prospered.

Professor Stoewsand research interests focused on the food safety and public health effects of natural components, additives and environmental contaminants in plant foods. With his graduate students, he investigated anti-carcinogenic compounds (organosulfur phytochemicals) present in cruciferous vegetables, utilizing animal models to study the interactions of diets containing Brussel sprouts, cabbage, broccoli or cauliflower and cancer.

He collaborated with Professor Don Lisk, Toxic Chemical Laboratory in Ithaca, to study the effects of disposing such wastes as fly ash and municipal sludge on crop lands. They found that heavy
metals, such as cadmium, went from soil to leafy food plants like lettuce, cabbage or spinach, potentially causing serious health problems.

Twenty years after working on wine toxicity, Professor Stoewsand investigated the effect of the carcinogenic compound ethyl carbamate, which is naturally present in small amounts in wine. He discovered that ethanol and wine intake inhibited ethyl carbamate induced tumor development in liver and lungs of a certain strain of mice. He further assessed that the ethanol in wine acts as a competitive inhibitor that disrupts the metabolism of converting ethyl carbamate into a carcinogen.

Professor Stoewsand was recognized for his expertise by many organizations: he was a member of the Editorial Board of the Journal of Toxicology & Environmental Health from 1979- to 1994; a member of the Institute of Food Technologists Expert Panel on Food Safety and Nutrition from 1982 to 1985; a member of the Toxicology Study Section of the National Institutes of Health from 1975 to 1979; a member of the American Institute for Nutrition Ad Hoc Committee on Nutritional Standards from 1973 to 1978; a consultant for the National Library of Medicine Toxicology Information Program from 1977 to 1985.

Professor Stoewsand retired on August 30, 1995 and was granted Emeritus status on December 8, 1996. He continued to be active in the department, always open to provide advice to new faculty members with his collegial and friendly personality. He is survived by his wife, Ellen and his two daughters Corrine Stoewsand and Cathryn Vose.

Written by Olga I. Padilla-Zakour and Randy W. Worobo

176
Mark Alan Turnquist, Professor Emeritus of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, died in Falmouth, Maine due to complications from prostate cancer. He completed his Ph.D. at MIT in 1975 and spent his first few years as an Assistant Professor at Northwestern University. In 1979 he accepted a position in the Transportation Systems Engineering program in Cornell’s School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, where he spent the rest of his distinguished academic career. In 1986, he was promoted to full professor. He retired in 2015 after 40 years of teaching. During his tenure at Cornell he served as Associate Dean of Computing for the College of Engineering. Most significantly, he was a co-founder and long-time Director of the Engineering Management Program for CEE. Through his leadership, this program gained national and international recognition, and was emulated at a number of institutions, including at MIT. He was particularly pleased to advise many accomplished graduate students who went on to contribute to
technical advances and leadership roles around the world.

His research career encompassed the development of predictive models of complex systems in which uncertainty played a critical role. His superb analytical skills and experience allowed him to work on an impressive range of problems. As a result, not only did he excel in his purely academic endeavors, but he was also in high demand by agencies and organizations in need of a unique professional to help solve their most complex problems. He collaborated with several organizations, including CSX Railroad, Austrian Railway, General Motors Research Lab, Xerox, the Veterans Administration and Sandia Labs of the Department of Energy.

Early in his research career he made fundamental contributions for developing dynamic network models for railcar management. These models explicitly represented the complex interactions between evolving demands and stochastic availability of resources. They were both elegant and effective and hence were used productively in the railroad industry for many years.

He also made fundamental contributions to modeling to support the movement of hazardous materials. His work established the need to consider variability in the performance of transportation facilities by time of day and firmly established the value of the availability of different types of information. These insights supported decision-making to strike an appropriate balance between commercial interests and public safety.

Perhaps the most fascinating work he produced concerns the development of a decision support system for weapons dismantlement. At the end of the Cold War, through treaty, the U.S. committed to reduce its nuclear weapons stockpile by dismantling a large number of old weapons. This created a large-scale “reverse manufacturing” problem with inter-twined production planning and logistics issues. Mark led the development of a model to support the dismantlement of nuclear weapons at the Pantex plant in Texas. For this work, Sandia was a runner-up for the Franz Edelman Award
from INFORMS (the professional society for Operations Research and the Management Sciences) in 1999.

Mark also developed new ways to optimize the design of distribution systems and the manufacture of products. Among the many advances in this domain, he developed the first methods to effectively incorporate inventory analysis into facility location models for distribution system design and to consider multiple objectives in these decisions. Another advance he fostered was in the creation of analytic methods to manage production lines, which are also queuing networks. Much of this work has been inspired and funded by General Motors and Sandia National Labs. Elements of this work were a key part of the research that received the Franz Edelman Award in 2005.

In January 2017, Mark posthumously received the Secretary’s Appreciation Award from the Department of Energy for work with Sandia National Labs to “answer the President’s call for an ‘all hands on deck’ response to the Ebola virus global health emergency.” In collaboration with researchers at Sandia and the Veteran’s Health Administration, Mark developed a model that could be used both to assess hospital preparedness levels and to improve resource allocation when planning for a surge of Ebola patients. Mark did an incredible amount of work to develop the earliest versions of the model in a very short amount of time. Even after much of the concerns about a wide-scale Ebola outbreak subsided, Mark and his collaborators worked to generalize the model so that it would be “ready to go” for the next infectious disease scare.

His colleagues and superiors at these various organizations universally valued Mark for his contributions to their research progress and problem solving. Everyone praised his exceptional intellect, his creativity, his keen grasp of the analytical essence of problems, and his ability to solve these problems. In addition, they admired his quiet demeanor, his sense of humor, his friendliness and courtesy. With all this success and admiration that he generated, Mark remained a totally unassuming person. He was indeed a great
colleague and friend.

Following are some retrospective quotes from professionals outside of Cornell with whom Professor Turnquist interacted on various research efforts:

“Mark’s was among the first dissertations I supervised as a junior faculty member and now 40 years and many dissertations later, it remains among the best! Mark’s contributions to the field of transportation in research, education and service represent a legacy his colleagues and family can be very proud of.” (Professor, MIT)

“Mark was a super human being, who was also an outstanding researcher. Brilliant, but modest and simple. It was a privilege to have known him and worked with him for about 30 years. ...GM showered him with many awards.” (Scientist, General Motors Research Labs)

“Mark spent a sabbatical year here (GM Labs) and continued consulting with us beyond that point for many years. ...His insightfulness on how to approach projects and his mentoring of young researchers ... have had a continuing impact at GM for many years. ... As one example, Mark provided some of the key insights for modeling the throughput of production lines. ... This research eventually involved many more people, led to the creation of throughput analysis software and a throughput improvement process that was and is used in [more than] 100 GM plants, [has] saved GM billions of dollars, and won the prestigious INFORMS Edelman Award in 2005. ... [We] have all felt that this was the model for what a successful academic-industry collaboration should be.” (Research Manager, General Motors Research Labs)

Mark also received College teaching awards in 2003 and 2013 and was a recipient of the Chi Epsilon Professor-of-the-Year award in 2006. He was an excellent teacher with exemplary dedication to his students’ learning. Even though it was well known that his courses were challenging with difficult homework and exams, students flocked to his courses. Before upcoming exams, lines typically formed outside his office during his long office hours, and he
patiently explained difficult subject matter until the last student was satisfied.

His commitment to his students was truly astounding. As he approached his retirement in 2015, his prostate cancer looked like a losing battle. He no longer had enough energy to stand in front of his class for a whole class period. Most if not all of us, no doubt, would have relinquished our teaching activities. Not so with Mark; he decided to find a way that he could still teach his classes. He videotaped his lectures and made them available online so that his students could hear/see his lectures at their convenience and in a manner that suited their learning preferences. Then, during the Friday lecture time, Mark would come to sit in front of the class to answer any questions about the material they had studied that week. Ultimately, the students enjoyed this approach to teaching.

Mark was known to be a highly intelligent, creative, deep and productive thinker. Yet in his patient thoughtfulness he was neither hasty nor verbose. During technical discussions with Mark, students and colleagues recall his long pauses – almost to the point of the listener perceiving a lack of focus. But the pauses invariably proved to be pregnant, as Mark’s eventual responses were insightful and valuable.

So, too, it was during faculty meetings, when a topic of future research or teaching direction arose, or when administrative procedures were discussed, the conversation would go on for quite a while to give all a chance to express their opinions. Even when the discussion would go back to the starting point and colleagues started repeating themselves, Mark typically did not render a word. Was he paying attention? Was he not interested? Was he quietly continuing to work on a tricky research problem solution? When finally asked for his input, Mark would suggest an approach or a solution that was right to the point and tended to be accepted across the board by his more talkative colleagues. Gratefully, that also meant that the faculty meeting had finally come to an end!

Mark was born in Jamestown, North Dakota where he spent his
early childhood, and then graduated from high school in Hastings, Minnesota. Mark was selected as one of two seniors from Minnesota to be a Presidential Scholar and meet with President Johnson. He was accepted at Michigan State University in the Honors College as a Merit Scholar. There he earned his B.S. degree in Engineering.

Those of us having had the pleasure of spending prolonged hours in a car with Mark on our way to conferences or meetings were sometimes privileged to learn about his childhood in North Dakota. Mark’s interest in transportation began at a very early age. Mark rode the mail car on the train with his father at work as a young boy, read a book on how to fly a helicopter in elementary school and was ready to try it himself, fixed the farm machinery with his grandfather on the farm, and learned to repair his own cars with his friend who was a mechanic. He knew from an early age that he wanted to be an engineer. Mark also enjoyed maps, remembered names and places easily, and had strong navigational skills. His family had a tradition of always trying to figure out the best path to go somewhere. As his engineering, math and computer programming skills increased, it was natural that he chose an education and profession in transportation engineering and applied operations research.

He had a lifelong enjoyment of baseball, beginning with listening to Milwaukee Braves games from Wisconsin on the radio in North Dakota (they won the 1957 World Series over the Yankees), and collecting and trading baseball cards from bubble gum packs with his best friend. After retirement, he collected baseballs from teams and players that he had followed since his childhood. His collection includes a baseball signed by his high school teammates from the year when they played in the Minnesota state tournament.

His favorite cars were Corvettes, for which he developed a passion after being allowed to drive one belonging to his high school teacher in his youth; he went on to own two of his own as an adult. A photograph exists showing a hillside on the Cornell campus filled with vehicles owned by the Turnquist family, including an inherited
light truck from North Dakota, and the hood of an MG that was waiting for years in the Turnquists’ garage for the moment when Mark would finally find the time to restore and reassemble it.

Mark was also fascinated by the sea throughout his life. When his elementary school music teacher played a classical piece, and asked the class to write what image it evoked, Mark wrote “a storm on the sea,” which was a unique answer in landlocked North Dakota. As he grew up, he read sea and naval stories. He loved the idea of the ocean as a place of adventure. It is fitting, therefore, that after decades of residing in Ithaca, NY, he and his wife Lynn moved to the Maine coast at Falmouth to stay near family while his son, Matt, completed his residency in Family Medicine at Maine Medical Center, through which Mark also received his medical care. His final months were spent enjoying the views of the sea from his windows and playing with his granddaughter Emma. His ashes were dispersed at sea in the presence of his wife Lynn, her siblings, their sons Alan and Matt, daughter-in-law Patty, his granddaughter Emma, and extended family members.

We fondly remember a wonderful friend and colleague of great intellect, dedication, creativity, kindness, humility and sense of humor.

Written by Arnim H. Meyburg (Chair), John F. Abel, Kenneth C. Hover and Linda K. Nozick
Natalie Whitford Uhl was born in 1919 and raised on a farm in Rhode Island, the oldest of three girls. Her mother died when Natalie was nine years old, which was perhaps instrumental in developing some of her personal characteristics such as responsibility, independence, persistence, and optimism. For a woman aspiring to become a scientist in post-World War II America, these were indispensable qualities. As Natalie described it: “It was a no-nonsense man’s world that I grew up in.”

Natalie entered Rhode Island State College in 1936. Vernon Cheadle was her advisor there, and fostered her interest in botany and especially the monocots. She worked as a technician in his laboratory during her senior year, and this work was subsequently published as two papers on phloem (Cheadle and Whitford 1940, 1941). After receiving her bachelor’s degree, she came to Cornell in September of 1940 and began working on an M.S. in botany under
Arthur J. Eames. These were the war years, and with most of the men in the military, the labor shortage was filled by women. Natalie thus spent her summers working on her father’s farm in Rhode Island as a tractor driver. She nonetheless managed to pursue her academic interests by working evenings and weekends with Dr. Cheadle on the anatomy of monocotyledons. Tractor driver by day, botanist by night, Natalie remembers this as an ideal time in her life, plowing fields in the sunshine along the coast all day, sometimes punctuated with a swim or a lobster cookout on the beach, followed by an evening at the microtome or microscope studying plant anatomy. She and Cheadle would go collect plants on Sundays, Dr. Cheadle would identify them on Monday, and Natalie would begin the fixing and processing of them for anatomical work that evening. This work also led to two papers (Cheadle and Uhl 1948a, b), this time on vascular bundles in the monocotyledons.

Even with summers away from Cornell, Natalie finished her master’s thesis in 1943, an anatomical study of Potamogeton and Najas. She began her Ph.D. program with Eames the same year, but the war intervened yet again. This time the University of Buffalo needed someone to teach botany and bacteriology while their full-time professor was away in the Canadian Air Force. Natalie had majored in botany and minored in bacteriology, and was quickly dispatched to Buffalo in 1945 to spend the year teaching. Her graduate studies resumed at Cornell in 1946, and she completed her Ph.D. in 1947, a study of the floral morphology and anatomy of the Helobiae. Although this work was never published, P. B. Tomlinson had this to say about Natalie’s thesis in his supporting letter: “In my work on aquatic monocotyledons I had the good fortune to have a loaned copy of [Natalie’s] thesis on the Helobiae (Alismatidae) at hand. Her discussions of morphological questions arising from the reduced and modified state of these plants proved foundational for my own work.”

Natalie married Charles Uhl in 1945 on VJ Day, and was eight months pregnant with their first child when she defended her thesis. Charlie was hired as an assistant professor at Cornell after the war, and so the young family remained in Ithaca. This began a 13-year
hiatus from academia while Natalie raised four children. When I asked her about why she was unable to continue working as a botanist, she identified two main factors. The first was that it was a lot of work having children in those days. There were no clothes dryers, no microwave ovens, and no disposable diapers. There were bottles to sterilize, dinners to cook from scratch, and errands to run. Hired help was expensive and hard to find. So there simply wasn’t any time to think about or write up her research, much less initiate new projects. The second factor was that there were few available jobs for the men who came back from fighting the war. Indeed, there were few jobs for technicians, postdocs, or research associates. The NSF was not started until 1950, and the budget was quite small until 1959, when Congress increased it from $34 million to $134 million in response to Sputnik. Natalie was fond of saying that she owed her career to Sputnik because NSF made it possible for her to reignite her academic career.

Harold E. Moore was on the faculty of the Bailey Hortorium at Cornell when in 1962 he received an NSF grant to work on palm taxonomy. He offered Natalie a position as a Research Associate, and she began working part-time in 1963, when her youngest daughter was five years old. This opportunity began a fruitful collaboration between Natalie and Hal Moore, which was to end only with his untimely death in 1980. Moore and Uhl met every morning at 10 A.M. for coffee to discuss issues that Natalie was able to answer with her elegant anatomical studies. They published numerous papers on palm anatomy and morphology, and the importance of this work is best summarized by William J. Baker at Kew, who said “Natalie proceeded to publish prolifically, providing the botanical community with much needed accounts of her meticulous research on palm anatomy. In particular, Natalie’s elegant work on floral ontogeny has provided the foundation for our current understanding of flower structure and floral cluster architecture in palms.”

In many of her papers, the primary questions were about the homology of structures, which led naturally to an important paper on the evolution of palms, and the monocots in general published with
Hal Moore in 1973. Natalie had also found numerous structural differences in the flowers in the form of raphides, tannins, and fibers, which led to a functional morphology paper (also co-authored with Hal Moore) in which these structures were hypothesized to protect pollen and ovules.

When Hal Moore died in the fall of 1980, he left many unfinished projects. Natalie had spent hours discussing the palms with Hal and was as expert with their taxonomy as she was with their morphology and anatomy, so she was able to take up where he left off. She finished two of their papers after Moore died, a review paper on the evolution of palms (published in 1982) and a major opus on the palms of New Caledonia (published in 1984). Perhaps the most challenging project Hal left behind was *Genera Palmarum*, which they had envisioned as a comprehensive review of the taxonomy, morphology, and anatomy of all palm genera. The Liberty H. Bailey Hortorium was determined to carry on with this project, started half a century earlier by Bailey himself, and John Dransfield, the palm taxonomist at Kew, was chosen as a new collaborator. With the assistance of David Bates, who was then director of the Hortorium, Natalie and John received NSF funding, and began work on *GP* in the fall of 1981, only one year after Hal’s death. John would spend two months each year in Ithaca. He described their collaboration as follows: “Natalie was critical and meticulous throughout, innovative, supportive, and always a delight to work with. For me, the writing of *Genera Palmarum* and the increasingly close collaboration with Natalie represent the highlights of my scientific career.” The book was finished in 1987 and its affects are still being felt today. To quote from several letters: “*Genera Palmarum* was a tremendous stimulant to palm research all over the world...I can say with certainty that *GP* was the most significant contribution to palm taxonomy of the 20th century.” “An incomparable work in detail and excellence, few other botanical publications come close to the scientific standard set in *Genera Palmarum*.” “The book is now regarded as the bible of modern palm taxonomy and is destined to be a classic.”
Natalie and John deservedly received the Engler Medal in 1990 from the IAPT for this monumental publication. It would have been understandable if Natalie, who was 68 at the time of the publication of *GP*, had decided to rest on her laurels. Although formally retired in 1987, she maintained her activities as an instructor, supervisor of graduate students, curator, and researcher. Indeed, she undertook the first family-level cladistic analysis of the palms, a project that would challenge her to learn new methods and techniques. Not only was this the first study to use molecular data (from chloroplast DNA restriction sites) to study higher-level relationships in the palms, but it was the first cladistic analysis of the group at the generic level, and it incorporated a morphological data set based on her encyclopedic knowledge of palms. As one supporting letter put it: “That paper, founded on the information base established in *Genera Palmarum*, set the standard for breadth and depth of sampling for phylogenetic studies of this large, complex family, and its conclusions have become the benchmark for subsequent studies.” It also exemplifies Natalie’s particular strength — integrating systematics and structural botany.

Natalie’s accomplishments extended beyond her considerable contributions in the taxonomy of palms. She was co-editor with John Dransfield of the journal *Principes* (now *Palms*) from 1979 to 2000. During that time “Natalie maintained the highest possible editorial and scientific standards for *Principes*...Her work as co-editor was so appreciated by members of the International Palm Society that...she was awarded the Society’s Dent Smith Memorial Award for outstanding contributions to the world of palms.” Many of her colleagues commented on how much time and energy she devoted to the journal, and the care she took to insure that the journal remained scholarly and highly respected.

Natalie was a Senior Research Associate at Cornell at the time of Moore’s death, but was appointed as an Associate Professor in 1981. This allowed her to teach Applied Plant Anatomy, a course especially designed for taxonomists. Although not formally teaching until late in her career, she had a great and long influence as a mentor to many graduate students and young faculty, and many
letters mentioned the pivotal role Natalie played in their careers. Descriptors range from “excellent role model” to “godmother to those of us in the palm community.” As Scott Zona put it: “Those of us working in palm systematics are grateful that Natalie has gone ahead of us and blazed the trail. Her published work is a tangible measure of her contribution to botany, but her mentoring of students is an ineffable and no less important gift to our science.”

Natalie was able to become a distinguished scientist while successfully raising a family of four children. Her oldest daughter is an M.D., her youngest a veterinarian, her middle daughter a writer, and her son a historic preservationist. As one person put it: “She combined two careers, as a mother and a scientist, and been eminently successful at both.” She attributed her success in part to the constant support and encouragement of her husband Charlie, who kept her from taking “second class jobs” and whose immense scholarship contributed to the quality of her own work. Natalie also considered herself to have been fortunate in having worked with so many famous botanists during the course of her career. Her path to success was not the traditional one in academics, but few women had access to that path in the 1940’s. Today, when we see men and women tackling the same issues of balancing work and family, it is a great inspiration to know someone like Natalie was able to lead a full and happy life without sacrificing her intellectual pursuits (or vice-versa). Among her many awards and honors, Dr. Uhl was awarded the Robert Allerton award in 2003 by the National Tropical Botanical garden in recognition for her lifetime achievements in the plant sciences. She was also the recipient a Botanical Society of America Centennial award in 2007 and the first woman to ever receive the Asa Gray Award, the highest recognition given to a plant scientist by the American Society of Plant Taxonomists.

Natalie was a beloved member of the Cornell faculty. She will be missed but not forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to have known her, or by those who have or will read her seminal scientific papers and book.

Written by Melissa Luckow and Edward D. Cobb

189
David B. Wilson

January 15, 1940 – April 29, 2017

David B. Wilson, Ph.D., joined the Cornell faculty in 1967 and served 50 years. He received his bachelor’s degree from Harvard University in 1961 and completed his doctorate at Stanford University in 1966, both in biochemistry, and did postdoctoral research at Johns Hopkins University. He was a pioneer in the study of cellulases, which are enzymes from bacteria, fungi and plants that have evolved to decompose cellulose, the principal structural component of plant cell walls and the most abundant polymer in the biosphere. Cellulases break down cellulose so it can be converted into sugars, a critical step for making biofuels.

“David was a true biochemist who was devoted to understanding how the world might derive clean fuels from plants,” said Linda Nicholson, professor of molecular biology and genetics. “He was a world leader in this area, and was immensely generous with his time and knowledge. He was a wonderful colleague who will be
tremendously missed.”

Wilson hailed from a family of distinguished scientists. His father was renowned chemist Edgar Bright Wilson, considered a father of microwave spectroscopy and co-author with Nobel laureate Linus Pauling of the seminal textbook “Introduction to Quantum Mechanics.” His brother was the late Cornell physicist Kenneth G. Wilson, who won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1982.

While at Cornell, Wilson was a member of the fields of molecular biology and genetics, microbiology and toxicology, where he took part in many interdisciplinary collaborations. Wilson used a combination of genomics, protein engineering, structural biology and molecular biology to develop detailed mechanisms to explain how cellulases and related proteins work to break down cellulose.

“He was a brilliant scientist and a very generous colleague who was always interested in other people’s ideas,” said John Brady, professor of food science, who collaborated with Wilson by combining molecular modeling of cellulases and genetic engineering techniques to slightly alter amino acids in cellulases to make them work faster and more efficiently. “It’s a great loss to the university and to the field of enzymology.”

Wilson’s research on cellulases began in the 1980s and initially involved investigations into the basic biochemical principles for how these enzymes work. In the 1990s his work took on a more applied importance because of the growing interest in using biofuels as renewable energy sources. Researchers have been working to efficiently break down cellulose from waste biological materials such as the leaves and stalks from corn or wood chips from lumber sawmills into sugars, which can then be fermented into alcohol for biofuels. He focused on understanding the diversity of these enzymes in nature, the key reaction mechanisms used by them to hydrolyze crystalline cellulose, and how they interacted synergistically to yield much higher rates of hydrolysis than one would expect from their individual activities. David also pioneered the use of molecular biology methods to produce clones that yielded
large quantities of a particular cellulase, and he used protein engineering methods such as directed evolution to understand and manipulate bases and acids in the enzymes’ catalytic sites.

During his career, he authored or co-authored over 200 papers. In 1999, Wilson co-founded with Ed Bayer of the Weizmann Institute the highly successful biennial Gordon Research Conference on Cellulases and Cellulosomes. He served as Chairman, Key Note Speaker, and Session Chairman of this conference, which celebrated its 10th meeting in 2017. Wilson was known to organize long walks with the Gordon Conferences participants that often led to insightful scientific discussions on exploring global sustainability challenges while taking in the beautiful nature.

Wilson also worked in the field of toxicology, especially early in his career, where he focused on developing new bioremediation technologies, including systems for concentrating, removing and recycling heavy metal contaminants such as mercury in soils and water with genetically engineered bacteria in bioreactors. He served as director of the Cornell’s Institute for Comparative and Environmental Toxicology from 1997 to 2005. He also directed the Biotechnology Program Fermentation Facility from 1990 to 2005.

Wilson taught courses in biochemistry and molecular biology, including Biosynthesis of Macromolecules, which he co-taught for many years with colleague Jeffrey Roberts, and sat on graduate committees of students in biochemistry and microbiology.

“He was always very patient in the lab with everybody,” said Maxim Kostylev, Ph.D. ’13, a postdoctoral researcher in microbiology at the University of Washington and former graduate student under Wilson. “Anytime I was stuck with my experiments, when things weren’t going well, I’d start a conversation with him, and that always made me feel much better.”

“He has received much recognition for his work, including election to major scientific organizations, being asked to run major meetings in his field and prestigious journal editorships, most recently at the
Journal of Biological Chemistry and Applied Environmental Microbiology,” said Eric Alani, professor and former chair of the Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics.

Wilson received honors from the Johns Hopkins University Society of Scholars (1990) and the American Academy of Microbiology (2003). Locally, Wilson served as chairman of the board of directors at Cayuga Medical Center in Ithaca from 1994 to 1999, and he also was a lifelong sports fan and a coach of youth sports teams when his daughters were young.

Wilson is survived by his wife, Nancy, three daughters, two sisters and two brothers.

Written by Eric Alani, Larry Walker, and John Brady
This statement was modified from an article written by Krishna Ramanujan published on May 15, 2017 in the Cornell Chronicle.
Professor Emeritus Paul Yarbrough passed away on October 1, 2016, at his home in Georgia following an extended illness. He was 79. Paul received his B.S. at the University of Georgia and M.S. and Ph.D. at Iowa State University, where he remained on faculty until Cornell recruited him to join our department in 1982 as a full professor. While at Cornell, Paul developed a well-known research program examining role performance and professional communicators and the communication processes in directed social change programs. It is perhaps the latter for which he is best known, having conducted seminal research examining the adoption of new communication technologies in agricultural communities. At Cornell, he taught courses in communication and strategies, survey research methods, and the impact of communication technologies.

Paul retired from our department in 1999, having played an important part in the transformation of our program from one
primarily associated with teaching and service to one recognized for its enduring contributions to social scientific research.

Paul was a respected and cherished member of the Communication department. Emeritus Professor Cliff Scherer describes him in this way: “Paul Yarbrough was driven by curiosity. More often than not, it was manifested in his search for answers to questions that related to the contradictory outcomes of information availability and application. During his years of research at Iowa State University and Cornell University, he focused on such issues as why some people adopt new technology while others don't and why some information is ignored while at other times the same information changes behavior. The answers to these questions, which he shared through his publications and discussions, were critical in understanding this area of our discipline.”

His work with students was equally remarkable. He would spend hours helping students understand and clarify a particular research question or topic. But he expected much in return—and pushed students beyond what they even thought possible. Professor and Chair Katherine McComas was fortunate to have had Paul as a professor when she was a first-year graduate student.

In Katherine’s words:

“I will never forget when he asked me the ever-relevant, yet totally terrifying, ‘so what?’ question after I presented my final paper to the class. Not to be mean, his question gently encouraged me not to accept as a ‘given’ that people will agree that every bit of research is important and, hence, motivated me to consider the ‘so what’ question throughout my career. I [have] in turn asked it many times of my students and others."

Due in part to Paul’s dedication to teaching and mentoring, many of his students and colleagues have become strong and respected pillars in communication research. We are thankful for his presence in our lives and our discipline.
Written by Katherine McComas with input from friends and colleagues in the Department of Communication
Dr. Milton Zaitlin, Emeritus Professor of Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology passed away at the age of 89 on October 11, 2016 after a brief illness. He was internationally recognized for his seminal contributions to our understanding of plant viruses, and his 46-year career spanned the advent of molecular plant virology, a field in which he was a major contributor.

Milt was born in Mt. Vernon, NY on April 2, 1927. When Milt's father became ill, the family moved west to settle in Los Angeles in the late 1930s. After serving in the US Navy toward the end of WWII (1944-45), he obtained a B.S. degree in Plant Pathology from the UC Berkeley in 1949. His first experience in research was at Caltech (1949-1950) as part of a team showing that smog damage to plants was caused by a combination of gasoline, ozone (or NO₂) and UV light. Milt pursued graduate study at UCLA under Samuel G. Wildman, developing a serological virus detection system in orchids and receiving his Ph.D. in 1954.
Milt began independent work as a Research Officer in the Division of Plant Industry of the CSIRO, in Canberra, Australia (1954-1958). There, he began his lifelong pursuit toward understanding the workings of tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) and its effect on plants.

Upon returning to the US, he took a position in 1958 as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Horticulture, University of Missouri, and Columbia. There he continued studies of TMV replication using isolated cells, which resulted in a single authored Nature paper, and investigated the effects of TMV on chloroplast components. In 1960, Milt was invited to take a position in Albert Siegel’s laboratory in the Department of Agricultural Biochemistry, University of Arizona, and Tucson, where he soon joined the faculty and advanced to full professor. During that time Milt and Al had a very productive collaboration, carrying out both joint and separate research projects. Milt and his colleagues were early pioneers in the generation and analysis of TMV coat protein mutants. He also studied the time course of TMV replication, which led to the discovery of a high molecular weight protein and a low molecular weight RNA, later shown to be a replication component and the subgenomic messenger RNA of the coat protein, respectively. Milt accepted a position in 1973 in the Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, where he continued his study of TMV and its genes. Results from those studies led to the determination of the genetic map of TMV and its mode of gene expression, years before the nucleotide sequence was known. He showed that TMV did not need a functional coat protein either for infectivity or to activate a hypersensitive resistance response in tobacco, and that TMV could be disassembled in frog cells and the RNA translated, demonstrating that the plant cell wall was not needed for this process. Milt’s lab also showed that TMV was actually a population of co-habiting virus strains and mutants, and that the so-called subliminal infection was a type of resistance mechanism by which inoculated leaf cells supported virus replication at normal levels, but the virus could not move to adjacent cells. His work on TMV and its interaction with chloroplasts importantly demonstrated that TMV RNA could enter chroroplasts.
He also broadened his research scope to include viroids and satellites of plant viruses. In later years, an increased focus on viral replication culminated in his lab’s successful use of several viral replicase genes in transgenic plants to effect resistance to infection by those viruses, and he worked towards understanding the mechanism underlying this resistance. He retired from his faculty position on December 31, 1996, and became an Emeritus Professor in 1997. During his career, Milt took three sabbatical leaves: to the CSIRO Division of Plant Industry in Canberra (1966-1967, supported by a Fulbright Scholarship and Guggenheim Fellowship); to the Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics at UC Davis (1979-1980); and to the John Innes Institute, Norwich, UK (1986-1987).

Those who have had the privilege of working with Milt recognize him as a committed teacher, as a mentor for the training of graduate students and post-doctoral scientists, and as a colleague and host for the numerous sabbatical visitors who came to his lab. His weekly lab meetings will be remembered by all for their rigor, frank commentary, and insights provided. All lab members were expected to report at every meeting upon their progress and ideas developed during the past week; the drive and incentives were palpable. Data were examined carefully; criticism and praise intermingled. Above all, Milt created an environment that fostered scientific exchange, growth and learning. For students and more junior scientists, this early exposure to the scientific process was extraordinary.

Milt is also recognized in the virology community for the rigor, fairness, and professionalism with which he handled manuscripts, as editor for the journals *Virology* (1966-1984) and *Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions* (1987-1990). Milt was one of the founding members of the American Society for Virology and hosted the first meeting of this organization in 1982 at Cornell, as well as the tenth anniversary meeting in 1992. When the New York State Center for Advanced Technology created a Biotechnology Program at Cornell, he was the first Associate Director (1983-1990) and the second Director (1990-1991). For his pioneering efforts and his discoveries, Milt was honored by election as a Fellow of the
American Association for the Advancement of Science (1969) and of the American Phytopathological Society (APS, 1978), and he was conferred the Award of Distinction of the APS (2006), which has been granted to only 15 individuals since its inception in 1967.

Milt enjoyed music, especially classical and jazz, as well as occasional forays into blackjack and poker. During his time in Arizona, he enjoyed taking his young family on summer vacations, exploring the southwest with an old station wagon, a tent trailer, and several dogs. He is survived by his wife of 65 years, Marjorie, and their four children, David, Michael, Deborah, and Paul, as well as six grandchildren and one great grandson. He will be sorely missed by his immediate family and those related through science and his mentorship.

Written by Peter Palukaitis, Keith Perry and Candace Collmer, with invaluable input from Andy Jackson
Robert (Bob) Zall was our rabbi of real life offering his wisdom in a most modest fashion. Bob received his education at the University of Massachusetts, and then at Cornell University. Born in Lowell, Massachusetts, he never lost his accent or his hometown roots. Bob was a self-effacing intellectual and always demonstrated the need to be grounded in real life. Coming relatively late to academia, Bob held leadership positions in the dairy industry in New York prior to joining the Cornell Department of Food Science in 1971. Bob was the Director of Research at Crowley Foods before joining the faculty as an associate professor. Bob taught and did research at Cornell for 25 years before retiring in 1992 and being appointed to emeritus status. During his years at Cornell he taught several courses in food processing, sanitation, and waste management, and was much respected and beloved by his students. He held several patents resulting from his work, and took two sabbatical leaves to do research in England and California, and was a visiting professor at
Victorian College of Agriculture & Horticulture in Australia. He belonged to a number of professional societies and committees, and was well known and liked for his extension work with New York State stakeholders.

At Cornell, Bob was our constant reminder that the field of food science extends far beyond the research laboratory and the classroom. His expertise in dairy processing and waste management lent us a view of fields well before they were trendy. Bob was a scholar publishing extensively and providing leadership, authoring a number of books that helped to define the field. “Managing Food Industry Waste” was a practicum for the food industry and a resource to students fortunate to sit in his classroom.

Moreover, to a number of ‘junior’ faculty, Bob was our champion. He recognized the need for the field to evolve and expand beyond the traditional boundaries of food science. He was our advocate, giving of himself and standing shoulder to shoulder with us to selflessly advance our careers. He was always generous with his time and genuinely interested in the work others were doing, no matter how removed from his own area of expertise. His genuine wit and unfailing good humor were always welcome in any gathering, and Bob knew instinctively how to defuse a tense discussion or enliven a dull one with a humorous remark.

In all phases of his professional life, Bob was a consummate family man: husband, father, grandfather and great grandfather. Through sixty-six years of marriage to Mollie he shared his wisdom and his humor with his family. Family was first with Bob and long after retirement he treasured family time at the Cayuga Lake cottage. He served his country as a medic in World War II, showing his compassion as he treated not only Allied soldiers but also German soldiers. He remained a patriot to the end, with his final wish to vote in the November 2016 election.

Long after his retirement in 1992, Bob was still one of our treasured wise old owls, sharing his thoughts when asked but never pressing his opinion. He will be missed as a colleague and a friend as we look
to the future but remained respectfully grounded in our historic past.

Written by Carl Batt, John Brady and Joe Regenstein